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(English Version)

**Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 15, 2018/Phalguna 24, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla, Shri Y. V. Subba Reddy, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

11.01½ hrs

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 281 — Shrimati Hemamalini

...(Interruptions)

Construction of Houses under PMAY-G

*281. SHRIMATI HEMAMALINI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of more than 5 million houses for the rural people are to be completed by March 2018, and 10 million houses by December 2018 under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

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

(c) whether space technology and information technology platforms are being used to monitor the cycle of house construction, right from identification of beneficiary till the completion of construction stages of houses and each stage is being geo-tagged; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):
(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) In view of the commitment of construction of one crore houses over a period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), the Ministry of Rural Development has requested the State/UTs to complete 51 lakh houses by March, 2018. As reported by the States/UTs on AwaasSoft as on 12.03.2018, 26,06,651 houses have been constructed. As informed by the States/UTs remaining houses are likely to be completed by March, 2018. In addition, the States/UTs have been requested to complete pending IAY houses by 31.03.2018.

State-wise detail of one crore houses proposed to be constructed is given in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Implementation of PMAY-G is done through end to end e-governance model which is based on two systems given as under:

(i) PMAY-G MIS—**AwaasSoft**

(ii) PMAY-G mobile application—**AwaasApp**

AwaasSoft is a web based electronic service delivery platform to facilitate e-Governance in PMAY-G. All critical functions of PMAY-G like identification of beneficiaries from SECC, fixing of targets, release of funds, issue of sanction order to the beneficiary, monitoring of the progress of house construction, release of the assistance amount to the beneficiary, etc. are done through AwaasSoft.

The construction of the house is monitored by capturing geo-tagged, date and time stamped photographs of different stages of construction of the house. In order to capture the geo-tagged photograph, Ministry of Rural Development has launched mobile application—'AwaasApp'. The Ministry has also developed an offline module for data capture and transmission within the app to overcome the constraint of limited internet bandwidth. This application empowers officials and citizens to capture and upload geo-tagged, time stamped photographs of the house at various

stages of construction like existing dwelling, proposed site of construction, foundation/plinth level, windowsill/ lintel / roof cost level and house completion.

Annexure

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Houses proposed to be completed during 2016-17 to 2018-19
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145271
2.	Bihar	1629170
3.	Chhattis Garh	623824
4.	Goa	650
5.	Gujarat	275401
6.	Haryana	38953
7.	Jharkhand	480783
8.	Karnataka	158045
9.	Kerala	42431
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1177482
11.	Maharashtra	456245
12.	Odisha	1029259
13.	Punjab	31084
14.	Rajasthan	675989
15.	Tamil Nadu	393611
16.	Telangana	70674
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1198827
18.	West Bengal	1132431
19.	Himachal Pradesh	7590
20.	Jammu And Kashmir	65753
21.	Uttarakhand	15776
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	11221
23.	Assam	259814
24.	Manipur	9740
25.	Meghalaya	20745
26.	Mizoram	6600
27.	Nagaland	8481
28.	Sikkim	1289

1	2	3
29.	Tripura	24989
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	792
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2426
32.	Daman and Diu	83
33.	Lakshadweep	42
34.	Puducherry	4531
Total		10000000

[English]

SHRIMATI HEMAMALINI: The Hon. Prime Minister has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana on 20th November. This scheme will be a milestone in the Mission "Housing for All" by 2022. How many beneficiaries have been identified under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh? And how many houses have been completed in Mathura district under this scheme so far?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Hon. Speaker, Hon'ble Member want to know as to how many houses have been constructed so far. *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* was launched two years ago. Hon'ble Prime Minister made a beginning in Uttar Pradesh in Agra... (*Interruptions*) and since then the details of funds allocated for housing and the details of houses which have been constructed under *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* are as follows. The amount released by the Central Government was Rs. 38.412 crore, against a target of Rs. 95.42 crore. The registration of beneficiaries so far is 90 ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Anant Kumar.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTKUMAR): Hon. Speaker, through you, I request the Members of Congress, opposition and other parties not to stand in the well of the House. Please go back to your seats and let the House function. ...(*Interruptions*)

This is the *Maha Panchayat*. ...(*Interruptions*) We have been requesting from the first day that the Government is ready to discuss all issues related to banking, special

status, special package, Kaveri or any other issues ...*(Interruptions)* but if all the honorable members. Members of Congress and other parties start coming to well of the House and create a stalemate, we will not be able to function smoothly in this *Maha Panchayat*, the Lok Sabha ...*(Interruptions)* That's why I once again request through you to all to back to their seats. I also thank you for having immediately convened on all-party meeting when the House met on 6th. ...*(Interruptions)* you requested in the meeting. ...*(Interruptions)* As the ruling party, we also made it clear from the very first day that we were prepared to discuss all the issues. ...*(Interruptions)* Once again, I request the Opposition and other parties on behalf of the entire House to go back to their seats and let the House function. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Electric Vehicle Policy

*282. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether many car making companies in the country are against the electric vehicle policy of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the said policy;

(d) whether the Government has dropped the idea of formulating the policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons there for?

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) No, Madam. Nothing in this regard has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(c) to (e) In accordance with the decision taken in the meeting of Committee of Secretaries (CoS) headed by Cabinet Secretary, held on 8th June, 2017, NITI Aayog has circulated a draft Cabinet Note for inter-ministerial consultation on developing a strategy to scale up transformative mobility for uptake of zero emission vehicles and ancillary technologies.

Target Olympic Podium Scheme

*283. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the high profile committee has expressed its concerns regarding the tardy implementation of the Target Olympic Podium Scheme in the country;

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

(c) whether the said committee has also asked the Government for a status report on the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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) and (b) Madam, Former Chairman of the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme Elite Athletes Identification Committee, had sent a letter dated 28.11.2017 regarding constitution of a Sub-Committee for implementation of the protocols recommended for identification and review of Athletes selected under TOP Scheme.

The TOPS Sub Committee recommendations cover a wide range of issues not only relating to selection of athletes and review of performance, but training plan, financial support, scientific support, medical review etc.

Based on the recommendations of the Task Force for preparation of comprehensive action plan for effective

participation of sportspersons in the next three Olympic Games, Government approved constitution of an Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) with the mandate to formulate and implement effective measures for preparation of our sportspersons for future Olympic Games. In the interim, mandate of ESC is competently and effectively being carried out by TOP Scheme Elite Athletes Identification Committee. So far, 220 athletes are covered under TOP Scheme.

(c) The Committee has not asked for a status report on the Scheme.

(d) The Question does not arise in view of para (c) above.

**Benefits of Low Crude Oil Prices
to Air Passengers**

*284. SHRI VINOD LAKHMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give the benefits of low crude oil prices to the people travelling by Air India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER CIVIL AVIATION OF (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The monthly average Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prices over the past two years have shown an upward trend. Presently, the taxes on ATF consist of Excise duty @14% and State VAT ranging from 0 to 30%, and Green Cess @0.5% (at Goa only).

Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Air fare so established by the airlines is published on their respective website under the provision of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937.

Air fares are not determined on basis of fuel price alone. Airline pricing is highly flexible. The pricing of air tickets by Air India is pegged against their competitors on the given route, keeping in view relative product strengths, fares offered by competitors, seasonality, flight frequency,

timings and traffic flows etc. The extent of competition ensures that variation in ATF prices is passed on to the passengers.

Sharing of River Waters

*285. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently convened a meeting of the Irrigation Ministers of the Southern States to resolve contentious disputes on sharing of Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery river waters and push for inter-linking of rivers, if so, the details of discussions held/points raised by the representatives of various States on the issues;

(b) whether the issue of linking of Godavari and Cauvery rivers and related water disputes among States were discussed therein, if so, the details and the outcome thereof including the consensus arrived at the meeting along with the issues yet to be resolved;

(c) whether the issue of Polavaram Project was also raised by Andhra Pradesh and discussed in the meeting and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the river water sharing disputes amongst States at the earliest?

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) Regional Conference on Water Resources of Southern States viz Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry was organised on 20.02.2018 at Hyderabad under the Chairmanship of Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Minister of State for Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (WR, RD & GR). The Ministers of Telangana, Kerala and Puducherry and their officers along with officers of Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and officers of MoWR, RD & GR, CWC, Central Ground Water Board and National Water Development Agency (NWD) participated in the conference.

These States have raised their outstanding water resources and other issues of inter-State nature and the same were discussed during the conference.

As regards inter-linking of rivers, out of the 16 links proposed under Peninsular Component of the National Perspective Plan, Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linking scheme has been identified as the "nine link system" which will benefit the Southern States. NWDA prepared the Feasibility Report of these link proposals in the year 2004/2005 and circulated to the concerned States. Mahanadi-Godavari is the mother link of this system. For taking up the Detailed Project Report of Mahanadi-Godavari link, the consensus building with concerned States is necessary.

In the Regional Conference at Hyderabad, alternative studies on Mahanadi-Godavari link project to divert surplus water of Godavari river to Cauvery river through Godavari (Akinapalli)- Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project was discussed. The proposal consists of construction of a barrage across Godavari river at Akinapalli in Telangana. The surplus Godavari waters available at proposed Akinapalli barrage is envisaged to be lifted by a height of 132m in 3 stages for transfer to existing Nagarjunasagar reservoir across Krishna. The length of the link between Akinapalli and Nagarjunasagar is 341 km. From Nagarjunasagar, the length of the proposed link canal is 393 km upto Somasila reservoir across Pennar. From Somasila to Palar and Cauvery, the length of the canal is 529 km.

(c) No issue on Polavaram Project was raised by Andhra Pradesh.

(d) In the Regional Conference on Water Resources of Southern States organised on 20.02.2018 at Hyderabad under the Chairmanship of Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, MoS (WR, RD & GR) it was decided that basin wise approach would be adopted to resolve the issues among the basin States by convening Basin-wise Meeting. It was also decided that the Regional Conference will be organized in other regions of the country to address outstanding water resources issues including inter-State issues.

Further, in order to streamline the existing process of adjudication of inter-State river water disputes by way of amending the Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, the Inter State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill,

2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister for WR, RD & GR on 14.03.2017. The Bill envisages to constitute a standalone Tribunal with permanent establishment and permanent office space and infrastructure so as to obviate with the need to set up a separate Tribunal for each water dispute which is invariably a time-consuming process. The proposed amendments in the Bill will speed up the adjudication of water disputes referred to it. The Bill was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources for examination. The Standing Committee submitted its recommendation on the Bill *vide* Lok Sabha Secretariat letter dated 11.08.2017 in the form of 'Nineteenth Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources on The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017'. Accordingly, the Ministry has prepared draft Cabinet Note for amendments to Inter-State River Water Disputes Act 1956.

Waste-to-energy plants

286. SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals or launched any scheme for setting up of waste-to-energy plants in the North-Eastern Region and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of such project likely to be set up in Assam;

(c) whether such waste-to-energy plants have already been set up in the country and if so, the number and the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether these plants are working properly and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the aims and objectives of setting up of these plants have been achieved or the desired targets met 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) Presently, no waste to energy plant has been commissioned in the North Eastern Region. However, one waste to energy plant of 1.0 MW under

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is under construction in the State of Manipur.

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 all States/UTs including North Eastern Region. In addition, under the Swachh Bharat Mission, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs also provides central assistance for Solid Waste Management including Waste to Energy Plants as per the guidelines.

(c) to (e) So far 180 waste to energy plants have been installed based on Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Waste/residues for generation of power and biogas to meet thermal and electrical energy needs of industries and for production of BioCNG for transportation as well as cooking fuel etc. State/UT-wise details of operational Waste to Energy plants set up including Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) plants, as on 28.02.2018 are given in the enclosed Statement. The waste to energy plants supported by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy are working properly as per the objectives set under the waste to energy programme.

Statement

State-wise details of waste-to-energy plants set up with installed capacity (operational) and number of plants, as on 28.02.2018

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	MSW based Power Plants	Agricultural, Urban & Industrial Effluent/Waste based Waste to Energy plants			
			Grid Power	Off-grid Power	Biogas	Bio CNG
			MW (No. of plants)	MW (No. of plants)	MW (No. of plants)	m ³ /day (No. of plants)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	–	23.16 (4)	17.66 (11)	74,640 (6)	–
2.	Bihar	–	–	–	12,000 (1)	–
3.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	0.33 (1)	–	–
4.	Delhi	52.00 (3)	–	–	–	–
5.	Gujarat	–	–	11.28 (10)	24,840 (4)	12,538 (2)
6.	Haryana	–	–	4.0 (2)	–	2,050 (2)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	–	–	–	12,000 (1)	–
8.	Karnataka	–	1.00 (1)	4.8 (3)	58,080 (3)	–
9.	Kerala	–	–	–	2,760 (1)	–
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11.4 (1)	3.9 (2)	–	5,640 (3)	1,200 (1)
11.	Maharashtra	3.00 (1)	9.59 (3)	14.63 (10)	73,080 (8)	19,533 (3)
12.	Punjab	–	9.25 (2)	4.17 (3)	33,720 (5)	1,847 (1)
13.	Rajasthan	–	–	3.0 (1)	–	4,000 (2)
14.	Tamil Nadu	–	6.4 (3)	4.05 (3)	1,42,920 (27)	–
15.	Telangana	–	18.5 (3)	1.0 (1)	30,000 (4)	–
16.	Uttar Pradesh	–	–	44.63 (22)	57,200 (5)	2,000 (1)
17.	Uttarakhand	–	–	1.89 (2)	67,200 (5)	5,460 (1)
18.	West Bengal	–	–	–	14,040 (2)	–
	Total (180)	66.4 (5)	71.8 (18)	111.44 (69)	6,08,120 (75)	48,628 (13)

Atal Bhujal Yojana

*287. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to launch 'Atal Bhujal Yojana' to check depleting ground water level in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of illegal mineral water/soft drink bottling plants functioning in the country and the quantum of ground water being used by them, State-wise;

(c) whether over-exploitation of ground water has resulted in the creation of dark zones in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to fix cost on the extraction of ground water for its commercial use and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for the management of water resources as well as to check depleting ground water level in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) Government has proposed Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY) aimed at sustainable ground water management with community participation in select over-exploited and ground water stressed areas in seven States (Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh). ABHY is designed as a Central Sector Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore and is proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance.

(b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) is regulating ground water development in 23 States/UTs. For enforcement of the regulatory measures in these areas, concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates have been directed under Section 5 of 'The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' to take necessary action in case of violations of directives of CGWA. No data regarding illegal

mineral water/soft drink bottling plants functioning in the country is available with the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR.

(c) As per the assessment of dynamic ground water resources of country (As on 31st March 2013) carried out jointly by CGWB and State Ground Water Departments, out of the total 6584 numbers of assessment units (Block/Taluks/Mandals/Watershed/Firkka), 1034 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited'. State-wise number of 'Over-exploited' units are given in the enclosed Statement-I. This may be due to increase in population, rapid urbanization & industrialization and other related factors.

(d) CGWA has prepared draft guidelines which stipulates existing & new industries, infrastructure & mining projects etc. to obtain 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)'. In the draft guidelines framed by 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. Details of rates proposed are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Water Conservation Fee will be utilized by the respective State Governments for implementation of ground water recharge/ water conservation measures.

(e) 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. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf.

Statement-I*Categorization of Blocks/Mandals/Taluks in India (2013)*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-Exploited	
			Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	61	9

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0
3.	Assam	27	0	0
4.	Bihar	534	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	1	1
6.	Delhi	27	15	56
7.	Goa	12	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	23	10
9.	Haryana	119	64	54
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	13
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	260	4	2
13.	Karnataka	176	43	24
14.	Kerala	152	1	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	25	8
16.	Maharashtra	353	9	3
17.	Manipur	9	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0	0
20.	Nagaland	11	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	0	0
22.	Punjab	138	105	76
23.	Rajasthan	248	164	66
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	1139	358	31
26.	Telangana	443	46	10
27.	Tripura	39	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	820	113	14
29.	Uttarakhand	18	0	0
30.	West Bengal	268	0	0
Total (States)		6533	1033	16
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	34	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	1	25
Total (UTs)		51	1	2
Grand Total		6584	1034	16

Statement-II*Details of rates proposed*

Sl. No.	Category of area Ground water use	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. Per m ³ /day)			
		<500 m ³ /day	500 to <1000 m ³ /day	1000 to <5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /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

Agreement on Film Co-Production

*288. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee on Promotion and Facilitation to facilitate permission for foreign and domestic filmmakers for shooting feature films and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has signed an Agreement on film co-production between India and Israel recently and if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions of the Agreement;

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the country as a result of the Agreement;

(d) whether the Government has signed similar Agreements with other countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote Indian cinema in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No Madam, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has not set up any Committee on Promotion and Facilitation to facilitate permission for domestic filmmakers for shooting in India, but has set up Film Facilitation Office (FFO) to facilitate permission to foreign filmmakers for shooting in India. FFO has been set up with a view to promote and facilitate film shootings by foreign filmmakers.

(b) On behalf of the Government of the Republic of India, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has signed an Agreement on Film Co-production with the Government of the State of Israel on 15.01.2018 in New Delhi. Copy of the Agreement on Film Co-production between the Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Republic of India will be available on the website of the Ministry, once it becomes operational. The salient features of the Agreement are:—

- (i) Any co-production produced in pursuance of this Agreement shall be considered by the Competent Authorities as a national film and shall be entitled to all the benefits which are or may be accorded to national films by each of the Parties under their respective national laws. These benefits accrue solely to the co-producer of a country that grants them.
- (ii) These films shall be entitled to claim all state support and benefits available to the film and video industries and the privileges granted by the provisions in force in the respective countries.
- (iii) The Parties shall facilitate the temporary entry and the re-export of any film equipment necessary for the production of an approved co-production film, subject to their respective domestic legislation(s). The Parties shall also do their best to enter and reside the persons employed in the making/promotion of an approved co-production film in its territory for the purpose of participation.

(c) The key attraction of a co-production especially under a Treaty, is that it qualifies as a National production in each of the partner nations and can access benefits that are available to the local film and television industry in each country. Benefits may include Government financial assistance, tax concessions and inclusion in domestic television broadcast quotas. Such treaties not only enable Indian film makers to leverage tax rebate but also benefit from relatively relaxed visa norms in partner countries. The benefits are as under:—

- Access to a common pool of creative, artistic, technical, financial and marketing resources.
- National films status to such co-produced films in both countries and their participation in the film festivals as domestic productions of both countries.
- Incentive for carrying out production and post-production work in participating countries.
- Access to resources through co-production country which may otherwise may not be available in the home country.

(d) India has signed co-production treaties with Italy, Germany, Brazil, UK and Northern Ireland, France, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Canada, China, Korea, Bangladesh and Israel.

(e) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has introduced “Film Promotion Fund” as an additional activity under the existing component “Participation in Film Markets in India and abroad” of the 12th Plan Scheme “Development, Communication and Dissemination of Filmic Content” to provide financial assistance to film makers whose films are selected in any competition section of any international film festivals for repute or an award event. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting also participates in different film festivals like Cannes Film Festival, Berlin International Film Festival, BRICS etc. to promote Indian cinema abroad.

Misuse of funds under MGNREGS

*289. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has neither taken any steps to check the misuse of fund under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) nor taken any action against corrupt officials/ persons responsible for implementation of the scheme;

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

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government against the persons involved in corrupt activities under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the details of provisions made under MGNREGS to check the corrupt activities in the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) receives complaints of irregularities including misuse of funds from States/UTs. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA vests with the State Governments, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all State/UTs.

(d) Section 27(2) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 2005 states that 'the Central Government may, on receipt of any complaint regarding lack of effective implementation of the provisions of the Act or regarding the improper utilization of funds granted under this Act, order an investigation into the complaint and if necessary, shall order stoppage of release of funds to the scheme if no appropriate remedial measures are instituted for proper implementation within a reasonable period of time as defined by the Central Government.' The following provisions have been made under MGNREGS to

check irregularities:—

- (i) The Ministry has implemented Ne-FMS/e-FMS for payment of wages directly into the accounts of the workers either in Banks/ Post Office.
- (ii) DBT is being implemented under MGNREGA. The Aadhaar numbers are seeded into the program data base. As of now, Aadhaar numbers of 10.05 crore active workers have been seeded in the MIS.
- (iii) Establishment of Independent Social Audit Unit at the State level for conducting Social Audit.
- (iv) Engagement of National Level Monitors.
- (v) Monitoring visit cum inspection at different level.
- (vi) Engagement of Ombudsperson.
- (vii) Job card verification exercise across all States.
- (viii) Common Review Mission.
- (ix) Internal audit by the office of Chief Controller Accounts-Rural Development (CCA-RD).
- (x) Frequent field visits for inspection by the Ministry.

[Translation]

Conservation/Recharging of Natural Water Sources

*290. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to deal with the problem of drinking water due to drying up of natural sources in the Himalayan region during the last few years;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps for proper conservation and recharging of natural sources of water and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any monitoring system has been put in place by the Government in coordination with the concerned Ministries to monitor the status of natural sources of water and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any concrete steps are being taken to develop new technology for conservation and upgradation of conventional water sources and if so, the details thereof?

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 (c) The water sources dry up because of a number of reasons including excessive extraction of ground and surface water mainly for irrigation and industrial purposes, inadequate recharge of water in the sources (both surface water and ground water) due to insufficient rains, depletion of tree cover and undergrowth in forests and catchment areas, etc. The anthropogenic activities such as changes in land use pattern, cutting of slopes and natural factor (seismic activities, temperature and precipitation variability due to climatic change) are responsible for drying up of springs and streams particularly in the Lesser Himalayan Region.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is implementing National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) through the concerned Departments in the States by making the drinking water available to the rural people while drawing/treating the water from the ground or surface water resources.

Water being a State subject, conservation, efficient management and recharging of natural sources of water are undertaken by the respective State Governments. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Repair, Renovation & Rehabilitation of Water Bodies, etc.

The steps taken by the Central Government for monitoring, conservation and recharging of water resources are as follows:—

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under this Ministry carries out ground water level monitoring four times annually on regional scale and ground water quality monitoring once in a year all over the country including Himalayan Region. The data is shared with the State Government.
- During the last three years, CGWB has constructed 49 Exploratory Wells in the Himalayan Region for various scientific studies. Out of these, 32 exploratory wells have been handed over to State Governments for water supply.
- CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Program (NAQUIM) in the Country. The program aims delineation and characterization of aquifers and preparation of aquifer management plans to ensure sustainability of ground water resources for all purposes including agriculture. The Management Plans prepared under the program are shared with concerned State Governments for necessary implementation.
- CGWB has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water – 2013" which provides information about area specific artificial recharge techniques to augment the ground water resources based on the availability of source water and capability of subsurface formations to accommodate it. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.11 crore artificial recharge structures in urban and rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 79178 crore. The Master Plan is available in public domain and has also been circulated to the State Governments for its implementation.
- An MOU has been signed between CGWB and Geological survey of India, Dehradun for "Spring Rejuvenation Studies between North-Almora Thrust and South-Almora Thrust" falling in Almora district of Uttarakhand.
- CGWB has been rendering technical guidance for installation of roof top rainwater harvesting systems in Darjeeling, West Bengal and Gangtok, Sikkim.
- Technical guidance is being provided by CGWB to the Army units located in Kargil District for Snow Water Harvesting as a means for recharging of tube wells/springs for drinking purposes.

- CGWB carries out training programs and IEC activities for capacity building and awareness creation among stakeholders on the importance of water conservation and rainwater harvesting in augmenting the ground water resources.
- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, *inter alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for adoption.
- Central Water Commission (CWC) under this Ministry carries out hydrological observation on all important/major rivers in the country. This Ministry has launched Development of Water Resources Information System (DWRIS) with the objective of development and maintenance of Water Resources Information System which includes collection of Hydro-Meteorological and Water Quality Data, its validation, storage and dissemination to the users for calculating water availability in the basins, management of water resources, planning and designing of water resources structure along and across the rivers, flood forecasting, etc.

(d) The National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) under this Ministry has undertaken an action research study to rejuvenate 22 village ponds in identified villages of Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar districts in Western Uttar Pradesh.

Department of Science and Technology has supported following Research and Development (R&D) projects in the area of conservation of conventional water resources:—

- Rainwater based community managed sustainable solution for selected water scarce villages of District Mewat (Haryana) through ground water recharge by harvesting rain water and its storage in community-based tanks, which

has benefitted families across villages in Mewat Region of Haryana.

- Under Amrit Jalam Pariyojana, an innovative technical solution with strong community capacity building component for a cluster of 15 villages of Chirawa block in Rajasthan covering 19,000 people has been completed to address the challenges of low per capita availability and quality deficit of available water for specified uses through two pronged approach of water conservation techniques to recharge groundwater and tapping of rainwater as alternate safe source for potable water needs using rain water harvesting tanks, recharge wells, monitoring wells, ponds, soak pits, improved toilets and appropriate plantation.

Encroachment/Revival of Water Bodies

*291. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of fall in ground water level has assumed critical proportions due to illegal destruction of lakes, ponds, wells, step wells and other water bodies in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the ongoing measures to improve the ground water level along with the efforts made for the revival of such water bodies in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether such water bodies have been occupied illegally by anti-social elements in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken against such elements so far; and

(d) the initiatives taken so far to revive and free such water bodies from encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) Increase in population, rapid urbanization & industrialization along with reduction in area of water bodies such as lakes, ponds etc. can be considered as various reasons for reduction in natural recharge of ground water resulting into fall in ground water level.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, 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 decadal average (2007-2016) indicates decline in ground water level in about 61% of the wells. Details are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water and revival of water bodies in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Government through the Scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration

(RRR) of water bodies under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Har Khet Ko Pani component. Besides, 'Draft Guidelines for Conservation and Protection of Water Bodies' have been circulated to the Central Ministries and States/UTs. Further, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf

(c) and (d) The information relating to encroachment of water bodies is not available with the Central Govt. Action against such encroachers is also taken by the respective State Govts.

Statement

State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean [Pre-monsoon (2007 to 2016) and Pre-monsoon 2017]

Sl. 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	184	25	563	75	4	0.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	9	75	3	25	0	0.0
3.	Assam	164	71	43	92	56	1	0.6
4.	Bihar	625	362	58	258	41	5	0.8
5.	Chandigarh	10	1	10	9	90	0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	566	219	39	346	61	1	0.2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	6	38	10	63	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	11	7	64	4	36	0	0.0
9.	Delhi	94	33	35	61	65	0	0.0
10.	Goa	65	50	77	15	23	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	799	301	38	473	59	25	3.1
12.	Haryana	302	95	31	207	69	0	0.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	90	33	37	57	63	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	226	75	33	151	67	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	218	90	41	128	59	0	0.0
16.	Karnataka	1421	423	30	985	69	13	0.9
17.	Kerala	1366	405	30	957	70	4	0.3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1318	660	50	658	50	0	0.0
19.	Maharashtra	1562	667	43	887	57	8	0.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Meghalaya	20	6	30	14	70	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1283	506	39	773	60	4	0.3
22.	Pudducherry	5	0	0	5	100	0	0.0
23.	Punjab	234	36	15	198	85	0	0.0
24.	Rajasthan	859	431	50	428	50	0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	536	71	13	465	87	0	0.0
26.	Telangana	586	315	54	267	46	4	0.7
27.	Tripura	26	18	69	8	31	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	637	187	29	450	71	0	0.0
29.	Uttarakhand	46	21	46	24	52	1	2.2
30.	West Bengal	617	327	53	289	47	1	0.2
Total		14465	5609	38.8	8785	60.7	71	0.5

[English]

High Operational Charges in Aviation Sector

*292. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that high operational charges in the aviation sector are caused by the high cost of aviation turbine fuel, high service tax and other charges;

(b) if so, the details there of;

(c) whether the shortage of maintenance facilities in the sector is on the rise;

(d) if so, the details then of; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the charges?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) constitutes approximately 35-50% of Operational cost of an airline in India. The pricing of ATF was deregulated with effect from 1st April, 2001 and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of ATF in line with its price and other market conditions.

(c) to (e) The number of aircraft that are annually sent to other countries for MRO works for last three years are as follows:-

Year	Aircraft
2015	93
2016	66
2017	54

However, there has been rapid increase a aircraft in the country, but, the Number of Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul's (MRO's) have not increased proportionally specially for engine and component level maintenance. At present, only M/s AIESL, M/s Jet Airways, M/s Air Works India, Hosur, M/s GMR Aerotech, M/s Blue Dart Aviation Limited are having facilities to carry out heavy maintenance/overhaul on engines and components.

To promote the MRO activities in India to make it at par with global standards, the regulations related to approval of maintenance organizations, type training organizations and AME licensing system have been made in line with world's best practices such as those followed by European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) standards. This will help Indian MROs to obtain EASA/Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approval and thereby attract the business from other countries. Given our technology and

skin base, the Government is keen to develop India as an MRO hub in Asia, attracting business from foreign airlines. Accordingly, the following provisions have been made in the Budget announcements for 2016-17:—

- (i) The tools and tool-kits used by the MRO have been exempted from Customs duty. The exemption shall be given on the basis of list the tools and tool kits certified by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) approved Quality Managers of aircraft maintenance organisations.
- (ii) MROs were required to provide proof of their requirements of parts, or orders from their client airlines. The process for the clearance of the parts has been brought in line with that of the tool kits for a one time certification by DGCA approved Quality Managers in MRO's.
- (iii) To enable economies of scale, the restriction of one year for utilization of duty free parts has been extended to three years.
- (iv) To allow import of unserviceable parts including aircraft components like engines and landing gears by MRO's for providing exchange/advance exchange, the concerned notification has been revised to enable advance export of serviceable parts.
- (v) Foreign aircraft brought to India for MRO work will be allowed to stay for the entire period of maintenance or up to 6 months., whichever is lesser, provided it undertakes no commercial flights during the stay period.. The aircraft may, however, carry passengers in the flights at the bet inning and end of the stay period in India. For stay beyond 6 months, DGCA's permission will be required.

Privatization of Air India

*293. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has explored all the options to keep Air India as a State run national carrier before taking a decision to privatize it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would ensure that the physical assets of Air India like land, parking and bilateral flying rights to global cities will be protected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in 2012 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. Out of this amount, the Government has released a total Equity Support of Rs 26545.21 crore till 2017. However, at the end of FY 2016-17, the total debt of Air India Ltd is Rs 48,876.81 crore.

Air India has been incurring continuous losses and the details of the Net Losses made by Air India from FY 2013-14 to FY 2016-17 are as follows:—

Year	Net Loss (Rs. in crore)
2013-14	6279.60
2014-15	5859.91
2015-16	3836.77
2016-17	5765.16

NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises on May 12, 2017 had given the rationale for the disinvestment of Air India and has referred to the fragile finances of the company, among various other reasons. Air India has been incurring continuous losses and has huge accumulated losses. Further, NITI Aayog in its report on Air India has stated that further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.

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.

(c) and (d) CCEA constituted an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process on strategic disinvestment from time to time and decide on issues which, *inter alia*, include hiving off of certain assets to a shell company, the quantum of disinvestment and the universe of bidders etc. The contours of the bid would be contained in the bid documents as approved by AISAM.

Land Reforms

*294. SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the status of land reforms in different States;

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

(c) whether the Government has given any directions to implement the land reforms expeditiously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the guidelines, if any, issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 in the State List 'Land' is a State subject. Power to enact laws relating to 'Land' vests in Legislatures of States.

Provisions relating to 'Land' are also contained in Article 239AA: Special provisions with respect to Delhi; Article 371A: Special provision with respect to Nagaland; Article 371G: Special provision with respect to Mizoram; Fifth Schedule: Provisions as to Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes; Sixth Schedule: Provisions as to Administration of Tribal Areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

Each State has its own State-specific Revenue Laws to deal with 'Land' and its administration.

States have been undertaking (and will continue to undertake) State-specific Land Reforms broadly in the following arenas at the respective wisdom of the respective law makers of the respective States (Legislatures of the States):—

- (i) Ceiling on landholdings
 - for equitable distribution of land
- (ii) Distribution of land for agricultural purposes, residential purposes, cottage industries (to landless/marginal and small farmers/village artisans...)
 - from land obtained from imposition of ceiling
 - from community land with Gram Sabha
 - from land with Government
- (iii) Abolition of intermediary between the State and the Tiller (Zamindari Abolition)
 - abolition of intermediary between the State and the tiller
 - tenure rights to the tiller with transferable rights without transferrable rights (inheritable) lessee Government lessee
- (iv) Prevention of fragmentation of landholdings
- (v) Consolidation of landholdings
 - consolidate fragmented landholdings
 - provide land for common/public requirements
- (vi) Tenancy reforms

There is no Central database as may contain information on all the State-specific Revenue Laws and all the State-specific Land Reforms undertaken to date by all the various States across the country.

There is immense diversity across the individual States in the country in respect of 'land', the (State/s-specific) revenue laws, the socio-economic milieu in relation to 'land', the relevance/need/appropriateness/desirability of specific land reforms, etc.

A Task Force on Land Reforms was constituted on 22.10.2012 under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development to *inter alia* prepare a draft National Land Reforms Policy and suggest and recommend appropriate dialogue process with and appropriate advisory to States on matters relating to land reforms. Further action and

decision as appropriate on the recommendations of the Task Force is in process.

[Translation]

Exploitation of Ground Water

*295. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that ground water is being extracted/exploited excessively in the rural areas of the country for drinking and irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made/proposed to be made by the Government to check 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. Ground Water is being continuously extracted in rural areas of the country for drinking and irrigation purposes. As per latest assessment (year 2013) carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) jointly with State Governments, the net annual ground water availability in the country is 411 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre), whereas, annual ground water utilization is 253 BCM, out of which 90%, *i.e.*, around 228 BCM is extracted for irrigation purpose. State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water and revival of water bodies in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf

Statement

*State-wise Ground Water Resources Availability, Utilization and Stage of Development India
(As on 31st March, 2013)*

(in bcm → Billion Cubic Metre)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Annual Ground Water Draft			Stage of Ground Water Development (%)
			Irrigation	Domestic and Industrial uses	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.48	7.29	0.81	8.1	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.99	0.002	0.007	0.01	0.23
3.	Assam	28.9	4.06	0.68	4.74	16
4.	Bihar	28.49	10.36	2.37	12.73	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.9	3.76	0.64	4.4	37
6.	Delhi	0.31	0.14	0.25	0.39	127
7.	Goa	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.05	37
8.	Gujarat	19.79	12.3	1.14	13.44	68
9.	Haryana	10.3	13.32	0.6	13.92	135
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.53	0.16	0.11	0.27	51
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.82	0.2	0.98	1.18	24
12.	Jharkhand	5.99	0.63	0.72	1.35	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Karnataka	14.83	8.76	0.99	9.76	66
14.	Kerala	5.66	1.18	1.45	2.63	47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34.16	17.95	1.41	19.36	57
16.	Maharashtra	31.48	15.93	1.14	17.07	54
17.	Manipur	0.426	0.004	0.001	0.004	1.01
18.	Meghalaya	2.98	0.008	0.004	0.012	0.4
19.	Mizoram	0.03548	0	0.00104	0.00104	2.9
20.	Nagaland	1.75	0	0.03	0.03	2
21.	Odisha	16.69	4.14	0.87	5.02	30
22.	Punjab	23.39	34.05	0.77	34.81	149
23.	Rajasthan	11.26	13.79	1.92	15.71	140
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	18.59	12.98	1.38	14.36	77
26.	Telangana	13.39	7	0.76	7.77	58
27.	Tripura	2.269	0.093	0.072	0.165	7.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71.58	48.35	4.41	52.76	74
29.	Uttarakhand	1.97	0.84	0.15	0.99	50
30.	West Bengal	26.56	10.84	1	11.84	45
Total (States)		410.65	228.16	24.71	252.87	62
Union Territories						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.378	0.0001	0.0035	0.0037	1
2.	Chandigarh	0.0194	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.063	0.008	0.013	0.02	32
4.	Daman and Diu	0.014	0.008	0.002	0.01	70
5.	Lakshadweep	0.0035	0	0.00237	0.00237	68
6.	Puducherry	0.174	0.124	0.029	0.153	88
Total (UTs)		0.65	0.139	0.05	0.189	29
Grand Total		411.3	228.3	24.76	253.06	62

[English]

Export of Textiles and Apparel

*296. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of textiles and apparel has been falling every month despite the Government's efforts to give the segment a boost, if so, the details thereof and the reasons there for;

(b) whether the data compiled by the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) showed a sharp decline in

the export of textiles and apparel in 2017 as compared to the previous year and if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether rupee appreciation and preferential treatment given to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are responsible for falling export of textiles and apparel and if so, the facts in this regard;

(d) whether there is a need to ease the refund of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and on Return of State Levies (ROSL) and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the industry needs immediate relief in the form of a minimum two per cent on the Merchandise Export from India Scheme on cotton yarn and a ROSL package for fabric and cotton yarn to retain competitiveness in the global market, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Exports of textiles and apparel tend to fluctuate in the course of a year due to seasonality in demand. However owing to Government efforts, textiles and apparel exports have increased from US\$ 28.8 bn during Apr'16-Jan'17 to US\$ 29.4 bn during Apr'17- Jan'18.

(b) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) is the nodal agency for compiling data on exports and imports under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. As per DGCIS data, exports of textile and apparel have increased from US\$ 35.5 bn in 2016 to US\$ 37.3 bn in 2017.

(c) Rupee has appreciated by 4.2% to 64.4 Rs/USD during Apr'17-Jan'18 from 67.2 Rs/USD during Apr'16-Jan'17 thereby devaluing exports. It is true that Indian exporters face higher tariff of 9.7% in key export markets such as EU as compared to zero duty given to competing nations like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

(d) To ease the refund of Integrated Goods & Service Tax (IGST), Government has taken several steps. IGST refund claims are being closely monitored on daily basis by field formations and print advertisements and outreach programmes have been carried out for exporter awareness. Common errors and solutions thereof have been highlighted

through a circular No.42/2017-Customs dated 7.11.2017. In order to ensure smooth operation, custom houses have opened a dedicated cell for purpose of facilitating refund cases.

(e) Government has enhanced the rates of Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) from 2% to 4% for apparel and made-ups *w.e.f.* 1st November 2017 for exports of value added commodities *viz.* apparel and made-ups which have higher potential to boost employment. Currently, cotton yarn is not covered under MEIS and fabric segment is provided 2% benefit under MEIS. Intermediate products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, *inter alia* Powertex for fabric segment, Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for all segments except spinning and Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments.

Solar Energy Parks

297. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of the development of solar energy parks in the country;

(b) if so, the status of the solar parks being established in the country, State-wise including Jharkhand; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to develop the said parks within a fixed time frame?

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 Ministry regularly reviews the progress of the solar parks through various review meetings, video conferences and written communication with different stakeholders like the State Governments; Solar Power Park Developers (SPPDs); Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI); NTPC; Central Transmission Utility (CTU) and State Transmission Utilities (STUs) to expedite development of solar parks.

The State-wise status of Solar Parks in the country is given in the enclosed Statement. Till 12.03.2018, no

proposal has been received from the State Government of Jharkhand for development of solar park in the State.

Statement

Status of Solar Parks as on 28.02.2018

Sl. No.	State	Name of Solar Park	Capacity (in MW)	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu Solar Park	1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted. • Land Acquired: 6692.97 acres at NP Kunta site and 3473.62 acres at Galiveedu site. • Internal Infrastructure work awarded. • 250 MW already commissioned. • Transmission infrastructure work under development. • 400 MW under implementation by SECI.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Solar Park	1000	1000 MW already commissioned.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa Solar Park	1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted. • Land Acquired: 5427.63 Acres • Internal Infrastructure work awarded. • Transmission infrastructure work under development. • PSA signed for 250 MW by NTPC with State DISCOM. • For balance 750 MW, NIT issued by SECI.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Anathapuramu-II Solar Park	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted. • Land Acquired: 4124.84 Acres. • Internal Infrastructure work under progress. • Transmission infrastructure under development. • 400 MW solar projects under implementation. • For balance 100 MW, LOI to be issued by APGENCO.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Solar Wind Hybrid Park	160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation. • Land identified and under acquisition at Kanaganapalli Mandal, Ananthapuramu District.
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Solar Park at Lohit district	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised DPR under preparation. • Land under the possession of APEDA. • Internal Infrastructure work under planning.

Sl. No.	State	Name of Solar Park	Capacity (in MW)	Status
7.	Assam	Solar Park at Amguri in Sibsagar district, Assam	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation. • 325 acres under APGCL's possession & another 15 acres of land under identification. • Internal Infrastructure work to be started.
8.	Chhattisgarh	Solar Park in Chhattisgarh	250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised DPR for 250 MW under preparation. • Land of 932.23 acres in Dongargadh Tehsil, Rajnandgaon District identified and under acquisition. • Internal Infrastructure work to be started.
9.	Gujarat	Radhnesada Solar Power Park, Banaskantha	700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised DPR under preparation. • Land acquired: 3517.50 acres. • Internal Infrastructure work to start. • Transmission infrastructure under development.
10.	Gujarat	Harsad Solar Park, Banaskantha	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation. • Land identified at Villages-Harsad and Navapara, Taluka-Suigam, District-Banaskatha, Gujarat
11.	Haryana	Solar Park in Haryana	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation • Land under identification.
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Solar Park in Himachal Pradesh	1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation • Land identified. • Internal Infrastructure work to be started.
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Solar Park in Jammu & Kashmir	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation • Land identified. • Internal Infrastructure work to be started.
14.	Karnataka	Pavagada Solar Park, Karnataka	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted • 12700 acres land acquired • Internal Infrastructure work under progress. • Transmission infrastructure under development. • 600 MW already commissioned. • NIT for 200 MW issued by SECI and 1200 MW by KREDL.
15.	Kerala	Kasargod Solar Park, Kerala	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted • 250 acres acquired and balance 836 acre land under acquisition.

Sl. No.	State	Name of Solar Park	Capacity (in MW)	Status
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa Solar Park, Madhya Pradesh	750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal infrastructure work under process. • Transmission infrastructure under development. • 50 MW already commissioned by IREDA. • DPR Submitted. • 3528.91 acres of land has been handed over to developers. • Internal Infrastructure under progress. • Transmission infrastructure under development. • 750 MW under implementation.
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch-Mandsaur Solar Park	700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR for Neemuch site (450 MW) under preparation. • 250 MW at Mandsaur site have been commissioned by NTPC. • 2440.12 acres land has been identified in Neemuch. • Transmission infrastructure under development.
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar-Shajapur-Rajgarh Solar Park	1050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation. • 3812.56 acres in Agar, 2046.56 acres in Shajapur and 2474.36 acres in Rajgarh have been identified. • Internal Infrastructure work to be started • Transmission infrastructure to be started.
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena (Chambal) Solar Park	250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation. • 1045.78 acres have been identified in Morena and under acquisition. • Internal Infrastructure work to be started • Transmission infrastructure to be started
20.	Maharashtra	Solar Park at Sakri, Dhule district	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted. • Around 1200 acres of land is acquired. • Internal Infrastructure development activities to be started. • Transmission infrastructure to be started.
21.	Maharashtra	Solar Park at Dondaicha, district Dhule, Maharashtra	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted for 250 MW. • Around 1289 acres of land acquired. • Internal Infrastructure development activities to be started. • Transmission infrastructure to be started.

Sl. No.	State	Name of Solar Park	Capacity (in MW)	Status
22.	Maharashtra	Patoda Solar Park, Maharashtra	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted. • Around 400 acres of land is acquired. • Internal Infrastructure development activities to be started. • Transmission infrastructure to be started.
23.	Manipur	Bukpi Solar Park Manipur	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation • Land under acquisition.
24.	Meghalaya	Solar Park at Suchen & Thamar, Meghalaya	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted. • At Suchen: 39.52 acres & at Thamar: 43.37 acres of land acquired. • Internal development activities to be started. • Transmission infrastructure to be started.
25.	Mizoram	Vankal Solar Park at Vankal, Mizoram	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation • Land under acquisition.
26.	Nagaland	Solar Park at Dimapur and Peren districts of Nagaland	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation. • Land under acquisition. • Internal Infrastructure development activities to be started.
27.	Odisha	Odisha Solar Park, Odisha	1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation. • 2016 acres of Land spread over 4 districts of Deogarh, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda and Boudh has been identified for phase-I (400 MW). Land for balance 600 MW under identification.
28.	Rajasthan	Bhadla Phase-II Solar Park, Jodhpur	680	680 MW already commissioned.
29.	Rajasthan	Bhadla III Solar Park, Jodhpur	1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted • Land acquired • Internal development activities under progress. • Transmission infrastructure under development. • PPA & PSA signed for 500 MW. • Reverse Auction done for balance 500 MW.
30.	Rajasthan	Bhadla IV Solar Park, Jodhpur	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted • Land acquired • Internal development activities under progress. • Transmission infrastructure under development.

Sl. No.	State	Name of Solar Park	Capacity (in MW)	Status
31.	Rajasthan	Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park	750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPA & PSA signed for 250 MW. • Reverse Auction done for balance 250 MW. • DPR under preparation. • Land identified and allocated by State Government. • Internal Infrastructure development activities to be started. • Transmission infrastructure under development.
32.	Rajasthan	Fatehgarh Phase 1B Solar Park, Jaisalmer	421	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation. • Land identified and under allotment by State Government. • Internal Infrastructure development activities to be started. • Transmission infrastructure development to be started.
33.	Rajasthan	Nokh Solar Park, Jaisalmer	980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation. • Land under identification at Village-Nokh, Tehsil-Pokaran, District-Jaisalmer
34.	Tamil Nadu	Solar Park in Tamil Nadu	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEDA has invited EoI for selection of Solar Power Park Developer.
35.	Tamil Nadu	Kadaladi Solar Park	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under preparation. • Land under acquisition.
36.	Uttar Pradesh	UP Solar Park	440	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under revision. • Land acquired • Internal Infrastructure development under progress. • Transmission infrastructure under development. • 50 MW already commissioned in Allahabad site and 75 MW commissioned at Mirzapur site. Construction activities for solar projects of capacity 115 MW are in progress. • NIT for balance 275 MW issued by SECI.
37.	Uttarakhand	SIIDCUL Solar Park, Uttarakhand	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR Submitted. • Land acquired • Internal Infrastructure development under progress. • Transmission infrastructure work to be started.

Sl. No.	State	Name of Solar Park	Capacity (in MW)	Status
38.	West Bengal	Solar Park in West Bengal	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR under revision. • Land identified for 200 MW and under acquisition.
Total (MW)			21164	

[Translation]

Adarsh Grams

*298. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of development of Adarsh Grams adopted by the Members of Parliament in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether dilapidated roads, poor health system and open defecation are still prevalent in the villages adopted by the Members of Parliament;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of funds sanctioned and released under this head during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) An Adarsh Gram evolves out of people's shared vision, using their capacities and available resources to the best extent possible, duly facilitated by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, the Gram Panchayat, Civil Society and the Government Machinery. Naturally, the elements of an Adarsh Gram are context specific. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP includes prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. The State/UT-wise status of progress of implementation of Village Development Plans in SAGY Gram Panchayats based on the information uploaded on the SAGY website by the respective States/UTs till 13 March 2018 is placed in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) A key strategy for transforming the identified villages into an Adarsh Grams includes converging resources from Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored

Schemes and also other State Schemes to the extent possible, along with leveraging the strengths of private, voluntary and cooperative sectors. The Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) with an objective to provide connectivity by way of an all-weather roads to eligible unconnected habitations. As per the para. 6.1.1. of Guidelines of PMGSY, priority shall be given to all roads leading to the Gram Panchayats identified under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to include all eligible unconnected habitations in such identified Gram Panchayats. With a view to enable the citizens/road users to express their feedback/complaints related to slow pace, abandoned work, bad quality or other category of Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) works, a Mobile Application 'Meri Sadak' was launched as an e-governance initiative of the Ministry of Rural Development which functions as a technology enabled grievance redressal system and social audit tool based on Citizen Feedback. A final Action Taken Report is required to be submitted to the citizen within a period of 60 days. Under National Health Mission (NHM), support is extended to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all the citizens based on proposals submitted by the States / UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Approvals are given in accordance with the Gap Analysis, population norms and caseload in the facilities of the State as decided in the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) meetings, within the resource envelope available for particular State/UT. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) was launched on 2 October 2014 with focus on behavior change and usage of toilets. As per the data available till 13 March 2018 in Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 698 Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY have achieved ODF status.

(d) Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of

existing Government Schemes and Programmes under allocating additional funds.
the administrative control of respective Ministries without

Statement

State/UT-wise progress of implementation of Village Development Plans in SAGY Gram Panchayats identified under Phase-I, II & III based on the information uploaded on the SAGY website by the respective States/UTs till 13 March 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of SAGY GPs	No. of projects planned	No. of projects completed	No. of Projects in-progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	242	57	59
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64	630	123	57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	216	28	27
4.	Assam	32	2,165	264	492
5.	Bihar	72	3,780	709	454
6.	Chandigarh	2	31	14	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	36	2,451	1,164	301
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	52	24	8
10.	Delhi	10	0	0	0
11.	Goa	4	172	37	18
12.	Gujarat	64	1,199	915	112
13.	Haryana	30	1,195	652	173
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	684	208	79
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	817	300	88
16.	Jharkhand	50	2,737	771	474
17.	Karnataka	53	7,209	2,450	781
18.	Kerala	63	1,816	785	450
19.	Lakshadweep	1	79	4	59
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63	2,154	1,204	342
21.	Maharashtra	121	5,919	2,547	690
22.	Manipur	11	306	62	29
23.	Meghalaya	4	320	86	87
24.	Mizoram	4	418	155	63
25.	Nagaland	3	71	16	14
26.	Odisha	44	769	140	54
27.	Puducherry	2	72	17	40
28.	Punjab	31	760	219	162

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Rajasthan	72	2,915	975	384
30.	Sikkim	4	153	34	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	114	3,718	2,227	409
32.	Telangana	44	1,126	442	211
33.	Tripura	3	159	55	38
34.	Uttar Pradesh	249	5,265	3,817	1,133
35.	Uttarakhand	9	475	329	83
36.	West Bengal	9	61	0	0
Grand Total		1,304	50,136	20,830	7,380

[English]

Shortage of Fuel for Power Plants

*299. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage/non-availability of fuel for power generation plants/stations and its adverse impact on power generation of various States are still persisting in the country despite several measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the fuel supplied to power plants/stations across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there are a number of power plants/stations which are on the verge of closure due to high cost of fuel and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide cheap fuel or financial assistance to such plants/stations for their survival in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to ensure timely and uninterrupted fuel supply at affordable rates to the power generation plants/stations across 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) Due to several measures taken by the Government, the availability of coal in power plants have improved. The overall coal stock position in the coal based power plants have increased from 7.3 Million Tonnes (MT), as on 19.10.2017, to 15.3 MT, as on 07.03.2018.

The receipt of coal by the coal based power plants during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in enclosed Statement-I.

The availability of domestic gas for power sector is very low as availability of gas from KG D6 field is reduced drastically. The details of the gas allotted and supplied/consumed during the last 3 years and the current year (Upto January, 2018) are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) No coal based power plants/stations are on the verge of closure due to high cost of coal.

As regards gas based power plants, domestic natural gas is allocated as per the prevailing gas allocation policy and supplied depending upon the availability. The total gas based installed capacity in the country is 25150 MW, and the gas required for this capacity is around 114 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters per Day (MMSCMD). Against this requirement, only 22.91 MMSCMD domestic gas was supplied to the gas based power stations in the year 2017-18 (upto Jan 2018), and the average Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the gas based stations including the capacity run on imported gas is 23% during this period.

The power plants are free to import the natural gas based on their requirements. However, due to high cost of

imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), the cost of power produced from this gas is also higher and, therefore, not scheduled by the DISCOMs. As a result, many gas based power plants are not operating at their full capacity and some of them are not at all operating.

There is no proposal under consideration at present to provide financial assistance to any gas based power plants.

Government of India has taken the following initiatives for improving supply of Coal and for bringing down effective cost of coal to thermal power plants:—

- (i) After the cancellation of 204 coal blocks, Govt. of India formulated a transparent policy for reallocation of cancelled coal mines in a fair and transparent method. Government ensured re-allocation of 51 blocks to power sector, supporting capacity of about 62,000 MW through auction/allotment till date.
- (ii) Govt. started separate e-auction window for power sector from April 2016 under which Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is making arrangements for conduct of forward e-auction of coal exclusively for power sector on a sustained basis, offering adequate quantities at regular intervals so that coal is made available to such power plants on a regular basis.

- (iii) Govt. notified policy guidelines for grant of Bridge Linkage to specified end use plants of Central and State Public Sector Undertakings (both in Power as well as Non-Power sector) which have been allotted coal mines or blocks. Bridge linkages applications for public sector power projects in prescribed formats have been approved.
- (iv) Govt., on 17.05.2017, approved SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India). Under this scheme, coal linkages have been granted to Central and State Gencos at the notified price. Further, under SHAKTI scheme, auction of linkages for Independent Power Producers (IPPs), with Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), based on domestic coal has been conducted on 12.09.2017. LOAs have been granted to the successful bidders.
- (v) Flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing cost of power generation.
- (vi) Rationalization of coal linkages to optimize cost of transportation.
- (vii) Commencement of Third Party Sampling of coal at both loading and unloading ends to address the problem of grade slippage and to reduce the power tariffs to the consumers.

Statement-I

The receipt of coal by the coal based power plants during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Capacity (Mw)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Jan)
Northern						
Delhi						
1.	Badarpur TPS	705	2828	1475	1176	1011
2.	Rajghat TPS	135	356	44	0	0
Haryana						
3.	Indira Gandhi STPP	1500	5006	4870	3399	4048
4.	Panipat TPS	920	2798	1212	1451	983
5.	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	1200	3680	3325	2700	1997
6.	Yamuna Nagar TPS	600	2223	2686	2249	1529

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Capacity (Mw)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Jan)
Punjab						
7	Gh TPS (Leh. Moh.)	920	2878	2029	1435	1158
8	Gnd TPS (Bhatinda)	440	997	677	292	123
9	Goindwal Sahib TPP	540	-	-	-	738
10	Rajpura TPP	1400	3151	4262	4567	3772
11	Ropar TPS	1260	4237	2959	1783	945
12	Talwandi Sabo TPP	1980	656	2118	5094	4457
Rajasthan						
13	Chhabra TPP	1660	3152	2946	4420	3548
14	Kalisindh TPS	1200	-	2570	3463	2858
15	Kawai TPS	1320	4285	4124	4042	2272
16	Kota TPS	1240	6342	5236	4756	3594
17	Suratgarh TPS	1500	7253	3910	2801	1994
Uttar Pradesh						
18	Anpara C TPS	1200	5649	5418	5537	4194
19	Anpara TPS	2630	7940	9443	10831	9333
20	Barkhera TPS	90	479	355	262	53
21	Dadri (NCTPP)	1820	8463	6808	5318	5188
22	Harduaganj TPS	605	2562	2760	2347	1664
23	Khambarkhera TPS	90	470	337	231	60
24	Kundarki TPS	90	474	359	310	97
25	Lalitpur TPS	1980	-	-	2412	4695
26	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	1320	3873	3630	1713	2827
27	Maqsoodpur TPS	90	484	290	323	52
28	Obra TPS	1188	3337	3426	3310	2889
29	Panki TPS	210	912	593	699	175
30	Parichha TPS	1140	5065	5678	4305	3413
31	Prayagraj TPP	1980	-	-	2204	3221
32	Rihand STPS	3000	15096	14093	14693	12011
33	Rosa TPP Ph-I	1200	5754	4980	4558	3546
34	Singrauli STPS	2000	10718	11550	10746	8464
35	Tanda TPS	440	2555	2832	2007	1455
36	Unchahar TPS	1550	5232	5350	4483	3730
37	Utraula TPS	90	893	401	246	82

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Capacity (Mw)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Jan)
Chhattisgarh						
38	Akaltara TPS	1200	2049	3985	4116	2513
39	Avantha Bhandar	600	-	-	958	614
40	Balco TPS	600	-	-	826	1433
41	Bandakhar TPP	300	-	-	542	1311
42	Baradarha TPS	1200	0	0	3643	4104
43	Bhilai TPS	500	2404	2314	2320	1842
44	DSPM TPS	500	3074	2766	2668	1976
45	Korba-II	440	2352	2354	2211	1527
46	Korba STPS	2600	14691	14190	12982	10893
47	Korba-West TPS	1340	6538	7138	7346	5619
48	Marwa TPS	1000	-	-	1933	3104
49	Nawapara TPP	600	-	-	348	1716
50	OP Jindal TPS	1000	5727	3767	3791	2836
51	Pathadi TPP	600	1585	2162	2769	2172
52	Raikheda TPP	1370	-	-	-	497
53	Sipat STPS	2980	13759	14014	13903	11666
54	Tamnar TPP	2400	1473	3773	5669	4426
55	Uchpinda TPP	1080	-	-	-	97
Gujarat						
56	Gandhi Nagar TPS	630	2102	1738	1462	1843
57	Mundra TPS	4620	16562	17165	15666	10556
58	Mundra UMTTP	4000	10388	9295	10985	8658
59	Sabarmati (C Station)	422	1746	1490	1517	1192
60	Salaya TPP	1200	2996	2018	2494	1169
61	Sikka Rep. TPS	500	675	676	1164	1066
62	Ukai TPS	1110	4443	3755	3471	3319
63	Wanakbori TPS	1470	5140	4058	2377	3520
Madhya Pradesh						
64	Amarkantak Ext TPS	210	1562	979	883	829
65	Anuppur TPP	1200	-	1602	2324	3271
66	Bina TPS	500	1672	1110	353	1155
67	Mahan TPP	600	-	-	-	1616
68	Nigri TPP	1320	-	-	2086	3932

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Capacity (Mw)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Jan)
69	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1340	5205	5089	4915	4119
70	Sasan UMTTP	3960	8525	16654	16949	15160
71	Satpura TPS	1330	5216	5217	2228	2384
72	Seioni TPP	600	-	-	-	753
73	Shri Singhaji TPP	1200	1696	3487	1147	1901
74	Vindhyachal STPS	4760	21152	21299	22197	20341
Maharashtra						
75	Amaravati TPS	1350	1365	4120	799	2077
76	Bhusawal TPS	1210	5712	6600	3769	4094
77	Butibori TPP	600	972	2388	2217	1671
78	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	2920	10682	10998	11051	9134
79	Dahanu TPS	500	2529	2394	1889	1689
80	Dhariwal TPP	600	-	-	638	1134
81	GMR Warora TPS	600	2203	2695	2175	1837
82	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	1200	3684	3272	2631	2124
83	Khaparkheda TPS	1340	6966	7337	5763	4026
84	Koradi TPS	2400	2082	2938	3984	5501
85	Mauda TPS	2320	2022	1349	2577	4205
86	Nasik TPS	630	3497	3508	2346	1808
87	Paras TPS	500	2356	2937	1904	1824
88	Parli TPS	1170	3905	1459	788	1605
89	Solapur	660	-	-	-	427
90	Tirora TPS	3300	9379	12386	9863	9436
91	Trombay TPS	1250	2043	2698	2445	2116
92	Wardha Warora TPP	540	822	1211	1233	646
Andhra Pradesh						
93	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	1600	-	2139	4582	2177
94	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	1760	9678	9718	8773	6541
95	Painampuram TPP	1320	-	3048	4486	4472
96	Rayalaseema TPS	1050	5616	5772	4501	3978
97	SGPL TPP	1320	-	-	-	3510
98	Simhadri	2000	10562	10232	9004	6798
99	Simhapuri TPS	600	2295	2575	795	4

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Capacity (Mw)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Jan)
100	Thamminapatnam TPS	300	1104	1119	920	359
101	Vizag TPP	1040	-	-	1698	2643
Karnataka						
102	Bellary TPS	1700	4167	4280	4126	1717
103	Kudgi STPP	1600	-	-	-	1496
104	Raichur TPS	1720	8297	8897	7652	5956
105	Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	260	2517	1293	442	293
106	Torangallu TPS (SBU-II)	600	-	1096	1190	928
107	Udupi TPP	1200	2696	3371	3473	1941
108	Yermarus TPP	1600	-	-	-	433
Tamil Nadu						
109	Ennore TPS	900	751	597	228	0
110	ITPCL TPP	1200	-	-	1771	2611
111	Mettur TPS	840	6811	7014	6255	3157
112	Mettur TPS-II	600	-	-	-	1258
113	Muthiara TPP	1200	-	-	2402	2000
114	North Chennai TPS	1830	7551	7258	6860	6142
115	Tuticorin (JV) TPP	1000	-	1823	3614	2691
116	Tuticorin TPS	1050	6371	5669	4019	2646
117	Vallur TPP	1500	3952	5166	6355	4528
Telangana						
118	Kakatiya TPS	1100	2783	2296	3634	3418
119	Kothagudem TPS	720	9786	9422	8998	3666
120	Kothagudem TPS (New)	1000	-	-	-	4559
121	Ramagundem-B TPS	63	125	269	301	108
122	Ramagundem STPS	2600	14761	13315	12436	10034
123	Singareni TPP	1200	-	-	-	4930
Bihar						
124	Barauni TPS	210	0	0	0	0
125	Barh II	1320	1197	3129	5195	4718
126	Kahalgaon TPS	2340	13343	12673	12435	10172
127	Muzaffarpur TPS	610	827	604	680	1056
128	Nabi Nagar TPP	500	-	-	-	424
Jharkhand						
129	Bokaro `B` TPS	710	1363	1398	1147	1536

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Capacity (Mw)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Jan)
130	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	630	3847	3841	3438	1658
131	Jojobera TPS	240	-	-	-	594
132	Kodarma TPP	1000	1522	2312	2352	2578
133	Mahadev Prasad STPP	540	1189	1877	2012	1625
134	Maithon RB TPP	1050	3649	4067	4380	3516
135	Patratu TPS	770	705	301	168	0
136	Tenughat TPS	420	1687	1835	1141	680
Odisha						
137	Derang TPP	1200	0	2773	4551	2565
138	IB Valley TPS	420	2428	2697	2871	2168
139	Kamalanga TPS	1050	3181	4308	4049	3203
140	Sterlite TPP	1200	5941	5435	5595	1550
141	Talcher (Old) TPS	460	3180	3127	3195	2505
142	Talcher STPS	3000	18239	17545	18126	15238
West Bengal						
143	Bakreswar TPS	1050	5605	4641	4376	3568
144	Bandel TPS	450	1022	1020	1409	1018
145	Budge Budge TPS	750	3481	3339	3260	2867
146	D.P.L. TPS	660	1104	1406	1385	1289
147	Durgapur Steel TPS	1000	2885	3309	4279	3374
148	Durgapur TPS	210	968	788	485	453
149	Farakka STPS	2100	9772	8853	9170	6742
150	Haldia TPP	600	196	2440	2910	2357
151	Kolaghat TPS	1260	6330	5166	4900	2594
152	Mejia TPS	2340	8441	7973	7770	6454
153	Raghunathpur TPP	1200	-	-	555	1184
154	Sagardighi TPS	1600	2898	1921	2880	2940
155	Santaldih TPS	500	2614	2529	2282	1215
156	Southern Repl. TPS	135	735	430	327	164
157	Titagarh TPS	240	1150	427	140	0
Assam						
158	Bongaigaon TPP	500	-	-	572	558
Total All India			542	562	561	490
(Figures in Million Tonnes)						

Statement-II

The gas allotted and supplied/ consumed during the last 3 years and the current year (Upto January'18)

(Figures in MMSCMD)

Years	Domestic Gas Allocation	Long-Term RLNG (Imported) Contracts	E-bid RLNG Allocation (for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17)	Domestic Gas Supplied/ consumed	RLNG supplied/ consumed	Total Gas Supplied/ consumed
2014-15	84.31	5.38	NA	23.61	1.59	25.20
2015-16	87.09	5.38	9.62	21.63	6.63	28.26
2016-17	87.04	5.73	9.57	22.70	6.89	29.59
2017-18 (upto January, 18)	87.12	7.43	NA	22.91	8.28	31.19

(MMSCMD: Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre Per Day)

Renewable Energy Projects

300. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of major renewable energy projects to be in the range of 9-11 per cent and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the assumptions are based on zero Government incentives, reflecting return rate in a zero subsidy scenario and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the small hydro plants are seem to fetch IRR between 9 and 10 per cent and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the estimates are based on the assumption of 10.5 per cent of cost of debt and 34.61 per cent income tax rate for all types of renewable projects 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 Government has not proposed any Internal Rate of Return (IRR) for renewable energy projects. IRR is kept in mind by the Regulators [Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)] while determining/ approving different tariffs. Also, IRR is one of the factors considered by the financial institutions while processing application for loan. IRR varies from project to project depending upon cost of project and revenue stream.

(b) Financial Institutions carry out evaluation of project's IRR after considering the Government subsidies and incentives such as VGF, etc., which may vary from scheme to scheme.

(c) The Detailed Project Reports submitted by the Small Hydro Projects (SHP) developers to the financing institutions/banks usually show IRR in range of 12-15% depending upon their location and rate of power proposed to be purchased by utilities. However, cost and time overrun of SHP projects may adversely affect its IRR.

(d) Prevailing rate of interest on debt and applicable income tax rate is considered at the time of appraisal of project by the financial Institutions/Banks.

[Translation]

Drinking Water and Sewer Line Works

3221. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allocated for drinking water scheme and to lay sewer line in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the works carried out in the said district after utilization of the said funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S.

AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) As reported by State Government of Madhya Pradesh, Rural Drinking Water supply is carried out through Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) in the State. The funds allocated under National Rural

Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and State Rural Drinking Water Programme (SRDWP) for drinking water schemes for Sagar district in each of the last three years and current year is as under:-

Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Release (in Rs. Lakhs)	1187.45	741.60	387.75	2156.09	4472.89

Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral components of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [(SBM(G)] which is being implemented in the country *w.e.f.* 2nd October, 2014. Under the Scheme, for taking up SLWM activities, financial assistance with a cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh is provided to the States for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households respectively. Under SBM(G), funds are released to the States and not directly to districts. The funds released

to Madhya Pradesh under SBM(G) are as under:-

Year	Fund released (Rs. In crore)
2015-16	374.33
2016-17	1210.77
2017-18	1340.45

(c) The details of work carried out in the said district after utilization of the funds for water supply is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Unit	Year-wise details of works executed			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Water supply through HP in habitations	Habitation	183	204	146	236
2.	Water supply in schools	School	139	47	10	08
3.	Water supply in Anganwadis	Anganwadi	92	94	07	08
4.	Water supply through new PWSS	PWSS	24	42	05	03
5.	Maintenance of PWSS	PWSS	77	54	185	57
6.	Maintenance of Handpumps	Handpump	10880	10781	10567	10604
7.	Water supply through Solar Pumps	Solar Pump	25	-	-	-
8.	Repairing of platform	Platform	617	410	60	70

National Social Assistance Programme

3222. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Social Assistance Programme is being implemented in various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose particularly in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the funds released during the above said period have fully been disbursed to the beneficiaries in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Madam, the National Social Assistance Programme is being implemented in the States/UTs of the country including Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The Government implements National Social

Assistance Programme(NSAP), which is a social security/welfare programme for the persons belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household and implemented in the rural as well as urban areas of the Country. Under National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) following five schemes are being administered: (a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAPS), (b) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension (IGNWPS), (c) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension (IGNDPS), (d) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) & (e) Annapurna Scheme. In respect of first three schemes targeted beneficiaries are provided with monthly financial assistance ranging between Rs.200-500 depending on the age of the beneficiary and category of the pension. Under NFBS 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.

(c) to (e) Details of funds allocated and utilized for the purpose in States/UTS particularly in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement. State-wise requirement of funds under the schemes of NSAP is being calculated on the basis of utilization of cap/ceiling communicated to the States/Union Territories on the basis BPL ratios of respective States/UTs.

Statement

Details of Allocation/Release and Expenditure/Utilization Reported by States/UTs under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
State/UTs-wise during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018 (as on 12.3.18)	
		Allocation/ Release	Expenditure reported	Allocation/ Release	Expenditure reported	Allocation/ Release	Expenditure reported	Allocation/ Release	Expenditure reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29697.69	37447.56	24912.08	30423.97	46226.17	46226.17	30664.44	25581.89
2.	Bihar	99293.82	149438.13	149965.37	124923.40	78156.74	113181.51	106014.99	52703.90
3.	Chhattisgarh	23410.32	26762.24	21502.74	32093.57	30369.25	21585.05	12151.06	14302.19
4.	Goa	0.00	57.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	11583.30	12940.78	11032.34	16129.28	18622.91	20354.24	14661.17	10358.56
6.	Haryana	5847.00	5847.00	6329.55	6329.55	13141.65	12711.07	10493.10	4198.73
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2492.27	4346.16	2858.49	4848.73	4161.19	5283.84	6433.40	4424.43
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3453.06	4251.43	3435.46	3286.49	4568.62	4865.50	4666.52	2115.93
9.	Jharkhand	21899.13	30113.50	38883.88	29764.26	34438.70	36162.28	35305.31	22010.82
10.	Karnataka	40012.50	53348.57	38233.55	52571.00	65061.43	65061.43	51897.94	25587.30
11.	Kerala	10489.89	27225.00	15205.19	15205.18	11548.91	11339.51	21751.21	22200.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55840.38	50720.05	83699.44	87295.19	77286.20	97389.74	75424.06	56457.65
13.	Maharashtra	37053.67	32842.81	29266.57	35003.74	14926.87	33499.72	29385.87	21306.79
14.	Odisha	53471.22	67748.59	74634.84	67234.41	66059.46	66362.33	68156.30	34369.65
15.	Punjab	5054.50	4809.76	5308.96	8074.49	3062.85	8259.95	0.00	1168.34
16.	Rajasthan	23456.55	29356.13	23996.44	26061.16	17594.63	26017.00	41765.77	9428.32
17.	Tamil Nadu	43889.54	65490.51	73018.07	69693.02	48672.96	60599.28	63219.31	37751.27

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Telangana	17173.88	60161.51	17468.16	19592.95	31411.93	20959.94	10957.57	13973.29
19.	Uttar Pradesh	109269.59	136148.25	112759.81	151199.10	174069.69	142608.75	151906.43	168711.03
20.	Uttarakhand	6584.44	8925.21	7126.00	6741.06	8099.25	8002.03	6594.16	3660.84
21.	West Bengal	71603.70	79761.87	70709.83	79749.75	100129.34	72310.80	57939.11	17581.81
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	825.84	825.86	205.02	197.06	546.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	20150.36	24890.44	32736.60	30403.09	17333.97	13256.94	14273.72	18516.87
24.	Manipur	1778.79	2497.43	882.78	882.78	929.82	900.04	1703.14	929.72
25.	Meghalaya	1416.96	1826.95	2409.99	3311.80	1849.99	1494.44	713.11	1088.38
26.	Mizoram	718.68	718.68	1264.12	1264.12	1106.37	1102.04	1010.11	505.06
27.	Nagaland	1377.93	1838.00	1445.70	1445.70	2057.72	1034.49	0.00	1364.32
28.	Sikkim	504.36	555.16	269.23	484.33	533.64	256.47	526.53	249.32
29.	Tripura	5177.89	5648.97	5445.95	3783.45	5016.75	4929.00	2260.82	1579.92
	Sub Total	703527.26	926543.56	44659.39	41772.33	29375.23	22973.42	20487.43	24233.59
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	13.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	233.95
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	201.97	178.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	4093.92	4093.92	5429.89	5429.88	5458.50	5299.52	5458.50	2649.74
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	749.01	705.30	893.73	893.73	893.73	446.86	893.73	650.70
	Sub Total	4842.93	4812.89	6525.59	6502.33	6352.23	5746.38	6352.23	3534.39
	Grand Total	708662.19	931356.45	861640.08	914494.96	885113.58	901499.93	827214.26	575660.79

Increase in Pension for Widows and Old Age People

3223. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to increase the pension of widows and old age people living below poverty line across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which such a scheme is likely to be formulated?

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 increase the pension of widows and old age people living below poverty line across the country. No timeline has been set for rolling out a new scheme with enhanced entitlements.

Model villages under SAGY

3224. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Government has succeeded in achieving the targets set for a model village for the integrated development of scheduled castes and backward classes under Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) whether these model villages are not based on the discriminating tendency of including few villages for development while leaving the others;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has succeeded in achieving the targets completely since the implementation of the scheme as on date; and

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

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

(a) An Adarsh Gram evolves out of people's shared vision, using their capacities and available resources to the best extent possible, duly facilitated by the Member

of Parliament, the Gram Panchayat, Civil Society and the Government Machinery. Naturally, the elements of an Adarsh Gram are context specific. The SAGY Guidelines advocates that proactive steps for inclusion and integration of socially excluded groups, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be included in the activities towards creation of an 'Adarsh Gram'. Accordingly, the Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepared Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The Village Development Plans include prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village.

(b) One of the key objectives of SAGY is to generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt. The Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY are nurtured as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats.

(c) Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds.

(d) and (e) So far 942 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their Village Development Plans (VDP) on the SAGY web-site (<http://saanjhi.gov.in/>) containing 50,136 projects. Out of these, implementation of 20,830 (42%) projects have been completed as on 12 March 2018. As per the Panchayat Darpan data uploaded by 690 Gram Panchayats on the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana portal, remarkable achievements have taken place in many of them: 427 Gram Panchayats under SAGY have achieved 100% of Children Immunization (0-6 age group), 252 Gram Panchayats have reported 100% Institutional delivery, 526 Gram Panchayats have 100% of Days Mid Day Meal (MDM) coverage to schools. Similarly 171 Gram Panchayats reported electricity connection to all Households and 91 Gram Panchayats have safe and secure Housing facility to all Households in the SAGY villages. Likewise, 160 Gram Panchayats have now e-Panchayat Service available at Gram Panchayats Office. Many Gram Panchayats have also made efforts in the area of ensuring social and financial security in their respective Gram Panchayats by enrolling

every eligible individual to Government programmes like Jan DhanYojana (174 Gram Panchayats), Atal Pension Yojana (58 Gram Panchayats), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (85 Gram Panchayats), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (70 Gram Panchayats), Widow Pension (332 Gram Panchayats), Old Age Pension (323 Gram Panchayats).

[English]

Kanhangad-Madikeri National Highway Project

3225. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to start survey of the Kanhangad-Pnathur-Madikeri and Nanjangud-Nilambur National Highway project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and released for this 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) Out of these two stretches, only stretch from Hosdurg-Panathur-Bagamandala-Madikeri passing through the States of Karnataka and Kerala has been considered for preparation of Detailed Project Report regarding which amount of Rs. 255.00 lakhs has already been sanctioned for the stretch passing through Kerala. And for the remaining stretch passing through Karnataka, the proposal is included in the Annual Plan for the year 2017-18 for an amount of Rs.215.00 lakhs.

Review of Information and Communication Policy

3226. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the Information and Communication Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether developments have been made in making Information and communication infrastructure and new technologies accessible to the rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons

therefor; and

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

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) and (b) Government has always adopted an integrated communication approach. The communication approach of the Government is to enhance outreach through focused dissemination and advocacy in order to ensure appropriate and relevant information to the people. Being a dynamic process, changes in approach are taken into account regularly through communication requirements of policies & programmes.

The objective is to ensure focused communication through multiple media platforms incorporated within Media Units. This has ensured a 360 degree approach in addressing critical issues on a regular basis.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that for both All India Radio and Doordarshan, modernization/ infrastructure upgradation is a continuous process to keep pace with the technological advancement. Modernisation/ Upgradation plan covers a broad spectrum, which, *inter alia*, includes digitalization; adoption of new technologies at par with International standards; replacement of old ageing equipments and their upgradation etc.

As far as other Media Units are concerned, the technological tools such as use of smart phones, better internet connectivity etc. to enhance outreach and dissemination have been incorporated in the work plan and publicity mechanism so as to address the communication needs of the targeted audience.

Involvement of Lawmakers in Sports Administrative Bodies

3227. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to exclude the lawmakers from the administrative bodies of various sports organizations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the lawmakers involved with the administrative bodies of various sports organizations in the country at present?

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) to (c) The Government has brought out a National Sports Development Code of India 2011, effective from 31.01.2011, which lays down basic universal principles of Good governance for National Sports Federations (NSFs). As per this Code, NSFs have to follow proper democratic and healthy management practices which provide for greater accountability and transparency at all levels; adhere to age and duration of tenure limit of office bearers; follow guidelines on Good governance in the context of "Basic Universal Principle of Good Governance of Olympic and Sports Movement"; etc. These instructions are applicable to all persons, including the lawmakers.

In view of recent developments relating to Good governance in sports bodies including judicial pronouncements, international best practices, etc., Government had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Sports), Government of India consisting of prominent international medalists, Olympians, an international level coach, a lawyer, a media person and sports administrators to re-visit the existing provisions of NSDCI-2011 and to make recommendations to further strengthen the governance frame work for the sports bodies. The Committee completed its deliberation and has already submitted its report to the Government. Hon'ble Delhi High Court has ordered that the report of the Committee be submitted to the Court in a sealed cover. The same has been complied and the matter is sub-judice.

(d) The details of lawmakers involved with the administrative bodies of sports organizations are not maintained.

Filling up of Tanks

3228. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER

DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water users association of Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh has requested to fill up 200 tanks in Nuzvid, Mylavaram, Nandigama and Tiruvuru regions under the Nagarjuna Sagar Ayacut area and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that though the water level reached the peak stage in Nagarjuna Sagar reservoir, sufficient water was not released into the Sagar left canal and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the association is demanding 11,000 cusecs of water without obstruction for one month to the left canal so that the water reaches the tail-end areas in Tiruvuru, Gannavaram, Nuzvid, Mylavaram and Nandigama areas in Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that around 2.36 lakh acres are being cultivated in these areas in Kharif seasons and the farmers are facing hardships due to insufficient water flow in the left canal and if so, the details thereof and study conducted by the Government in this regard along with the steps being taken to solve this issue on top priority?

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) No information is available in this regard in MoWR, RD & GR.

(b) During the water year 2017-18, the peak level reached in Nagarjuna Sagar Reservoir was 577 ft (on 03.11.2017) corresponding to a storage capacity of 274.36 TMC against Full Reservoir level (FRL) of 590 ft corresponding to a storage capacity of 312.05 TMC.

Nagarjuna Sagar Project and Srisailem Project are operated in tandem. The live storage of Nagarjuna Sagar Project is 180.38 TMC and live storage of Srisailem Project is 162.00 TMC. These, alongwith inflows received into Srisailem Project, give peak water availability of 505.70 TMC. In the water year 2017-18, the total availability of water in the system of Srisailem and Nagarjuna Sagar Projects was 433.00 TMC against peak stage availability

of 505.70 TMC. The allocation agreed, against this peak stage availability of 505.70 TMC, to Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal for Telangana is 99.75 TMC and for Andhra Pradesh is 32.25 TMC, totalling to 132.00 TMC.

The releases to Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal are made by Telangana as per water release order issued by Krishna River Management Board (KRMB), from time to time. The water release order is decided with mutual agreement by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana based on the indents placed by the two States as per their priorities.

The indents received in water year 2017-18 for water releases through Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal in respect of share of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana together were about 68.50 TMC. Out of which, 58.178 TMC has been released as on 08.03.2018 and the remaining will be fully supplied and utilized as per further indents placed by the two States.

(c) No specific information is available in this regard. However, the farmers associations have been representing to KRMB for continuous supply of water to reach the tail end areas. The representations have been forwarded to Engineer-in-Chief(I), Telangana with a request to instruct concerned field staff to deliver water at A.P. border, as per the water release orders.

(d) No specific information is available regarding area cultivated under Kharif season in these areas. The Nagarjuna Sagar Left canal is common to both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, with its control up to Andhra Pradesh border being under Telangana. The Andhra Pradesh border is about 281 km from the Head Regulator. The farmers have represented that they are facing hardship due to insufficient water flows in the tail end of the canal. However, as and when, the grievances are received from the farmers associations and Government of Andhra Pradesh, the same are being forwarded to Engineer-in-Chief(I) Telangana with a request to instruct concerned field staff to deliver water at Andhra Pradesh border, as per the water release orders.

NRDWP

3229. SHRI C. N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has decided to

restructure the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) intended for providing safe and sustainable piped water through household connections to the rural population of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the changes proposed to be made under the NRDWP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) has been restructured on 10.11.2017 to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented. Under restructured NRDWP, the Ministry aims to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' *i.e.* providing safe & adequate drinking water to each rural household through coordinated efforts of the State Governments by 2030. As per restructured NRDWP, weightage for distribution of funds to the states is as under:-

Criteria	Weightage (%)
Rural Population (as per last Census)	40
Rural SC and ST population (as per last Census)	10
States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and Special Category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40
Population (as per IMIS) residing in habitations having affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31st March of preceding financial year)	10

Under restructured guideline, release of funds would be made as under:-

- (i) 50 % of allocation will be released as per pre-approved criteria
- (ii) 25% Sustainability (Functionality) of allocation will be released after third party evaluation of functionality of completed schemes in States
- (iii) 25% of Normal component will be released after expenditure by States on reimbursement mode.

[Translation]

Waterways and Dry Port

3230. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects and policies for the new waterways in the country;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal for constructing a dry port at Barmer Sanchore Basin and if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the construction of the said port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) 111 inland waterways spread over 24 States, have been declared as 'National Waterways' (NWs), under the National Waterways Act, 2016, enforced *w.e.f.* 12.04.2016. National Waterways-1, 2 and 3 are already operational.

In the Vijayawada-Muktyala stretch of NW-4, works for development of fairway and installation of floating terminals at four locations has commenced.

As regards development of NW-5, preparation of

DPR including Front End Engineering Design (FEED) for construction of weirs/barrages with navigational locks and check dams between Pankapal and Paradip/Dhamra (Phase-1) has been sanctioned.

Out of the 106 new NWs and as per the feasibility reports completed so far, 36 NWs have been found technically viable. Out of these 36 NWs, development activities have been initiated on 8 NWs in 2017-18 as per the enclosed Statement-I, and the status of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 28 NWs is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The status of feasibility study of 50 NWs is given in the enclosed Statement-III. Details of 20 NWs not found technically viable for development as of now are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(b) and (c) Proposals for setting up of Inland Container Depots (ICDs) which are considered as Dry Ports, Container Freight Stations (CFSs) and Air Freight Stations (AFSs) are received from Central and State Government Public Sector Undertakings and Private developers from time to time. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) is functioning under the aegis of Department of Commerce since 1992 for giving single window clearances to these agencies for setting up of ICDs/CFSs/AFSs in India. Department of Commerce itself does not set up such a facility. Presently, there is no proposal in Barmer Sanchore Basin, Rajasthan pending before the IMC.

Statement-I

List of 8 new National Waterways taken up for Development in 2017-18

Name of the Waterway	Status
1. River Barak (NW-16)	Phase-1 of NW-16 from Silchar to Bhanga is being developed at a cost of Rs. 76.01 crore. Maintenance dredging for fairway development work in Silchar-Bhanga stretch has commenced. DPRs for the upgradation of terminals at Badarpur, Karimganj and new floating terminal at Silchar are at an advanced stage.
2. River Gandak (NW-37)	Proposal for development at a cost of Rs. 12.91 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017 and fairway maintenance work has commenced.
Waterways in Goa	A proposal for the development of NWs in Goa at an estimated cost of
3. NW-27-Cumberjua	Rs. 22.65 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work is proposed to be executed
4. NW 68-Mandovi	through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust. A Tripartite
5. NW 111-Zuari	MoU is expected to be signed for the commencement of works.
6. Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9)	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60 has been approved on 02.06.2017. Tendering for night navigation facilities has been completed. Dredging is proposed departmentally.

Name of the Waterway	Status
7. River Rupnarayan (NW-86)	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.00 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work has been awarded for setting up of floating terminal.
8. Sunderbans Waterways (NW-97)	Proposal for the development of waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.10 crore has been sanctioned on 10.08.2017. Tender for dredging and floating terminals are in advanced stages.

Statement-II*Status of DPR of 28 NWs*

Sl. No.	River/Canal (NWs)	States	Length (km)
DPRs received			
1.	Ghaghra River (NW-40)	Uttar Pradesh & Bihar	354
2.	Kosi River (NW-58)	Bihar	236
3.	Subansiri River (NW-95)	Assam	106
4.	Baitarni River (NW-14)	Odisha	48
5.	Mahanadi-Luna River (NW-64)	Odisha	98
6.	Amba River (NW-10)	Maharashtra	45
7.	Revadanda Creek-Kundalika River (NW-85)	Maharashtra	31
8.	Mahi River (NW-66)	Gujarat	247
9.	Narmada River (NW-73)	Gujarat & Maharashtra	226
10.	Tapi River (NW-100)	Gujarat	173
11.	Subarnarekha River (NW-96)	Odisha	30
12.	Ajoy (Ajay) River (NW-7)	West Bengal	19
13.	Ichamati River (NW-44)	West Bengal	63
14.	Kabini River (NW-51)	Karnataka	23
15.	Chapora River (NW-25)	Goa	25
16.	Dabhol Creek-Vashishti River (NW-28)	Maharashtra	45
17.	Mapusa-Moide River (NW-71)	Goa	27
18.	Savitri River (Bankot Creek) (NW-89)	Maharashtra	45
19.	Gurupur River (NW-43)	Karnataka	10
20.	Netravathi River (NW-74)	Karnataka	30
21.	Kali River (NW-52)	Karnataka	53
22.	Sharavati River (NW-90)	Karnataka	29
DPRs under preparation			
23.	Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal	Kerala	29
24.	Kottayam-Vaikom Canal (NW-59)	Kerala	19
25.	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai Creek and Ulhas River (NW-53)	Maharashtra	145

Sl. No.	River/Canal (NWs)	States	Length (km)
26.	Tizu and Zungki Rivers (NW-101)	Nagaland	42
27.	Yamuna (NW-110)	Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh	1089
28.	Jhelum (NW-49)	Jammu and Kashmir	110

Statement-III*Status of feasibility study of 50 NWs underway*

Sl. No.	Name of the Waterways	State	Length (km)	Status of Studies
1.	Aai River (NW-6)	Assam	68	
2.	Beki River (NW-18)	Assam	69	
3.	Dehing River (NW-30)	Assam	109	
4.	Dikhu River (NW-32)	Assam	63	
5.	Doyans River (NW-33)	Assam	61	
6.	Gangadhar River (NW-38)	Assam & West Bengal	62	Field work completed. Draft feasibility reports examined and comments issued for finalisation of reports.
7.	Jinjiram River (NW-50)	Assam & Meghalaya	43	
8.	Kopili River (NW-57)	Assam	49	
9.	Puthimari River (Nw-82)	Assam	72	
10.	Tiwang (Dhaleswari) River (NW-102)	Assam & Mizoram	87	
11.	Ganol River (NW-39)	Meghalaya	49	
12.	Umngot (Dawki) River (NW-106)	Meghalaya	20	
13.	Simsang River (NW-93)	Meghalaya	63	
14.	Kynshi River (NW-61)	Meghalaya	28	
15.	Tungabhadra River (NW-104)	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Telangana	230	Report under examination
16.	Bheema River (NW-21)	Telangana & Karnataka	139	Report under examination
17.	Manjara River (NW-70)	Telangana & Maharashtra	241	Further cargo study proposed.
18.	Penganaga-Wardha	Telangana & Maharashtra	265	Further cargo study proposed.
19.	Wainganga-Pranahita	Telangana & Maharashtra	166	Report under examination
20.	Ghataprabha River (NW-41)	Karnataka	112	Report under examination
21.	Malaprabha River (NW-67)	Karnataka	94	Report under examination
22.	Arunawati-Aran River System (NW-11)	Maharashtra	99	Report under examination
23.	Nag River (NW-72)	Maharashtra	60	Report under examination
24.	Manimutharu River (NW-69)	Tamil Nadu	5	Report under examination
25.	Vaigai River (NW-107)	Tamil Nadu	46	Report under examination
26.	Bhavani River (NW-20)	Tamil Nadu	94	State Govt. may be requested for further proposals.
27.	AVM Canal (NW-13)	Tamil Nadu & Kerala	11	Report under examination

Sl. No.	Name of the Waterways	State	Length (km)	Status of Studies
28.	Luni River (NW-63)	Rajasthan	336	Report under examination
29.	Chenab River (NW-26)	Jammu and Kashmir	51	Survey in balance stretch of 18 km is planned as requested by J&K Govt.
30.	Indus River (NW-46)	Jammu and Kashmir	35	Further proposal from J&K Govt. is being requested.
31.	Ravi River (NW-84)	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab	44	Further proposal from J&K Govt. is being requested.
32.	Betwa River (NW-19)	Uttar Pradesh	67	Further study required.
33.	ASI River (NW-12)	Uttar Pradesh	5.5	Report under examination
34.	Varuna River (NW-108)	Uttar Pradesh	53	Further study required.
35.	Gomti River (NW-42)	Uttar Pradesh	514	Further study required.
36.	Karamnasa River (NW-54)	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	86	Report under examination
37.	Tons River (NW-103)	Uttar Pradesh	73	Further study required.
	Tons & Beehar river	Madhya Pradesh	116	Report under examination
38.	Punpun River (NW-81)	Bihar	35	Further study required.
39.	Sone River (NW-94)	Bihar	141	Further study required.
40.	Jalangi River (NW-47)	West Bengal	131	Further study required.
41.	Chambal River (NW-24)	Uttar Pradesh	60	Further study required.
42.	Kumari River (NW-60)	West Bengal	77	Report under examination
43.	Kherkai River (NW-56)	Jharkhand	23	Report under examination
44.	Bakreswar-Mayurakshi River System (NW-15)	West Bengal	137	Report under examination
45.	Dwarka River (NW-36)	West Bengal	121	Further study examination
46.	Mahananda River (NW-65)	West Bengal	81	Report under preparation.
47.	Jawai-Luni-Rann of Kutch (NW-48)	Rajasthan & Gujarat	590	Report under preparation.
48.	Beas (NW-17)	Himachal Pradesh & Punjab	191	Security clearance awaited from Govt. of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.
49.	Sutlej (NW-98)	Himachal Pradesh & Punjab	377	
50.	Indira Gandhi Canal (NW-45)	Rajasthan, Haryana & Punjab	650	(1) Survey of 373 km stretch in Rajasthan completed and report being finalized. (2) Security clearance awaited from Govt. of Punjab and Rajasthan for remaining stretch.

Statement-IV*List of 20 Nos. National Waterways not found technically feasible*

Sl. No.	Name of the Waterways	State	Length (km)
1.	Dhansiri/Chathe River (NW-31)	Assam	114
2.	Lohit River (NW-62)	Arunachal Pradesh and Assam	86
3.	DVC Canal (NW-34)	West Bengal	137
4.	Damodar River (NW-29)	West Bengal	132
5.	Dwarekeswar River (NW-35)	West Bengal	108
6.	Silabati River (NW-92)	West Bengal	26
7.	Birupa-Badi Genguti-Brahmani River System (NW-22)	Odisha	156
8.	Budha Balanga (NW-23)	Odisha	56
9.	Pennar River (NW-79)	Andhra Pradesh	28
10.	Panchagangavali (Panchagangoli) River (NW-76)	Karnataka	23
11.	Udayavara River (NW-105)	Karnataka	15
12.	Rajpuri Creek (NW-83)	Maharashtra	31
13.	Shastri River-Jaigad Creek System (NW-91)	Maharashtra	52
14.	Sal River (NW-88)	Goa	14
15.	Kaveri-Kollidam River System (NW-55)	Tamil Nadu	311
16.	Palar River (NW-75)	Tamil Nadu	142
17.	Pazhyar River (NW-77)	Tamil Nadu	20
18.	Ponniyar River (NW-80)	Tamil Nadu	126
19.	Tamaraparani River (NW-99)	Tamil Nadu	62
20.	Sabarmati River (NW-87)	Gujarat	210

*[English]***Slowdown of Renewable Energy Sector**

3231. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the renewable energy sector is in the midst of a lull after the storm, as bidding for wind and solar energy projects is seeing a short term slow down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the wind energy sector is facing near term headwinds and the capacity addition in the near term remains adversely impacted due to migration from feed-in tariff to bid-tariff route; 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) to (d) No Madam.

The capacity additions in Biomass, Solar, Small Hydro and Wind Sectors during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to February, 2018) are as given below.

Sector	2016-17 (in MW)	2017-18 (upto Feb. 2018) (in MW)
Biomass	162	232
Solar	5525	7295
Small Hydro	105	96.8
Wind	5502	597

The gestation period for wind power generation plant installation is approximately 18 months. Therefore, the capacity addition in a particular year is the result of projects under taken up about 18 months before. This year the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and State Government utilities have already bid out 8500 MW of capacity against total implementation of 5502 MW during 2016-17.

Development of National Waterways

3232. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made so far in the development of the already declared 111 National waterways. river-wise;

(b) the details of proposals received and pending with the Union Government regarding the development of waterways in the country;

(c) the details of action taken by the Union Government on these proposals; and

(d) the proposed plan of action of the Union 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) Out of the

111 National Waterways (NWs) declared under the National Waterways Act, 2016, NWs-1, 2 and 3 are operational and cargo and passenger vessels are moving on them; on NW-4, the development works under Phase-1 from Muktyala to Vijaywada have commenced in 2017; for development of NW-5, preparation of DPR including Front End Engineering Design (FEED) for the construction of weirs/barrages with navigational locks and check dams between Pankapal and Paradip/Dhamra (Phase-I) has been sanctioned.

The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) has been commissioned with technical and financial assistance of the World Bank for the capacity augmentation of NW-1 (Ganga) from Haldia to Varanasi (1380 km). This project would be completed by 2022-23 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,369 crore.

Further, out of the 106 new NWs and as per the feasibility reports completed so far, 36 NWs have been found technically viable. Out of these 36 NWs, development activities have been initiated on 8 NWs in 2017-18 as indicated in the enclosed Statement-I. The status of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 28 NWs is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The status of feasibility study of 50 NWs is given in the enclosed Statement-III. A list of 20 NWs not found to be technically viable for development is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(b) to (d) No proposal for declaration of any new waterway as a National Waterway is pending with the Government at present.

Statement-I

List of 8 new National Waterways taken up for development in 2017-18

Name of the Waterway	Status
1. River Barak (NW-16)	Phase-I of NW-16 from Silchar to Bhanga is being developed at a cost of Rs. 76.01 crore. Maintenance dredging for fairway development work in Silchar-Bhanga stretch has commenced. DPRs for the upgradation of terminals at Badarpur, Karimganj and new floating terminal at Silchar are at an advanced stage.
2. River Gandak (NW-37)	Proposal for development at a cost of Rs. 12.91 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017 and fairway maintenance work has commenced.
Waterways in Goa	A proposal for the development of NWs in Goa at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.65 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work is proposed to be executed through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust.
3. NW-27-Cumberjua	
4. NW 68-Mandavi	
5. NW 111-Zuari	A Tripartite MoU is expected to be signed for the commencement of works.

Name of the Waterway	Status
6. Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9)	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60 has been approved on 02.06.2017. Tendering for night navigation facilities has been completed. Dredging is proposed departmentally.
7. River Rupnarayan (NW-86)	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.00 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work has been awarded for setting up of floating terminal.
8. Sunderbans Waterways (NW-97)	Proposal for the development of waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.10 crore has been sanctioned on 10.08.2017. Tender for dredging and floating terminals are in advanced stages.

Statement-II*Status of DPR of 28 NWs*

Sl. No.	River/Canal (NWs)	States	Length (km)
DPRs received			
1.	Ghaghra River (NW-40)	Uttar Pradesh & Bihar	354
2.	Kosi River (NW-58)	Bihar	236
3.	Subansiri River (NW-95)	Assam	106
4.	Baitarni River (NW-14)	Odisha	48
5.	Mahanadi-Luna River (NW-64)	Odisha	98
6.	Amba River (NW-10)	Maharashtra	45
7.	Revadanda Creek-Kundalika River (NW-85)	Maharashtra	31
8.	Mahi River (NW-66)	Gujarat	247
9.	Narmada River (NW-73)	Gujarat & Maharashtra	226
10.	Tapi River (NW-100)	Gujarat	173
11.	Subarnarekha River (NW-96)	Odisha	30
12.	Ajoy (Ajay) River (NW-7)	West Bengal	19
13.	Ichamati River (NW-44)	West Bengal	63
14.	Kabini River (NW-51)	Karnataka	23
15.	Chapora River (NW-25)	Goa	25
16.	Dabhol Creek-Vashishti River (NW-28)	Maharashtra	45
17.	Mapusa-Moide River (NW-71)	Goa	27
18.	Savitri River (Bankot Creek) (NW-89)	Maharashtra	45
19.	Gurupur River (NW-43)	Karnataka	10
20.	Netravathi River (NW-74)	Karnataka	30
21.	Kali River (NW-52)	Karnataka	53

Sl. No.	River/Canal (NWs)	States	Length (km)
22.	Sharavati River (NW-90)	Karnataka	29
DPRs under preparation			
23.	Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal	Kerala	29
24.	Kottayam-Vaikom Canal (NW-59)	Kerala	19
25.	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai Creek and Ulhas river (NW-53)	Maharashtra	145
26.	Tizu and Zungki rivers (NW-101)	Nagaland	42
27.	Yamuna (NW-110)	Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh	1089
28.	Jhelum (NW-49)	Jammu and Kashmir	110

Statement-III*Status of feasibility studies of 50 NWs underway*

Sl. No.	Name of the Waterways	State	Length (km)	Status of Studies	
1.	Aai River (NW-6)	Assam	68		
2.	Beki River (NW-18)	Assam	69		
3.	Dehing River (NW-30)	Assam	109		
4.	Dikhu River (NW-32)	Assam	63		
5.	Doyans River (NW-33)	Assam	61		
6.	Gangadhar River (NW-38)	Assam & West Bengal	62	Field work completed. Draft feasibility reports examined and comments issued for finalisation of reports.	
7.	Jinjiram River (NW-50)	Assam & Meghalaya	43		
8.	Kopili River (NW-57)	Assam	49		
9.	Puthimari River (NW-82)	Assam	72		
10.	Tlwang (Dhaleswari) River (NW-102)	Assam & Mizoram	87		
11.	Ganol River (NW-39)	Meghalaya	49		
12.	Umngot (Dawki) River (NW-106)	Meghalaya	20		
13.	Simsang River (NW-93)	Meghalaya	63		
14.	Kynshi River (NW-61)	Meghalaya	28		
15.	Tungabhadra River (NW-104)	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Telangana	230		Report under examination
16.	Bheema River (NW-21)	Telangana & Karnataka	139		Report under examination
17.	Manjara River (NW-70)	Telangana & Maharashtra	241		Further cargo study proposed.
18.	Penganaga-Wardha	Telangana & Maharashtra	265		Further cargo study proposed.
19.	Wainganga-Pranahita	Telangana & Maharashtra	166		Report under examination
20.	Ghataprabha River (NW-41)	Karnataka	112		Report under examination
21.	Malaprabha River (NW-67)	Karnataka	94	Report under examination	

Sl. No.	Name of the Waterways	State	Length (km)	Status of Studies
22.	Arunawati-Aran River System (NW-11)	Maharashtra	99	Report under examination
23.	Nag River (NW-72)	Maharashtra	60	Report under examination
24.	Manimutharu River (NW-69)	Tamil Nadu	5	Report under examination
25.	Vaigai River (NW-107)	Tamil Nadu	46	Report under examination
26.	Bhavani River (NW-20)	Tamil Nadu	94	State Govt. may be requested for further proposals.
27.	AVM Canal (NW-13)	Tamil Nadu & Kerala	11	Report under examination
28.	Luni River (NW-63)	Rajasthan	336	Report under examination
29.	Chenab River (NW-26)	Jammu and Kashmir	51	Survey in balance stretch of 18 km is planned as requested by J&K Govt.
30.	Indus River (NW-46)	Jammu and Kashmir	35	Further proposal from J&K Govt. is being requested.
31.	Ravi River (NW-84)	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Punjab	44	Further proposal from J&K Govt. is being requested.
32.	Betwa River (NW-19)	Uttar Pradesh	67	Further study required.
33.	ASI River (NW-12)	Uttar Pradesh	5.5	Report under examination
34.	Varuna River (NW-108)	Uttar Pradesh	53	Further study required.
35.	Gomti River (NW-42)	Uttar Pradesh	514	Further study required.
36.	Karamnasa River (NW-54)	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	86	Report under examination
37.	Tons River (NW-103)	Uttar Pradesh	73	Further study required.
	Tons & Beehar River	Madhya Pradesh	116	Report under examination
38.	Punpun River (NW-81)	Bihar	35	Further study required.
39.	Sone River (NW-94)	Bihar	141	Further study required.
40.	Jalangi River (NW-47)	West Bengal	131	Further study required.
41.	Chambal River (NW-24)	Uttar Pradesh	60	Further study required.
42.	Kumari River (NW-60)	West Bengal	77	Report under examination
43.	Kherkai River (NW-56)	Jharkhand	23	Report under examination
44.	Bakreswar-Mayurakshi River System (NW-15)	West Bengal	137	Report under examination
45.	Dwarka River (NW-36)	West Bengal	121	Further study examination
46.	Mahananda River (NW-65)	West Bengal	81	Report under preparation.
47.	Jawai-Luni-Rann of Kutch (NW-48)	Rajasthan & Gujarat	590	Report under preparation.
48.	Beas (NW-17)	Himachal Pradesh & Punjab	191	Security clearance awaited from Govt. of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

Sl. No.	Name of the Waterways	State	Length (km)	Status of Studies
49.	Sutlej (NW-98)	Himachal Pradesh & Punjab	377	
50.	Indira Gandhi Canal (NW-45)	Rajasthan, Haryana & Punjab	650	(1) Survey of 373 km stretch in Rajasthan completed and report being finalized. (2) Security clearance awaited from Govt. of Punjab and Rajasthan for remaining stretch.

Statement-IV

List of 20 Nos. National Waterways not found technically feasible

Sl. No.	Name of the Waterways	State	Length (km)
1.	Dhansiri/Chathe River (NW-31)	Assam	114
2.	Lohit River (NW-62)	Arunachal Pradesh and Assam	86
3.	DVC Canal (NW-34)	West Bengal	137
4.	Damodar Rive (NW-29)	West Bengal	132
5.	Dwarekeswar River (NW-35)	West Bengal	108
6.	Silabati River (NW-92)	West Bengal	26
7.	Birupa-Badi Genguti-Brahmani River System (NW-22)	Odisha	156
8.	Budha Balanga (NW-23)	Odisha	56
9.	Pennar River (NW-79)	Andhra Pradesh	28
10.	Panchaganga vali (Panchagangoli) River (NW-76)	Karnataka	23
11.	Udayavara River (NW-105)	Karnataka	15
12.	Rajpuri Creek (NW-83)	Maharashtra	31
13.	Shastri River-Jaigad Creek System (NW-91)	Maharashtra	52
14.	Sal River (NW-88)	Goa	14
15.	Kaveri-Kollidam River System (NW-55)	Tamil Nadu	311
16.	Palar River (NW-75)	Tamil Nadu	142
17.	Pazhyar River (NW-77)	Tamil Nadu	20
18.	Ponniyar River (NW-80)	Tamil Nadu	126
19.	Tamaraparani River (NW-99)	Tamil Nadu	62
20.	Sabarmati River (NW-87)	Gujarat	210

Athletics Federation of India

3233. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Athletics Federation of India had informed the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) about holding the 57th National Open Athletics Championship in Chennai;

(b) if so, whether any dope tests were conducted by NADA for the said event;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) Yes, Madam. National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) had received the information from Athletics Federation of India (AFI) about the holding of 57th National Open Athletics Championship in Chennai from 25th-28th September, 2017.

(b) to (d) NADA had conducted dope tests at various major International & National athletics events during the preceding year 2017. However, NADA had not conducted dope tests in the National Open Athletics Championship since NADA had already conducted dope tests in other priority events *i.e.* Federation Cup National Senior Athletics Championship, Patiala in June 2017, Asian Athletics Championship, Bhubaneswar in July 2017 and 57th National Inter State Senior Athletics Championship, Guntur in August 2017.

Also the athletes in the Registered Testing Pool are also tested out-of-competition and their dope tests during all events are not necessary. Therefore, most of the top athletes who participated during National Open Athletics Championship stood tested during 2017.

Registration/Issuance of broadcasting licenses to online News Channels

3234. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has any policy to register or issue broadcasting licenses to online news channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of licenses issued to online news channels during the last four years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of illegal online news channels are running/ operating from the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against such illegal online news channels during the said period?

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) to (d) Policy matters relating to information technology and internet are governed by the Information Technology Act, 2000 administered by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). Presently, this Ministry has no legislation/policy to register or issue licenses to online news channels/portals.

[*Translation*]

Bauxite Mining

3235. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining of Bauxite is going on with the help of certain agencies in the scheduled areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of Bauxite excavated in various States of the country including Maharashtra during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has sought the opinion of the States regarding the position of Bauxite mining;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of each State including Maharashtra in this regard so far; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for conservation of Bauxite in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Bauxite is being mined in the Scheduled areas of three States of Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. The details of scheduled area in which mining of Bauxite is going on and the agencies involved are given in the enclosed Statement. State-wise production of Bauxite including Maharashtra during the last three years is given below:

(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
Odisha	9091061	10839038	11990035
Tamil Nadu	78372	27146	7269

(P) Provisional.

Source: MCDR Returns

(c) and (d) 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 Ministry of Law and Justice.

(e) The measures for conservation of minerals, including bauxite are done as per 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. The Government is aiming for an adequate and effective legal and institutional framework mandating zero waste mining as the ultimate goal and a commitment to prevent sub-optimal and unscientific mining. Mineral Sectoral value addition through latest technique of beneficiation, calibration, blending, sizing, concentration, pelletisation, purification and general customising of product is being encouraged.

Statement

Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	District	Mine_name	Lessee	Area (in Ha)
1.	Balrampur (Earlier In Surguja District)	Kudag	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	377.12
2.	Balrampur (Earlier In Surguja District)	Samri	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	2146.75
3.	Balrampur (Earlier In Surguja District)	Tatijhariya	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	1218.76
4.	Surguja	Barima	Chhattisgarh Mineral Devpt. Corpn. Ltd	54.27
5.	Surguja	Kesra	Chhattisgarh Mineral Devpt. Corpn. Ltd	4.90
6.	Surguja	Barima	Chhattisgarh Mineral Devpt. Corpn. Ltd	11.71
7.	Surguja	Barima	Chhattisgarh Mineral Devpt. Corpn. Ltd	4.76
8.	Surguja	Mainpat (Barima)	Chhattisgarh Mineral Devpt. Corpn. Ltd	80.41
9.	Surguja	Mainpat 3 Block Kudradaridih	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	639.17
10.	Surguja	Narmadapur	Chhattisgarh Mineral Devpt. Corpn. Ltd	47.81

Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the Mine	Name of the owner/Lessee	District/State	Area in ha
1.	Maliparbat	M/s HINDALCO Industries	Koraput	268.110
2.	Panchpatmali (South Block)	M/s NALCO Ltd.	Koraput	1243.995
3.	Panchpatmali (North& Central Block)	M/s NALCO Ltd.	Koraput	3403.281
4.	Baphilimali	M/s Utkal Alumina Int. Ltd.	Rayagada	1388.740
5.	Sanindupur	M/s Rungta Sons (P) Ltd.	Sundargarh	147.100
6.	Jaldihi, (K.J.S.T)	S.N. Mohanty	Sundargarh	333.063

Jharkhand*[English]*

Lessee Name	Name of Mine	Total area (In Ha)
Gumla District		
Awadhesh Kumar Singh	New Amptipani	49.069
B N Mahedru	Amptipani	26.3
M M P Singh	Chirodih	31.42
	Narma	20.995
M P Mittal	Lupungapat	62.159
M/s Hindalco	Shrengdag	155.81
	Gurdari	584.19
	Jalim & Sanai	12.14
	Amptipani	190.95
	Kujam-II	157.38
	Kujam-I	80.87
	Serandag	140.07
M/s Minerals & Minerals	Bimrala	134.37
Latehar District		
M/s Hindalco Industries	Chiro Kukud	166.68
Lohardaga District		
A K Singh	Chapi	9.87
G Oraon	Pakhar	50.64
M M P Singh	Bagru	10.117
M/s Hindalco	Bagru Hill	75.41
	Bhusar/Kekrang	65.31
	Pakhar	115.13
	Hisri Extention	14.55
M/s M & M Ltd.	Pakhar	15.577
	Pakhar	109.507

Annual ground water consumption

3236. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether as per the assessment report of the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) 1034 of the 6584 blocks in the country are over exploited in annual ground water consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for over exploitation of ground water;

(c) whether the Government has drawn an ambitious plan to tackle water depletion through efficient management of available water resources and strengthening of recharge mechanism through community participation under Atal Bhujal Yojana recently and if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure likely to be involved therein;

(d) whether the World Bank is also likely to support this yojana by granting a loan and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent over exploitation of ground water in excess of its recharge?

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) As per the assessment of dynamic ground water resources of country (As on 31st March 2013) carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Departments, out of the total 6584 numbers of assessment units (Block/Taluks/ Mandals/Watershed/ Firkka), 1034 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited'. State-wise number of 'Over-exploited' units are given in the enclosed Statement. This may be due to increase in population, rapid urbanization & industrialization and other related factors.

(c) and (d) Government has proposed Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY) aimed at sustainable ground water management with community participation in select over-exploited and ground water stressed areas in seven States (Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh). ABHY is designed as a Central Sector Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore and is proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance on 50-50 sharing basis.

(e) 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. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf

Statement

Categorization of Blocks/Mandals/Taluks in India (2013)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over- Exploited	
			Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	61	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	27	0	0
4.	Bihar	534	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	1	1
6.	Delhi	27	15	56
7.	Goa	12	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	23	10
9.	Haryana	119	64	54
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	13
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	260	4	2
13.	Karnataka	176	43	24
14.	Kerala	152	1	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	25	8
16.	Maharashtra	353	9	3
17.	Manipur	9	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0	0
20.	Nagaland	11	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	0	0
22.	Punjab	138	105	76
23.	Rajasthan	248	164	66
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	1139	358	31
26.	Telangana	443	46	10
27.	Tripura	39	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	820	113	14
29.	Uttarakhand	18	0	0
30.	West Bengal	268	0	0
Total (States)		6533	1033	16
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	1	25
Total (UTs)		51	1	2
Grand Total		6584	1034	16

Growth of Print Media

3237. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

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

(a) whether Indian Print Media including regional newspapers especially Marathi and Tamil have shown healthy growth in recent years and if so, the details of the number of newspaper published in the country including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, State-wise;

(b) whether the cases of fake news and alleged malpractices have been reported by certain regional newspapers in the recent years and if so, the details of such cases reported and action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the Government has set up any statutory autonomous body to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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) The numbers of registered publication have been increasing. There is a similar trend for Marathi and Tamil Publications. Data showing growth rate of registered Newspapers and Periodicals in India as well as growth in Tamil and Marathi is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Record of the cases of fake news and alleged mal-practices reported by regional news papers, is not maintained by the Government.

(c) To preserve the freedom of the press and to

maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press, the Government of India under the Press Council Act, 1978 has set up Press Council of India (PCI), an autonomous, statutory, quasi - Judicial authority. In furtherance of its objectives, the PCI, under Section 13(2) of the Act has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct'. The Council takes cognizance, *suo-motu* or on complaints, of the contents in print media which are in violation of the 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct. As per Section 14 of the Act, the Council, after holding an inquiry, may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist or disapprove the conduct of the editor or the journalist as the case may be.

Statement

Last Three Year Growth Rate of Registered Newspaper

Marathi (Maharashtra)

Financial Year	Registered Newspaper/ Periodical as on	Total Registered Newspaper/ Periodical	% Growth
2013-14	31.03.2014	7023	
2014-15	31.03.2015	7680	9.35
2015-16	31.03.2016	8242	7.32
2016-17	31.03.2017	8474	2.81

Tamil (Tamil Nadu)

Financial Year	Total Registered Newspaper/ Periodical as on	Total Registered Newspaper/ Periodical	% Growth
2013-14	31.03.2014	3641	
2014-15	31.03.2015	3842	5.52
2015-16	31.03.2016	4065	5.80
2016-17	31.03.2017	4202	3.37

All India (including all languages)

Financial Year	Total Registered Newspaper/ Periodical as on	Total Registered Newspaper/ Periodical	% Growth
2013-14	31.03.2014	99,660	-
2014-15	31.03.2015	1,05,443	5.08
2015-16	31.03.2016	1,10,851	5.13
2016-17	31.03.2017	1,14,820	3.58

Bridges in Andhra Pradesh

3238. SHRI J. C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bridges constructed in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any details of the bridges which are more than 100 years old if so, the details thereof State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the bridge on Kaigal river in Kuppam area in Chittoor district in A.P. was built by the British and is in a dilapidated condition if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a bridge on Koundinya river on NH 4 near Palamaneru in Chittoor district is also in a bad shape if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is taking steps for setting up of crash barriers near bridges to reduce the accidents, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any negligence of the engineering staff while constructing bridges has been noticed, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to take funds/loans from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to take up repair and construction of bridges, if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year?

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) Ninety Seven bridges have been constructed in last three years on National Highways in the State of Andhra Pradesh as per details given below:—

Year	Nos of bridges constructed
2015-2016	7
2016-2017	11
2017-2018	79

(b) The details of the bridges which are more than 100 years old are as under:—

State	No. of Bridges more than 100 years old
Andhra Pradesh	01
Bihar	01
Gujarat	02
Himachal Pradesh	02
Karnataka	06
Kerala	03
Maharashtra	04
Madhya Pradesh	03
Uttarakhand	01

(c) This bridge was constructed in year 1909 and a new bridge is under construction at km 82/370 of Palamaneru-Krishnagiri section of NH 219 as a part of main improvement work on EPC mode.

(d) One major bridge at km 201/515 is proposed for reconstruction in four laning from km 171/590 to km 216/916 of Nalagampalli-Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka border section of NH 4.

(e) Crash barriers are generally provided on the bridges and approaches for safety of the road users.

(f) No, Madam. No such incidence has been reported on National Highways works in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(g) No, Madam. No funds/loans has been taken from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to take up repair and construction of bridges by this Ministry.

[Translation]

RSETIs

3239. SHRI BAHADUR SINGH KOLI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) set up in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) the number of persons imparted training in these institutes during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether any proposals are pending with the Union Government for the setting up of RSETIs in the country including the one in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per available information, four new Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) have been set up by Banks in the country during last three years and current year, as below:—

Sl. No.	State	District	Name of the Sponsor Bank	Financial Year
1.	Telangana	Medak	Andhra Bank	2015-16
2.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Punjab National Bank	2016-17
3.	Assam	Karimganj	United Bank of India	2016-17
4.	Assam	Sivsagar	United Bank of India	2016-17

*No new RSETI has been set up in FY 2014-15 and FY 2017-18 (till 28 Feb 2018).

(b) Total number of candidates trained in 4 new RSETIs mentioned above, during the last three years and

current year (up to 31.01.2018) is as below

Sl. No.	Name of the State	District	No. of candidates Trained			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Telangana	Medak	0	122	774	640
2.	Rajasthan	Alwar	0	0	519	688
3.	Assam	Karimganj	0	0	0	260
4.	Assam	Sivsagar	0	0	0	202

(c) No, Madam. Further, it is stated that a RSETI administered by Punjab National Bank is already functioning in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan.

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

Playgrounds in Schools

3240. SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 31 per cent of the secondary schools in the country do not have playgrounds;

(b) if so, the total number of such schools in the country, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to

provide basic facilities of sports in all schools along with making sports an integral part of education system in the country?

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) and (b) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2015-16, only 21.99% of secondary schools do not have playground facility. The State-wise details of the total number of schools not having playground are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Sports is a State Subject and promotion and development of sports in the country, including development of basic infrastructure for games and sports in schools is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

However, this Ministry is implementing a Scheme called “Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports” which has verticals that provide for promotion of sports in schools and colleges, including development of sports infrastructure, in the country covering the States of Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan also. Brief objectives of these verticals are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) framework recognizes the importance of sports in providing quality secondary education in the country to ensure holistic development of the students. The scheme encourages the States/UTs to focus on sports, culture activities, activity based learning, exposure to life skills with respect to health, nutrition etc. Under RMSA, Rs. 50,000/- per school (School Annual Grant) is given as part of recurring grant for miscellaneous activities including purchase of sport equipment and other sports related activities. Also, there is a provision for approving an amount of Rs. 20,000/- per school (maximum of 100 schools per year per State/UT) for purchase of sport equipment for Government Secondary Schools. Further, the proposals for organizing school sports tournament (@ 50,000 per district) are approved based on receipt of viable proposals from the States.

This Ministry also has taken up the issue of integration of sports and physical education in the school curriculum framework actively with the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD).

Statement-I

Percentage and Number of Secondary Schools not having Playground

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Schools
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2261
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	99
4.	Assam	2888
5.	Bihar	1961
6.	Chandigarh	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	1944
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Schools
9.	Daman and Diu	11
10.	Delhi	167
11.	Goa	132
12.	Gujarat	1212
13.	Haryana	669
14.	Himachal Pradesh	191
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	967
16.	Jharkhand	1568
17.	Karnataka	1822
18.	Kerala	497
19.	Lakshadweep	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2986
21.	Maharashtra	800
22.	Manipur	255
23.	Meghalaya	615
24.	Mizoram	427
25.	Nagaland	259
26.	Odisha	3172
27.	Puducherry	49
28.	Punjab	231
29.	Rajasthan	8185
30.	Sikkim	36
31.	Tamil Nadu	1964
32.	Telangana	2585
33.	Tripura	179
34.	Uttar Pradesh	9375
35.	Uttarakhand	1422
36.	West Bengal	3601
Total		52580

Statement-II

Brief features of verticals of the Khelo India Scheme relating to promotion of Sports in Schools and Universities/Colleges

- (i) **‘Play Field Development’**: This vertical aims to put in place a strong institutionalized mechanism

for preserving, protecting, developing and promoting playfields, by providing financial assistance to States/UTs to set up District and State level Playing Fields Associations, creating a National inventory of playfields and sports infrastructure. Development of playgrounds in all gram panchayats can be taken up in convergence with the Scheme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and any other scheme(s) of the State Government/Central Government.

(ii) **'Utilization and Creation of Sports Infrastructure':**

This vertical provides for grant of financial assistance for filling the critical gaps in sports infrastructure of the country to various entities including schools, colleges and Universities under the Central and State Governments and setting up of University Centres of Excellence in Sports.

(iii) **'Annual Sports competition':** This vertical provides for conduct of annual sports competitions at school and university levels for providing platform for school and college students to showcase sporting skills and serve as avenue for talent spotting.

(iv) **'Talent Search and Development':** Under this vertical annual financial assistance of Rs.5.00 lakh is to be provided to about 1000 talented athletes identified in priority sports disciplines through various avenues, including school and university level competitions.

(v) **'Physical Fitness of School going Children':** This vertical provides for measuring the physical fitness of school going children and implementing a component of enhancing their physical fitness.

Rural Development Schemes

3241. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated for rural development for the current financial year and for 2018-19; and

(b) the main areas of rural development on which more focus will be made this year and during 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The amount of funds allocated towards rural development programmes for the current financial year 2017-18 and for 2018-19 is given as under:—

	(Rs. in crore)	
Scheme	BE 2017-18	BE 2018-19
MGNREGA	48000.00	55000.00
PMAY-G	23000.00	21000.00
PMGSY	19000.00	19000.00
DAY-NRLM	4500.00	5750.00
NSAP	9500.00	9975.00
RURBAN	1000.00	1200.00
Total for the Department of Rural Development	105447.88	112403.92

(b) With a focus on strengthening rural livelihood opportunities and creation of rural infrastructure, the Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to bring about holistic development and overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas of the country. Rural road connectivity programme would be strengthened to facilitate the growth of rural market centres and rural hubs and thereby improve the access to market by 2022. The focus would also be on construction of rural houses to achieve the objective of 'Housing For All by 2022'.

[English]

Subsidy for non-conventional energy projects

3242. SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new subsidy scheme for the non-conventional energy

projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for promoting the usage of non-conventional energy resources including solar energy for a solution to the imbalance in power supply and its demand?

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 promoting the development and deployment of various renewable energy sources in the country. The details of subsidy/incentives being offered by the Government of India in form of Central Financial Assistance for the implementation of various non-conventional energy projects in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The steps being taken by the Government of India for promoting the usage of non-conventional energy resources including solar energy, for a solution to imbalance in power supply and demand, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- i. Announcement of a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by March, 2022;
- ii. Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2018-19;
- iii. Declaration of Renewable Generation Obligation on new coal/lignite based thermal plants;
- iv. Waiving of Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to March, 2022;
- v. Notification of National Offshore Wind Energy Policy;
- vi. Notification of Policy for Repowering of Wind Power projects;
- vii. Notification of standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic systems/devices and
- viii. Launched Atal Jyoti Yojana for Solar LED street lights in five States.

Statement

A. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Schemes:

1. Wind Power Projects.

Wind Projects

Accelerated depreciation benefits upto 40%

2. Solar Power Projects.

(a) Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	Minimum Project Capacity 10 MW Maximum Project Capacity 50 MW	VGF support up to 30% of Project Cost limited to Rs.2.50 cr/MW based on reverse bidding process for power producers.
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(b) Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Projects in residential, institutional and social sector	Benchmark of Rs 60 to 70 per watt depending upon the capacity.	Central Financial Assistance (CFA) up to 30% of benchmark cost for the General Category States/UTs and up to 70% of benchmark cost for Special Category States/UTs, <i>i.e.</i> North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands is provided to consumers for
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		installation of grid connected solar rooftop projects. Incentives are also provided for promotion of roof top SPV power in Government sector. No subsidy is provided for commercial and industrial establishments in private sector.
(c) Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).	Total size of the scheme 1000 MW.	VGF support to the CPSUs/Govt. Organizations (producers) at a fixed rate of Rs.1 crore/MW for projects where domestically produced cells and modules are used and Rs. 0.50 crores/MW in cases where domestically produced modules are used.
(d) Grid-connected Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops	1 MW to 10 MW	Rs 1.5 crore/MW for Canal Bank and Rs 3.0 crore/MW for Canal Top Projects, subject to 30% of the project cost in both the cases.
(e) Solar Park Scheme	--	25 lakh per Solar Park for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPRs). 20 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower.
(f) Solar PV scheme for Defense Establishments	--	Rs 1.1 crore/MW for all capacities.

3. Small Hydro Power (SHP).

Support to new SHP projects (producers) in Government sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category (J&K, HP&UK) and NE States	75,000 per KW.	7.5 Crores/MW limited to 20 crore per project.
Other States	35,000 per KW.	3.5 Crores/MW limited to 20 crore per project.

Support to new SHP projects (producers) in private/co-operative/joint sector:

Areas	Upto 25 MW
N E Region, J & K, H.P. & Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/MW limited to 5.00 crore per project
Other States	1.0 crore/MW limited to 5.00 crore per project

Renovation and Modernization:

For Government Sector projects	Rs 1.00 crore/MW limited to 10.00 crores per project.
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4. Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects (producers):

Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills:

Type of Projects	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	Rs.25 lakh per MW*	Rs.20 lakh per MW*
Bagasse Co-generation	Rs.18 lakh per MW*	Rs.15 lakh per MW*

Type of Projects	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills:-	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support Rs. 6.0 cr/project)	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support of Rs. 6.0 cr per project)
40 bar & above	Rs. 40 lakh	Rs. 40 lakh
60 bar & above	Rs. 50 lakh	Rs. 50 lakh
80 bar & above	Rs. 60 lakh	Rs. 60 lakh

*Maximum support of Rs. 1.50 crore per project.

5. Waste to Energy Projects:

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance to Producers
Municipal Solid Waste	Rs. 2.00 cr./MW, Max. Support 10 cr./project.
Urban Waste	Rs. 2.00 cr./MW, Max. Support 5 cr./project.
Industrial waste	Rs. 0.20 cr to Rs. 1.00cr/MW, Max. Support Rs.5.00cr/project.

B. Off-Grid/Decentralized Renewable Energy Schemes:

Sl. Programme No.	CFA/Subsidy to consumers (limited to following ceiling or 40% of the cost of the system, whichever is less)
1. Family Type Biogas Plants	
(a) NE Region States including Sikkim (except Plain areas of Assam)	Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 17,000 per plant
(b) Plain areas of Assam	Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 11,000 per plant
(c) J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and SC & ST (not included in above areas)	Rs. 7,000 to Rs.11,000 per plant
(d) All Others	Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 9,000 per plant
2. Decentralized Solar Photovoltaic Systems.	
(a) Lighting systems/Power packs	Subsidy of 30% of the device/ project cost
(b) Solar pumps	Subsidy of 30%, 25%, and 20% depending upon pump capacity.
(c) Solar Study lamps	Student contribution Rs 100 Balance to be paid as Central Financial Assistance.
(d) Solar Street Light under AJAY Scheme	75% of the project cost
3. Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology	Subsidy @ 30% of the bench mark cost or actual cost whichever is less will be available to all types of beneficiaries in General Category States and 60% to all types of Non-profit making bodies and institutions in Special Category States, viz., NE states, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Islands. International border districts will come under general category states.

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- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 4. Micro-hydel Plants/Water Mills | Subsidy/CFA to producers:
Rs. 1.25 lakh/kW for Micro-hydel upto 100 kW.
Rs. 0.50 lakh per Watermill for Mechanical output.
Rs. 1.50 lakh per Watermill for Electrical Output. |
| 5. Biomass Gasifier | CFA/Subsidy to consumers:
Rs. 15,000 /kW (with 100% producer gas engine)
Rs. 2,500/kW for dual fuel engine
Rs. 2.0 lakh per 300 kW for Thermal Applications
20% higher CFA for Special Category States |
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Nehru Yuva Kendra

3243. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA:
SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:

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

(a) the details of the functioning/ activities under the Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) in the country;

(b) the number of NYKs opened during the last five years, State/UT/location-wise;

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government for the said project during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed or proposes to review the performance of the NYKs and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new policy for better functioning of the NYKs and if so, the details thereof?

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) The scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendra in the country was started by Government of India in the year 1972. The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) came into existence in 1987 as an autonomous body under Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

The organisation's mandate is generation of Awareness; Organization and Mobilization of rural youth

between the age group 15-29 years for developmental work in the villages, with emphasis on value, vision and volunteer action.

NYKS has a four-tier structure. At the helm of NYKS has a Board of Governors. The Union Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Board of Governors. Director General is the executive head and is responsible for managing day to day affairs and activities of the Sangathan. There are 29 State Level Offices, the State Director, who is responsible for ensuring the policies and the programmes of the Sangathan are properly implemented in the field, heads each State Office.

A District Youth Coordinator heads the District Level Office called Nehru Yuva Kendra. His role is to spearhead the youth movement in the field. He/She is assisted by an Accounts Clerk – cum-Typist, an MTS and 8 to 10 National Youth Volunteers (NYVs) who are deployed as per the Scheme of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. This is the most important level where ideas are transformed into reality.

Under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate/District Collector, every District of the State has a District Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (DACYP). The DACYP guides, supports and monitors the activities of the District Nehru Yuva Kendra. It deliberates on the Annual Action Plan Guidelines and approves it. The constitution of DACYP is such that major institutions and departments involved in district development are represented. This assist in developing functional linkages and harnessing resources for effective implementation of programmes. The DACYP further monitors the activities and provide necessary

support to NYK in fulfilling the laid targets. Similarly, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports of the State has a State Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (SACYP).

Activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra involves various fronts of youth development with a variety of programmes and schemes of the Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. However, over a period, a paradigm shift in the utilization of the vast network of NYKS and its field units has commenced. Therefore, in addition to its own core programmes, NYKS has been taking up programmes and schemes in convergence with various other Central Ministries, State Government Departments, United Nations Organizations and other agencies for the development and empowerment of youth. NYKs in a way are assisting other Ministries and Departments to utilize the vast outreach of NYKS and offer an opportunity to the youth to undertake development activities across the country. The youth associated with NYKs are not only socially aware, motivated but are also inclined towards social development work through voluntary efforts. NYKS activities remained focused both on economic and non-economic development and welfare activities including poverty alleviation, Swachh Bharat Mission, Yoga, facilitate construction of Toilets, popularize Pradhan Mantri National Flagship Schemes of Financial and Social Inclusion, plantation of saplings, blood donation, linking youth with skill development trainings, Shraamdan, Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao activities, prevention of HIV/AIDS, Drugs abuse and Alcoholism, Health and Family Welfare programmes, Celebration of 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. B R Ambedkar, Promotion of Nationalism and Patriotism, Voters Awareness with involvement of Youth Clubs and village communities.

(b) and (c) NYKs has a presence in almost all the districts.

(d) Ministry has been reviewing the performance of NYKS from time to time. Most recently while finalizing the budget, it was reviewed. Besides, a third party evaluation has been conducted for appraisal of all the schemes implemented by NYKS.

(e) At present no new policy is being proposed.

[*Translation*]

Basic amenities in Rural Areas

3244. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several villages are still deprived of basic amenities like roads, school, water supply, telephone etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such villages, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the situation in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the present status of Bagdada village in Udaipur district in the State of Rajasthan after 70 years of independence;

(e) whether the children of the said village have to walk upto 40 kilometers of distance on foot for their education; and

(f) the details of the schemes for the holistic development of such remote villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) Programmes/ Schemes of the Ministry is implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations. Details of village amenities like school, water supply, telephone, road, internal roads etc. are not Centrally maintained in the Ministry. However, this Ministry has collected certain information in respect of 50,000 Gram Panchayats and Villages coming under Mission Antyodaya clusters selected by State Governments/UT Administrations. Bagdada village of Mada Gram Panchayat of Udaipur in Rajasthan is covered under Mission Antyodaya. The status of Bagdada village as per the data collected and verified by State authority under Mission Antyodaya is given the enclosed Statement.

The status of other Gram Panchayats under Mission Antyodaya can be accessed at <http://missionantyodaya.nic.in>

Mission Antyodaya is premised on State led transformation of these Gram Panchayats on measureable outcomes through convergent and coordinated action with Gram Panchayat as a unit of planning. The State Government and appropriate Ministry/ Department having jurisdiction over the subject, including primary education, have been requested to support States in transformational change in these Gram Panchayats by aligning their activities with the indicators of Mission Antyodaya.

(f) In addition to above, the Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), 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), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission 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.

Statement

Sl. No.	Question	Census 2011 Status	Survey 2017 Status	Max Score	Score obtained
1	2	3	4	5	6
Basic Parameters					
1.	Total Population	356	356		
2.	Male	196	196		
3.	Female	160	160		
4.	Total Household	70	70		
5.	Total N. of SHGs promoted	NA	0		
6.	Total Areas (in hactares)	227	227		
7.	Net Sown Areas (in hactares)	31	31		
8.	Total Unirrigated land areas (in hactares)	31	0		
9.	Areas irrigated (in hectare)	0	31	4	4
Key Infrastructure Parameters					
10.	% household engaged exclusively in farm activities	NA	85		
11.	% household engaged exclusively in Non-farm activities	NA	15	5	0
12.	Availability of Banks	No	No (Nearest facility more than 10 Kms.)	5	0
13.	Availability of Banks/Business correspondent with Internet connectivity	NA	No		
14.	Availability of ATM	No	No (Nearest facility more than 10 Kms.)	1	0
15.	Whether the village is connected to all Weather Road	No	No	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Whether village has an Internal CC/Brickroad	NA	-	4	4
17.	Availability of Public Transport	None	None (Nearest facility)	3	0
18.	Availability of Internet Cafe/common service center	No	No (Nearest facility 2-5 kms.)	2	0
19.	Availability of Electricity for domestic use (in Hrs.)	1-4 Hrs	1-4 Hrs	4	1
20.	Availability of Public Distribution System (PDS)	No	No (Nearest facility 2-5 Kms.)	1	0
21.	Availability of Market	None	None (Nearest facility)	3	0
22.	Availability of Piped Tap Water	Not covered	None (Nearest facility)	4	0
23.	Availability of Telephone Services	Mobile	Mobile	2	2
24.	Total No. of Households using clean energy (LPG/Bio Gas)	NA	45	4	3
25.	No of Households with Kuchha wall and Kuchha roof	39	25	5	4
26.	Availability of Post Office/ Sub-Post Office	No	No (Nearest facility 2-5 Kms.)	1	0
27.	Availability of Schools	None	Primary School	4	1
28.	Availability of Vocational Educational Center/ ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	No	No (Nearest facility 2-5 Kms.)	2	0
29.	Availability of Sub centre/PHC/CHC	None	None (Nearest facility)	3	0
30.	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	No	No (Nearest facility 5-10 Kms.)	2	0
31.	Availability of Drainage Facilities	None	Open Kuchha drainage	4	1
Economic development and livelihoods					
32.	Availability of Soil Testing Centres	NA	No (Nearest facility more than 10 Kms.)	2	0
33.	Availability of Government Seeds	NA	No (Nearest facility more than 10 Kms.)	1	0
34.	Availability of Fertilizer Shop	NA	No (Nearest facility more than 10 Kms.)	1	0
Health, Nutrition and Sanitation					
35.	Community Waste disposal system	No	No	2	0
36.	Community Bio gas or Recycle of waste for production use	No	No	3	0
37.	Is the village Open Defecation Free	No	No	3	0
38.	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	Yes	Yes	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	No. of total Children in age group of 0-3 years	NA	24		
40.	No. of Children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	NA	20	2	2
41.	No. of Children aged 0-3 years immunized	NA	24	3	3
42.	No. of Children categorized as non-stunted as per ICDS record	NA	0	4	0
Women Empowerment					
43.	No. of Households mobilized into SHGs	NA	0	3	0
44.	No. of Households mobilized into Producer Groups (PGs)	NA	0	2	0
45.	No. of Households supported by village based agricultural extension workers	NA	0	1	0
46.	No. of Households supported by village based livestock extension workers	NA	0	1	0
Financial Inclusion					
47.	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	NA	0	3	0

Doordarshan Free Dish

3245. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of free channels presently available on Doordarshan free dish at present;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to provide free dish of Doordarshan to the common man and to increase the number of its channels; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to earn income through advertisements by increasing the number of television channels and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently 72 free-to air TV channels and 39 radio channels are available on DD Free Dish DTH Platform.

As part of the approved schemes of Government of India, 66,000 DTH sets have been distributed in tribal, remote & border areas.

Government sanctioned a scheme under 12th Plan for further expansion of Doordarshan's DTH platform upto 250 TV channels which also adds to the prospects of revenue generation through advertisement, through additional channels.

However, the revenue model of DD Free Dish has limitations and the Ministry advised Prasar Bharati (Doordarshan) that the proposed e-auction be kept in abeyance. Doordarshan offers a channel for as low as Rs.6-8 crores whereas as per newspaper reports including in The Tribune dated 11.10.2017 with the title "DD to review auction of slots to Private Channels on free dish" a private channel earns between Rs. 500-700 crores.

In a related matter wherein private channels approached Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT), TDSAT's Interim Order dated 27.10.2017 advised the Central Government to carry out a comprehensive review of the policy on DD Free Dish.

*[English]***Criteria to allocate funds under NSAP**

3246. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria adopted by the Government to allocate funds to various States under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP);

(b) whether a different criteria has been fixed for North-Eastern States and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make system transparent and accountable to ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach the intended beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Requirement of funds in respect of States/UTs under the Schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is being calculated on the basis of digitized number of beneficiaries or cap/ceiling number, communicated to all the States/Union Territories as per the Below Poverty Line (BPL) ratios of respective States/UTs, whichever is less. However, for North-Eastern requirement of funds is being calculated on the basis of digitized number of beneficiaries or reported number of beneficiaries, whichever is more, provided it does not exceed the cap/ceiling number.

(c) To make the system transparent Government has declared the NSAP as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme. This provided facility for direct transfer of benefit

into the Bank/Posts Office accounts of beneficiaries of schemes under NSAP. Mechanism is place for regular follow-up with the States/UTs for migration to DBT mode of disbursement.

Incidents at Alang Shipyard

3247. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI HARISHCHANDR A CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that number of persons have died at Alang Shipyards in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last year and the current year till date;

(c) whether any enquiries were conducted in this regard;

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

(e) the details of action taken so far against those found responsible?

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. Details are given in the enclosed Statement on the basis of the information received from Gujarat Maritime Board, Government of Gujarat.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Details are given in the enclosed Statement on the basis of the information received from Gujarat Maritime Board, Government of Gujarat.

Statement

No. of persons died at Alang Shipyard alongwith action taken thereof

Sl. No.	Date of incident	Name of the deceased	Reasons of accident	Action taken
2017				
1.	07.01.2017	Singh Harishchander	Metal piece rolled down from height and fell on worker passing under it.	1. Plot Activity was suspended from 09.01.2017 to 13.01.2017 2. Penalty of Rs 2 lakh imposed by GMB on Plot Holder 3. Ex-Gratia of Rs. 25000 and compensation of Rs. 5 lakh paid to deceased's Nominee.

Sl. No.	Date of incident	Name of the deceased	Reasons of accident	Action taken
2.	08.02.2017	Kali Mahto	During daily recycling activities on plot, workers were cutting the piece of plate of the cutting torch. The victim was helping to hold the gas pipe line with his gas cutter. Suddenly the back fire occurred and engulfed him.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plot Activity was suspended from 09.02.2017 & 17.02.2017 to 21.02.2017 2. Penalty of Rs 2 lakh imposed by GMB on Plot Holder 3. Ex-Gratia of Rs. 25000 and compensation of Rs. 5 lakh paid to deceased's Nominee.
3.	01.03.2017	Dinanath Prajapati	During ship recycling activities on ship, victim was throwing Turn buckles (Container Fasteners) from top deck of ship M V MSC PERLE (Approx. height 16 mtrs.) to beach area. While throwing of material suddenly he fell down to beach area.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plot Activity was suspended from 01.03.2017 to 08.03.2017 2. Penalty of Rs 2 lakh imposed by GMB on Plot Holder 3. Ex-Gratia of Rs. 25000 and compensation of Rs. 5 lakh paid to deceased's Nominee.
4.	04.03.2017	Kamlesh Paswan	During daily recycling activities, victim was handling the cut plate of ship on plot by crane. He was shifting the materials from one location to another. Due to failure of judgment, the crane lost the balance and victim failed to control it. During this the crane was toppled and crane driver (victim) entrapped in the cabin.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plot Activity was suspended from 04.03.2017 to 08.03.2017 2. Penalty of Rs 2 Lakh imposed by GMB on Plot Holder 3. Ex-Gratia of Rs. 25000 and compensation of Rs. 5 lakh paid to deceased's Nominee.
5.	14.09.2017	Arvind Kanojiya	Crane boom fell down on victim.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plot Activity was suspended from 14.09.2017 to 22.09.2017 2. Penalty of Rs 2 lakh imposed by GMB on Plot Holder 3. Ex-Gratia of Rs. 25000 and compensation of Rs. 5 lakh paid to deceased's Nominee.
6.	07.11.2017	Yogesh Dubey	Hatch Cover fell down on victim.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plot Activity was suspended from 07.11.2017 to 14.11.2017

Sl. No.	Date of incident	Name of the deceased	Reasons of accident	Action taken
				2. Penalty of Rs 2 lakh imposed by GMB on Plot Holder
				3. Ex-Gratia of Rs. 25000 and compensation of Rs. 5 lakh paid to deceased's Nominee.
7.	12.12.2017	Gupta Raju Chandrasen	Victim fell down from main deck.	1. Plot Activity was suspended from 12.12.2017 to 18.12.2017 2. Penalty of Rs 2 lakh imposed by GMB on Plot Holder 3. Ex-Gratia of Rs. 25000 and compensation of Rs. 5 lakh paid to deceased's Nominee.
8.	28.12.2017	Singh Chandrashekhar Ramjising	Fire due to overheating electrical cable/short circuit in cable as pointed in Enquiry report.	1. Plot Activity was suspended from 28.12.2017 to 17.01.2018 2. Penalty of Rs 2 lakh imposed by GMB on Plot Holder 3. Ex-Gratia of Rs. 25000 and compensation of Rs. 5 lakh paid to deceased's Nominee.
2018				
9.	08.02.2018	Ramji Sharma	Pillar which was attached to a metal sheet was to be detached. When the worker went to tie a wire to the pillar, the pillar shifted and the worker was caught under it.	1. Plot Activity was suspended from 08.02.2018 to 14.02.2018 2. Penalty of Rs 2 lakh imposed by GMB on Plot Holder. 3. Ex-Gratia of Rs. 25000 and compensation of Rs. 5 lakh paid to deceased's Nominee.

Note: Gujarat Maritime Board, Government of Gujarat have informed that Director, Industrial Safety and Health (DISH) has taken action as per the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 in all the cases, except Sl. No. 2, which is not an accident as per Section 92 of Factories Act, 1948.

Growth rate of NHS

3248. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether the rate of growth of building National Highways slowed down in 2017-18;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- 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) No Madam. Ministry has constructed 7589 km of National Highways (NHs) as on 28th Feb. in 2017-18 which is 14.82% higher as compared to 6609 km construction of NHs as on 28th Feb. in 2016-17.

Air Services Agreement

3249. SHRI J. J. T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has recently approved the signing of Air Services Agreement (ASA) between India and Greece and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the agreement is as per latest international civil aviation rules and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the designated airlines of either country would have the right to establish offices for the promotion and sale of air services in the territory of the other country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the designated airlines of both countries would have fair and equal opportunity to operate the agreed services on specified routes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Government has approved the signing of Air Services Agreement (ASA) between India and Hellenic Republic (Greece). The text of the Air Services Agreement with the Hellenic Republic (Greece) was based on recent templates of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

(c) As per Article 11 on "Commercial Opportunities" of the said Air Services Agreement, the airline(s) of each country shall have the right to establish offices in the territory of other country for promotion and sale of air services and other ancillary products and facilities required for provision of air services.

(d) and (e) As per Article 5 on "Principles governing operation of Agreed Services" of the said Air Services Agreement, there shall be fair and equal opportunity for the designated airlines of both countries to operate the agreed services on the specified routes between their respective territories.

Training Programme for Members of PRIs

3250. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed training programs for the members of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has noted the achievements made by Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) on training of the members of Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(d) whether the State Government of Kerala requested the Union Government to provide any Central assistance for the infrastructure development of KILA; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

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) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, under the Scheme of Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA) and the erstwhile Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), has provided assistance to the States/UTs for capacity building of members of Panchayats and its functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to enable them to perform their mandated functions of planning and implementation of development programmes in an effective and efficient manner. Further, the restructured scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) as appraised by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for implementation in the next financial year envisages assistance to States for strengthening the capacities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions with special focus on the 50,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) covered by Mission Antyodaya and GPs falling in the areas of 115 Aspirational Districts identified by NITI Aayog.

(c) Yes Madam

(d) No such proposal has been submitted by Government of Kerala.

(e) Does not arise.

Menstrual Health Management Component of SBM(G)

3251. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the activities that have been undertaken as a part of the Menstrual Health Management Component of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) during the last three years;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the total amount spent on the Menstrual Health Management Component of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral components of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [(SBM(G)]. Under the Scheme, for taking up SLWM activities, financial assistance with a cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh is provided for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households respectively. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued national Guidelines on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). The Ministry has also issued comprehensive guidelines on Gender & Sanitation. The awareness activities about MHM can be taken from Information, Education and Communication (IEC) funds.

(d) MHM is a part of SLWM. The details of the Central share amount spent on SLWM activities under SBM(G) during each of the last 3 years, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise, Central share expenditure on SLWM during last three years (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.13	3.58	0.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.04	3.93	8.18
4.	Assam	0	0.05	0.00
5.	Bihar	1.82	0.26	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00
8.	Goa	0	0	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
9.	Gujarat	9.03	4.93	0.19
10.	Haryana	5.96	8.91	21.40
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.83	3.99	9.48
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	0.02	0.02	0.00
14.	Karnataka	1.89	2.19	0.08
15.	Kerala	2.96	1.12	0.30
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.07	0.01	0.79
17.	Maharashtra	5.16	5.16	2.32
18.	Manipur	0	0	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00
20.	Mizoram	0.45	0.29	0.68
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0.06
22.	Odisha	0	0	0.00
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0.00
24.	Punjab	0.24	0	0.00
25.	Rajasthan	0.31	3.17	0.41
26.	Sikkim	0.35	0	1.43
27.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.42	0.00
28.	Telangana	1.35	0.72	1.07
29.	Tripura	1.87	0.31	0.10
30.	Uttar Pradesh	0.77	1.14	0.48
31.	Uttarakhand	0.27	1.83	2.22
32.	West Bengal	1.96	1.1	1.67
Total		37.49	43.11	50.97

Vacant posts reserved for SCs/STs

3252. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of employees working in the Central Electricity Authority and Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) under his Ministry including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) employees;

(b) whether the posts reserved for SCs/STs are vacant in the Central Electricity and Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) under his Ministry and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Union Government for the selection of candidates belonging to SC/ST on these posts?

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 details of total number of employees including SC/ST employees, working in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power and vacant posts of SCs/STs, are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of organization	Total number of employees including SC/ST	Details of vacant posts reserved for SC/ST	
			SC	ST
1.	Central Electricity Authority (CEA)	762	8	19
2.	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Ltd.	21,573	6	156
3.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) Ltd.	7356	13	16
4.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)	8870	68	30
5.	Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Ltd.	498	Nil	Nil
6.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)	528	Nil	1
7.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)	2186	17	30
8.	Power System Operation Corporation Limited (POSOCO)	479	5	2
9.	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (SJVNL)	1448	Nil	Nil
10.	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited (THDCIL)	1918	Nil	Nil

(c) Requisitions are sent on a regular basis for recruitment to the vacant posts including those reserved for SCs/STs in CEA. PSUs under the administrative control of Ministry of Power are advised, from time-to-time, to fill up the backlog/vacant posts of SCs and STs through Special Recruitment Drive (SRD).

Mini Urban Handloom Haat

3253. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Mini Urban Handloom Haats in Bundelkhand and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount of funds sanctioned and released so far for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) There is No proposal to set up Urban Handloom Haat in Bundelkhand.

Textile Parks in Andhra Pradesh

3254. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Textile Parks set up under Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether her Ministry is considering to sanction such Textile Park in Rajahmundry, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released to the State of Andhra Pradesh for the last two years and the current year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) A total of six Textile Parks have been sanctioned under Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) in Andhra Pradesh. The details of the same are as under:—

Name of Textile Park	Date of Sanction	Location
Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	01.07.2006	Anantpur
MAS Fabric Park India Ltd	20.03.2008	Nellore
Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	01.07.2006	Vishakhapatnam
Tarakeshwara Textile Park Pvt. Ltd	24.03.2015	Nellore
Gautam Budha Textile Park	9.11.2014	Guntur
Guntur Textile Park	20.09.2014	Guntur

(b) The Ministry of Textiles is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) which is an industry driven scheme where proposals for setting of Textile Parks are submitted by the SPVs (Special Purpose Vehicles). No proposal for setting up a textile park at Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh has been received, so far, by Government of India, Ministry of Textiles.

(c) A sum of Rs.4.00 crores has been released to textile parks located in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years and the current year.

[Translation]

Works under SBM

3255. SHRI MANSHUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken in Narmada and Bharooch districts of Gujarat under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) the number of persons benefited in the said districts under the SBM; and

(c) the names of the works which have not yet been completed under the SBM and the time by which they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) No. of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed in Narmada and Bharooch districts of Gujarat under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are as under:—

Narmada District	Bharooch District
52526	93232

(b) Estimated 2,62,630 persons in Narmada district and 4,66,160 persons in Bharooch district have been benefitted under SBM(G).

(c) All the rural households in both the districts which were in the baseline survey have been provided with toilets and both the districts have already been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

[English]

Use of SECC Data for Rural Development Programmes

3256. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on conducting Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011;

(b) whether his Ministry has suggested the use of SECC data for all schemes including the National Food Security Act and health programmes, etc.;

(c) whether the Government proposes to use the SECC data to identify individual beneficiaries for all its schemes to ensure that benefits meant for the deprived

population reach the right people and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the recommendations of a committee formed to study the validity and efficiency of the SECC data in identifying the poor;

(e) whether many States have also expressed interest in using the SECC data to identify the actually deprived people for the effective implementation of the schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by his Ministry to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation and strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment, skilling of rural youths etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The total cost of the project as revised and approved by the Government is Rs.4893.60 crore.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Rural Development conducted a combined Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC – 2011) to generate a large number of socio and economic indicators for ranking of households across the country for both rural and urban areas. SECC 2011 provides data on households regarding various aspects of their socio-economic status – housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes, etc. SECC 2011 data have captured respondent based disclosures on socio economic status of 17.97 crore rural households which has allowed automatic exclusion of 07.07 crore (39.34 %) households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.89%) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.70 crore (48.41%) households on the basis of seven parameters. SECC-2011 (Rural) allows ranking of households based on their socio-economic status. With the use of SECC data, programme specific customized priority list is being generated to suit programme objective and budget space. SECC-2011 data are being used in the programmes, including, in Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National

Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) implemented by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

(d) Expert Group constituted by the Ministry to study the objective criteria for allocation of resources to States and identification and prioritization of beneficiaries under various programme using Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC–2011) data has submitted its report. The Expert Group on SECC – Rural, *inter alia*, has made following major recommendations:–

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) needs to be more focused towards the regions where there is more concentration of landless labourers or people suffering from multi-dimensionality of deprivations.
- (ii) SECC data should be used in the identification of beneficiaries under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM).
- (iii) The selection of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) be made using SECC data.
- (iv) The amount of assistance under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) needs to be increased annually based on increase in Consumer Price Index.
- (v) Pension for widows in the age group of 18-39 years needs to be instituted. At present Widow Pension is provided only to the widows of age 40 years and above.
- (vi) The Group also recommended that assistance to parents of young disabled children upto 18 years of age for their education and skill development.
- (vii) SECC needs to be updated regularly.

(e) Programmes/Schemes using SECC data as mentioned are being implemented through and by States Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(f) The Department of Rural Development, *inter*

alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission, Deen Dayal Upadhyay-Gramin Kaushalya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and National Social Assistance Programme to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, skilling of youths, provision of social Assistance and other basic amenities.

Deaths due to Electrocutation

3257. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for filing FIR against the officers/Government servants responsible for death of human beings/animals due to electricity under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with cases filed during each of the last three years including action taken thereon in the State of Rajasthan and other parts of the country, State-wise;

(c) whether instances of non-filing of FIR has been reported to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with 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) No, Madam. There is no such provision in the Electricity Act, 2003 regarding filing of FIR. However, Section 161(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the accident occurring in connection with the generation, transmission, distribution, supply or use of electricity in or in connection with, any part of the electric lines or electrical plant of any person and the accident results or is likely to have resulted in loss of human or animal life or in any injury to a human being or an animal shall be intimated to the Electrical Inspector or other authorised person by the Appropriate Government, in the manner and form prescribed by the Appropriate Government.

Section 161(2) provides that the Appropriate Government, if it thinks fit require any Electrical Inspector,

or any other person appointed by it in this behalf, to inquire and report-

(a) as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety or the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with, the generation, transmission distribution, supply or use of electricity, or

(b) as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of this Act or rules and regulations made there under or of any licence, so far as those provisions affect the safety of any person, have been complied with.

Further, the Central Government has notified the Intimation of Accidents (Form and Time of Service of Notice) Rules, 2005, which provides that the electrical accident in the electrical installations under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, shall be reported telegraphically to the Electrical Inspector within 24 hours of the occurrence of the accident and the written report in the prescribed Form to be submitted to the Electrical Inspector within 48 hours of the accident.

(b) to (d) No specific information is available in this regard.

[Translation]

Cases of Alleged Harassment of Sportspersons

3258. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent cases of alleged harassment of some sportspersons in some States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any online grievance redressal system for the sportspersons in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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) and (b) Yes Madam, as on date there are 10 (Ten) sexual harassment cases. The complaints are dealt with as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.

To redress the grievances, complaints including sexual harassment complaints of the sportspersons trained under SAI Schemes, SAI has constituted and notified an internal complaints committee at SAI Head Office and similar internal complaints committees in its Regional Centres.

Further, Sports Authority of India under the guidance of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has prepared guidelines for the Safety of Children (Young Sportspersons) and the same have been notified to all the SAI Academic/Regional Centres to provide safe, secure and healthy environment to the boys & girls trainees being trained under its Sports Promotional Schemes.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has launched an online Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for faster and speedy redressal of the grievances. Accordingly, SAI has also been entertaining grievances through the said online redressal system at its Head Quarter and Regional Centres.

[English]

Air India Flight Delay

3259. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India would take action against those who fail to ensure on time flight;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India which operates nearly 400 flights every day has been facing flak for delays; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Air India (AI) reviews on time performance on daily basis and respective departments are advised for punitive action against the individuals responsible for avoidable delays.

There are total numbers of 47165 departures from 01.11.2017 to 31.01.2018 and out of these flights, 585 flights (which is 1.25% of total departure) were delayed due to various reasons like ATC congestion, unviability of parking bay, aero bridges, ramp activities, connecting pax, technical snags.

Out of 585 delays, 43 delays (which is .09% of total departures and 7.35% of total delays) are attributed to the human factor. Disciplinary action is taken against these employees as per applicable service regulation.

(c) and (d) AI's on time performance has shown improvement because of sustained efforts to monitor the same. OTP is monitored at higher level by the top management of AI as well as Ministry of Civil Aviation. Further, the following measures are being taken to improve the on-time performance of AI:—

- (i) On-time Performance of flights are monitored at highest level within AI.
- (ii) To ensure better on-time performance, a meeting is conducted every day wherein heads of verticals as well as regional heads discuss the previous day operation and take corrective action in the review.
- (iii) Initiatives have been taken to increase the availability of resources in terms of crew and aircraft thereby improving the on-time performance. Extra efforts are being made to ensure passenger connection.
- (iv) Steps have been taken for improving availability of aircraft spares to improve aircraft availability.
- (v) Steps have been taken for better coordination with airport operators, ground handling agencies wherever required.

Road Signages and Markings

3260. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has constituted an expert panel to find a lasting

solution to the fading paint menace identified as a major cause for alarmingly high road fatalities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering alterations in road building contracts to make builders liable for deterioration in road markings, testing paint quality in real world conditions instead of laboratories and tougher tests for driving licences to educate motorists about the meaning of road signs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) constituted a committee to advise on the outcome/performance parameters for painting/road marking. The Indian Road Congress IRC 35-2015: Code of Practice for Road Markings prescribe the testing/inspection methods to ensure high quality of road markings. The Contract/Concession agreement specifies the maintenance requirement including of road marking and paintings. As per the Motor Vehicle Act the driver has to pass the test including identification of the road signages.

[Translation]

Decrease in Ground Water Level

3261. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of ground water is decreasing constantly in various parts of the country including Chhattisgarh since the last three years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Chhattisgarh and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the main reason for decline in ground water level is indiscriminate exploitation of water by private companies, power plants and industries especially in Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the power plants established/under construction in Janjgir Champa region of Chhattisgarh rely mainly on ground water and they try to influence Water-Resource Department by using unfair means;

(e) if so, whether the Central Ground Water Board proposes to ban tube wells and borings and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to prevent power plants from using ground water and to resolve the drinking water crisis?

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) periodically monitors the ground water level of the country four times in a year on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the country including for the State of Chhattisgarh. Comparison of water level data, as monitored by CGWB, for Pre-monsoon 2017 with three years mean (2014-2016) indicates decline in ground water level in more than 63% of the wells in the country. Details are given in the enclosed Statement. Ground water levels in various parts of the country are declining due to increase in population, rapid urbanization & industrialization and other related factors.

(d) As per Ministry of Power, Government of India, the Thermal Power plants commissioned/under construction in Janjgir Champa District of Chhattisgarh are having necessary environmental clearance from MoEF & CC and are based on the river water.

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

(f) Usages of ground water for industrial purposes are being regulated by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) Guidelines. Water being a State subject, steps for regulation, augmentation, conservation and efficient management of ground water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. Steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf.

Statement

*State-wise Water Level Fluctuation
With Mean [Pre-monsoon (2014 to 2016)] and Pre-monsoon, 2017*

Sl. 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.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81	49	60	32	40	0	0.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	751	170	23	571	76	10	1.3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	6	50	6	50	0	0.0
4.	Assam	161	77	48	83	52	1	0.6
5.	Bihar	634	348	55	279	44	7	1.1
6.	Chandigarh	10	1	10	9	90	0	0.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	536	181	34	352	66	3	0.6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	8	53	7	47	0	0.0
9.	Daman and Diu	11	7	64	4	36	0	0.0
10.	Delhi	91	29	32	62	68	0	0.0
11.	Goa	65	47	72	18	28	0	0.0
12.	Gujarat	798	315	39	448	56	35	4.4
13.	Haryana	296	73	25	223	75	0	0.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	90	23	26	67	74	0	0.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	226	56	25	170	75	0	0.0
16.	Jharkhand	224	75	33	149	67	0	0.0
17.	Karnataka	1418	398	28	975	69	45	3.2
18.	Kerala	1358	415	31	936	69	7	0.5
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1316	495	38	819	62	2	0.2
20.	Maharashtra	1560	643	41	904	58	13	0.8
21.	Meghalaya	19	10	53	9	47	0	0.0
22.	Nagaland	3	2	67	1	33	0	0.0
23.	Odisha	1266	438	35	821	65	7	0.6
24.	Puducherry	5	0	0	5	100	0	0.0
25.	Punjab	234	34	15	200	85	0	0.0
26.	Rajasthan	832	386	46	444	53	2	0.2
27.	Tamil Nadu	524	76	15	446	85	2	0.4
28.	Telangana	585	315	54	267	46	3	0.5
29.	Tripura	23	13	57	10	43	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Uttar Pradesh	628	149	24	479	76	0	0.0
31.	Uttarakhand	40	19	48	21	53	0	0.0
32.	West Bengal	520	273	53	246	47	1	0.2
Total		14332	5131	35.8	9063	63.2	138	1.0

Community Radio Stations for Farmers

3262. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of community radio stations in country for the farmers, state-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the assistance and development of the said radio stations;

(c) the amount allocated to the States for the development of such radio stations during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is also considering to set up such community radio stations for fishermen in coastal areas for the county for weather forecasting; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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) Community Radio Stations (CRSs) are generally established to cater to the needs/aspirations of the community served by it. It involves participation by the community in creation and broadcast of programmes. There are 15 CR stations which have been established by Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). These stations broadcast programmes in local dialect mainly for the welfare of farmers. The State-wise list of CR stations is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) In the 12th plan, Government approved a scheme, namely 'Supporting Community Radio Movement in India', under which, a running CR station can apply for financial assistance for purchase of machinery and equipment with maximum ceiling limit of Rs 7.5 lacs.

(c) A state-wise list of CR stations, who have obtained financial assistance from the Ministry is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) At present, there are no CR stations specifically for fishermen in the coastal areas of the country. However, a CR station may broadcast AIR News, weather forecast translated in local dialects useful for fisherman in coastal areas.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Operational Community Radio Stations of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs)/State Agricultural University (SAUs)

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	State
1.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agwanpur, Barh, Patna	Bihar
2.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	Chhattisgarh
3.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Junagarh	Gujarat
4.	Junagadh Agricultural University	Gujarat
5.	CCS Haryana Agricultural University	Haryana
6.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka	Karnataka
7.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (PIRENS)	Maharashtra
8.	Suvide Foundation's Krishi Vigyan Kendra	Maharashtra
9.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Baramati	Maharashtra
10.	Sadhana Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Amravati	Maharashtra
11.	Tamilnadu Agricultural University	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	State
12.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Namakkal	Tamil Nadu
13.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute Deemed University	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Krishi vigyan kendra, Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
15.	GB Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	Uttarakhand

Statement-II

State-wise list of CR Stations which have obtained financial assistance from the Ministry

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	State
1.	Deccan Development Society	Andhra Pradesh
2.	NGF College of Engineering and Technology, Palwal-Faridabad	Haryana
3.	National Welfare Society	Maharashtra
4.	AGN School Managed by GIFT Foundation	Tamil Nadu
5.	Keystone Foundation	Tamil Nadu
6.	Rathinam College of Arts & Science	Tamil Nadu
7.	MOP Vaishnav College for Women	Tamil Nadu
8.	Aurobindo Society	Tamil Nadu
9.	Seeking Modern Applications for Real Transformation (SMART)	Uttar Pradesh

Hydro Power Potential of the country

3263. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of power in the country is likely to be done away with the time based generation of hydel power by increasing the abundant water flow available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hydel power is a renewable, pollution free and an environment friendly source of energy; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the time-bound development hydro power capacity so as to ensure its proper use for the benefit of people and for the development of 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 quantum of power generated from hydro projects depends on the availability of water which varies from day to day and year to year. Hydro projects have the ability of instantaneous starting, stopping and load variation (can operate at peak load or part load with fast ramp-up/ramp-down capability as per requirement), thereby being ideally suited for providing balancing and peaking power for stabilizing the grid in addition to the spinning reserves and black start capability. As such, the hydro projects can help in meeting the shortages by proper scheduling. The overall shortage in meeting the energy requirement & peak demand is of the order of only 1% & 2% respectively in Feb' 2018.

(c) and (d) Hydel Power is a replenishable, pollution free, clean, green, sustainable and an environmental friendly source of energy. Hydro Power, above 25 MW, is not declared a renewable energy source in India.

The steps taken by the Government for time bound development of Hydro Power capacity of the country are as under:—

- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of power projects under construction through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify and resolve issues critical for commissioning of Projects.
- Regular reviews are also undertaken in Ministry of Power (MoP) to identify the constraints areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-Ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP), set up by the MoP, independently follows up and monitors the progress of the hydro projects.

- Issues are also raised in PRAGATI, for proactive governance and timely implementation, as and when required.
- In case of CPSU's, the project implementation parameters/milestones are incorporated in the annual MoU signed between respective CPSU's and MoP and the same are monitored during the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings of CPSU's and other meetings held in MoP/CEA.
- The issues related to erection and supply of Electro-Mechanical equipment is expedited in various meetings held in CEA/MoP and other local issues affecting the progress of works are taken up with respective State Governments by the concerned CPSU/MoP.

[English]

Allocation under NRDWP

3264. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state

(a) the proposed allocation of funds to States/UTs under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) from the BE of Rs. 7000/- crore for 2018-19;

(b) whether the budgetary provisions for 2018-19 is adequate for meeting physical and financial targets set under NRDWP in 2018-19 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of proposed fund allocation to Tamil Nadu under various components of NRDWP during 2018-19 against requirements projected by the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (c) This Ministry has been granted an allocation of Rs. 7000 crore at BE stage for 2018-19. The details of tentative allocation of funds to States/UTs including the State of Tamil Nadu under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for 2018-19 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The funds have been allocated in consonance with 'Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Statement laid before the Parliament, August 2017'. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has agreed for Rs 23,050 crore allocation under NRDWP for the Fourteenth Finance Commission period 2017-18 to 2019-20 (Rs 6050 crore , Rs 7000 crore and Rs. 10000 crores for 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively).

Statement

State-wise allocation (Coverage) for the year 2018-19 under NRDWP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1st installment of Funds			2nd installment of Funds		Total Allocation*
		50% of Normal Component	Notional 25% Sustainability Component (Functionality)	Notional 25% Normal Component (Reimbursement Mode)			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	31.15	15.57	15.57	62.29		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9,354.95	4,677.48	4,677.48	18,709.90		
3.	Bihar	15,933.47	7,966.74	7,966.74	31,866.94		
4.	Chhattisgarh	4,722.80	2,361.40	2,361.40	9,445.59		
5.	Goa	166.97	83.48	83.48	333.94		
6.	Gujarat	11,854.69	5,927.35	5,927.35	23,709.39		
7.	Haryana	4,081.16	2,040.58	2,040.58	8,162.33		

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4,555.83	2,277.91	2,277.91	9,111.66
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,451.65	7,725.82	7,725.82	30,903.30
10.	Jharkhand	6,631.00	3,315.50	3,315.50	13,261.99
11.	Karnataka	15,680.63	7,840.32	7,840.32	31,361.27
12.	Kerala	4,374.55	2,187.27	2,187.27	8,749.10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13,641.24	6,820.62	6,820.62	27,282.49
14.	Maharashtra	23,549.57	11,774.79	11,774.79	47,099.15
15.	Odisha	7,735.37	3,867.68	3,867.68	15,470.73
16.	Pondicherry	64.26	32.13	32.13	128.52
17.	Punjab	5,085.35	2,542.68	2,542.68	10,170.71
18.	Rajasthan	29,123.90	14,561.95	14,561.95	58,247.81
19.	Tamil Nadu	8,782.49	4,391.25	4,391.25	17,564.98
20.	Telangana	7,196.30	3,598.15	3,598.15	14,392.60
21.	Uttar Pradesh	25,073.75	12,536.87	12,536.87	50,147.50
22.	Uttarakhand	4,956.55	2,478.27	2,478.27	9,913.10
23.	West Bengal	20,477.37	10,238.69	10,238.69	40,954.74
	Sub Total (A)	2,38,525.00	1,19,262.50	1,19,262.50	4,77,050.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,847.85	2,423.93	2,423.93	9,695.70
25.	Assam	19,045.60	9,522.80	9,522.80	38,091.20
26.	Manipur	2,012.50	1,006.25	1,006.25	4,025.00
27.	Meghalaya	2,621.50	1,310.75	1,310.75	5,243.00
28.	Mizoram	1,400.00	700.00	700.00	2,800.00
29.	Nagaland	1,736.00	868.00	868.00	3,472.00
30.	Sikkim	581.00	290.50	290.50	1,162.00
31.	Tripura	2,755.55	1,377.78	1,377.78	5,511.10
	Sub Total (B)	35,000.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	70,000.00
	Grand Total (A+B)	2,73,525.00	1,36,762.50	1,36,762.50	5,47,050.00

(*Allocation excludes Ministry level expenditure [89.50 cr], 2% of allocated budget for Japanese Encephalitis – Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/EAS) (140 Cr), Externally Aided Project (EAP) share [Rs 300 cr], National Water Quality Sub Mission (NWQSM) [Rs. 1000 cr])

Construction of SYL Canal Project

3265. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the Punjab Government has unilaterally repealed the bilateral watersharing agreement with the Haryana Government over the construction of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal

Project in Punjab reneging upon the Settlement Accord executed in 1985 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Punjab Legislature unilaterally passed an Act repealing its agreement with the Haryana Government, the Punjab SYL Canal (Rehabilitation and Re-vesting of Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2016 whereby it seeks to hand over the land acquired for the purpose of construction of the Link Canal to the original land owners on the ground that the availability of water is too inadequate in Punjab to share with Haryana and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has struck down the Punjab SYL Canal (Rehabilitation and Re-vesting of Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2016 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the proactive role to be played by the Union Government to bring about the reconciliation between the States?

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. On 12 July, 2004, the State of Punjab has enacted the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 terminating and discharging the Government of Punjab from its obligations under the Agreement dated 31.12.1981 and all other Agreements relating to waters of Ravi-Beas.

(b) Yes, Madam. The legislature for the State of Punjab, in March 2016, introduced Punjab Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Land (Transfer of Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2016 seeking to de-notify the land acquired for the purpose of construction of Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal. No assent of Governor was however given to this Bill and therefore, it is not legislation and remains a Bill passed by Legislative Assembly.

(c) An Interlocutory Application No. 7 of 2016 had been filed by the State of Haryana praying that the operation and implementation of Punjab Sutlej Yamuna

Link Canal Land (Transfer of Proprietary Rights) Act, 2016 be suspended. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, on 17 March 2016, had directed that status quo shall be maintained by the parties with regard to the lands, works, property and portions of the SYL canal and all lands within the alignment of the SYL canal within the territories of the State of Punjab which are covered by the earlier judgement of the Hon'ble Court.

(d) The matter is presently under consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Union Government, however, has been earnestly engaging with the concerned State Governments in an effort to arrive at an amicable resolution of the issue.

NHS in Bihar

3266. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways (NHs) projects taken up under the National Highways Development Programme in Bihar during the last three years, year/NH-wise;

(b) the current status of the projects and the funds allocated for execution of such project/works; and

(c) the time by which these projects are 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) Sixteen National Highway projects having total length of 906.795 km and entailing a cost of Rs. 12920 crore have been taken up in Bihar under National Highways Development Programme during the last three years. The details of the projects are placed at the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) All the projects have been awarded. Nine projects out of sixteen have started.

Statement*Details of awarded projects in Bihar during the last three years*

Sl. No	Project Name	NH No	State Name	Total Length (in km)	Cost (Rs in crs)
1.	Six laning of Aunta - Simaria (Ganga Bridge with approach roads) Section of NH-31	31	Bihar	8.15	950.64
2.	Two laning with Paved Shoulder of Maheshkunt-Saharsa-Purnea	107	Bihar	87.96	672.89
3.	Four laning of Patna to Koilwar	30	Bihar	33.25	556.07
4.	Four laning of Bhojpur to Buxar	84	Bihar	47.9	642.41
5.	Four laning of Bakhtiyarpur-Mokama Section of NH-31	31	Bihar	44.6	1167.45
6.	Balance work of 4 laning of Gorakpur-Gopalganj	28	Bihar	41	581.84
7.	Two laning with Paved Shoulder of Chhapra-Gopalganj	85	Bihar	94.25	854.8
8.	Four Laning of Forbesganj-Jogbani	57A	Bihar	9	322.09
9.	Four laning of Koilwar to Bhojpur	30 & 84	Bihar	43.85	814.04
10.	Two laning with Paved Shoulder of Biharsharif-Barbigha-Mokama	82	Bihar	55	399.54
11.	Two laning with Paved Shoulder of Chhapra-Rewaghat-Muzaffarpur	102	Bihar	73	516.13
12.	Four laning of Patna-Gaya-Dhobi Section of NH-83	83	Bihar	127.2	1027
13.	Four of Simaria-Khagaria Section of NH-31	31	Bihar	60.23	1041.1
14.	Construction of New Link (NH-133B) from Km 0/00 (Km 200/87 of Sahibganj Bypass) in Jharkhand to Km15/885 (Junction of NH-133 B and 131 A on Manihari Bypass) and Construction of Manihari Bypass from Km 0/000 (Junction of NH-133 B and 131 A on Manihari Bypass to Km 6/000 Near Narenpur on NH-131 A	133B&131A	Bihar	21.88	1905.55
15.	Rehabilitation & Upgradation of two laning of Maheshkhunt-Saharsa-Purnea Section PKG-I	107	Bihar	90.00	573.70
16.	Six Laning of Aurangabad to Bihar-Jharkhand Border (Chordaha) Section	2	Bihar	69.53	895.39

Reconstruciton of Damaged Roads under PMGSY

3267. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total length of road constructed along with the funds utilized by the Union Government under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during

the last financial year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is also engaged in the reconstruction of damage roads previously constructed under the said Yojana;

(c) if so, the length of the roads reconstructed by the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the details of the time-frame fixed by the Government for recarpeting of the roads constructed under PMGSY; and

(e) whether there exist any mechanism for the maintenance and reconstruction of the damaged roads constructed under the scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), details of the total length of road constructed and funds utilized are as per the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) MoRD had launched PMGSY-II in 2013-14. PMGSY-II is mainly focusing the up-gradation of through routes and Main Rural Links catering to large population by connecting population over a large area and which act as a collectors of traffic from smaller roads and such roads would provide access to growth centers and pass through or terminate in a Rural Hub.

Under PMGSY-II, roads already constructed/upgraded under PMGSY-I, will become eligible on completion of design life and on the basis of capacity requirement to accommodate 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. The deteriorated condition of the road due to non maintenance or non-undertaking of renewal works at the required time cannot become a criterion for taking the roads of PMGSY-I in PMGSY-II.

A target length of 50,000 Kms has been allocated to all the States under PMGSY-II for the 12th Five-Year Plan period. The details of road length constructed under PMGSY-II during the last three years are as per the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) All roads sanctioned under PMGSY are covered by a 5 year maintenance (Defect liability Period) by contractors. Maintenance of these roads after the defect liability period is the responsibility of the State Government out of its own resources.

Statement-I

Details of the total length of road constructed along with funds utilized during 2016-17

Sl. No	State (s)	Length (Km)			Fund utilized (Rs. in cr.)
		Target for 2016-17	Length completed upto March'17	% Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,350	733.55	54%	214.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	650	1360.51	209%	339.01
3.	Assam	750	929.52	124%	273.75
4.	Bihar	6,540	6601.62	101%	2830.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,750	1019.57	37%	313.59
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0%	0.00
7.	Gujarat*	211	211.88	100%	40.42
8.	Haryana	52	62.85	121%	57.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500	1429.27	286%	213.38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,050	1785.16	170%	-0.11
11.	Jharkhand	3,000	3119.52	104%	652.62
12.	Karnataka	800	897.09	112%	291.81
13.	Kerala	430	314.33	73%	223.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh**	5,200	5081.97	98%	1393.94
15.	Maharashtra	1,900	2000.70	105%	578.87
16.	Manipur	790	1485.85	188%	236.22
17.	Meghalaya	400	368.87	92%	154.21
18.	Mizoram	200	298.08	149%	74.07
19.	Nagaland	150	395.00	263%	2.08
20.	Odisha	6,200	5796.93	93%	1479.39
21.	Punjab	450	586.53	130%	225.25
22.	Rajasthan	3,000	3110.10	104%	575.08
23.	Sikkim	150	247.42	165%	80.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	800	883.19	110%	253.19
25.	Tripura	400	405.62	101%	84.88
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3,900	3095.25	79%	900.57
27.	Uttarakhand	1,000	1989.32	199%	315.36
28.	West Bengal	4,100	2825.53	69%	753.54
29.	Telangana	900	408.64	45%	164.31
	Total	48,812	47,447.00	97%	12,722.57

Statement-II

The length of roads upgraded under PMGSY-II during last 3 years

(Length in km)

Sl. No.	States	Length of road works completed (in Fy 2015-16)	Length of road works completed (in Fy 2016-17)	Length of road works completed (in Fy 2017-18 upto Feb.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	767.59	438.573	34.714
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	8
3.	Gujarat	754.03	211.94	6.9
4.	Haryana	318.99	17.968	41.15
5.	Karnataka	729.03	909.783	16.06
6.	Kerala	-	-	66.68
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	81.56
8.	Maharashtra	573.99	1450.719	264.788
9.	Punjab	-	207.51	724.695
10.	Rajasthan	-	-	11.74

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	27
12.	Uttar Pradesh	326.45	1291.643	2555.635
13.	Telangana	177.52	-	130.366
Grand Total		3647.60	4528.14	3969.29

Auction of Solar and Wind Capacities

3268. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had announced auction of upto 21 GW solar and wind capacities by March, 2018 in order to boost renewable energy production across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has already sanctioned 2 GW wind capacity in first and second rounds this year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government also proposes to go for bidding of 10 GW wind capacities each during 2018-19 and 2019-20 and if so, the details there of?

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) In the financial year 2017-18 Government has issued tenders for installing 22.73 GW of solar and wind power capacity up to February, 2018. It comprises of 14.23 GW and 8.5 GW capacity for solar and wind power respectively. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) SECI has issued Letters of Acceptance (LoAs) for 2.05 GW of wind power against bids received in Tranches I & II. In addition, SECI has completed bidding for another 2 GW of wind capacity under Tranche-III.

(c) The Government has set a target of bidding of 10 GW of wind capacity each during 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Statement

Tenders during 2017-18 up to 28.02.2018

(A) Solar Projects

Sl. No.	State/SECI	Tender capacity (MW)
1.	SECI (Bhadla-III : 500, Bhadla-IV: 250, Anywhere: 5000, Andhra Pradesh: 750, Karnataka: 200, UP: 275, Assam Solar Park-70)	7045
2.	Assam (State Scheme)	100
3.	Gujarat (State Scheme)	500
4.	Karnataka (State Scheme)	2060
5.	Maharashtra (State Scheme)	1500
6.	NTPC (EPC mode) Many locations	501
7.	Tamil Nadu (State Scheme)	1500
8.	Uttar Pradesh (State Scheme)	1000
9.	West Bengal (State Scheme)	25
Total		14231

(B) Wind Projects

Sl. No.	Agencies/State	Capacity (MW)
1.	SECI	6000
2.	Gujarat	1500
3.	Tamil Nadu	500
4.	Maharashtra	500
Total		8500

*[Translation]***Electrification of Villages**

3269. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the villages and Majras in the districts falling under Allahabad Lok Sabha Constituency which were electrified under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) since 2014; and

(b) the villages and Majras of these districts which remain to be electrified under the scheme?

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 information provided by Uttar Pradesh, at the start of Financial Year 2014-15, there were 1588 habitations (Majras) which were un-electrified in District Allahabad, out of which 1347 habitations (Majras) have been electrified till date. The details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement-I. 241 habitations (Majras) are un-electrified. The details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of habitations/Mazras electrified since 2014 in district Allahabad Under DDUGJY including RE component

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1.	Bahadurpur	Lodawa	Lodwakhas
2.	Bahadurpur	Lodawa	Bhoj Ka Pura
3.	Bahadurpur	Malawan Bhujurg	Malawa Khas
4.	Bahadurpur	Malawan Bhujurg	Sultanpur
5.	Bahadurpur	Malawan Bhujurg	5 Alamapur
6.	Bahadurpur	Malawan Bhujurg	Adar
7.	Bahadurpur	Kaserua Khurd	3 Telian
8.	Bahadurpur	Kaserua Khurd	2 Aoar
9.	Bahadurpur	Singra Mau	1 H3 Chanav Ka Pura
10.	Bahadurpur	Duduhi	2 Katara H2
11.	Bahadurpur	Duduhi	5 Chamrouti H5
12.	Bahadurpur	Malawan Khurd	2 Pariya Purava
13.	Bahadurpur	Malawan Khurd	4 Pasian
14.	Bahadurpur	Poore Suradas	1 Munshi Ka Pura
15.	Bahadurpur	Katwarpur	3 H3 Ahiran
16.	Bahadurpur	Badara Gaam	Muslim Basti
17.	Bahadurpur	Dharahra Chakiya	2 H2 Dhoruhar Chakia
18.	Bahadurpur	Jamunipur	3 H3 Sota Pur
19.	Bahadurpur	Jamunipur	2 H2 Dakhini
20.	Bahadurpur	Kotwa	6 H6 Musaha
21.	Bahadurpur	Kotwa	7 H7 Tali
22.	Bahadurpur	Kotwa	2 H2 Uttari Lotwa
23.	Bahadurpur	Kotwa	3 H3 Dhkhini Kotwa

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
24.	Bahadurpur	Malawan Khurd	3 Essipur
25.	Bahadurpur	Malawan Khurd	Muslim Basti
26.	Bahadurpur	Sonauti	1 Sonouti Purvi
27.	Bahadurpur	Dhokari Kachhar	Yadav Basti
28.	Bahadurpur	Dhokariuperhar	3 H8 Jali Ka Pura
29.	Bahadurpur	Dhokariuperhar	1 H6 Hola Garh
30.	Bahadurpur	Gotawan	2 H2 Kurmiyan
31.	Bahadurpur	Gotawan	3 H3 Dihwa
32.	Bahadurpur	Jaitpur	2 H2 Ahiran
33.	Bahadurpur	Kunadeeh	4 Adda H4
34.	Bahadurpur	Bhadkar Uperhar	2 Malhazi Tola H2
35.	Bahadurpur	Bhadkar Uperhar	3 Musal Man Tola H3
36.	Bahadurpur	Gharhara Chakiya	Mulnapur
37.	Bahadurpur	Kunadeeh	5 Suri Indiyat
38.	Bahadurpur	Dhokari Uperhar	2 H7 Nai Basti
39.	Bahadurpur	Dubawal Uperhar	2 H2 Khas Purvi
40.	Bahadurpur	Dubawal Uperhar	5 H5 Katra Babuwal
41.	Bahadurpur	Dubawal Uperhar	3 H3 Khas Utari
42.	Bahadurpur	Dubawal Uperhar	6 H6 Khas Bubuwal
43.	Bahadurpur	Dubawal Uperhar	4 H4 Khas Pachhimi
44.	Bahadurpur	Kakra Uperhar	3 H4 Pasiyan
45.	Bahadurpur	Kanihar	3 H3 Fakiran
46.	Bahadurpur	Karanpur	1 H2 Ahiran
47.	Bahadurpur	Palikaranpur Uperhar	2 Jiyaika Pura H 2
48.	Bahadurpur	Ramnathpur	3 H4 Chausai Tara
49.	Bahadurpur	Rithaiya	4 Harizan Basti H4
50.	Bahadurpur	Rithaiya	5 Chhotaka Pura H5
51.	Bahadurpur	Bajhan	2 H2 Kewtan
52.	Bahadurpur	Kanihar	5 H5 Chamrauti
53.	Bahadurpur	Kanihar	7 H7 Nahar Pur
54.	Bahadurpur	Kanihar	8 H8 Nariyan Das Ka Pura
55.	Bahadurpur	Nawawa Urf Nimikla Uperhar	3 Harizan Basti H5
56.	Bahadurpur	Nawawa Urf Nimikla Uperhar	1 H3 Duban
57.	Bahadurpur	Nawawa Urf Nimikla Uperhar	2 Bachhu Ka Pura H4

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
58.	Bahadurpur	Andawa	1 Kashwapur H2
59.	Bahadurpur	Bhopat Pur	1 H2 Gadran
60.	Bahadurpur	Chibaiyan Uperhar	2 H4 Umed Pur
61.	Bahadurpur	Chibaiyan Uperhar	3 H5 Harizan Basti
62.	Bahadurpur	Kandi	2 Chamrauti
63.	Bahadurpur	Sahson	2 H2 Pasiyan
64.	Bahadurpur	Tendue	2 Chamrauti
65.	Bahadurpur	Birgapur	1 H3 Ahiran
66.	Bahadurpur	Dhanaechaatter Sueya Malkhanpu	3 H3 Dhanaicha
67.	Bahadurpur	Dhanaechaatter Sueya Malkhanpu	4 H4 Ahiran
68.	Bahadurpur	Lilapur Khurd	1 H3 Kot
69.	Bahadurpur	Lilapur Kla	1 H4 Pasiyan
70.	Bahadurpur	Mandaur	3 H3 Kurmiyan
71.	Bahadurpur	Mandaur	2 H2 Muslim
72.	Bahadurpur	Kataka	2 Nouwatali Ahiran
73.	Bahadurpur	Kataka	3 Lachchi Pur
74.	Bahadurpur	Kataka	4 Pasian
75.	Bahadurpur	Medua	1 Dihava
76.	Bahadurpur	Sherdeeh	1 Chhotaha Purwa
77.	Bahadurpur	Dalapur	1 Khepthwu
78.	Bahadurpur	Semra	1 Shiv Pur
79.	Behariya	Abhae Pur	2 H4 Dhikra Ka Pura
80.	Behariya	Ramgarh Kothari	3 H3 Girdhar Pur
81.	Behariya	Ramgarh Kothari	4 H4 Bahariyan Ka Bagh
82.	Behariya	Ramgarh Kothari	6 H6 Harizan Basti
83.	Behariya	Chak Shyam Purehincha	Chak Shyam Urf Purehincha
84.	Behariya	Chak Shyam Purehincha	Chamma Ka Pura
85.	Behariya	Chak Shyam Purehincha	Kohran Basti
86.	Behariya	Chak Shyam Purehincha	Dala Ka Pura
87.	Behariya	Chaq Sheyam Urf Poore Hinchha	3 H3 Garariyan
88.	Behariya	Dharampur Dhurwa	2 Pure Adar
89.	Behariya	Dharampur Dhurwa	Bad Ka Purwa
90.	Behariya	Dharampur Dhurwa	Chot Ka Purwa
91.	Behariya	Bajahi	1 H2 Banvari Ka Pura

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
92.	Behariya	Kahli	3 H3 Patel Basti Uttar
93.	Behariya	Kahli	4 H4 Usrahiya
94.	Behariya	Kahli	5 H5 Dihwa
95.	Behariya	Kahli	10 H10 Patel Basti
96.	Behariya	Balipur	1 Ahiran H2
97.	Behariya	Balipur	2 Pasiyan H3
98.	Behariya	Chaq Nooruddin Urf Nagdilpur	2 H3 Ahiran
99.	Behariya	Dhamaur	3 H3 Nauwa Ka Pura
100.	Behariya	Dhamaur	7 H7 Ahiran
101.	Behariya	Dhamaur	8 H8 Kurmiyan
102.	Behariya	Dhamaur	9 H11 Uttri Harizaan Basti
103.	Behariya	Fajlabad Urf Kaloopur	3 H3 Bhagatan
104.	Behariya	Fajlabad Urf Kaloopur	4 H4 Bahariya Bazar
105.	Behariya	Hasimpur Urf Benipur	2 Patel Basti
106.	Behariya	Jugunideeh	5 H7 Chain Tola
107.	Behariya	Jugunideeh	1 H3 Son Barsa
108.	Behariya	Jugunideeh	3 H5 Sah Ji Ka Pura
109.	Behariya	Noorpur	3 Jhabara H5
110.	Behariya	Noorpur	4 Deva Pura H6
111.	Behariya	Noorpur	2 Shiv Charan Ka Pura
112.	Behariya	Poore Gopi Urf Lahti	1 Gohiya H2
113.	Behariya	Sarai Gani	Phakiran Basti
114.	Behariya	Sarai Gani	3 H3 Jadipur
115.	Behariya	Sarai Gani	6 H6 Nauwan
116.	Behariya	Sarai Gani	4 H4 Baniyan
117.	Behariya	Saraidatte	2 H2 Dali Ka Pura
118.	Behariya	Saraidatte	3 H3 Nauwa Ka Pura
119.	Behariya	Sisae Sipah	4 H4 Chamraut
120.	Behariya	Sisae Sipah	5 H5 Pure Pandey
121.	Behariya	Sisae Sipah	8 H8 Ahiran
122.	Behariya	Sisae Sipah	9 H9 Sipran
123.	Behariya	Berue	3 Alpi Ka Pura
124.	Behariya	Berue	5 Purejham
125.	Behariya	Berue	6 Pasion

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
126.	Behariya	Berue	8 Paschimpurwa
127.	Behariya	Chanderpur Urf Busmahua	2 Lalchaha
128.	Behariya	Chanderpur Urf Busmahua	3 Dihava
129.	Behariya	Chanderpur Urf Busmahua	5 Ahiran
130.	Behariya	Chanderpur Urf Busmahua	6 Chamrauti
131.	Behariya	Atanpur	3 H3 Bhanji Ka Pura
132.	Behariya	Gamrahta	1 Pasiyan..
133.	Behariya	Sarai Darashikoh Urf Mijhura	1 Nanahara H2
134.	Behariya	Sarai Gambhirdas Urf Bibipur	4 Naya Purwa
135.	Behariya	Tejpur	2 Harijan Basti.
136.	Behariya	Tejpur	3 Ahiran Kurmiyan
137.	Behariya	Yasinpur Urf Karnayeeपुर	2 Lakshi Man Ka Pura
138.	Behariya	Ahirai	Pasiyan Basti
139.	Behariya	Barji	1 H2 Furkan
140.	Behariya	Buapur	1 H2 Kurmiyan
141.	Behariya	Chakerbhanpur Urf Chakiya	1 H2 Turkiyan
142.	Behariya	Kiraon	Chauhan Ka Pura
143.	Behariya	Kiranw	2 H2 Nini Ka Pura
144.	Behariya	Kiranw	3 H3 Chamrauti
145.	Behariya	Newada	Harizan Basti
146.	Behariya	Sarai Lahori	Yadav Basti
147.	Behariya	Malaka Mai Bhai Sahi	2 Majhi Gawan
148.	Behariya	Malaka Mai Bhai Sahi	3 Dihava Purawa Basti
149.	Behariya	Paigamberpur	1 Lokhari Pur
150.	Behariya	Kusungur	1 Jinsi
151.	Behariya	Aadampur Upaura	2 Timtim Pur H3
152.	Behariya	Aadampur Upaura	1 Kaithan H2
153.	Behariya	Hasanpur Mai Chak Mansoor	2 H3 Turkan Dakhini
154.	Behariya	Hasanpur Mai Chak Mansoor	1 H2 Turkan Uttri Basti
155.	Behariya	Sarai Madan	3 H4 Harizan Basti
156.	Behariya	Ahirai	1 H2 Jolahan
157.	Behariya	Ahirai	Ahiran
158.	Behariya	Sarai Liladhar Urf Barchanpur	Berchanpur Khas
159.	Behariya	Sarai Lili Urf Berchanpur	2 Budali Ka Pura H2

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
160.	Behariya	Tikari	Brahman Basti
161.	Behariya	Saraikhowaja	1 H2 Kapoori Tara
162.	Behariya	Tikari	Chamraut
163.	Behariya	Bankat	1 Banakot Kaithan
164.	Behariya	Hetapatti	2 Heta Patti Pachchmi
165.	Behariya	Hetapatti	Hetapatti
166.	Behariya	Bakrabad	2 H3 Harizan Basti
167.	Behariya	Hariram Patti Urf Katnae	5 Gheesa Ka Pura
168.	Behariya	Hariram Patti Urf Katnae	2 Mishran
169.	Behariya	Jamha	2 Pasiyan
170.	Behariya	Udhopurkhagiya	2 Babhanaut
171.	Chaka	Arail Uperhar	2 Suria Bhit
172.	Chaka	Arail Uperhar	7 Mahadevan
173.	Chaka	Arail Uperhar	4 Mebdan Talab
174.	Chaka	Arail Uperhar	6 Prayag Tola
175.	Chaka	Arail Uperhar	5 Sachha Ashram
176.	Chaka	Arail Uperhar	1 Kachhian
177.	Chaka	Arail Uperhar	3 Mahra Nagar
178.	Chaka	Mawaiya Uparhar	1 Tikuri
179.	Chaka	Mawaiya Uparhar	2 Pal Basti
180.	Chaka	Balapur	2 Harijan Basti
181.	Chaka	Hatigan	1 Chandra Bhan Ka Pura
182.	Chaka	Hatigan	2 Tiwari Ka Pura
183.	Chaka	Purawa Khas	1 Harizan Basti
184.	Chaka	Tilakhwar	1 Keshao Pur
185.	Chaka	Tilakhwar	2 Tangh Ka Pura
186.	Chaka	Ubhari	3 Katra
187.	Chaka	Ubhari	2 Kshwa Barj
188.	Chaka	Baswar	6 Bandhawa
189.	Chaka	Dabhaon	1 Dabhaw Talav
190.	Chaka	Dabhaon	2 Kotia Harijan Basti
191.	Chaka	Dhanuha	1 Newati
192.	Chaka	Lawayan Kalan Uperhar	2 Tikuri
193.	Chaka	Lawayan Kalan Uperhar	1 Kuria

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
194.	Chaka	Pura Pandey	1 Ajawaiya
195.	Chaka	Bagbana	1 Hulla Ka Pura
196.	Chaka	Bagbana	2 Naraina Ka Pura
197.	Chaka	Bongi	1 Dubna
198.	Chaka	Chak Abhaydas	1 Shyamlal Ka Pura
199.	Chaka	Hariharpur	Patel Basti
200.	Chaka	Mahewa Patti Pashchim Uparhar	2 Nai Basti Harijan
201.	Chaka	Marauka Uparhar	1 Marauka Bagia
202.	Chaka	Marauka Uparhar	2 Markaini
203.	Chaka	Tendua	1 Harijan Basti
204.	Chaka	Belwat	Belwat
205.	Chaka	Charibana	1 Jawahar Ka Pura
206.	Chaka	Baswar	1 Samara
207.	Chaka	Dadari Ta. Naugawan	Harizan Basti
208.	Chaka	Dandi	2 Indel Pur
209.	Chaka	Palpur	1 Bigahia
210.	Chaka	Palpur	2 Harizan Basti
211.	Chaka	Chak Babura Alimabad	2 Sarpatahiya
212.	Chaka	Sadwa Kalan	1 Gaderian
213.	Chaka	Baramar	1 Chmrauti
214.	Chaka	Bhandra Umar Ganj	1 Bhadara Umarganj
215.	Chaka	Bharauha	1 Kotia
216.	Chaka	Chaka	2 Basant Ka Pura
217.	Chaka	Kalinjara Urf Badalganj	1 Kalinjra
218.	Chaka	Mohabatganj Uparhar	2 Sanai Ka Purwa
219.	Chaka	Pure Khagan	Koiri Basti
220.	Chaka	Newada Samogar	1 Dairy
221.	Chaka	Mahuwari	1 Chekia
222.	Chaka	Dadari Ta. Naugawan	1 Paschimi Basti
223.	Chaka	Amiliya	1 Bariamiliya
224.	Dhanupur	Damgada	Damgada Mukhya Basti (Bajar)
225.	Dhanupur	Damgada	Bhoj Ka Pura
226.	Dhanupur	Damgada	Khashawa Basti
227.	Dhanupur	Jaraon	3 Thakuran H4 & Mushar Basti

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
228.	Dhanupur	Jaraon	5 Yadava & Duban H6
229.	Dhanupur	Jaraon	1 Thakuran H2
230.	Dhanupur	Mamarkha	3 Thakuran & Bind
231.	Dhanupur	Mamarkha	4 Harizan Basti H5
232.	Dhanupur	Shripur	1 Maurya Basti H2
233.	Dhanupur	Arhani	3 Pal Basti
234.	Dhanupur	Arhani	1 Panditan H2
235.	Dhanupur	Banpurawa Saraipitha	1 Yadava Basti H2
236.	Dhanupur	Couri	1 Yadav Basti
237.	Dhanupur	Dhanupur	1 Dachhini Dhanupur H2
238.	Dhanupur	Keshaw Rampur	1 Harijan Basti H2
239.	Dhanupur	Khuram Sahapur	3 Yadava Basti Harizan H4
240.	Dhanupur	Khuram Sahapur	2 Pasiyan H3
241.	Dhanupur	Kukuda	Harizan Basti
242.	Dhanupur	Kukuda	Pandit Basti
243.	Dhanupur	Pipri Ahamad Bhadohi	3 H4 Muslim Basti
244.	Dhanupur	Pipri Ahamad Bhadohi	4 H5 Pandityan
245.	Dhanupur	Pipri Ahamad Bhadohi	1 H2 Muslim
246.	Dhanupur	Sarai Pitha	1 Kewatan
247.	Dhanupur	Shahari Bojh	1 Patel Basti H3
248.	Dhanupur	Thariya	1 Harizan Basti H2
249.	Dhanupur	Amepur	3 Pal Basti H4
250.	Dhanupur	Amepur	4 Kahar Basti H5
251.	Dhanupur	Amepur	1 Bhartiya Basti H2
252.	Dhanupur	Dhowaha	5 Babu Ganj H6
253.	Dhanupur	Dhowaha	1 Sonurauty H2
254.	Dhanupur	Dhowaha	3 Shiugha Pur H4
255.	Dhanupur	Girda Kot	3 Muslim Basti H4
256.	Dhanupur	Ishwarpur	1 Koharan H2
257.	Dhanupur	Jaraon	2 Panditan H3
258.	Dhanupur	Kalana	1 Panditan H2
259.	Dhanupur	Kalana	3 Govind Ka Pura H4
260.	Dhanupur	Karari Bhadaili	2 Pure Bija Ha 3
261.	Dhanupur	Khuram Sahapur	1 Panditan H2

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
262.	Dhanupur	Kiraon	5 Durgajia H6
263.	Dhanupur	Meethupur	3 Bantariya
264.	Dhanupur	Parawa	3 Panditan H4
265.	Dhanupur	Yasinpur	1 Tukan H2
266.	Dhanupur	Bandi Patti	1 Yadava Basti H3
267.	Dhanupur	Gaharpur Dhobaha	2 Bhadur Basti H3
268.	Dhanupur	Kagapur	3 Bind Basti H4
269.	Dhanupur	Medeura	Brahman Basti
270.	Dhanupur	Midiura	2 Panditan
271.	Dhanupur	Midiura	1 Thakman
272.	Dhanupur	Muhammadabad	4 Ahiran H5
273.	Dhanupur	Mulanapur	1 Turkan H4
274.	Dhanupur	Sahipur	1 Maurya Basti H2
275.	Dhanupur	Masarhi	2 Harizan Basti II
276.	Dhanupur	Bhagauttipur	1 Mushal Man Basti H4
277.	Dhanupur	Bhopatpur	2 Kurniyan
278.	Dhanupur	Chatpur Patti	1 Harizan Basti
279.	Dhanupur	Dharupur	1 Panditan Padchimi H2
280.	Dhanupur	Haripur Mishrpur	1 Panditan H2
281.	Dhanupur	Jagadishpur	1 Dachhini Basti
282.	Dhanupur	Marro	1 Panditan
283.	Dhanupur	Vikrampur	1 Panditan
284.	Handia	Jagua Sodha	4 Baryan
285.	Handia	Jagua Sodha	3 Subansiyan
286.	Handia	Jagua Sodha	2 Arar
287.	Handia	Mandar	4 Jadar
288.	Handia	Manikpur	2 Manik Pur
289.	Handia	Siya Dih	3 Kalwarya
290.	Handia	Siya Dih	6 Dinwa
291.	Handia	Siya Dih	1 Harijan Basti
292.	Handia	Tara Gav	1 Khushal Ka Pura
293.	Handia	Upardaha	2 Loniya
294.	Handia	Asawa Dautapur	2 Jamakapura
295.	Handia	Asawa Dautapur	4 Bhitariya

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
296.	Handia	Asawa Dautapur	6 Loharan
297.	Handia	Basupur	4 Ahrian
298.	Handia	Bhiti	8 Dihava
299.	Handia	Bhiti	2 Ramman Pur
300.	Handia	Bhiti	4 Neodhiuan
301.	Handia	Bhiti	5 Kathau Pur
302.	Handia	Bhiti	6 Hatwara
303.	Handia	Dhoura Hara	1 Bala Pur
304.	Handia	Jasawan	5 Chitawan Pur
305.	Handia	Jasawan	3 Maliyan
306.	Handia	Jasawan	2 Korian
307.	Handia	Pure Mathuradas	1 Gadran
308.	Handia	Pure Mathuradas	2 Mia Basti
309.	Handia	Ahiri	2 Pasion Poorbi
310.	Handia	Awasanpur	1 Chamrot
311.	Handia	Awasanpur	4 Lokmania
312.	Handia	Chhini	1 Kewtan Paschimi
313.	Handia	Rasar	3 Yadvan
314.	Handia	Sarifpur	1 Chamrant
315.	Handia	Tela Khas	2 Lalaka Pura
316.	Handia	Tela Khas	3 Bhitia Ka Pura
317.	Handia	Tela Khas	8Mana Ka Pura
318.	Handia	Bala	4 Chomrauty
319.	Handia	Jarahi	4 Patel Basti
320.	Handia	Ramnathi	4 Predhan Ka Purawa Duhiya
321.	Handia	Ramnathi	5 Morga Basti
322.	Handia	Bamaila	12 Bhidura
323.	Handia	Bamaila	9 Pandey Pur
324.	Handia	Bamaila	4 Tiwari Pur
325.	Handia	Dulapur	4 Manika Pura
326.	Handia	Bilari	2 Pairan
327.	Handia	Sidhwar Haripur	3 Pasion
328.	Handia	Sidhwar Haripur	4 Bhabhinauti
329.	Handia	Katahara	2 Kohran

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
330.	Handia	Sahila	1 Ahiran
331.	Handia	Suara	3 Chamrauti Poorbi
332.	Handia	Bijhauri	3 Malhan
333.	Handia	Dubaki Kurd	2 Jurai Pur
334.	Handia	Kisunipur	1 Pand Tan
335.	Holagarh	Pachim Nara	Pashchimnara Khas
336.	Holagarh	Pachim Nara	Duban Ka Pura
337.	Holagarh	Pachim Nara	Mali Ka Pura
338.	Holagarh	Pachim Nara	3 Rani Ka Pura
339.	Holagarh	Pachim Nara	Todi Ka Pura
340.	Holagarh	Pachim Nara	Rani Ka Pura Bada
341.	Holagarh	Pachim Nara	Bediyan
342.	Holagarh	Purab Nara	2 Chandelan Ka Pura
343.	Holagarh	Purab Nara	9 Dharwan Ka Pura
344.	Holagarh	Purab Nara	3 Pach Pedwa
345.	Holagarh	Purab Nara	8 Ani Ka Pura
346.	Holagarh	Purab Nara	7 Vashith Ka Pura
347.	Holagarh	Baherpur	2 Gararan
348.	Holagarh	Bhagautipur Khuranna	1 Road Ke Uttar
349.	Holagarh	Gidharpur Gondwa	5 Lala Ka Pura
350.	Holagarh	Jagdishpur Masni	2 Pasiyan
351.	Holagarh	Kashipur	5 Jita Ka Pura
352.	Holagarh	Kashipur	3 Gudiyaka Pura Pasiyan
353.	Holagarh	Ramdaspur	2 Kesoram Ka Pura
354.	Holagarh	Sarai Bharat Urf Holagarh	2 Old Holagad
355.	Holagarh	Sarai Madansingh Urf Chanti	5 Bhatan Ka Pura
356.	Holagarh	Sarai Madansingh Urf Chanti	4 Dhosur Pur
357.	Holagarh	Achlupur	3 Dhe Rahani
358.	Holagarh	Aruwahw	5 Matadihbazzar
359.	Holagarh	Madupur Ramnagar	2 Daswat Ka Pura
360.	Holagarh	Madupur Ramnagar	9 Subedar Ka Pura
361.	Holagarh	Mukundpur	2 Pure Bahtwari
362.	Holagarh	Mukundpur	3 Jamait Ka Pura
363.	Holagarh	Mukundpur	4 Ramgulam Ka Pura

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
364.	Holagarh	Mukundpur	Nandawa Ka Pura
365.	Holagarh	Pershotampur	3 Beri Pur
366.	Holagarh	Rajapur Chaubara	2 Shitala Baksa Ka Pura
367.	Holagarh	Rajapur Chaubara	4 Jhawani Ka Pura
368.	Holagarh	Hansrajpur	2 Cho Pai Ka Pura
369.	Holagarh	Hansrajpur	3 Hulas Ganj
370.	Holagarh	Sarai Chandrabhan Urf Odhra	1 Badka Gaun
371.	Holagarh	Kalyanpur	6 Mohinisiyh
372.	Holagarh	Kalyanpur	8 Bali Ka Pura
373.	Holagarh	Kalyanpur	7 Bagiya Pur
374.	Holagarh	Kalyanpur	4 Tikari
375.	Holagarh	Kalyanpur	2 Pure Basawan
376.	Holagarh	Kalyanpur	3 Pure Baijhath
377.	Holagarh	Umaria Badal Urf Gainda	8 Hajari Ka Pura
378.	Holagarh	Umaria Badal Urf Gainda	9 Baba Ka Pura
379.	Holagarh	Umariasari	3 Suth Pura
380.	Holagarh	Barai Harakh	5 Kamman Ka Pur
381.	Holagarh	Barai Harakh	2 Adhar Ka Pur
382.	Holagarh	Jurapur Biher	9 Lala Ka Pura
383.	Holagarh	Chandpur Sarai Bharat	3 Paschim Ka Pura
384.	Holagarh	Chandpur Sarai Bharat	6 Ahiran
385.	Holagarh	Garabpur	1 Pasiyan
386.	Holagarh	Kamalpur	2 Motilal Ka Pura
387.	Holagarh	Nigdilpur	4 Insra Nahar
388.	Holagarh	Serawan	6 Ugaae Ka Pura
389.	Holagarh	Kalyanpur	10 Newah Ka Pura
390.	Holagarh	Umariasari	5 Tiwaran
391.	Holagarh	Unchdih	2 Durgaganj
392.	Holagarh	Dahiawan	7 Chamaruti
393.	Holagarh	Sulempur Urf Kamaipur	6 Suklan
394.	Holagarh	Sultanpur Akbar	6 Dubepur
395.	Holagarh	Haridih	Haridih
396.	Holagarh	Sultanpur Akbar	Patnouti
397.	Holagarh	Aruwahw	Sithau Ka Pura

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
398.	Holagarh	Baladih	4 Thare Bir
399.	Holagarh	Baladih	3 Ahirah
400.	Holagarh	Chaubara	10 Kumharan Ka Pura
401.	Holagarh	Mukundpur	Munkundpur Khas
402.	Holagarh	Sultanpur Akbar	7 Badali Ka Pura
403.	Holagarh	Tarti	2 Pandit Ka Pura
404.	Holagarh	Pach Deora	4 Diwari Panda Ka Pura/Devary/Yan Ka Pura
405.	Holagarh	Pach Deora	3 Munim Ka Pura
406.	Holagarh	Sarai Baju	3 Ahiran
407.	Jasra	Jari	1 Jari Bazar
408.	Jasra	Jari	2 Semari
409.	Jasra	Pure Lotad	Pure Lotad
410.	Jasra	Rehi Taluka Bajjala	Rehi Khas
411.	Jasra	Rehi Taluka Bajjala	Baruwa Basti
412.	Jasra	Rehi Taluka Bajjala	Gomada
413.	Jasra	Rehi Taluka Bajjala	Patel Basti
414.	Jasra	Rehi Taluka Bajjala	5 Terasu Ka Pura
415.	Jasra	Rehi Taluka Bajjala	Molai Ka Pura
416.	Jasra	Rehi Taluka Bajjala	Ara Tola
417.	Jasra	Sehunda	1 Godiya Ka Pura
418.	Jasra	Basahara Tarhar	2 Dodhava
419.	Jasra	Basahara Tarhar	3 Bich Ka Pura
420.	Jasra	Kanti	2 Than Thanava
421.	Jasra	Pandar	2 Khatikan
422.	Jasra	Pandar	1 Darjiyan
423.	Jasra	Rera	Kewtan
424.	Jasra	Semra Kalbana	2 Ghur Pur Bazar
425.	Jasra	Belamundi	2 Badhaiya
426.	Jasra	Belamundi	3 Kunbiyan
427.	Jasra	Chhiri	1 Ghurmuti Ka Purwa
428.	Jasra	Chhiri	4 Godan Ka Pura
429.	Jasra	Ghurpur	2 Chak Ghur Pur
430.	Jasra	Jasra	2 Jasra Bajar
431.	Jasra	Jasra	1 Pul Jariya

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
432.	Jasra	Kanti	3 Khatikan
433.	Jasra	Kanti	4 Kurmiyan
434.	Jasra	Bikar	1 Dalava Bari
435.	Jasra	Bikar	2 Pura Kurmiyan
436.	Jasra	Bundwan	1 Iswar Din Mahajan Ka Pura
437.	Jasra	Gauhania	2 Pasae Badhawa
438.	Jasra	Kanti	1 Kanti Chhoti
439.	Jasra	Sarsendi	1 Ahiran
440.	Jasra	Chilla Gauhani	2 Chain Purwa
441.	Jasra	Ginj	1 Bindeshwari Ka Pura
442.	Jasra	Kanjasa Uparhar	1 Purwa
443.	Jasra	Mahera	1 Pure Pasiyan
444.	Jasra	Mahera	Mhera Mukhya Gram
445.	Jasra	Chhiri	2 Pura Kapiriyani
446.	Jasra	Iradatganj	1 Pura Bonga
447.	Jasra	Bara Khas	1 Khala Ka Purwa
448.	Karchhana	Babura	Babura
449.	Karchhana	Babura	4 Talia
450.	Karchhana	Babura	3 Haika West
451.	Karchhana	Babura	Natka
452.	Karchhana	Babura	6 Lakshaman Ka Pura
453.	Karchhana	Babura	Laktaha
454.	Karchhana	Babura	5 Mohan Ka Pura
455.	Karchhana	Basahi	Yadav Basti/Ahira Basti
456.	Karchhana	Basahi	4 Nakta Bas
457.	Karchhana	Basahi	1 Basahi Kotahi
458.	Karchhana	Basahi	2 Hari Ka Pura
459.	Karchhana	Basahi	5 Senhudarya
460.	Karchhana	Panasa Uperhar	4 Putariha
461.	Karchhana	Panasa Uperhar	8 Tara Par
462.	Karchhana	Panasa Uperhar	7 Bari
463.	Karchhana	Panasa Uperhar	9 Kutipar
464.	Karchhana	Panasa Uperhar	Laktaha
465.	Karchhana	Takahiya	Pasi Basti

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
466.	Karchhana	Takahiya	Yadav Basti
467.	Karchhana	Takahiya	Dhakar & Shuklan Basti
468.	Karchhana	Tilakhwara	Bramhan Basti
469.	Karchhana	Tilakhwara	Harizan Basti
470.	Karchhana	Antahiya	1 Kaluka Pura
471.	Karchhana	Antahiya	Kumar Basti
472.	Karchhana	Antahiya	Koiri and Nau Basti
473.	Karchhana	Bhaganpur	Kolan Basti
474.	Karchhana	Ghirilakshipur	2 Chamrauti North
475.	Karchhana	Ghorhat	2 Ghorahat Bhagan Pur
476.	Karchhana	Madara	Yadav Basti
477.	Karchhana	Mandawa	Mandawa
478.	Karchhana	Dewari Kala	Pasiyan Basti
479.	Karchhana	Dewari Kala	Yadav Basti
480.	Karchhana	Dharawara	8 Dabhi
481.	Karchhana	Dharawara	7 Patharahia
482.	Karchhana	Dharawara	3 Madani Pur
483.	Karchhana	Kareha	1 Ramchandra Ka Pura
484.	Karchhana	Kareha	2 Miyan
485.	Karchhana	Naraina	Pashi Basti
486.	Karchhana	Naraina	1 Kurmiyan
487.	Karchhana	Patulaki	Tiwari Basti
488.	Karchhana	Rokari	Ahira Basti
489.	Karchhana	Rokari	2 Majhuwa
490.	Karchhana	Rokari	1 Patel Ka Pura
491.	Karchhana	Sulamai	3 Mallahan
492.	Karchhana	Bhagesar Dehli	Dehli
493.	Karchhana	Bhagesar Dehli	2 Shiva Charan Ka Pura
494.	Karchhana	Bhunda	3 Bhuwal Pur
495.	Karchhana	Bhunda	Prajapati Basti
496.	Karchhana	Bhunda	4 Lochan Pur
497.	Karchhana	Chandauli	4 Pratap Pur
498.	Karchhana	Dando	3 Chottansing Ka Pura
499.	Karchhana	Harrai	Pal Basti

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
500.	Karchhana	Kabra	Kabra
501.	Karchhana	Majhyari	Yadav Basti
502.	Karchhana	Mungari	1 Ram Dhan Ka Pura
503.	Karchhana	Mungari	2 Khadaeta
504.	Karchhana	Mungari	3 Shaldi Ka Pura
505.	Karchhana	Diha Uperhar	3 Barbojha
506.	Karchhana	Diha Uperhar	Balpurwa Mallahan
507.	Karchhana	Diha Uperhar	4 Baltara
508.	Karchhana	Diha Uperhar	6 Barae Ka Pura
509.	Karchhana	Diha Uperhar	7 Atraila
510.	Karchhana	Diha Uperhar	2 Kharchaki
511.	Karchhana	Diha Uperhar	5 Chupepur
512.	Karchhana	Kaowa	1 Kava East Part
513.	Karchhana	Khain	2 Mata Ka Bari
514.	Karchhana	Khain	Takiyan Par Harijan Basti
515.	Karchhana	Khain	Nare Pur Kolan Basti
516.	Karchhana	Khain	1 Tijee Ka Pura
517.	Karchhana	Khain	4 Kalyan Sah Ka Pura
518.	Karchhana	Khain	3 Khadana South
519.	Karchhana	Sonai	1 Kolan
520.	Karchhana	Sonai	2 Sonai Uttri
521.	Karchhana	Diha Uperhar	Malah Bazar Basti
522.	Karchhana	Diha Uperhar	Baram Baba Mallahan
523.	Karchhana	Diha Uperhar	Yadav Basti
524.	Karchhana	Ghonedeeh Ta. Panasa	1 Bhirpur Bajkir
525.	Karchhana	Gulhariya	Patel Basti
526.	Karchhana	Mandauli	Yadav Basti
527.	Karchhana	Medra	Medra Khas Basti
528.	Karchhana	Arai	3 Shuklan
529.	Karchhana	Arai	4 Bhasma
530.	Karchhana	Mungari	5 Guluabao
531.	Karchhana	Mungari	6 Tarapar
532.	Karchhana	Niriya	1 Smallbiriya
533.	Karchhana	Taroila	1 North Toraul

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
534.	Karchhana	Taroila	2 Kapoorak Pura
535.	Karchhana	Bharaha	2 Bharaha Harizan Basti
536.	Karchhana	Panasa Uperhar	6 Hallai Ka Pura
537.	Karchhana	Panasa Uperhar	10 Baburihan Tola
538.	Karchhana	Kaithi	1 Alapika Pura
539.	Karchhana	Kaithi	2 Bijai Ki Bari
540.	Karchhana	Bastar	3 Hardatorwan
541.	Karchhana	Bastar	2 Belahi
542.	Karchhana	Bendo	2 Garipat Ka Pura
543.	Karchhana	Bendo	3 Nainuwa
544.	Karchhana	Bhaganpur	Gotaman Basti
545.	Karchhana	Bharaha	1 Bharaha Taliya
546.	Karchhana	Dando	1 Baijnath Ka Pura
547.	Karchhana	Dando	2 Sardar Pura
548.	Karchhana	Harrai	1 Adhar Ka Pura
549.	Karchhana	Lohandi	1 Shuklan
550.	Karchhana	Purani	1 Chamraut
551.	Karchhana	Ramgadha	1 Ahiran
552.	Karchhana	Ramgadha	Shukul Ka Pura
553.	Karchhana	Ramgadha	Ram Sajivan Yadav Basti
554.	Karchhana	Ramgarh	Yadav Basti
555.	Karchhana	Takahiya	Dharni Ghar Ka Purva
556.	Karchhana	Takahiya	Dhobi & Patak Basti
557.	Karchhana	Barawan	3 Mantuka Pura
558.	Karchhana	Kareha	3 Kareha
559.	Karchhana	Mungari	4 Chirae Ka Pura
560.	Karchhana	Pach Dewra	Bazar
561.	Karchhana	Hindupur	1 Ahiran
562.	Karchhana	Mungari	7 Dawari Pura
563.	Kaudihar	Kanjia	4 Jurat Ka Purva
564.	Kaudihar	Kanjia	9 Kawtan
565.	Kaudihar	Anapur	4 Janki Ka Pura
566.	Kaudihar	Anapur	5 Tegaha
567.	Kaudihar	Anapur	3 Balaiya Ka Pura

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
568.	Kaudihar	Baripur Ramnager Uprhar	2 Barai Pur
569.	Kaudihar	Baripur Ramnager Uprhar	3 Kachahana
570.	Kaudihar	Bhagawtipur	4 Sarkel Pur
571.	Kaudihar	Bhagawtipur	3 Pure Durga
572.	Kaudihar	Ganipur	1 Sita Kund
573.	Kaudihar	Pannupur	1 Haraiya Pur
574.	Kaudihar	Andiyari	5 Purai Ka Pura
575.	Kaudihar	Andiyari	1 Jitaka Pura
576.	Kaudihar	Andiyari	6 Pathak Ka Pura
577.	Kaudihar	Bhagawtipur	2 Ahirana
578.	Kaudihar	Mohrub	3 Pathan Ka Pura
579.	Kaudihar	Mohrub	2 Karhatalab
580.	Kaudihar	Singraur Uprhar	3 Ummod Ka Pura
581.	Kaudihar	Singraur Uprhar	2 Rani Ganj
582.	Kaudihar	Singraur Uprhar	4 Barg
583.	Kaudihar	Singraur Uprhar	11 Adhar Singh Ka Pura
584.	Kaudihar	Baripur Ramnager Uprhar	4 Ram Chaura
585.	Kaudihar	Jalalpur Chandhan Urfpirthipur	2 Kihgriyan
586.	Kaudihar	Kanjia	2 Imchhaka Pura
587.	Kaudihar	Piyri Urf Bijalipur	3 Bhara Baksh Ka Pura
588.	Kaudihar	Piyri Urf Bijalipur	8 Sangam Bhaga Ka Pura
589.	Kaudihar	Saraswatipur Urf Kaudihar	2 Sarswatipur Upfkaurihar
590.	Kaudihar	Saraswatipur Urf Kaudihar	3 Katara
591.	Kaudihar	Singraur Uprhar	Matiyara
592.	Kaudihar	Singraur Uprhar	Bagwatipur Sarma Ka Tola
593.	Kaudihar	Singraur Uprhar	Singraur Khas
594.	Kaudihar	Singraur Uprhar	5 Pura Khan Shah
595.	Kaudihar	Singraur Uprhar	Kudabaks Ka Pura
596.	Kaudihar	Atrampur Urf Nawabganj	3 Singhoriya Pur
597.	Kaudihar	Atrampur Urf Nawabganj	2 Patnariya Pur
598.	Kaudihar	Dadanpur	Alimpur
599.	Kaudihar	Dadanpur	Dadanpur Khas
600.	Kaudihar	Malak Balau	Malkiya
601.	Kaudihar	Malak Balau	Sivlal Ka Pura

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
602.	Kaudihar	Kasimpurjuda Urf Musepur	2 Balarajhagar
603.	Kaudihar	Khandrauli	2 Pasiyan
604.	Kaudihar	Lai	4 Ahiran
605.	Kaudihar	Lai	6 Bhat Ka Pura
606.	Kaudihar	Phulpur Urf Jagapur	2 Mishra Ka Pura
607.	Kaudihar	Asrawe Kalan	2 Makan Pur
608.	Kaudihar	Bamrouli Uparhar	4 Lahur Par
609.	Kaudihar	Bhikhampur Maidwara	1 Pachni Ka Pura
610.	Kaudihar	Hatwa Uparhar	Itaha
611.	Kaudihar	Hatwa Uparhar	Hatwa
612.	Kaudihar	Iguwa Urf Kathgawan	2 Harizon Basti
613.	Kaudihar	Karehada Uparhar	3 Tikura
614.	Kaudihar	Karehada Uparhar	2 Shiv Deen Singh Ka Pura
615.	Kaudihar	Anapur	7 Chadhan Ka Pura
616.	Kaudihar	Jamua Urf Bhawanipur	1 Ram Ji Ka Pura
617.	Kaudihar	Nasirpur Dargahi	2 Kurmiyan
618.	Kaudihar	Samhai	4 Bhrahana
619.	Kaudihar	Samhai	9 Upadhyay Ka Pura
620.	Kaudihar	Singraur Uprhar	12 Shingwerpur
621.	Kaudihar	Ulda	2 Bhawanipur / Barai Ka Pura
622.	Kaudihar	Ulda	3 Ram Ji Ka Purwa / Pipariyapur
623.	Kaudihar	Uthgi	2 Taiyapur
624.	Kaudihar	Adampur	2 Dhandhan Ka Purwa
625.	Kaudihar	Adampur	3 Oknari Pur
626.	Kaudihar	Dadanpur	1 Jhinghaha
627.	Kaudihar	Munourpur	1 Mahua Tar
628.	Kaudihar	Singhapur	1 Sungha Pur West
629.	Kaudihar	Kureser Uperhar	2 Dandi
630.	Kaudihar	Malak Herher Uperhar	6 Harijan Basti Ramleela Ka
631.	Kaudihar	Malak Herher Uperhar	3 Sumeri Ka Pura
632.	Kaudihar	Mubarakpur Uperhar	Mubarakpur Uperhar
633.	Kaudihar	Raghubanshpur Urf Rerua	2 Ahiran
634.	Kaudihar	Samhai	Thakuraiya
635.	Kaudihar	Malak Balau	Kakarahiya

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
636.	Kaundhiyara	Akodha	2 Hola Garh
637.	Kaundhiyara	Akodha	3 Banaka
638.	Kaundhiyara	Akodha	5 Sitkahiya
639.	Kaundhiyara	Akodha	1 Patiyariya
640.	Kaundhiyara	Gaura Ta. Purva	1 Chamrauti
641.	Kaundhiyara	Naogawa	1 Salaia
642.	Kaundhiyara	Niroudha	Patel Basti
643.	Kaundhiyara	Niroudha	Dandi
644.	Kaundhiyara	Niroudha	Niraudha Khas
645.	Kaundhiyara	Niroudha	Chotna Basti
646.	Kaundhiyara	Niroudha	Dayku Nath
647.	Kaundhiyara	Niroudha	Vibhau Nag
648.	Kaundhiyara	Bari Bajahiya	4 Kalu Ka Pura
649.	Kaundhiyara	Bari Bajahiya	2 Bgaha
650.	Kaundhiyara	Karma	6 Urar
651.	Kaundhiyara	Karma	5 Mantariya Ka Pura
652.	Kaundhiyara	Karma	4 Chak Thakaran
653.	Kaundhiyara	Karma	7 Pahalu Ka Pura
654.	Kaundhiyara	Karma	3 Purn Ka Pura
655.	Kaundhiyara	Khaptiha	2 Chain Ka Pura
656.	Kaundhiyara	Mahi	1 Pasiyan
657.	Kaundhiyara	Semri Ta. Purva	6 Ban Purwa
658.	Kaundhiyara	Barauli	1 Ahiran
659.	Kaundhiyara	Barauli	5 Chamruti
660.	Kaundhiyara	Bargohna Kala	3 Pitambar Ka Pura
661.	Kaundhiyara	Bargohna Kala	2 Kalwar Ka Pura
662.	Kaundhiyara	Belsara	3 Dunkoo Ka Pura
663.	Kaundhiyara	Dewara	8 Lokmn Ka Pura
664.	Kaundhiyara	Dewara	5 Pura Dadi
665.	Kaundhiyara	Ikauni	1 Khadiyan
666.	Kaundhiyara	Kukudhi	2 Pandit Ka Pura
667.	Kaundhiyara	Kulhariya	1 Kurmiyan
668.	Kaundhiyara	Amba	1 Sadanand Ka Pura
669.	Kaundhiyara	Amba	2 Thakur Ka Pura

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
670.	Kaundhiyara	Baraswal	1 Gaderan
671.	Kaundhiyara	Chak Ghashyamdas	Chak Ghana Syamdas
672.	Kaundhiyara	Chak Ghashyamdas	2 Aman Ka Pura
673.	Kaundhiyara	Dhari	1 Ambedkarnagar
674.	Kaundhiyara	Tikri Ta.Kalmai	2 Kohran Harijan Basti
675.	Kaundhiyara	Tikri Ta.Kalmai	1 Harijan Basti
676.	Kaundhiyara	Naogawa	9 Pulandara
677.	Kaundhiyara	Naogawa	2 Atarala
678.	Kaundhiyara	Sodhiya	6 Pathan Ka Purva
679.	Kaundhiyara	Bargohna Kala	5 Gondahi
680.	Kaundhiyara	Bargohna Kala	Bargohna Kala
681.	Kaundhiyara	Benipur Arail	6 Gorha
682.	Kaundhiyara	Benipur Arail	4 Mohan Ram Ka Pura
683.	Kaundhiyara	Dewara	9 Bjbna
684.	Kaundhiyara	Dewara	2 Diwan Ka Pura
685.	Kaundhiyara	Dewara	6 Pura Aman
686.	Kaundhiyara	Piparhatta	1 Ahiran Ka Pura
687.	Kaundhiyara	Baraha	4 Chmrauti
688.	Kaundhiyara	Dhari	2 Chmrauti
689.	Kaundhiyara	Kulmai	8 Lalaka Pura
690.	Kaundhiyara	Kulmai	7 Nackol Ka Pura
691.	Kaundhiyara	Umri Ta. Purva	4 Derha Bari
692.	Kaundhiyara	Kaundhiyara	1 Ajvaiya
693.	Kaundhiyara	Peeri	2 Korian
694.	Kaundhiyara	Kulmai	9 Bhagahi
695.	Kaundhiyara	Kulmai	10 Bhatan
696.	Kaundhiyara	Semri Ta. Purva	1 Sanath Ka Pura
697.	Koraon	Behraicha	2 Panditan
698.	Koraon	Dihi Khurd	4 Chamrauti
699.	Koraon	Kosbhara Kala	1 Abadi Mahadeo
700.	Koraon	Kosbhara Kala	2 Chanpurwa
701.	Koraon	Kosbhara Kala	3 Chamrauti
702.	Koraon	Pawari	4 Majara
703.	Koraon	Pawari	1 Kohran

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
704.	Koraon	Pawari	3 Kewtan
705.	Koraon	Barokhar	7 Kolan
706.	Koraon	Barokhar	6 Bhartiyan
707.	Koraon	Barokhar	13 Pura Sewain
708.	Koraon	Barokhar	14 Pura Ipahran
709.	Koraon	Barokhar	4 Pura Jawa Bandh
710.	Koraon	Kaithwal	2 Pura Kalwaron
711.	Koraon	Karpiya	1 Baniyan Ka Pura
712.	Koraon	Koundi	2 Kewtan
713.	Koraon	Kheeri	2 Khiri Bazar
714.	Koraon	Kheeri	6 Pura Chamrauti
715.	Koraon	Kheeri	4 Pura Hahdeo Singh
716.	Koraon	Koundi	1 Malhati Pura
717.	Koraon	Mahuli	13 Pura Prasadhiya
718.	Koraon	Mahuli	12 Pura Balkishor
719.	Koraon	Mahuli	6 Pura Chamrauti
720.	Koraon	Mahuli	8 Pura Managar
721.	Koraon	Nibi	4 Chamrauti
722.	Koraon	Nibi	1 Kewtan
723.	Koraon	Nibi	2 Lohran
724.	Koraon	Nibi	3 Bhartian
725.	Koraon	Badhiyari Kalan	1 Pura Chain
726.	Koraon	Bashara	3 Kailahi
727.	Koraon	Bashara	4 Alam Cange
728.	Koraon	Bashara	2 Gadrar
729.	Koraon	Sikaro	1 Pura Nathwapur
730.	Koraon	Tudihar	2 Purab Patti
731.	Koraon	Barokhara	3 Pura Narain
732.	Koraon	Chandi	2 Pura Sheo Murat
733.	Koraon	Chandi	1 Ram Bihari Ka Pura
734.	Koraon	Dei Bandh	1 Kolan
735.	Koraon	Dei Bandh	2 Chamrauti
736.	Koraon	Dei Bandh	3 Bhitapar
737.	Koraon	Devari	2 Pura Ram Sundar

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
738.	Koraon	Leriyari	3 Pura Bazar
739.	Koraon	Kukurhata	6 Ulla Ka Pura
740.	Koraon	Majhigava	5 Pandit Ka Pura
741.	Koraon	Gara	5 Gullu Ka Pura
742.	Koraon	Gara	4 Pura Gadran
743.	Koraon	Gara	3 Khater Palla
744.	Koraon	Kukurhata	3 Suraj Mani Ka Pura
745.	Koraon	Sansarpur	2 Sahiban Ka Pura
746.	Koraon	Sansarpur	4 Chamrauti
747.	Koraon	Amiliyapal	4 Kolan
748.	Koraon	Badaur	1 Pandey Ka Pura
749.	Koraon	Badaur	2 Tiwari Ka Pura
750.	Koraon	Paitiha	1 Majhigawan
751.	Koraon	Pipari	1 Chamarauti
752.	Koraon	Pipari	2 Nadhawa
753.	Koraon	Semari Baghrai	3 Nagai Ka Pura
754.	Koraon	Semari Baghrai	4 Bhusund
755.	Koraon	Semari Baghrai	5 Mahadeo Ka Pura
756.	Koraon	Siki Kalan	9 Pura Baheliya
757.	Koraon	Siki Kalan	2 Bhainsanwa
758.	Koraon	Tarav	8 Chamrauti
759.	Koraon	Bhagesar	9 Puracham Ravti
760.	Koraon	Bhagesar	11 Pura Kewtan
761.	Koraon	Chandapur	Chandapur Khas
762.	Koraon	Chandapur	Colony (Koriyan Basti)
763.	Koraon	Chandapur	Kurmi Basti
764.	Koraon	Gariya Muralipur	2 Pura Ram Das
765.	Koraon	Kapuri Bhraiya	1 Barsatto Ka Pura
766.	Koraon	Kheeri Tappa Kharka (Kheeri)	Dafaliyan
767.	Koraon	Kheeri Tappa Kharka (Kheeri)	Purani Kheeri
768.	Koraon	Kheeri Tappa Kharka (Kheeri)	Katara
769.	Koraon	Ratyora Karpiya	Ratyora Khas
770.	Koraon	Ratyora Karpiya	Matiyar Basti
771.	Koraon	Ratyora Karpiya	Ratyora Mode

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
772.	Koraon	Sikaro	2 Pura Kheladi
773.	Koraon	Sikaro	3 Pura Ram Lallu
774.	Koraon	Tarav	5 Dabur
775.	Koraon	Tarav	3 Chhotka Kewtan
776.	Koraon	Tarav	9 Lautan Ka Pura
777.	Koraon	Kheeri Tappa Kharka (Kheeri)	Turk Purwa
778.	Koraon	Kheeri Tappa Kharka (Kheeri)	Lakhan Lal Ka Purwa
779.	Koraon	Madafa Kalan	5 Pura Teliyan
780.	Koraon	Pasana	2 Chamrauti
781.	Koraon	Tikar	2 Marjad Pur
782.	Koraon	Belhat	2 Chamrauti
783.	Koraon	Kheeri Tappa Kharka (Kheeri)	Kheeri Bajar
784.	Koraon	Chhadgada	1 Babhanauti
785.	Koraon	Kundwa Urf Unch Gaon	4 Chamrauit
786.	Koraon	Pathertal	1 Mahadeo Ka Pura
787.	Koraon	Pathertal	2 Pura Mahabeer
788.	Koraon	Siki Kalan	7 Chamrauti
789.	Manda	Dighiya	5 Pura Ahiran
790.	Manda	Sikara	Harjan Basti
791.	Manda	Uooti	1 Ahiran
792.	Manda	Babhani Hethar	3 Babhni Hater Khas
793.	Manda	Bela Matiram	1 Kewtan
794.	Manda	Daswar	7 Pura Babhnauti
795.	Manda	Girdharpur	Kataka
796.	Manda	Handia	4 Chamraouti
797.	Manda	Mahuaon Kalan	2 Dhobian
798.	Manda	Rajapur	5 Baniyabad
799.	Manda	Rajapur	3 Ratawal
800.	Manda	Rajapur	2 Chamraouti
801.	Manda	Rajapur	6 Chamraouti
802.	Manda	Bakuliya	Bakuliya Khas
803.	Manda	Bedauli	Nat Basti
804.	Manda	Hata Jagir	1 Hata
805.	Manda	Masauli	1 Ahiran

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
806.	Manda	Tikri	5 Thakuran
807.	Manda	Kosada Kalan	2 Bela Bharan
808.	Manda	Payagpur	2 Pura Sabari
809.	Manda	Payagpur	1 Pura Tarapar
810.	Manda	Tisentulapur	1 Pura Dhobian
811.	Manda	Umaan	Umaan Khas
812.	Manda	Kosada Kalan	4 Metakhar
813.	Manda	Mauhari Khurd	1 Dobiyan
814.	Manda	Mauhari Khurd	2 Babhnauti
815.	Manda	Majhigawan	2 Pura Khahpur
816.	Manda	Sirawal	6 Pura Mahadev Kolan
817.	Manda	Unch Dih	3 Purakhusal
818.	Manda	Manda Khas	6 Chamrauti
819.	Manda	Manda Khas	7 Pasiyan
820.	Manda	Dhoheya	1 Dohtaha Khas
821.	Manda	Pacheda	3 Gadran
822.	Manda	Kosada Kalan	3 Panditan
823.	Manda	Kosada Kalan	1 Bela Nisaran
824.	Manda	Baraha Kalan	1 Chamraouti
825.	Manda	Mahewa Kala Uparhar	7 Pura Mishran
826.	Manda	Nahvai	5 Main Ka Badi No 167
827.	Manda	Pura Lakchhan	1 Babhanauti Uttar
828.	Mauaima	Dubahi	Nai Basti
829.	Mauaima	Dubahi	Purwa
830.	Mauaima	Dubahi	Dubahi
831.	Mauaima	Dubahi	Navabad
832.	Mauaima	Markhamau	Ghurghat
833.	Mauaima	Markhamau	Goniya Ka Pura
834.	Mauaima	Markhamau	4 Markhamar Dihwa
835.	Mauaima	Markhamau	Markhamau
836.	Mauaima	Markhamau	Nai Bazar
837.	Mauaima	Markhamau	Naya Pura
838.	Mauaima	Markhamau	Nai Basti
839.	Mauaima	Dewaria	1 Chamrant

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
840.	Mauaima	Kathwer Perwaizpur	2 Thakuraiya
841.	Mauaima	Kathwer Perwaizpur	3 Chamraut
842.	Mauaima	Kathwer Perwaizpur	6 Shiv Sagara Ka Pura
843.	Mauaima	Alawalpur	3 Charn Raut
844.	Mauaima	Alawalpur	7 Ghur Ghat
845.	Mauaima	Alawalpur	2 Turkan
846.	Mauaima	Alawalpur	8 Habiyara
847.	Mauaima	Cheete Mau	4 Wazid Pur
848.	Mauaima	Cheete Mau	2 Bahera
849.	Mauaima	Dadauli	Kalyan Shah
850.	Mauaima	Dadauli	3 Behna Ka Pura
851.	Mauaima	Gadhina	2 Lohar Ka Pura
852.	Mauaima	Gadhina	7 Mali Ka Talab
853.	Mauaima	Gadhina	5 Raniga Pur
854.	Mauaima	Gadhina	3 Gudiya Tali
855.	Mauaima	Gadiyani	5 Shukul Pur
856.	Mauaima	Gadiyani	2 Dhan Pati Ka Pura
857.	Mauaima	Gadiyani	6 Budhai Ka Pura
858.	Mauaima	Malak Payagi	2 Baba Ka Purwa
859.	Mauaima	Malak Payagi	4 Naka Ka Pura
860.	Mauaima	Ramnager Gansiari	3 Basauna Pur
861.	Mauaima	Ramnager Gansiari	4 Jamuni Pur
862.	Mauaima	Ramnager Gansiari	6 Badi Gasiyari
863.	Mauaima	Ramnager Gansiari	2 Newada
864.	Mauaima	Ramnager Gansiari	5 Chhatigasiyari
865.	Mauaima	Sikandarpur	5 Baradih
866.	Mauaima	Tikari Taluka Abdalpur	3 Bedi Tikari
867.	Mauaima	Tikari Taluka Abdalpur	5 Sujani Pur
868.	Mauaima	Tikari Taluka Abdalpur	2 Chhoti Tikari
869.	Mauaima	Mahraunda	6 Kohran
870.	Mauaima	Mahraunda	2 Patti
871.	Mauaima	Mahraunda	4 Pasiyan
872.	Mauaima	Mahraunda	3 Chamrant
873.	Mauaima	Mohammadpur Sarai Ali	3 Tur Kan

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
874.	Mauaima	Mohammadpur Sarai Ali	2 Karal Tara
875.	Mauaima	Mohammadpur Sarai Ali	5 Chan Rant
876.	Mauaima	Pil Khuwa	3 Kakrahwa
877.	Mauaima	Pil Khuwa	4 Bad Ka Purwa
878.	Mauaima	Pil Khuwa	2 Molvi Ka Pura
879.	Mauaima	Sarai Badshan Kuli	4 Jolahati
880.	Mauaima	Sultanpur Khas	2 Shive Pur
881.	Mauaima	Sultanpur Khas	2 Chha Kaibag
882.	Mauaima	Abdalpur	9 Achakwa Pur
883.	Mauaima	Abdalpur	5 Teli Ka Purwa
884.	Mauaima	Abdalpur	2 Baburi
885.	Mauaima	Abdalpur	3 Wadi Ka Purwa
886.	Mauaima	Abdalpur	4 Bhupat Pur
887.	Mauaima	Gheenpur	7 Visas Pur
888.	Mauaima	Gheenpur	8 Dhar Ka Pura
889.	Mauaima	Gheenpur	6 Telai
890.	Mauaima	Gheenpur	4 Gawariyan Mohhammadpur
891.	Mauaima	Gheenpur	5 Achakawa Pur
892.	Mauaima	Gheenpur	3 Mohan Ka Pura
893.	Mauaima	Gheenpur	2 Damodar Ka Pura
894.	Mauaima	Madari	2 Ahiran
895.	Mauaima	Madari	3 Chamrant
896.	Mauaima	Siswan	2 Raja Ka Purwa
897.	Mauaima	Siswan	3 Dandua
898.	Mauaima	Malakbela	3 Jhuraipur
899.	Mauaima	Malakbela	2 Rahaispur
900.	Mauaima	Banka Jalalpur	4 Bashmanti
901.	Mauaima	Banka Jalalpur	6 Ahiran
902.	Mauaima	Banka Jalalpur	10 Sunari Ka Purwa
903.	Mauaima	Banka Jalalpur	Ghoorghat Basti
904.	Mauaima	Ismailpur	1 Ahiran
905.	Mauaima	Jogipur	3 Bilkhariya
906.	Mauaima	Jogipur	2 Fatte Shah Ka Pura
907.	Mauaima	Katra Dayaram	3 Pasiyan

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
908.	Mauaima	Mani Umarpur	4 Chamrauti
909.	Mauaima	Mani Umarpur	6 Matiyari
910.	Mauaima	Mani Umarpur	8 Dihwa
911.	Mauaima	Mauaima	6 Kar Wari
912.	Mauaima	Mauaima	8 Sekhpur
913.	Mauaima	Mauaima	Chauhan Ka Pura
914.	Mauaima	Mauaima	4 Raji Hot
915.	Mauaima	Mauaima	2 Tilka Ka Pura
916.	Mauaima	Mauaima	Maudostpur
917.	Mauaima	Maudoshpur	Gadaipur
918.	Mauaima	Ratansainpur	4 Harisen Ganj
919.	Mauaima	Sakra Mau	6 Chamranti
920.	Mauaima	Sakra Mau	5 Bag Ka Pura
921.	Mauaima	Sarai Atan Urf Naugira	3 Chhoti Chamroti
922.	Mauaima	Semra Birbhanpur	3 Paschim Ka Pura
923.	Mauaima	Banka Jalalpur	Badka Purwa
924.	Mauaima	Badgaon	2 Kalandar Pur
925.	Mauaima	Badgaon	3 Bariyar Ka Pura
926.	Mauaima	Badgaon	5 Kalan Darpur Chauraha
927.	Mauaima	Badgaon	6 Harijan Basti
928.	Mauaima	Katra Dayaram	2 Khan Pur
929.	Mauaima	Saraidina	1 Sumeri Ka Purwa
930.	Meja	Akhari Shahpur	1 Shahpur
931.	Meja	Nevariya	3 Ahiran
932.	Meja	Nevariya	9 Pasiyan
933.	Meja	Nevariya	6 Bishram Ka Pura
934.	Meja	Nevariya	5 Kubriya Indra Mau Ka Pura
935.	Meja	Itava Kala	3 Pura Dattu
936.	Meja	Patehara	1 Chamrauti
937.	Meja	Sirhir	1 Kewatan
938.	Meja	Sirhir	2 Chamrauti
939.	Meja	Amora	2 Pasiyan
940.	Meja	Barsaita	3 Gareran
941.	Meja	Jarar	3 Kakarahiya

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
942.	Meja	Lotad	1 Sarak Ke Paschim
943.	Meja	Nevariya	8 Charauti Chauraha
944.	Meja	Kona	Dih Basti
945.	Meja	Kona	Anusuchit Jati Basti
946.	Meja	Sirkhidi	Bramhan Basti
947.	Meja	Chandkhamarihia	2 Gareriyen
948.	Meja	Chandkhamarihia	4 Khamariya
949.	Meja	Chandkhamarihia	5 Majara Kumiyen
950.	Meja	Derhan	1 Bechara
951.	Meja	Itava Kala	2 Dhara
952.	Meja	Bhaiya	1 Bhaiya Purwa
953.	Meja	Bisahijan Kala	1 Bisahijan Pash Chim
954.	Meja	Isawta	2 Mallahan Uttar
955.	Meja	Kona	Dera Mallahan Basti
956.	Meja	Meja Khas	15 Lekhram Ka Pura
957.	Meja	Itawa Khurd	Itawahurd Khas
958.	Meja	Itawa Khurd	Loniyan
959.	Meja	Silaudhi Kala	1 Pura Kurmiyan
960.	Meja	Silaudhi Kala	2 Thakuran
961.	Meja	Gunai Gaharpur	1 Gunai Khas
962.	Meja	Meja Khas	14 Pura Novodaya Bidyalaya
963.	Meja	Singhpur Kala	Mukhya Basti Abadi
964.	Meja	Posiya Javaniya	Mukhya Basthi
965.	Meja	Dari	4 Pura Kachhnan
966.	Meja	Delaunha	2 Ahiran
967.	Meja	Barsaita	1 Malhan
968.	Meja	Bhatauti	1 Pura Nanda
969.	Meja	Pal Patti	1 Chamrauti
970.	Meja	Dhadhuva	2 Pariyan
971.	Meja	Amora	3 Jhurai Ka Pura
972.	Meja	Bhadevara	1 Kachihan Silihan
973.	Meja	Chapartala Tappa Chaurasi	1 Kurmiyan
974.	Meja	Kohrar	1 Korhar Purwa
975.	Meja	Kohrar	11 Pura Ram Achharwar

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
976.	Meja	Kohrar	12 Deeh Puran
977.	Meja	Lotad	3 Bich Ka Pura
978.	Meja	Lotad	2 Phakiran Gurudatt Ka Pura
979.	Meja	Merara	2 Ahiran.
980.	Meja	Tendua Kalan	2 Chamarauti
981.	Meja	Meja Khas	8 Katai Mill
982.	Meja	Meja Khas	10 Chamrauti
983.	Phoolpur	Boodae	5 Keotan North H 5L
984.	Phoolpur	Boodae	4 Keotan South H 4
985.	Phoolpur	Saifkhanpur Urf Mai Chak Salik	Patel Basti
986.	Phoolpur	Saifkhanpur Urf Mai Chak Salik	Musalman Basti
987.	Phoolpur	Saifkhanpur Urf Mai Chak Salik	Bhartiya Basti
988.	Phoolpur	Kutubpatti Urf Ahiapur	2 Kurmiyan North
989.	Phoolpur	Kutubpatti Urf Ahiapur	1 Gadariyan H 2
990.	Phoolpur	Saray Ghurdas Urf Mahajudwa	3 Thakuran
991.	Phoolpur	Dhokari	1 Koeran Purvi
992.	Phoolpur	Sarai Lili Urf Khojapur	4 Pasiyan H 4
993.	Phoolpur	Saray Ghurdas Urf Mahajudwa	2 Harijan Basti
994.	Phoolpur	Beer Kaji	3 Harijan Basti Central H 3
995.	Phoolpur	Beer Kaji	2. Harijan Basti
996.	Phoolpur	Jaferpur Urf Babuganj	1 Bahiyan West
997.	Phoolpur	Jaferpur Urf Babuganj	2 Kurmiyan H 3
998.	Phoolpur	Chaq Abdul Krim Urf Pure Mulai	1 Ahiran H 2
999.	Phoolpur	Tardeeh	4 Fatte Ganj H 4
1000.	Phoolpur	Tardeeh	2 Gulahariya H 2
1001.	Phoolpur	Tardeeh	7 Ban Purwa H 7
1002.	Phoolpur	Chak Mohamd Urf Pooresood	2. Kurmiyan
1003.	Phoolpur	Shrai Shekhpeer Urf Salmapur	2 Ahitan
1004.	Phoolpur	Shrai Shekhpeer Urf Salmapur	3 Kurmiyan
1005.	Phoolpur	Tardeeh	5 Pune Sudi H 5
1006.	Phoolpur	Agahua	1 Turkan
1007.	Phoolpur	Agra Patti	3 H3 Harizan Basti
1008.	Phoolpur	Agra Patti	2 H2 Harizan Basti
1009.	Phoolpur	Amiliya	1 Halal Ka Pura

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1010.	Phoolpur	Chilaura	1 H 2 Kurmiyan
1011.	Phoolpur	Kanauja Khurd	Kanauja Khurd Khas
1012.	Phoolpur	Kanehti	1 Katara H2
1013.	Phoolpur	Raini	3 Harizan Basti
1014.	Phoolpur	Saoraha	2 H 2 Kurmiyan
1015.	Phoolpur	Saoraha	3 H 3 Ahiran
1016.	Phoolpur	Khudaypur	2 H 2 Harizan Basti
1017.	Phoolpur	Manapur Urf Bagae Kla	2 H 2 Thakuran
1018.	Phoolpur	Tardeeh	3 Prem Nagar H 3
1019.	Phoolpur	Balkranpur Mai Kasrawe	1 H 3 Kurmiyan
1020.	Phoolpur	Belwa	4 Kot H 4
1021.	Phoolpur	Chaq Sekh Ahmed Urf Kusehta	Gharhara (Titinpur)
1022.	Phoolpur	Chaq Sekh Ahmed Urf Kusehta	Mulnapur (Mehammad Patti)
1023.	Phoolpur	Chaq Sekh Ahmed Urf Kusehta	Chakiya (Bind Basti & Lanka)
1024.	Phoolpur	Sehuwadih	Sehuwadih (Kundanpur)
1025.	Phoolpur	Sehuwadih	Sehuwadih (Mohammadpur)
1026.	Phoolpur	Sehuwadih	Sehuwadih (Pasian Basti)
1027.	Phoolpur	Serwadeeh	2 Kohran
1028.	Phoolpur	Chak Abdul Karim Urf Pure	Chak Abdul Karim Urf Pure
1029.	Phoolpur	Chaq Sekh Ahmed Urf Kusehta	1 Chitim Pur
1030.	Phoolpur	Firojpur Urf Shekhpur	2 Ahiran H 3
1031.	Phoolpur	Sehuwadih	Sehuwadih
1032.	Pratappur	Chak Puremiyan	3 Maretmulaz Ka Pura
1033.	Pratappur	Chhatauna	3 Parian
1034.	Pratappur	Chhatauna	4 Darpya
1035.	Pratappur	Chhatauna	7 Pandit/Patel Nagar
1036.	Pratappur	Chhatauna	Bhaurouli
1037.	Pratappur	Muhiddinpur	5 Nahati
1038.	Pratappur	Muhiddinpur	Salar Gunj
1039.	Pratappur	Barista Kala	2 Ahiran
1040.	Pratappur	Hiramanpur	1 Jiyawan Pur
1041.	Pratappur	Karuwa Dih	1 Yadav Basti
1042.	Pratappur	Muhiddinpur	4 Godran
1043.	Pratappur	Muhiddinpur	2 Alanagri

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1044.	Pratappur	Soraon	1 Chamrauti
1045.	Pratappur	Chhatauna	6 Ahiran
1046.	Pratappur	Semari	1 Yadav Basti
1047.	Pratappur	Baboopur Belo	1 Chamrauti
1048.	Pratappur	Baboopur Belo	Ahiran
1049.	Pratappur	Katehari	1 Kevton
1050.	Pratappur	Nadula	3 Thla Pur
1051.	Pratappur	Nadula	1 Kewton
1052.	Pratappur	Nadula	2 Narodih
1053.	Pratappur	Barista Kala	1 Pariyan
1054.	Pratappur	Dalapatpur	2 Ahiran
1055.	Pratappur	Varendra	2 Pariyan
1056.	Pratappur	Soraon	2 Dhobiyon
1057.	Pratappur	Soraon	5 Ahiron Basti
1058.	Pratappur	Bazati	6 Jhingari
1059.	Pratappur	Bazati	4 Harijan Basti
1060.	Pratappur	Bazati	5 Ahiran Purwa
1061.	Pratappur	Sarai Mamarej	2 Turkam
1062.	Pratappur	Sarai Mamarej	4 Turkam
1063.	Pratappur	Sarai Mamarej	1 Bazar
1064.	Pratappur	Bariyanwa	1 Panditon
1065.	Pratappur	Bazati	2 Ahiran Purbi
1066.	Pratappur	Bela Khas	5 Harijan Basti
1067.	Pratappur	Janghai	5 Saroiya
1068.	Pratappur	Janghai	2 Pariyan
1069.	Pratappur	Khakhaicha	2 Harijan Basti
1070.	Pratappur	Khakhaicha	4 Ahiron Parhmi
1071.	Pratappur	Khakhaicha	1 Ahiron Purwa
1072.	Pratappur	Rastipur	1 Harijan Basti
1073.	Pratappur	Rastipur	2 Thakuran
1074.	Pratappur	Bazati	3 Baztdih
1075.	Pratappur	Bazati	1 Paran
1076.	Pratappur	Chauka	2 Harijan Basti
1077.	Pratappur	Rithuwa	3 Quairan

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1078.	Pratappur	Champapur	Lahdhara
1079.	Pratappur	Chanethu	6 Harijan Basti
1080.	Pratappur	Maharachha	4 Parian Parhai
1081.	Pratappur	Khanpur Danri	1 Chamrauti
1082.	Pratappur	Sarai Hariram	Chakiya
1083.	Pratappur	Sarai Hariram	3 Paroyan
1084.	Pratappur	Bhogawara	1 Ahiron
1085.	Pratappur	Bhonwara	Ratipur
1086.	Pratappur	Khanpur Danri	2 Palel Basti
1087.	Pratappur	Raypur	3 Harizun
1088.	Pratappur	Sathar	Chetra
1089.	Pratappur	Pidauna	Lala Ka Pura
1090.	Pratappur	Pidauna	Pidauna Khas
1091.	Pratappur	Ugrsenpur Urf Bibipur	1 Thakur Basti
1092.	Pratappur	Ugrsenpur Urf Bibipur	2 Panditon
1093.	Pratappur	Ara Khurd	2 Turkan Basti
1094.	Saidabad	Fatuha	4 Harijan Basti
1095.	Saidabad	Fatuha	1 Sallah Pur
1096.	Saidabad	Fatuha	2 Jogiyana
1097.	Saidabad	Kahara	3 Pasiyan
1098.	Saidabad	Muinuddinpur	6 Chhedi Talab
1099.	Saidabad	Bhiski	Badlu Ka Pura
1100.	Saidabad	Jalapur Mardapur	1 Mosda Pur
1101.	Saidabad	Sithauli	Sitholi Tanki
1102.	Saidabad	Sithauli	1 Chckwa
1103.	Saidabad	Sithauli	3 Bagha Bajrh
1104.	Saidabad	Sithauli	Sitholi Madya
1105.	Saidabad	Sithauli	2 Titimpur
1106.	Saidabad	Sithauli	Bagdan Basti
1107.	Saidabad	Anjana	Mo. Basti
1108.	Saidabad	Chaka	1 Harizan Basti H 2
1109.	Saidabad	Chaka	2 Turkan H 3
1110.	Saidabad	Jamshedpur Urf Lalapur	1 Balsingh Ka Pura
1111.	Saidabad	Arakalan	7 Balkuwan Koharan

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1112.	Saidabad	Arakalan	3 Dihawa
1113.	Saidabad	Arakalan	Shab Ka Purva
1114.	Saidabad	Arakalan	1 Barai Pur
1115.	Saidabad	Arakalan	4 Ahiran
1116.	Saidabad	Arakalan	5 Ban Purwa
1117.	Saidabad	Samodhipur	1 Kurmiyan
1118.	Saidabad	Samodhipur	2 Turkan
1119.	Saidabad	Utarava	Turkan & Ahiran
1120.	Saidabad	Barethi	3 Dedwa
1121.	Saidabad	Barethi	9 Naya Purwa Barethi
1122.	Saidabad	Barethi	2 Maita Pur
1123.	Saidabad	Barethi	7 Madhoram Ka Pura
1124.	Saidabad	Motiha	Barej
1125.	Saidabad	Motiha	Vantkia
1126.	Saidabad	Basgit	2 Pasiyan Patti
1127.	Saidabad	Jalalpur Kasba	1 Gadran
1128.	Saidabad	Jalalpur Kasba	8 Kewtan
1129.	Saidabad	Jalalpur Kasba	3 Yadav Basti
1130.	Saidabad	Barauna	1 Harizan
1131.	Saidabad	Barhaulti	2 Baddu Ka Pura
1132.	Saidabad	Barhaulti	1 Asre Ka Pura
1133.	Saidabad	Dhudehri	Ahiran
1134.	Saidabad	Oasepur	1 Harijan Basti H 1
1135.	Saidabad	Oasepur	3 Kohran H 3
1136.	Saidabad	Chandopara	Bhogt Purwa
1137.	Saidabad	Chandopara	Yadav Basti
1138.	Saidabad	Mahuwa Kothi	2 Muslim Basti
1139.	Saidabad	Inayat Patti	1 Turkan H 2
1140.	Saidabad	Antaraura Ta Basagit	1 Kurniyan H 4
1141.	Saidabad	Bhadwan	1 Harizan Basti
1142.	Saidabad	Hariharpur Uperhar	1 Ganga Pur
1143.	Saidabad	Malethuwa	2 Sundab Pur
1144.	Saidabad	Malethuwa	9 Kewtan
1145.	Saidabad	Bigahiya	2 Loharan

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1146.	Saidabad	Bigahiya	3 Gauri Ka Pura
1147.	Saidabad	Bigahiya	5 Sewak Ram Pur
1148.	Saidabad	Binda Chak Mukim	1 Yadaw Basti
1149.	Saidabad	Binda Chak Mukim	2 Fakir Basti H 3
1150.	Saidabad	Chak Bida Urf Saidabad	3 Gadran
1151.	Saidabad	Chak Bida Urf Saidabad	2 Fakiran
1152.	Saidabad	Dusaotii	2 Chamraut H 4
1153.	Saidabad	Dusaotii	5 Harijan Basti H 7
1154.	Saidabad	Ganeshipur Uperhar	2 Ahiran
1155.	Saidabad	Kanakpur Mavaiya	1 Usarhava
1156.	Saidabad	Rasulpur Mawaiya	1 Pakki Rasul Pur
1157.	Saidabad	Sanraydasu Urf Haripur	3 Harizan Basti H 3
1158.	Saidabad	Garaghanpur	1 Dhanni Ka Pura
1159.	Saidabad	Kheruya	1 Newada
1160.	Saidabad	Dhansipur	1 Charanty
1161.	Saidabad	Mardapur	2 Kotiya
1162.	Saidabad	Amora	1 Dharm Pura
1163.	Saidabad	Amora	2 Chamrauti
1164.	Saidabad	Atroara	Atroara Khas
1165.	Saidabad	Bajaha Mishran	1 Harijan Basti
1166.	Saidabad	Duma Duma	1 Mahuatar
1167.	Saidabad	Duma Duma	2 Asariya
1168.	Saidabad	Duma Duma	4 Mallhan Uttari
1169.	Saidabad	Arakalan	Kurmiyan & Pasiyan
1170.	Shankargarh	Jorwat	1 Suraj Pal Purwa
1171.	Shankargarh	Deora	6 Itwan
1172.	Shankargarh	Deora	3 Patwar
1173.	Shankargarh	Chandra	Chandra Bachan
1174.	Shankargarh	Lohgara	5 Pura Sardar Singh
1175.	Shankargarh	Lohgara	1 Nuwan
1176.	Shankargarh	Nimi	1 Lahgra Beza
1177.	Shankargarh	Janwa	Lalta Ka Dera
1178.	Shankargarh	Janwa	Taktai
1179.	Shankargarh	Janwa	Harijan Basti

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1180.	Shankargarh	Juhi	1 Badi Juhi
1181.	Shankargarh	Juhi	3 Kothi Juhi
1182.	Shankargarh	Laund Kalan	3 Dera Bans Dhan
1183.	Shankargarh	Bandhawa	Bandhawa
1184.	Shankargarh	Bandhawa	Jilla
1185.	Shankargarh	Harro	2 Sehundaria
1186.	Shankargarh	Bargari	Ramna
1187.	Shankargarh	Korari	Korari
1188.	Shankargarh	Harro	Ganney
1189.	Shankargarh	Amilia Tarhar	1 Mela Purwa
1190.	Shankargarh	Deora	Pura Brahaman
1191.	Shankargarh	Deora	Mahuari Khuari
1192.	Shankargarh	Deora	4 Pura Patel
1193.	Shankargarh	Deora	7 Mauharia Kalan
1194.	Shankargarh	Pagwar	1 Raniganj
1195.	Shankargarh	Garha	Koharan
1196.	Shankargarh	Surwal Sahini	Ahiran
1197.	Shankargarh	Sidh Tikar	1 Pandit Ka Pura
1198.	Soraon	Akaripur	Bediyan
1199.	Soraon	Dhamapur Abdalpur	Dhamapur Khas & Pal Basti
1200.	Soraon	Dhamapur Abdalpur	Bediyan
1201.	Soraon	Kurgaon	5 Karahi Ka Tara
1202.	Soraon	Kurgaon	4 Digri
1203.	Soraon	Kurgaon	2 Nafa Ka Pura
1204.	Soraon	Kurgaon	3 Naya Ka Pura
1205.	Soraon	Jaitwardih	Balipur
1206.	Soraon	Jaitwardih	Shivapur
1207.	Soraon	Pandila	3 Bisanpur
1208.	Soraon	Pandila	2 Chamarut
1209.	Soraon	Tharwai	9 Dudibag
1210.	Soraon	Tharwai	4 Thakuran
1211.	Soraon	Madhopur Urf Sadhanganj	3 Lokai Ka Pura
1212.	Soraon	Madhopur Urf Sadhanganj	2 Sahgan Ganj
1213.	Soraon	Rajapurpersuram	1 Purwa

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1214.	Soraon	Yusufpur	Khatikan Basti
1215.	Soraon	Gohri	11 Vikas Ka Pura
1216.	Soraon	Padaraiya	2 Lal Ka Pura
1217.	Soraon	Balkaranpur	1 Harbans Pur
1218.	Soraon	Sarailalkhatoon Urf Sheogarh	3 Purgan Shiv Gar
1219.	Soraon	Usrahi	1 Nahar Paar
1220.	Soraon	Deragadai	2 Chamaraut
1221.	Soraon	Bankesar	2 Pasiyan.
1222.	Soraon	Udaichandpur	1 Waldi Ka Pura
1223.	Soraon	Badanpur	2 Pasiyan
1224.	Soraon	Badanpur	3 Ahiraw
1225.	Soraon	Bahmalpur	3 Uttamgiri
1226.	Soraon	Bahmalpur	2 Purejeet Chakia
1227.	Soraon	Mansaita	6 Tikuri Garhera
1228.	Soraon	Mansaita	Mansaita Tikuri Badi (Yadav Basti)
1229.	Soraon	Mideora	3 Chamarant
1230.	Soraon	Shahabpur	4 Juda Pur
1231.	Soraon	Shahabpur	10 Pasiya Pur
1232.	Soraon	Shahabpur	11 Nauan Ka Pura
1233.	Soraon	Bahmalpur	5 Alka Puri
1234.	Soraon	Judapur Dardu	Basti Ka Bagh
1235.	Soraon	Lehra	4 Tiwari Ka Pura
1236.	Soraon	Lehra	2 Gouriyan
1237.	Soraon	Jagdishpur Purechanda	2 Loharan Ka Purwa
1238.	Soraon	Jaitwardih	3 Dighi
1239.	Soraon	Mansaita	Mansaitha Khas
1240.	Soraon	Saraibirsingh	2 Purwa
1241.	Soraon	Soraon	2 Pidoriya
1242.	Soraon	Yusufpur	1 Jilla
1243.	Soraon	Akaripur	Akaripur Khas
1244.	Soraon	Dhamapu	Ahiran
1245.	Soraon	Dhamapur Abdalpur	Malbasti
1246.	Soraon	Dhamapur Abdalpur	1 Mangtana
1247.	Soraon	Morahun Uperhar	2 Chanda Pur

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1248.	Soraon	Morahun Uperhar	3 Kunmiyna
1249.	Soraon	Morahun Uperhar	4 Gadran
1250.	Uruwa	Chilbila Tappa Chaurasi	Chilbila Chamrauti Sadak Purab
1251.	Uruwa	Chilbila Tappa Chaurasi	Chilbila Pasiyan Basti
1252.	Uruwa	Chilbila Tappa Chaurasi	Chilbila Chamrauti Sadak Pachim
1253.	Uruwa	Chilbila Tappa Chaurasi	Chilbila Muslim Basti
1254.	Uruwa	Chilbila Tappa Chaurasi	Chilbila Nai Basti
1255.	Uruwa	Chilbila Tappa Chaurasi	Chilbila Yadav Basti
1256.	Uruwa	Sukulpur	2 Lohran
1257.	Uruwa	Misharpur	Harijan Basti
1258.	Uruwa	Misharpur	Khatikan
1259.	Uruwa	Misharpur	Loharan
1260.	Uruwa	Misharpur	Passiyan
1261.	Uruwa	Pakari Sevar Uparhar	1 Sewar
1262.	Uruwa	Bagaha	1 Mallahan
1263.	Uruwa	Bakchunda	1 Kurmiyan
1264.	Uruwa	Bakchunda	3 Dharan Dih Ka Pura
1265.	Uruwa	Bakchunda	4 Kamran
1266.	Uruwa	Chhatava Uparhar	8 Amiliahwa
1267.	Uruwa	Chhatava Uparhar	7 Naodi Haraitwa
1268.	Uruwa	Kotaha	1 Mirdahan
1269.	Uruwa	Kotaha	2 Jolhan
1270.	Uruwa	Lehari	5 Loharan
1271.	Uruwa	Nivauya	4 Pahar Ka Pura
1272.	Uruwa	Tudihar	Mukhya Basti
1273.	Uruwa	Uparaura Uparhar	1 Shyam Shukul Ka Pura
1274.	Uruwa	Bhuipara Uparhar	1 Pura Panditan
1275.	Uruwa	Bhuipara Uparhar	2 Ahiran
1276.	Uruwa	Chhatava Uparhar	6 Khatikan
1277.	Uruwa	Tudihar	Shri Ka Pura
1278.	Uruwa	Uparaura Uparhar	10 Kolan Lohari
1279.	Uruwa	Barva	4 Kewtan
1280.	Uruwa	Chilvila	3 Newazi Ka Pura
1281.	Uruwa	Ram Nagar	6 Ram Nagar Abadi

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1282.	Uruwa	Ram Nagar	14 Chamrauti
1283.	Uruwa	Ram Nagar	11 Khabllarhan
1284.	Uruwa	Ram Nagar	4 Khas Pariyan Paschhim
1285.	Uruwa	Ram Nagar	9 Shiv Kumar Pasi Ka Pura
1286.	Uruwa	Ram Nagar	12 Satya Ram Ka Pura
1287.	Uruwa	Uruva	2 Kurmiyan
1288.	Uruwa	Kathauli	4 Khatikan
1289.	Uruwa	Paranipur Uparhar	6 Pasrath Pur
1290.	Uruwa	Samahan	2 Tikri
1291.	Uruwa	Sukulpur	1 Ahiran
1292.	Uruwa	Akora	3 Chamrauti Akorha
1293.	Uruwa	Akora	1 Tari
1294.	Uruwa	Korhniya	1 Gadran
1295.	Uruwa	Madara Mukundpur Uparhar	4 Mallahan Dakhin
1296.	Uruwa	Madara Mukundpur Uparhar	10 Dandi Hhiran
1297.	Uruwa	Onaur Uparhar	4 Utter Ka Pura
1298.	Uruwa	Kathauli	7 Ram Pur
1299.	Uruwa	Onaur Uparhar	7 Kurmiyan
1300.	Uruwa	Samahan	4 Korila
1301.	Uruwa	Samahan	3 Ahiran
1302.	Uruwa	Auta	3 Tula Pur
1303.	Uruwa	Bhabhaura Uparhar	2 Chondon Pur
1304.	Uruwa	Dohariya	1 Jairam Ka Pura
1305.	Uruwa	Lehari	3 Sheo Ka Pura
1306.	Uruwa	Lehari	1 Dogri Ka Pura
1307.	Uruwa	Paranipur Uparhar	2 Behoni Ka Pura
1308.	Uruwa	Paranipur Uparhar	1 Digheya Chamrauti
1309.	Uruwa	Ram Nagar	1 Tasahia Ka Pura
1310.	Uruwa	Samogara	3 Pasiyan Dakhin
1311.	Uruwa	Sonai	4 Tewari Ka Pura
1312.	Uruwa	Uchadih	4 Kaithan
1313.	Uruwa	Uranah	1 Ahiran
1314.	Uruwa	Achhola Uparhar	2 Pandit Ka Pura
1315.	Uruwa	Auta	1 Hanuman Garh

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation/Mazra
1316.	Uruwa	Auta	12 Autruava
1317.	Uruwa	Bedauli Tappa Chaurasi	1 Pura Kolan
1318.	Uruwa	Dohariya	4 Maya Pura
1319.	Uruwa	Javaniya	5 Shambhu Ka Pura Daxin
1320.	Uruwa	Lehari	2 Kadhiyan
1321.	Uruwa	Pakari Sevar Uparhar	3 Sumbhuchk
1322.	Uruwa	Paranipur Uparhar	3 Duhia Ka Pura
1323.	Uruwa	Paranipur Uparhar	4 Vesen Ka Pura
1324.	Uruwa	Ram Nagar	8 Chuppi Pura
1325.	Uruwa	Ram Nagar	10 Sub Sarai Ka Pura
1326.	Uruwa	Samogara	2 Ahiran
1327.	Uruwa	Sonai	6 Kurmiyan
1328.	Uruwa	Soranv Pati	1 Chamrauti
1329.	Uruwa	Soranv Pati	3 Daflan
1330.	Uruwa	Upapura Uparhar	9 Surahi Ka Pura
1331.	Uruwa	Upapura Uparhar	13 Dulan Ka Pura
1332.	Uruwa	Uruva	1 Kohran
1333.	Uruwa	Upapura Uparhar	2 Garhi Tola
1334.	Uruwa	Upapura Uparhar	7 Khatikan
1335.	Uruwa	Upapura Uparhar	3 Chamrauti
1336.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Baidvar Kalan
1337.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Pura Chamrauti
1338.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Pura Gaderan
1339.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Pura Kachhiyan
1340.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Pura Kaithan
1341.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Pura Kalan
1342.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Pura Kolan
1343.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Pura Kurmiyan
1344.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Pura Panditan
1345.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Pura Panditan 2
1346.	Koraon	Baidvar Kalan	Purachamrauti
1347.	Soraon	Jaitwardih	Jaitwardih

Statement-II*Details of 241 habitations/Mazras in district Allahabad under DDUGJY*

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation (Majras)
1.	Bahadurpur	Babahan Kueyan	Babahan Kueyan
2.	Bahadurpur	Bhadkar Uperhar	Bhadkaruparhar
3.	Bahadurpur	Bhagipur	Bhagipur
4.	Bahadurpur	Chhatanag Uperhar	Chatnag Uperhar
5.	Bahadurpur	Dalapur	Dalapur
6.	Bahadurpur	Dhanaechaatter Sueya Malkhanpur	Malkhanpur
7.	Bahadurpur	Dhokariuperhar	Dhokari
8.	Bahadurpur	Dhokariuperhar	Pashmi Kurmiyan
9.	Bahadurpur	Habeliya	Habeliya
10.	Bahadurpur	Jaitpur	Jait Pur
11.	Bahadurpur	Jamunipur	Jamuni Pur
12.	Bahadurpur	Junedpur	Junedpur
13.	Bahadurpur	Kanihar	Kanihar
14.	Bahadurpur	Kaseruakla	Kaseruakla
15.	Bahadurpur	Kataka	Kataka
16.	Bahadurpur	Kotari	Kotari
17.	Bahadurpur	Lorhwa	Lorhwa
18.	Bahadurpur	Mandaur	Mander
19.	Bahadurpur	Nawawa Urf Nimikla Uperhar	Nimikala
20.	Bahadurpur	Rampur Urf Balrampur	Rampur Urf Balrampur
21.	Bahadurpur	Sahson	Sahson
22.	Bahadurpur	Sherdeeh	Sherdeeh
23.	Bahadurpur	Sudanipur Kala	Aajvaiya
24.	Bahadurpur	Sudanipur Kala	Sudanipur Kala
25.	Bahadurpur	Tendue	Tendue
26.	Bahadurpur	Ustapur Mahmoodabad Uperhar	Ustapur Mohmoodahabad
27.	Bahadurpur	Yarna	Yarana
28.	Bahadurpur	Yarna	Jhusi
29.	Bahadurpur	Yarna	Kohana
30.	Bahria	Buapur	Buapur
31.	Bahria	Fajlabad Urf Kaloopur	Fajlabad Urf Kaloopur
32.	Bahria	Gamrahta	Gamrahta

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation (Majras)
33.	Bahria	Hetapatti	Hetapatti
34.	Bahria	Jamua	Jamua
35.	Bahria	Kiranw	Kiranw
36.	Bahria	Kusungur	Kusungur
37.	Bahria	Noorpur	Noorpur
38.	Bahria	Paigamberpur	Paigamberpur
39.	Bahria	Purusottampur Urf Garapur	Purusottampur Urf Garapur
40.	Bahria	Sarai Todermal Urf Dandupur	Sarai Todermal Urf Dandup
41.	Bahria	Yasinpur Urf Karnayeeपुर	Yasinpur Urf Karnayeeपुर
42.	Chaka	Bagbana	Bagbana
43.	Chaka	Belwat	Belwat
44.	Chaka	Bongi	Bongi
45.	Chaka	Chak Babura Alimabad (CT)	Chak Babura Alimabad
46.	Chaka	Chaka	Chaka
47.	Chaka	Dandi	Dandi
48.	Chaka	Dandupur	Dandupur
49.	Chaka	Dhanuha	Dhanuha
50.	Chaka	Lawayan Kalan Uparhar	Lawayan Kalan Uparhar
51.	Chaka	Madanuwa Uperhar	Mahewa Patti Pashchim Uparhar
52.	Chaka	Mahewa Patti Purab Uparhar	Mahewa Purab Patti Uparhar
53.	Chaka	Mahuwari	Mahuwari
54.	Chaka	Marauka Uparhar	Madauka Uparhar
55.	Chaka	Mawaiya Uparhar	Mawaiya Uparhar
56.	Chaka	Mohabatganj Uparhar	Mohabatganj Uparhar
57.	Chaka	Naini Taluka Naini Dadari	Naini Taluka Naini Dadari
58.	Chaka	Nibi Taluka Khurd	Nibi Taluka Khurd
59.	Chaka	Palpur	Palpur
60.	Chaka	Pura Pandey (CT)	Pura Pandey
61.	Chaka	Sadwa Kalan	Sandwa Kalan
62.	Chaka	Sarangapur	Sarangapur
63.	Chaka	Ubhari	Ubhari
64.	Dhanupur	Bhui	Bhooi
65.	Dhanupur	Jagadishpur	Jagadishpur
66.	Dhanupur	Shripur	Shripur

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation (Majras)
67.	Handia	Dhoura Hara	Dhoura Hara
68.	Handia	Kasodhan Urf Lakchha Grah	Kasodhan Urf Lakchha Grah
69.	Handia	Sarifpur	Sarifpur
70.	Handia	Upardaha	Upardaha
71.	Holagarh	Purab Nara	Purab Nara
72.	Holagarh	Raiya	Raiya
73.	Holagarh	Sarai Bharat Urf Holagarh	Sarai Bharat Urf Holagarh
74.	Jasra	Amreha	Amreha
75.	Jasra	Bara Khas	Bara Khas
76.	Jasra	Basahara Tarhar	Basahara Tarhar
77.	Jasra	Bhita	Bhita
78.	Jasra	Birwal	Birwal
79.	Jasra	Bundwan	Bundwan
80.	Jasra	Chhatahara Ghureha	Chhatahara Ghureha
81.	Jasra	Chhiri	Chhiri
82.	Jasra	Chilla Gauhani	Chilla Gauhani
83.	Jasra	Chitauri	Chitauri
84.	Jasra	Dauna	Dauna
85.	Jasra	Gadaiya Kalan	Bazar
86.	Jasra	Iradatganj	Iradatganj
87.	Jasra	Jari	Jari
88.	Jasra	Jasra (CT)	Jasra
89.	Jasra	Kanjasa Uparhar	Kanjasa Uparhar
90.	Jasra	Kanti	Kanti
91.	Jasra	Khatagia	Khatagia
92.	Jasra	Pachkhara	Pachkhara
93.	Jasra	Pandar	Pandar
94.	Jasra	Parsara	Parsara
95.	Jasra	Sendhuwar	Sendhuwar
96.	Jasra	Sujauna	Sujauna
97.	Karchhana	Amilo	Amilo
98.	Karchhana	Babura	Babura
99.	Karchhana	Baghera	Baghera
100.	Karchhana	Barawan	Barawan

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation (Majras)
101.	Karchhana	Bayohara	Byohara
102.	Karchhana	Bendo	Bendo
103.	Karchhana	Charibana	Charibana
104.	Karchhana	Gandhiyawa	Gandhiyawa
105.	Karchhana	Ghatwa	Ghatwa
106.	Karchhana	Hatigan	Hathigan
107.	Karchhana	Kakaram	Kakaram
108.	Karchhana	Karchana	Karchana
109.	Karchhana	Kathuwa	Kapthuwa
110.	Karchhana	Mahoridiwan	Mahorirewa
111.	Karchhana	Mungari	Mungari
112.	Karchhana	Newada Samogar	Newada Samogar
113.	Karchhana	Piparaon Taluka Karchana	Pipraon Taluka Karchana
114.	Karchhana	Purawa Khas	Purwa Khas
115.	Karchhana	Rampur Taluka Mungari	Rampur Taluka Mungari
116.	Karchhana	Sulamai	Sulamai
117.	Kaudhiyara	Akodha	Akodha
118.	Kaudhiyara	Amba	Amba
119.	Kaudhiyara	Bargohana Khurd	Bargohana Khurd
120.	Kaudhiyara	Chak Ghashyamdas	Chak Ghanshyam Das
121.	Kaudhiyara	Hanthi Gani	Hanthi Gani
122.	Kaudhiyara	Ikauni	Ikauni
123.	Kaudhiyara	Kaundhiyara	Kaundhiyara
124.	Kaudhiyara	Labraha Choilaha	Labraha Choilaha
125.	Kaudhiyara	Naogawa	Naogawa
126.	Kaudhiyara	Panwari	Panwari
127.	Kaurihar	Ahmadpur Asrouli Uparhar	Ahamadpur Asrouli
128.	Kaurihar	Ahmadpur Pawan	Ahmadpur
129.	Kaurihar	Akbarpur Sallahpur	Akbarpur Salhapur
130.	Kaurihar	Akbarpur Urf Gangaganj	Akbarpur Urf Gangaganj
131.	Kaurihar	Asrawe Kalan	Asrawe Kalan
132.	Kaurihar	Asrawe Khurd	Asrawe Khurd
133.	Kaurihar	Atrampur Urf Nawabganj	Atrampur Urf Nawabganj
134.	Kaurihar	Bamrouli Kachhar	Bamrouli Kachhar

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation (Majras)
135.	Kaurihar	Bhagwatpur	Bhagwatpur
136.	Kaurihar	Bhikhampur Maidwara	Bikhpur Madwra
137.	Kaurihar	Bihka Urf Pura Mufti (CT)	Bihika
138.	Kaurihar	Bihka Urf Pura Mufti (CT)	Bika Urf Purramufti
139.	Kaurihar	Chaphri Uperhar	Chaphri Uperhar
140.	Kaurihar	Chirla Munjapta	Chirla Munjapta
141.	Kaurihar	Fulwa	Fulwa
142.	Kaurihar	Ganja	Ganja
143.	Kaurihar	Hathga	Hathga
144.	Kaurihar	Hatwa Uparhar	Hatawa Uparhar
145.	Kaurihar	Iguwa Urf Kathgawan	Iguwa Urf Kathgawn
146.	Kaurihar	Jalalpur Chandhan Urf Pirthipur	Jalalpur Chandhan Urf Pirtipar
147.	Kaurihar	Jhalwa	Jhalwa
148.	Kaurihar	Judapur Jhinher Urf Baribojh	Judapur Jhinher Urfbaribo
149.	Kaurihar	Kadirpur Taluka Adampur Bisuna	Kadilpur Ta Adampur Bisunna
150.	Kaurihar	Karehada Uparhar	Karehda Uparhar
151.	Kaurihar	Kathula Gospur	Kathula Gospur
152.	Kaurihar	Khizirpur Uperhar	Khizirpur Uperhar
153.	Kaurihar	Lakhanpur	Lakhanpur
154.	Kaurihar	Madhopur Chandhan Urf Ghatampur	Madhopur Chandhan Urf Ghatampur
155.	Kaurihar	Mainapur	Mainapur
156.	Kaurihar	Malakherher Kachhar	Malakherher Kachhar
157.	Kaurihar	Mandar Daih Mafi	Mandar Daih Mafi
158.	Kaurihar	Manori	Monari
159.	Kaurihar	Mendara	Mendara
160.	Kaurihar	Raghubanshpur Urf Rerua	Raghubanshpur Urf Rerua
161.	Kaurihar	Saeedpur Khas	Saidpur Khas
162.	Kaurihar	Shaha Urf Pipalgaon (CT)	Saha Urf Pipalgawn
163.	Kaurihar	Tikri	Tikari Uphar
164.	Kaurihar	Ujihni Patti Urf Fatehpur Uphar	Ujahani Patti Urf Fathapur Uphar
165.	Kaurihar	Ulda	Ulda
166.	Koraon	Chandi	Chandi
167.	Koraon	Devghat	Baithakwa
168.	Koraon	Devghat	Devghat

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation (Majras)
169.	Koraon	Mahuli	Mahuli
170.	Koraon	Pipari	Piyari
171.	Koraon	Semari Baghrai	Semari Baghrai
172.	Manda	Badhora Ghawasan	Baghoura Khawasan
173.	Manda	Baraha Kalan	Bahara Kala
174.	Manda	Chilbila	Chilibla
175.	Manda	Dighiya	Dighiya
176.	Manda	Kukurhi	Kukhuri
177.	Manda	Patehri	Patehri
178.	Manda	Tisentulapur	Trisen Tulapur
179.	Mauaima	Jamkhuri	Jamkhuri
180.	Mauaima	Mau Aima	Batoha
181.	Mauaima	Saraiquesho Urf Bagi	Saraiquesho Urf Bagi
182.	Meja	Kharka Khas	Kharka Khas
183.	Meja	Kohrar	Kohrar
184.	Meja	Kurki Kalan	Kurki Kalan
185.	Meja	Lotad	Lotad
186.	Meja	Meja Khas	Meja Khas
187.	Phulpur	Arwansimai Bahadurgarh	Arwansimai Bahadurgarh
188.	Phulpur	Boodae	Keotan South H 4
189.	Phulpur	Chandauhan	Chandauha
190.	Phulpur	Chaq Afrad Urf Mubarakpur	Chaq Afrad Urf Mubarakpur
191.	Phulpur	Chaq Ali Pur	Chaq Ali Pur
192.	Phulpur	Chilaura	Chilaura
193.	Phulpur	Kanehti	Kanehti
194.	Phulpur	Kapsa	Kapsa
195.	Phulpur	Khudaypur	Khoday Pur
196.	Phulpur	Korapur	Korapur
197.	Phulpur	Manethu	Manethu
198.	Phulpur	Pali	Pali
199.	Phulpur	Patulki	Kathawa H 2
200.	Phulpur	Patulki	Patulki
201.	Phulpur	Rajepur	Rajepur
202.	Phulpur	Sarai Abhaichand Urf Chandauki	Sarai Abhaichand Urf Chan

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation (Majras)
203.	Phulpur	Sarai Kutubddin Urf Shekhpur J	Sarai Kutubddin Urf Shekhpur
204.	Phulpur	Sawdih	Chedi Ka Purva
205.	Phulpur	Sehunadeeh	Sehuadeeh
206.	Phulpur	Sarai Shekhpeer Urf Salmapur	Deevan Ganj
207.	Pratappur	Bela Khas	Bela Khas
208.	Pratappur	Bhoolend	Bhoolend
209.	Pratappur	Janghai	Janghai
210.	Pratappur	Muhiddinpur	Muhiddinpur
211.	Pratappur	Nadula	Nadula
212.	Saidabad	Biyour	Biyour
213.	Saidabad	Chak Bida Urf Saidabad	Chakbida Urf Saidabad
214.	Saidabad	Jalalpur Kasba	Jalalpur Kasba
215.	Saidabad	Motiha	Motiha
216.	Saidabad	Teliya Tara	Teliya Tara
217.	Saidabad	Usmapur Uperhar	Birpur
218.	Shankergarh	Amilia Tarhar	Amiliya
219.	Shankergarh	Bashara Uperhar	Bashara Uparhar
220.	Shankergarh	Benipur	Beni Pur
221.	Shankergarh	Biharia	Bihariya
222.	Shankergarh	Othgi Tarhar	Othgi Tarhar
223.	Shankergarh	Sidh Tikar	Shidh Ticket
224.	Shankergarh	Surwal Chandail	Surwal Chandel
225.	Soraon	Bahorikpur	Bahorikpur
226.	Soraon	Gaddopur	Gaddopur
227.	Soraon	Korsand	Korsand
228.	Soraon	Morahun Uperhar	Moorahu
229.	Soraon	Pandila	Pandila
230.	Soraon	Rangpura	Rangpura
231.	Soraon	Rudapur	Rudapur
232.	Soraon	Saraibirsingh	Saraibirsingh
233.	Soraon	Sarailalkhatoon Urf Sheogarh	Sarailalkhatoon Urf Sheog
234.	Soraon	Tikrita Padila	Tikrita Padila
235.	Soraon	Wari	Wari
236.	Uruwan	Chauki Mai Arazi Panasa Uparha	Chauki Mai Arazi Panasa K

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Name of Village	Name of Habitation (Majras)
237.	Uruwan	Monai	Telika Pura
238.	Uruwan	Pakari Sevar Kachhar	Pakari Sevar Kachhar
239.	Uruwan	Pakari Sevar Uparhar	Pakari
240.	Uruwan	Paranipur Uparhar	Paranipur Uparhar
241.	Uruwan	Parva Kachhar	Parva Kachhar

Demand for Increase in MGNREGS Wages

3270. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers across the country are demanding increase in wages and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to consider their demands for increase in wages;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken any action in the matter so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) Wage rates for workers under the MGNREGA are notified and revised annually by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6(1) of the Act. MGNREGA wage rates are currently indexed to State-wise Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and based on this index, the wage rates are revised every year for all States/UTs. The revised wage rates are applicable from 1st April every year.

The Government had set up a Committee to look into the issue of alignment of MGNREGA Wages with State Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour. The Committee recommended using Consumer Price Index-Rural (CPI-R) instead of CPI-AL. The proposal has been sent by the

Department of Rural Development to the Ministry of Finance for consideration.

[English]

R-APDRP

3271. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI SI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns covered under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) by the Government in association with States;

(b) the number of cities/towns which have been provided with IT enabled power distribution system;

(c) whether the Government proposes to leverage information technology to ramp up its power distribution network in cities/ towns by January, 2019 in association with the States, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the detailed action plan chalked out in this regard; and

(e) the total savings likely to be made after IT enabled power distribution and the time by which the work is likely to be 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) and (b) Under Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), 1405 towns are covered. As on 28.2.2018, 1375 towns out of 1405 towns have been declared IT enabled by States.

(c) to (e) Based on proposal submitted by States/ DISCOMS, new IT enablement projects of 1917 towns have been sanctioned for completion within 30 months from the

date of sanction. States/DISCOMs have agreed to reduce AT&C loss to 15%.

Vehicle Insurance

3272. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had agreed that no vehicle insurance would be issued without valid Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for mandatory linking of PUC certificate with annual insurance; 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) The Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 10.08.2017 passed in the matter of W.P. (C) No.13029 of 1985, M.C.Mehta V/s Union of India, directed that the Insurance Companies will not insure a vehicle unless it has a valid Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate on the date of renewal of the insurance policy. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDA) has informed that the directions for the compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 10.08.2017 for linking of PUC certificate with the insurance of vehicles has been issued to all insurers.

Sanitation Facilities in Tribal and Backward Areas

3273. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve the sanitation facilities in the tribal and backward areas of the country, especially Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. Under SBM(G), funds are released to the States/UTs for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), Community Sanitary Complexes and for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities. Adequate priority is given for Tribal and Backward areas of the country. All the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households are eligible for incentive under the programme for construction of IHHLs. 22% and 10% of annual budget allocation for SBM (G) is earmarked for SC and ST components respectively.

(b) SBM (G) is a demand driven programme, so State/UT-wise funds are not allocated. However, State/UT-wise details of central share released and utilised under SBM (G) during last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

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	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20	30.50	17.18
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.08	1190.71	1010.22
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	14.37	38.71	29.22	65.09	65.05	136.49	45.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	185.78	121.24	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.29	1149.57	540.90
Bihar	0.00	104.59	221.55	325.59	131.86	148.69	829.83	162.11
Chhattisgarh	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.19	584.46	408.88	641.49	552.21
Dadra and Naveli Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	1.50
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	626.23	369.46	362.81
Haryana	5.93	61.52	32.76	72.27	68.79	34.61	0.00	32.81
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	30.57	4.37	71.42	117.30	82.25	0.00	22.90
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.66	4.05	66.92	59.51	53.16	197.82	97.15
Jharkhand	23.05	75.73	97.32	262.77	455.46	423.44	684.15	458.41
Karnataka	312.54	441.03	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53	949.38	647.60
Kerala	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52	0.00	8.37
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	224.13	374.33	803.06	1210.77	1121.10	1340.45	641.07
Maharashtra	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49	528.94	616.11	1155.33	589.53
Manipur	9.18	20.23	44.19	53.48	27.28	4.54	75.67	9.78
Meghalaya	0.00	38.13	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13	52.30	75.94
Mizoram	0.00	2.62	3.32	6.66	10.98	4.31	44.49	24.57
Nagaland	20.87	1.33	10.83	28.10	64.12	44.12	70.26	8.26
Odisha	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.29	437.44	353.78
Puducherry	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65	50.00	7.61
Punjab	0.00	8.15	38.70	59.34	197.02	73.26	265.22	39.95
Rajasthan	271.57	312.39	938.73	1287.23	777.30	1065.63	916.02	814.88
Sikkim	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85	7.74	0.95
Tamil Nadu	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.44	537.02	506.17	838.74	688.77
Telangana	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53	135.72	174.02	462.03	367.46
Tripura	50.65	16.91	38.89	52.89	24.98	20.03	21.71	14.32
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1132.21	3073.56	2094.05
Uttarakhand	40.52	43.80	49.37	71.67	348.05	149.55	132.04	158.56
West Bengal	371.52	469.16	712.92	904.79	655.50	838.60	492.77	416.27
	2730.30	3094.53	6362.96	9370.47	10559.58	10027.48	15634.67	10286.88

URJA Mobile App

3274. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of subscribers of the URJA Mobile App;

(b) whether there have been any changes in the performance of concerned stakeholders on account of the rankings given on the app; and

(c) if so, the various objectives under the Integrated Power Development Scheme that have been met so far, particularly in Delhi?

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 number of subscribers of the URJA Mobile App has been reported to be 16277, as on 08.03.2018.

(b) As per the data of the App., available for Go-live towns across the country:—

- Pending consumer complaints has been reduced from 20.2% in May'16 to 6.96% in Jan'18
- Average duration of power cuts, monitored at feeder level, has been reduced from 19.38 hours/month in May'16 to 5.17 hours/month in Jan'18.
- Average frequency of power cuts, monitored at feeder level, has been reduced from 10.4 times/month in May'16 to 7.9 times/month in Jan'18.
- Pending new connections have been reduced from 76.5% in May'16 to 46.02% in Jan'18.
- Percentage no. of consumers making E-payment has been increased from 6.4% May'16 to 18.67% in Jan'18.

(c) Improvement mentioned above is due to several efforts including the implementation of Re-structured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) now subsumed in Integrated Power

Development Scheme (IPDS). New projects under IPDS are at various stages of implementation. Projects worth Rs.197.90 crore have been sanctioned for New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC).

[Translation]

Digitization of Cable TV

3275. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representation from the Government of Maharashtra for extending the deadline of current phase of digitization of cable TV for one more year, *i.e.* till December, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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) to (c) No, Madam. The Ministry has not received any representation from the Government of Maharashtra for extending the deadline of current phase of digitization of cable TV for one more year, *i.e.* till December, 2018.

[English]

Proposals from Chhattisgarh

3276. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by her Ministry for development related works from the Government of Chhattisgarh during each of last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of action taken on these proposals and the reasons for pendency of proposals received from Chhattisgarh;

(c) the funds released to the State during the said period, scheme-wise;

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed for disposing the proposals and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether such delays in disposal of proposals cause hurdles in the development related works and if so, the manner in which cost escalation of works is adjusted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of

Textiles has received following proposals from the various Implementing Agencies in Chhattisgarh including the State Government Agencies of Chhattisgarh for promotion of Textiles, Handlooms and Handicrafts in last three years and the current year. The Scheme-wise release of funds to these projects during each of the last three years and the current year is given as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Schemes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till date)	Details of the proposals
1.	National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)	51.00	357.50	29.10	102.40	A total of 56 proposals have been received during last three years and current year (till date) out of which 51 projects have been sanctioned with a projected cost of Rs. 1668.04 lakhs.
2.	Handicrafts Schemes	39.15	303.59	128.59	27.43	A total of 97 proposals have been received out of which 96 proposals have been approved with a projected cost of Rs.898.14 lakhs.
3.	Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)	320	-	-	-	One project for Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) was sanctioned in 2014-15. The project concluded in the same year.
4.	'Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI)'	-	224	187	112	Three projects under "Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI)" with totalcost of Rs. 523 lakhs were sanctioned/ released from 2015-16 to 2017-18.
5.	Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)	82	84	149	108	Subsidy of Rs. 425 lakhs was release to 9 textile Unitsin the State.

Ban on Companies for Bidding

3277. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Highway projects have been delayed or terminated for defaults;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/NHAI proposes to impose a ban on some infrastructure companies to bid for road projects during the next few years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of

such groups?

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 delayed Highways Project are given in the enclosed Statement-I and of terminated Highway Project are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement-1*Details of delayed projects*

Sl. No.	Project Name	NH No	Start Date	Completion date as per contract	Likley date of Completion	State Name	NHDP Phase	Actual Award Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kudapa-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	Nov-2010	May-2013	March-2018	Andhra Pradesh	III	Feb-2009
2.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	31	Nov-2005	June-2009	March-2018	Assam	II	March-2005
3.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	31	Oct-2005	April-2008	March-2018	Assam	II	May-2005
4.	Brahmputra Bridge (AS-28)	31	Oct-2006	April-2010	March-2018	Assam	II	May-2006
5.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	54	Nov-2011	April-2014	March-2018	Assam	II	June-2006
6.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	54	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	May-2018	Assam	II	March-2006
7.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	54	Oct-2006	April-2009	Oct-2018	Assam	II	Feb-2006
8.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	54	July-2011	Jan-2014	Sep-2018	Assam	II	Nov-2005
9.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	54	Jan-2011	July-2013	March-2018	Assam	II	Dec-2005
10.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	54	Jan-2011	July-2013	March-2018	Assam	II	Nov-2005
11.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	37	Nov-2005	May-2008	March-2018	Assam	II	April-2005
12.	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	37	Sep-2005	June-2009	March-2018	Assam	II	March-2005
13.	Balance work of 4 laning of Gorakpur-Gopalganj	28	June-2015	June-2017	April-2018	Bihar	II	May-2015
14.	Patna-Muzzaffarpur	19	Aug-2010	Feb-2013	June-2018	Bihar	III	Nov-2009
		&77						
15.	Two Laning with PS of Chhapra-Gopalganj	85	Dec-2015	Dec-2017	June-2018	Bihar	III	Aug-2015
16.	2-Laning with PS Khagaria-Purnea	31	May-2011	Feb-2014	March-2018	Bihar	III	Feb-2011
17.	Patna-Bakhtiarpur	30	Sep-2011	March-2014	March-2018	Bihar	III	Dec-2010
18.	4 Laning of Chhapra-Hajipur (Approved Length 153 Km)	19	Jan-2011	July-2013	March-2018	Bihar	III	May-2010
19.	2 Laning of Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa (Approved Length 89 Km)	77	May-2011	Nov-2013	March-2018	Bihar	III	July-2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Laning of Mokama-Munger (Approved Length 70 Km)	80	May-2011	May-2013		Bihar	III	May-2010
21.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	2	Sep-2011	March-2014	March-2018	Bihar [135]/Uttar Pradesh [57.4]	V	April-2010
22.	Four Laning of Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border-Aurang Section	6	Feb-2013	Aug-2015	March-2018	Chhattisgarh	IV	Aug-2011
23.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	8	Jan-2013	Dec-2015	March-2018	Gujarat	V	April-2011
24.	Vadodara-Surat Section	8	March-2014	Aug-2016	May-2018	Gujarat	V	April-2012
25.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section	6	March-2010	Sep-2012	Aug-2018	Gujarat	III	Feb-2009
26.	Kandla-Mundra Port (Approved Length 73 Km)	8A	Jan-2011	July-2013	March-2018	Gujarat	III	Jan-2010
27.	Surat-Dahisar (Six Lane)	8	Feb-2009	Aug-2011		Gujarat [118.2]/Maharashtra [120.77]	V	Feb-2008
28.	Four Laning of Kaithal Rajasthan Border	65	July-2015	Jan-2018	June-2018	Haryana	IV	May-2014
29.	Four Laning of Hisar-Dabwali section with PS-Package-I	10	Aug-2015	Feb-2018	Feb-2018	Haryana	IV	March-2015
30.	Rohtak-Bawal (Approved Length 97 Km)	71	May-2011	Nov-2013	March-2018	Haryana	III	Feb-2010
31.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	May-2008	May-2010	March-2018	Haryana	III	July-2007
32.	Panipat-Jalandhar (Six Lane)	1	May-2009	Nov-2011	March-2018	Haryana [116]/Punjab [175.1]	V	Feb-2008
33.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Six Lane)	8	April-2009	Oct-2011	March-2018	Haryana [64.3]/Rajasthan [161.3]	V	Feb-2008
34.	Delhi-Agra (Approved Length 180.3 Km)	2	Oct-2012	April-2015	March-2018	Haryana [74]/Uttar Pradesh [105.5]	V	May-2010
35.	Four Laning of Kiratpur-Ner Chowk Section	21	Nov-2013	Nov-2016	April-2019	Himanchal Pradesh	III	Feb-2012
36.	Jammu-Udhampur	1A	June-2011	June-2014	March-2018	Jammu-Kashmir	II	April-2010
37.	Srinagar to Banihal	1A	June-2011	June-2014	Dec-2018	Jammu-Kashmir	II	Sep-2010
38.	Quazigund-Banihal	1A	June-2011	June-2016	March-2019	Jammu-Kashmir	II	April-2010

39.	Ranchi-Rargaon-Jamshedpur	33	Dec-2012	June-2015	July-2018	Jharkhand	III	March-2011
40.	Six-Laning of Barwa Adda-Panagarh	2	April-2014	Sep-2016	March-2018	Jharkhand [43]/West Bengal [79.88]	V	April-2013
41.	4-Laning of Goa/Karnataka Border-Kundapur Section	17	March-2014	Aug-2016	March-2018	Karnataka	IV	July-2012
42.	MH/KNT Border Sangareddy	9	April-2014	Sep-2016	March-2018	Karnataka	III	Nov-2011
43.	Two Lane with Paved shoulders of Bijapur-Gulbarga-Hornnabad Section of NH-218 (New NH No-50)	218	March-2015	Sep-2017	March-2018	Karnataka	IV	Jan-2015
44.	Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border	17	Sep-2010	March-2013	March-2018	Karnataka	III	Nov-2009
45.	4 laning of Kazhakkottam to Mukkola Section of NH-47	47	June-2015	June-2017	Nov-2018	Kerala	III	May-2015
46.	Six Laning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissure Section	47	Feb-2010	Oct-2013	June-2018	Kerala	II	Feb-2009
47.	4 Laning of four stretches of Lakhnadon-Seoni (leftout Stretches) of NH-7	7	Oct-2016	Oct-2017	April-2018	Madhya Pradesh	II	Aug-2016
48.	Four Laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri	3	May-2013	Nov-2015	April-2018	Madhya Pradesh	IV	Sep-2011
49.	Four Laning of Jabalpur-Lakhnadon	7	June-2015	Dec-2017	July-2018	Madhya Pradesh	IV	March-2015
50.	Four Laning of Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur-Package-I	7	June-2015	June-2017	May-2018	Madhya Pradesh	IV	March-2015
51.	Four Laning of Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur-Package-II	7	June-2015	June-2017	May-2018	Madhya Pradesh	IV	March-2015
52.	Four Laning of Rewa-Katni-Jabalpur-Package-IV	7	June-2015	June-2017	May-2018	Madhya Pradesh	IV	March-2015
53.	Indore-Dewas (Approved Length 55 Km)	3	Nov-2010	May-2013	March-2018	Madhya Pradesh	V	March-2010
54.	Indore-Jhabua-Gujrat/MP (Approved Length 168)	59	Oct-2010	April-2013	March-2018	Madhya Pradesh	III	Dec-2009
55.	4 Laning of Nagpur Betul	69	Feb-2011	Aug-2014	June-2018	Madhya Pradesh [120]/Maharashtra [56.3]	IV	May-2010
56.	Gwalior-Jhansi	75	June-2007	Dec-2009		Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/Uttar Pradesh [11.5]	II	May-2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
57.	Four Laning from MP/Maharashtra Border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur Bypass	7	April-2010	June-2012	March-2018	Maharashtra	II	Aug-2009
58.	4-Laning of Khed-Sinnar Section	50	Feb-2014	Aug-2016	March-2018	Maharashtra	IV	March-2013
59.	4-Laning of Solapur-Yedishi Section of NH-211	211	Jan-2015	July-2017	May-2018	Maharashtra	IV	Dec-2013
60.	Four Laning of Aurangabad-Yedishi	211	July-2015	Jan-2018	Dec-2018	Maharashtra	IV	April-2014
61.	4-Laning of Solapur-Maharashtra/Karnataka Section	9	June-2014	Nov-2016	March-2018	Maharashtra	III	Dec-2011
62.	Pune-Satara (Approved Length 145)	4	Oct-2010	March-2013	Sep-2018	Maharashtra	V	Jan-2010
63.	Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58 Km)	6	Nov-2009	Nov-2013		Maharashtra	III	Aug-2009
64.	Nagpur-Kondhali	6	June-2006	Dec-2008		Maharashtra	III	Sep-2005
65.	Panvel-Indapur	17	Dec-2011	June-2014	March-2018	Maharashtra	III	Oct-2010
66.	Jorbat-Barapani	40	Jan-2011	Jan-2014	March-2018	Meghalaya	SARDP-NE	May-2010
67.	Six Laning of Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar (Approved Length 61 Km)	5	Dec-2011	June-2014	March-2018	Odisha	V	April-2010
68.	Panikholi-Rimoli (Approved Length 106 Km)	215	May-2013	Oct-2015	March-2018	Odisha	III	Aug-2011
69.	Jalandhar-Amritsar	1	Jan-2014	Jan-2016	March-2018	Punjab	II	Nov-2013
70.	Improvement of Amritsar Bypass by construction of additional structure and service roads on NH-1	1	Nov-2015	Nov-2017	Dec-2018	Punjab	Misc. Projects	Sep-2015
71.	Four Laning of Kharar-Kurail section of NH-21	21	Dec-2015	Dec-2017	March-2018	Punjab	Misc. Projects	Sep-2015
72.	Four Laning of Ludhiyana-Talwandi Section	95	March-2012	Sep-2014	March-2018	Punjab	III	Dec-2010
73.	Ludhiana-Talwandi	95	July-2015	July-2016	March-2018	Punjab	III	Nov-2014
74.	Two Laning with paved shoulder Barmer-Sanchor-Gujarat Border (up to Gandhav Bridge) Section of NH-15	15	Aug-2015	Feb-2018	May-2018	Rajasthan	IV	Jan-2015
75.	Two Laning with PS of Uncha Nagla-Khanuwara-Roppas-Dholpur	123	Feb-2016	Feb-2018	March-2018	Rajasthan	IV	Aug-2015
76.	Deoli-Kota	12	Jan-2011	July-2013	March-2018	Rajasthan	III	April-2010
77.	Padi-Dahod	113	Nov-2014	May-2017	May-2018	Rajasthan	IV	Jan-2014

78. Two Laning with paved shoulder of Karauli-Dholpur	11B	Sep-2014	Sep-2016	Aug-2018	Rajasthan	IV	Feb-2014
79. Jaisalmer-Barmer	15	Aug-2015	Feb-2018	March-2018	Rajasthan	IV	April-2014
80. 2-Lane with paved shoulder with provision of Capacity Augmentation of Rajasthan Border-Fatehpur-Salasar Section	65	Feb-2014	Aug-2016	June-2018	Rajasthan	IV	Nov-2012
81. Two Laning with PS of Nagapattinam-Thanjavur	67	June-2015	Dec-2017	Aug-2018	Tamil Nadu	III	March-2015
82. Six Laning of Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section	46	June-2011	Dec-2013	Dec-2018	Tamil Nadu	V	March-2010
83. Four Laning of Madurai-Ramanathapuram (Km 5. to Km 81) and Two laning with PS Km 81 to Km 120	49	May-2015	Nov-2017	Aug-2018	Tamil Nadu	III	April-2015
84. Trichy-Karur	67	Jan-2008	July-2010	March-2020	Tamil Nadu	III	March-2007
85. 2 Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	220	Sep-2011	Aug-2013	Dec-2018	Tamil Nadu	III	May-2010
86. 2-Laning of Krishnagiri-Tindivanam (Approved Length 170 Km.)	66	April-2012	April-2014	April-2019	Tamil Nadu	III	May-2011
87. Two Laning of Trichy-Karaijadi and Trichy Bypass (Approved Length 100 Km) &67	210	May-2011	May-2013	Dec-2018	Tamil Nadu	III	May-2010
88. Development of Adiqate Road Connectivity to Chennai-Ennore Port Connectivity	SR	June-2011	June-2013	Dec-2018	Tamil Nadu	I	Dec-2010
89. Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai (Approved Length 125.5 Km)	205	April-2011	Oct-2013	Dec-2018	Tamil Nadu [61.47] Andhra Pradesh [63.23]	III	April-2010
90. 2-Laning with paved shoulders of Tanda-Raebareli	232	April-2014	Jan-2016	March-2018	Uttar Pradesh	Misc. Projects	Feb-2014
91. 2-Laning with paved shoulders of Raebareli-Banda Section of NH-232	232	April-2014	Jan-2016	March-2018	Uttar Pradesh	Misc. Projects	Feb-2014
92. Four Laning of Varanasi Bypass	29 & 56	May-2015	May-2017	June-2018	Uttar Pradesh	IV	Jan-2015
93. Etawah-Chakeri (Kanpur)	2	March-2013	Sep-2015	March-2018	Uttar Pradesh	V	Nov-2011
94. Ghaziabad-Aligarh (Approved Length 106)	91	Feb-2011	Aug-2013	March-2018	Uttar Pradesh	III	Dec-2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
95.	Muradabad-Bareilly (Approved Length 112)	24	April-2010	June-2013	March-2018	Uttar Pradesh	III	Dec-2009
96.	Bareilly-Sitapur (Approved Length 134 Km)	24	March-2011	Sep-2013	March-2018	Uttar Pradesh	III	April-2010
97.	2-Laning with PS Raibaraili to Allahabad	24B	July-2012	Jan-2014	Sep-2018	Uttar Pradesh	IV	Dec-2010
98.	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar (Approved Length 77)	58,	Sep-2011	March-2013	Dec-2018	Uttar Pradesh [21]/ Uttaranchal [59]	III	Dec-2009
99.	Haridwar-Dehradun (Approved Length 69)	72	Nov-2011	Oct-2013	June-2018	Uttarakhand	III	Dec-2009
100.	2 laning with paved shoulder of Sitarganj- Tanakur Section of NH-125	125	Sep-2015	Sep-2017	June-2018	Uttarakhand	IV	Oct-2014
101.	4-Laning of Kashipur-Sitarganj Section	74	March-2014	Aug-2016	July-2018	Uttarakhand [74.0]/ Uttar Pradesh [3.2]	IV	Nov-2012
102.	2-Laning with PS Sitarganj Bareilly Section	74	Jan-2014	Jan-2016		Uttarakhand [9]/Uttar Pradesh [65.46]	IV	Oct-2013
103.	4 Laning of Brahampore-Faraka	34	Feb-2011	Aug-2013	Dec-2018	West Bengal	III	Feb-2010
104.	4 Laning of Faraka-Raiganj	34	Feb-2011	Aug-2013	March-2018	West Bengal	III	Feb-2010
105.	6-Laning of Dhankuni-Khargpur Section	6	April-2012	Sep-2014	June-2018	West Bengal	V	Feb-2011
106.	Krishnanagar-Berhampore	34	Feb-2012	July-2014	March-2018	West Bengal	III	Feb-2011
107.	Construction of Islampur By pass	31	Jan-2016	Jan-2018	March-2018	West Bengal	II	Oct-2015

Statement-II

Status of Terminated/Foreclosed/withdrawn Contracts

Sl. No.	Project Name	NH No	Length	Funded By	Phase	Cost (Rs in crs)	Agency	State Name	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	2 Laning with paved shoulder of Chhapra-Rewaghat-Muzaffarpur Section	102	73.08	NHAI	IV	415.71	Supreme Infrastructure India Ltd.	Bihar	Re-awarded
2.	Hospet-Chitradurga	13	120.03	BOT	IIIB	1033.66	Ramkey Infrastructure Ltd.	Karnataka	Re-awarded
3.	Jabalpur to Lakhnadone	7	80.82	BOT	IV	776.76	Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Re-awarded

4.	Four Laning of Jabalpur-Katni- Rewa Section	7	225.686	BOT	IVB	1895.45	SOMA Tollways Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Re-awarded
5.	Four Laning of Shivpuri-Dewas	3	330.21	BOT	IV	2815	GVK Transportations Network Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Re-awarded
6.	4-Laning of Kharar-Kurali	21	14.13	NHAI	Others	298.56	Supreme Infrastructure India Ltd.	Punjab	Re-awarded
7.	4 Laning of UP/Haryana Border- Yamuna Nagar-Saha-Barwala- Panchkula	73	107	BOT	IIIB	934.94	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Ltd.	Haryana	Re-awarded
8.	Agra-Etawah Bypass	2	124.52	BOT	V	1207	Ramky Infrastructure Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	Re-awarded
9.	2 Laning of Jowai-Meghalaya/ Assam Border	44	102	BOT	IIIB	390	Simplex Infrastructure Ltd.	Meghalaya	Re-awarded
10.	2 Laning of Forbesganj-Jogwani (Approved Length 13 Km)	57A	9.258	Annuity	IIIB	73.55	GPT-RDS Consortium Ltd.	Bihar	Re-awarded
11.	2-Laning with PS Gopalganj- Chappra	85	92	Annuity	IIIB	325	Abhijeet Infrastructure Ltd.	Bihar	Re-awarded
12.	Patna-Buxar	30 &84	124.85	BOT	IIIB	1129.11	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Ltd.	Bihar	Re-awarded
13.	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Rehabitation and augmentation of the Gulabpur-Uniara Section	148D	214	NHAI	IV	523.87	Gammon India Limited	Rajasthan	Re-awarded
14.	Barwa Adda Panagarh	2	122.88	BOT	V	1665	IL&FS Transportation Networks	Jharkhand/West Bengal	Re-awarded
15.	4-Laning of Amaravati-Jalgaon	6	275.22	BOT	IV	2537.81	L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Ltd.	Maharashtra	Streatches divided in to three packages. Re-awarded
16.	4-Laning of Jalgaon- Maharashtra/Gujarat Border	6	208.84	BOT	IV	1968.37	L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Ltd.	Maharashtra	
17.	Vadodara-Surat Section	8	6.74	BOT	V	407	HCC Concessions Ltd.	Gujarat	Re-awarded
18.	4-Laning of Raipur-Bilaspur	200	126.525	BOT	IV	1216.03	IVRCL Assets Holding Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Re-awarded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	4 Laning of Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur Balandshahar	31	112.98	BOT	IIIB	1635.33	Navayuga Engineering Company Ltd.	Bihar	Re-awarded
20.	Four Laning of Meerut	235	66.482	BOT	IV	508.57	C & C Constructions Limited	Uttar Pradesh	Re-awarded
21.	Vijayawada-Machhlipatnam	9	64.611	EPC	IIIA	606	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Re-awarded
22.	4-Laning of Mahulia to Behragora-JH/WB Border	33 & 6	71.61	BOT	IV	940	Simplex Infrastructure Projects Ltd.	Jharkhand	Re-awarded
23.	Rampur-Kathgodam	87	93.226	BOT	IIIB	790	ERA Infra Engineering Ltd.-OJSC-SIBMOST (JV)	Uttarakhand	The packages was divided into two parts and both the packages are awarded.
24.	4 Laning of Barhi-Hazaribagh	33	41.314	BOT	IIIB	398	Abhijeet Infrastructure Ltd.-Corporate Ispat Alloy Ltd. (JV)	Jharkhand	Awarded
25.	4-Laning of JH/WB Border-Kharagpur	33 & 6	55.2	BOT	IV	940	Simplex Infrastructure Projects Ltd.	West Bengal	Awarded
26.	4-Laning of Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border	63	95.44	BOT	IV	910.08	PNC Infratech Ltd.-BF Utility Ltd.	Karnataka	Awarded
27.	4-Laning of Lucknow-Sultanpur	56	125.9	BOT	IV	1043.51	ESSAR-Atlanta (JV)	Uttar Pradesh	Awarded
28.	Bhopal-Sanchi	86Ex	53.78	Annuity	IIIB	209	Pratibha Industries-Abhyuday Housing Construction Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Awarded
29.	4-Laning of Angul-Sambalpur	42	153	BOT	IVA	1220.32	Abhijit Roads Ltd.	Odisha	Awarded
30.	Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind	71	68	BOT	III	438.75	Unity Infra Projects Ltd.	Haryana	Awarded
31.	Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad	79A, 79, 76 & 8	555.5	BOT	V	5387.3	GMR	Rajasthan/Gujarat	Re-awarded. This stretch was divided into seven packages. All seven packages are awarded.

32.	4-Laning of Cuttak-Angul	42	112	BOT	III	1123.69	Ashoka Buildcon	Odisha	Re-awarded
33.	Rehabitation and Upgradation to Birmitrapur to Barkote (4 Lane-75.66 Km)-(2 Lane-49.955 Km)	23	125.615	BOT	IV	778.15	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited	Odisha	Projects Divided in to three packages and re-awarded for all packages.
34.	4 Laning of Solapur-Bijapur	13	110.542	BOT	III	1002.48	Sadbhav Engineering Limited	Maharashtra	Re-awarded
35.	Six-Laning of Aurangabad-Barwa Adda	2	221.346	BOT	V	2340	KMC Constructions Ltd.	Jharrkhand	Re-awarded
36.	Six-Laning of Gundugolanu Rajamundry	5	120.741	BOT	V	1617	IVRCL Assesets & Holding Limited	Andhra Prradesh	Terminated
37.	Six-Laning of Anandapuram-Visakatnam-Anakapalli	5	58.222	BOT	V	839	Transstroy (India) Ltd.-OJSC Corporation	Andhra Pradesh	Bids invited.
38.	4-Lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-I)	17	83.2	BOT	III	1366	KMC Construction Ltd.	Goa	Under DPR stage
39.	KNT/Kerala Border to Kanuur Section (Approved Length 286.3)	17	126.6	BOT	III	1157.16	Transstroy-OJSC Consortium	Kerala	Under DPR stage
40.	4-Lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-II)	17	81.5	BOT	III	1312	KMC Construction Ltd.	Kerala	Under DPR stage
41.	Charthalai-Ochira	47	83.6	BOT	III	1535	ISOLUX-SOMA	Kerala	Under DPR stage
42.	Ochira-Thiruvanthapuram	47							Under DPR stage
43.	4 Laning of Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	67	53.93	BOT	III	592	Transstroy-OJSC Consortium	Tamil Nadu	To be Re-award.
44.	2-Laning with PS Aligarh-Kanpur	91	268	BOT	IV	723.68	Lanco Infratech Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	Divided into five packages. Bids invited for all packages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
45.	Chennai-Tada	5	43.4	BOT	V	353.37	L & T Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	Re-awarded
46.	Walajapet-Poonamalle	46	93	BOT	V	1287.95	ESSEL Infra Projects Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	Bids invited for all packages
47.	Obedullaganj-Betul	69	125	BOT	III	912	Transtroy (India) Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Re-awarded
48.	4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur Section (Km 0.00 to Km 30.00) and 2 Laning with paved sholders of Khanpur-Knt/Goa Border (Km 30.00 to Km 84.120)	4A	81.89	BOT	III	359	GVR Infra Projects-RMN Infrastructure Ltd.	Karnataka	Divided into two packages Re-awarded
49.	Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	3	60	BOT	III	940	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.-ABL Consortium	Maharashtra	To be Re-award.
50.	4 Laning of Jetpur-Somnath Section of NH-8D (Approved Length 127.6)	8D	123.45	BOT	III	828	IDFC-PLUS Expressway Berhad Consortium	Gujarat	To be Re-award.
51.	4-Laning of Rohtak-Jind (Approved Length 45 Km)	71	48.6	BOT	III	283.25	Vijai Infrastructure Ltd.	Haryana	To be Re-award.
52.	Rimoli-Roxy-Rajamunda (Approved Length 163 Km)	215	96	BOT	III	586	MBL-SREI	Odisha	Re-awarded
53.	4 Laning of Raiganj-Dalkola	34	50	BOT	III	580.43	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.	West Bengal	Bids invited.
54.	Bhubneshwar-Puri	203	67	BOT	III	500.29	KSS-Valecha (Bhubneshwar Expressway Pvt. Ltd.)	Odisha	Re-awarded
55.	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram	210	80	EPC	III	451.58	Transtroy (India) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	Re-awarded
56.	2/4 Laning of Talchar-Dubari-Chandikhole Section of NH-200 & from Km 301.89 to Km 427.85 including Km 8.5 to Km 14.86 of NH-23	23 & 200	132.35	NHAI	III	996.37	Corson Corviam Construction S.A	Odisha	Re-awarded

57.	Kota-Jhalawar	12	88.09	BOT	III	530.01	Keti Constructions Ltd.	Rajasthan	Stretch transferred to State
58.	Raipur-Bheem (Jassa Khera)	458	32.36	NHAI	IV	149.34	GR Infra Projects Ltd.	Rajasthan	Stretch transferred to State
59.	Maharashtra/Goa Border-Panaji Goa/KNT Border	17	122.87	BOT	III	1872	IVRCL Infrastructure & Projects Ltd.	Goa	Stretch transferred to State Govt.
60.	Goa/KNT Border-Panaji	4A	69	BOT	III	471	IRB-MRM Consortium	Goa	Stretch transferred to State Govt.
61.	Barasat-Krishnanagar	34	84	Annuity	III	867	Maducon Projects Ltd.	West Bengal	Stretch transferred to State Govt.

Pollution-free Drinking Water Sources

3278. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan and effective measures taken for making sources of drinking water pollution free;

(b) the targets set for providing pure drinking water to all the people in rural areas;

(c) whether action in this regard is being taken effectively;

(d) if not, the details of implementation deficiencies noticed in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remove these deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Water is a State subject. The implementing agencies under State Governments draw water for rural drinking water supply schemes from groundwater sources or surface water sources and treat the same suitably for making it contamination/pollution free. However, there are 71,242 rural habitations in the country which are contaminated with chemical contaminants and States have been advised to address them.

(b) With the restructuring of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the goal is to provide safe and adequate piped drinking water supply to all the rural people by 2030.

(c) to (e) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation under the Centrally Sponsored NRDWP provides financial & technical assistance to State Governments for rural drinking water supply. The responsibility of implementation and execution of various water supply schemes under the programme lies with the State. This Ministry has directed the States to cover the rural households with Piped Water Supply with sustainable safe source. To achieve this, the States have been advised to pool more funds from State Plan in view of the enhanced devolution of funds under the 14th Finance Commission and to arrange external assistance or loan from lending institutions over and above the funding from this Ministry

under NRDWP. There is also direct funding of substantial amount to rural local bodies for various basic services including water supply. In addition to all these, wherever, possible convergence of activities through other Centrally Sponsored Programmes are also solicited to reduce the dependence on Central share. In 2017, NRDWP has been restructured to make it more result oriented and competitive.

Losses suffered by Air India

3279. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether despite of losses in Air India (AI), it increases its routes and frequencies of travel, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the income and expenditure comparison between the flights of domestic and international sectors therefor;

(c) whether due to high ground charges, Air India is facing maximum losses in international sectors and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of flights and profit in comparison to expenditure with domestic and international sectors during last five years therein, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Air India continually conducts market studies to explore new potential routes and destinations, subject to availability of resources. New routes and flights introduced by Air India in the last 03 years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of Traffic Revenue and Total Cost both Domestic and International for the period April 2017 to Dec 2017 are as follows:-

	Domestic (Rs. in lakh)	International (Rs. in lakh)
Traffic Revenue	5,05,964	10,44,676
Total Cost	6,76,231	13,34,296

(c) The ground charges may possibly refer to the ground handling charges incurred by Air India. These charges are as per the contract entered into with the ground Handling agents and are subject to escalation.

(d) The details of total revenue earned year-wise in comparison to total cost in Domestic and International sectors during last five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of new routes and flights introduced by Air India in the last 03 years and the current year are as follows

2014-15

- i. Delhi-Rome-Milan-Delhi & Delhi-Milan-Rome-Delhi with effect from 06th Jun, 2014-15
- ii. Delhi-Moscow-Delhi with effect from 18 Jul, 2014;
- iii. Delhi-Moscow-Delhi extended to Goa from 26th Oct, 2014;
- iv. Delhi-Gay.:Yangon & vv with effect from 18th Nov, 2014;
- v. Delhi-Vijayawada-Delhi with effect from 15 Jan, 2015.

2015-16

- i. Delhi-Vishakhapatnam-Port Blair & vv from 09th Apr' 2015;
- ii. Delhi-Colombo-Delhi from 15th Jun' 2015
- iii. Delhi-Surat-Delhi from 01st Oct' 2015
- iv. Varanasi-Bhubaneswar & vv from 08th Nov' 2015;
- v. Mumbai-Calicut vv route with effect from 01st November, 2015;
- vi. Bengaluru-Delhi-San Francisco & vv from 1st Dec' 2015;
- vii. 'Kolkata-Durgapur-Delhi and vv from 22nd Dec' 2015; and
- viii. Bengaluru-Trivandrum & vv from 27 Mar 2016.

2016-17

- i. Delhi-Vienna-Delhi from 06th April, 2016.
- ii. Ahmedabad-London-Newark & vv route from 15th Aug, 2016
- iii. Ahmedabad-London-Ahmedabad route from 15th Aug, 2016

- iv. Delhi-Madrid-Delhi effective 01 Dec., 2016.
- v. Delhi-Trivandrum-Male & vv effective 30th Oct, 2016
- vi. Delhi-Chennai-Coimbatore & vv effective 30th Oct, 2016
- vii. Leh-Chandigarh & vv effective 31st Dec, 2016
- viii. Mumbai-Chandigarh-Mumbai effective 16th Jan. 2017
- ix. Chandigarh-Pune-Chandigarh effective 16th Jan, 2017

2017-18

- i. Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi effective 03rd May, 2017 (03 flights/week);
- ii. Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi frequency increased from 03 /week to 06/week from 01st Jun, 2017;
- iii. Delhi-Varanasi-Delhi new flight in the evening from 01st Jun, 2017 (04 flights per week);
- iv. Delhi-Washington-Delhi-Hyderabad from 07th July, 2017;
- v. Varanasi-Colombo-Varanasi 02 flights per week on days 5,7 *w.e.f* 04th Aug, 2017;
- vi. Delhi-Stockholm-Delhi 03 flights per week on days 3, 5, 7 *w.e.f* 16th Aug, 2017;
- vii. Delhi-Copenhagen-Delhi 03 flights per week on days 2, 4, 6 *w.e.f* 16th Sep, 2017;
- viii. Bengaluru-Kolkata-Bhubaneshwar-Hyderabad daily flight *w.e.f* 10th Jun, 2017;
- ix. Hyderabad-Bhubaneshwar-Kolkata daily flight *w.e.f* 10th Jun, 2017;
- x. Guwahati-Kolkata-Bengaluru daily flight *w.e.f* 10th Jun, 2017;
- xi. Kolkata-Guwahati second daily frequency with effect from 10th Jun, 2017;
- xii. Varanasi-Kolkata-Varanasi 02 flights per week on days 2, 4 with effect from 27th Nov, 2017;
- xiii. Delhi-Bangkok-Delhi second daily frequency with effect from 09th DEC, 2017;
- xiv. Bangkok-Bhubaneshwar-Bangkok 03 flights per week (4, 6, 7) with effect from 10th Dec., 2017;

- xv. Bangkok-Chandigarh-Bangkok 04 flights per week (1, 2, 3, 5) with effect from 11th Dec, 2017;
- xvi. Bhubaneshwar-Bengaluru-Bhubaneshwar 03 flights per week (4, 6, 7) with effect from 10th Dec, 2017;
- xvii. Bengaluru-Huballi-Mumbai & vv with effect from 12th Dec, 2017 03 flights per week on days 2, 3, 6;
- xviii. Mumbai-Amritsar-Mumbai 02 flights per week on day 6, 7 with effect from 23 Dec., 2017;
- xix. Amritsar-Nanded-Amritsar 02 flights per week on day 6, 7 with effect from 23 Dec. 2017;
- xx. Bengaluru-Hyderabad-Bengaluru daily flight with effect from 01st Jan 2018;
- xxi. Delhi-Guwahati-Delhi daily flight with effect from 01st Jan 2018;
- xxii. Delhi-Vizag-Port Blair-Delhi 03 flights per week from 01 Jan. 2018;
- xxiii. Delhi-Port Blair-Vizag-Delhi 04 flights per week from 01st Jan. 2018;
- xxiv. Bengaluru-Guwahati-Bengaluru 04 flights per week from 20th Feb., 2018;
- xxv. Delhi-Singapore-Delhi 02nd daily frequency from 10th Jan. 2018;
- xxvi. Delhi-Amritsar-Birmingham & vv 02 flights per week with effect from 20th Feb., 2018;
- xxvii. Delhi-San Francisco-Delhi increase in frequency from 06 flights/week to 09 flights/week planned with effect from 25th March, 2018; and
- xxviii. Delhi-Tel Aviv-Delhi 03 flights per week planned from 22nd March, 2018.

Statement-II

Route Economics of Air India for the period 2012-2013 (Provisional) to 2016-17 Provisional of International and Domestic Sector

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Sector	Total Revenue incl. Fuel surcharge	Total Cost
1.	2012-13	International	7,62,916.75	11,32,576.09
		Domestic	569820.20	717350.36
2.	2013-14	International	9,26,243.23	13,53,577.91
		Domestic	608295.14	761118.00
3.	2014-15	International	10,45,617.45	14,91,920.93
		Domestic	6,31,156.47	7,73,508.38
4.	2015-16	International	11,00,739.09	14,76,251.71
		Domestic	5,68,204.45	7,44,067.15
5.	2016-17	International	341520.79	403278.82
		Domestic	588486.47	804163.09

Vizhinjam Port

3280. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of implementation of projects at Vizhinjam Port in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the progress of these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) As per information provided by Government of Kerala, the

Vizhinjam International Seaport is located 16 Km South of the capital city of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, which is planned as the first deep water transshipment port in the country. The main advantages of Vizhinjam Port are natural depth of 18 m, proximity of 10 nm to the international shipping route and the minimal maintenance dredging requirements are the key attractions of the port location.

The Government of Kerala (GoK) signed a Concession Agreement with Adani Vizhinjam Port Pvt. Ltd (AVPPL) on the 17th of August, 2015 for development and operation of the Vizhinjam seaport on Design, Build, Finance, Operate, Transfer (DBFOT) basis, for an initial concession period of 40 years. The total estimated cost for the first phase of the project is estimated at Rs.7700 Crores.

Status of construction work as on February 2018 is (i) 600 m length of breakwater (out of 3100 m); (ii) 33 Ha of reclamation (out of 53 Ha) for container yard; (iii) 142 numbers of piles (out of 615 numbers) for 800 m long berth (iv) casting of 2240 number of Accropode-11 (out of 17000 numbers) for breakwater etc., have been completed. Concrete pre-casting works of structural members of berth, construction of boundary walls, preliminary works for 2 Km long access road etc., are progressing. External infrastructural facilities like (i) 3.3 MLD water treatment plant (ii) 11 KV, construction power supply etc. have been completed. The land acquisition for road connectivity to NH 66 (proposed) has been completed and the work is progressing.

(b) and (c) Government of Kerala has constituted a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) viz. Vizhinjam International Seaport Ltd (VISL), which is responsible for all obligations and responsibilities of the Government of Kerala in respect of the Project as per the Concession Agreement. An Independent Engineer have been selected to monitor the project and to furnish report to the SPV as well as Government that the works are done as per the provisions set forth in the Concession Agreement and Manual of Standards and Specifications are adhered to by the Concessionaire/Authority in implementing the project. The Government of Kerala has also constituted two Committees (i) a Project Implementation Committee & (ii) an Empowered Committee both headed by the Chief

Secretary and with various Secretaries/Principal Secretaries as member with District Collector, Labour Commissioner etc. for the timely intervention and assistance to ensure that the Project is completed at the targeted time by ensuring timely assistance.

(d) As per the Concession Agreement the first phase of the Project is scheduled for commissioning within a period of 1460 days *i.e.* by 4th December 2019 from the Appointed Date.

Ground Water Contamination

3281. SHRI B. V. NAIK:

SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) the limits prescribed by World Health Organisation (WHO) for presence of chemicals like Aluminium, Arsenic, Lead, Uranium, Mercury and Chromium in ground water, chemical-wise;

(b) whether any of the districts in Karnataka have higher concentration of the aforementioned chemicals in ground water and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any study has been undertaken/completed to gauge the potential health impact due to the presence of these chemicals in ground water and if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to reduce/remove such chemicals in ground water in Karnataka?

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) World Health Organization (WHO) does not prescribe any limits for chemicals in ground water. However, as per WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality (GDWQ), the following are recommended safe limit on naturally occurring constituents:—

Sl. No.	Contaminant in Drinking water	WHO limits in (μ g/l)
1.	Arsenic	10 μ g/l
2.	Chromium	50 μ g/l
3.	Uranium	30 μ g/l
4.	Mercury	6 μ g/l
5.	Lead	10 μ g/l

(b) As per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) as on 01.04.2017, the only Arsenic affected habitations in Karnataka are in districts of Mysore (2 habitations) and Raichur (2). Details are placed at the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per a review Article published in Indian Journal of Medical Research, October-2008, adverse effect of high Arsenic in water include pigmentation and keratosis of skin. Besides, there can be various systemic manifestations over and above skin lesions, such as chronic

lung diseases like chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis, liver disease like non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis and other disease like polyneuropathy, peripheral vascular disease, hypertension and ischaemic heart disease, diabetes mellitus, non-pitting oedema of feet/hands, weakness and anaemia. Cancer of skin lung, and urinary bladder are important cancers associated with chronic arsenic toxicity.

(d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation 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 funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems.

Statement

No. of Quality Affected Habitations As on 01.04.2017 in Karnataka (IMIS of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS))

Financial Year:- As On (01/04/17) State:- KARNATAKA District:- All District

Sl. No.	District	Contamination-Wise Number of Habitations						Heavy Metal
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	
		Habs.	Habs.	Habs.	Habs.	Habs.	Habs.	Habs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bangalkot	13	5	0	0	1	7	0
2.	Bangalore Rural	12	2	0	1	1	8	0
3.	Bangalore Urban	10	2	0	0	0	8	0
4.	Belgaum	8	1	0	1	1	5	0
5.	Bellary	19	17	0	0	1	1	0
6.	Bidar	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
7.	Bijapur	151	90	0	14	7	40	0
8.	Chamarajanagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Chik Ballapur	322	311	0	1	0	10	0
10.	Chikmagalur	4	1	0	3	0	0	0
11.	Chitradurga	165	69	0	11	7	77	1
12.	Dakshin Kannad	31	0	0	21	0	10	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Davangere	42	19	0	2	2	19	0
14.	Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Gadag	37	29	0	0	1	7	0
16.	Gulbarga	15	5	0	0	0	10	0
17.	Hassan	9	2	0	3	3	1	0
18.	Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Kodagu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Kolar	123	81	0	0	1	41	0
21.	Koppal	10	9	0	0	0	1	0
22.	Mandya	190	48	0	21	6	115	0
23.	Mysore	4	1	2	1	0	0	0
24.	Raichur	45	36	2	0	4	3	0
25.	Ramanagaram	19	13	0	0	0	6	0
26.	Shimoga	9	0	0	9	0	0	0
27.	Tumkur	20	1	0	1	10	8	0
28.	Udupi	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Kannada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Yadgir	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1265	745	4	92	45	378	1

- Habitations with any contamination including Arsenic are counted under 'Arsenic' Column.
- Habitations with any contamination including Fluoride and without Arsenic are counted under 'Fluoride' Column.
- Habitations with any contamination including Iron and without Arsenic and Fluoride are counted under 'Iron' Column.
- Habitations with any contamination including Salinity and without Arsenic, Fluoride and Iron are counted under 'Salinity' Column.
- Habitations with any contamination including Nitrate and without Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron and Salinity are counted under 'Nitrate' Column.
- Habitations with any contamination including Heavy Metal and without Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity and Nitrate are counted under 'Heavy Metal' Column.

[Translation]

Telecast of TV Channels in a Dignified Manner

3282. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any effective steps to ensure that the programmes are telecast by TV channels in a dignified manner; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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) and (b) As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network 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 and advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code which contains a wide range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV channel.

Rule 6 (1) (a) of the Programme Code provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which offends against good taste or decency. Whereas Rule 7(1) of the Advertising Code provides that advertising carried in the cable service shall be so designed as to conform to the laws of the country and should not offend morality, decency and religious susceptibilities of the subscribers.

The Ministry has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast on private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme 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 Codes. The IMC has representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Information & Broadcasting and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). The IMC meets periodically and recommends action for violation of Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV channels. Apart from this, the Ministry has also issued directions to States to set up District level and State level Monitoring Committees to monitor content telecast on cable TV channels and private FM Channels and Community Radio Stations.

As part of self-regulation, the following are the self-regulatory bodies of broadcasting industry:—

- (i) News Broadcasters Association (NBA)- a representative body of news and current affairs TV channels has set up News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) to consider complaints against or in respect of broadcasters relating to content of any news and current affairs telecast on TV channels.
- (ii) Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), which is a representative body of non-News & current affairs TV channels, has set up Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) to examine the complaints about television programmes, and
- (iii) Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a self regulatory body of advertising industry has set up Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) to consider complaints in respect of advertisements.

The above mechanism has also been acknowledged by the Supreme Court of India in its order dated 12.01.2017 in the matter of WP(C) No.387 of 2000 – Common Cause vs UOI & Ors.

Beautification of Ganga River Ghats

3283. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated during the last three years for cleaning the Ganga river and beautification of its ghats;
- (b) the number of ghats beautified so far under the Riverfront Development Scheme in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the number of drains and industrial plants identified and action taken against them for discharging waste materials in the Ganga river in each State of the country especially Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) An amount of Rs. 3633.00 crore has been allocated during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) for Cleaning the Ganga river and beautification of its ghats.

(b) Under the Namami Gange Programme, till date a total of 361 ghats have been sanctioned for construction and beautification (including the ghats sanctioned under National Ganga River Basin Authority Programme) and out of these 228 ghats have been completed and rest are under various stages of construction. State-wise details are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	No. of Ghats Sanctioned	No. Completed
1.	Uttarakhand	23	2
2.	Uttar Pradesh	88	20
3.	Bihar	34	16
4.	Jharkhand	12	1
5.	West Bengal	204	189
Total		361	228

(c) 154 Priority Drains and 1109 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) have been identified as per State-wise details given below:—

*Priority Drains discharging into main stem
of River Ganga*

State/Phase/ Segment	No. of priority drains	No. of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs)
Uttarakhand	12	68
Uttar Pradesh	59	955
Bihar	22	40
Jharkhand	2	0
West Bengal	59	46
Total	154	1109

The Government has taken following measures for pollution abatement in river Ganga.

- (i) Surprise inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) is carried out for compliance verification of the stipulated environmental norms. 1109 GPIs have been identified on main stem of river Ganga and its tributaries. Out of 1109 GPIs inspected, 538 were found to be non-complying, out of which 358 have been issued closure directions and 180 have been issued show cause notices.
- (ii) Implementation of water conservation measures in key industrial sectors namely Distillery, Pulp & Paper, Sugar, Textile and Tannery.
- (iii) Installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) has been initiated for assessment of effluent quality and compliance status. Out of 1109 GPIs, OCEMS connectivity has been established in 753 out of 1109 GPIs.
- (iv) Establishment/Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for the towns located on Ganga main stem and its tributaries. The estimated sewage generation of Ganga front towns as per year 2035 is 3603 MLD and capacity of existing STPs is 1584 MLD. 100 sewerage infrastructure projects have been sanctioned, out of which 20

have been completed and remaining projects are in different stages of execution which will lead to capacity addition of 1607 MLD.

- (v) With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to improve the water quality of the rivers.

Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme

3284. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of years for which employment is provided under the 'Textiles Workers Rehabilitation Funds Scheme' being implemented by the Government;
- (b) the number of people who have been provided employment in Bihar under this Scheme; and
- (c) the details of the amount allocated by the Government for the implementation of this scheme for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) was introduced with effect from 15.09.1986 to provide interim relief to the workers rendered jobless due to permanent closure of Non-SSI Textile Mills. With effect from 01.04.2017 the scheme has been merged with Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana of Ministry of Labour & Employment. Financial relief is given under the scheme to eligible workers only for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment. Employment is not provided under the TWRFS.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A sum of Rs.2.00 crores has been allocated under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme during current financial year 2017-18, for settlement of pending claims.

[English]

Construction of Joint Headquarters Building

3285. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to

construct a joint headquarters building of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Bureau of Civil Aviation Authority (BCAS), Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) and Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the rationale behind the proposal for a joint headquarters building;

(c) whether the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the Airports Authority of India for its construction and if so, the salient features of the MoU;

(d) the amount of funds sanctioned by the Government to construct a joint headquarters building; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. An MoU was signed on 24.11.2016 between AAI, DGCA, BCAS, AERA and AAIB for the construction of a combined operational office at an estimated cost of Rs.303.80 crores covering total area of 56,402 square meters at Safdarjung Airport. The integrated office complex having the concerned regulatory bodies would be in the interest of smooth and efficient functioning. The salient features of the MoU are as under:—

- (i) The building will be ground + 3 storey structure with a lower ground floor and two basements. The total built up area will be 70940 sqm. out of which 39220 sqm. will be office area and 31720 sqm. will be for the basement area.
- (ii) The total construction cost shall be shared by the concerned agencies.
- (iii) Ownership of the land used for the construction of the Combined Operational Offices at Safdarjung Airport shall remain with AAI.
- (iv) DGCA, BCAS, AAIB and AERA shall pay a token lease rent of Rs. 1/- for the proportionate land used for the constructed building.
- (v) The ownership in the dedicated area of the four offices in the super structure shall stand

transferred to DGCA, BCAS, AAIB and AERA through a suitable lease agreement with AAI.

- (vi) The proposed construction cost being paid by DGCA, BCAS, AAIB, and AERA to AAI shall include the token lease rent for the land for the entire duration and also the cost of the construction for the super structure.
- (vii) AAI will obtain all the required statutory clearances.

(e) As per MoU, AAI will complete construction of building and hand over the constructed space to DGCA, BCAS, AAIB and AERA in 36 months from the date of receipt of advance payment.

Pending Proposals under Rural Schemes

3286. SHRI K. R. P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals pending with regard to the rural development schemes in Madhya Pradesh as on date;
- (b) the dates on which the Government has received the proposals and the reasons for their pendency, proposal-wise; and
- (c) the details of the action taken/being taken by the Government to approve these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in rural areas of the country including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. Proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations are sanctioned as soon as satisfactory compliances are received as per the scheme guidelines.

Guidelines on Celebrity Advertising

3287. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has released a set of guidelines for advertisements featuring celebrities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above guidelines are likely to be implemented?

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) and (b) Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has released a set of Guidelines for advertisements featuring celebrities. These "Guidelines for celebrities in Advertising" were issued in April, 2017 and were subsequently updated in September, 2017 which are available on ASCI's website *i.e.* <https://www.ascionline.org>. The same is also enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Guidelines are already in effect since August, 2017.

Statement

Guidelines for Celebrities in Advertising

Preamble

Celebrities have a strong following and hence high credibility among consumers. Therefore, advertisements featuring celebrities need to doubly ensure that claims made in it are not misleading, false or unsubstantiated; so as not to harm the interests of the consumers, especially for products or services which can cause serious financial loss and physical harm. These Guidelines are developed in order that Advertiser is guided to produce and release appropriate advertisements featuring celebrities in it.

Advertisements featuring Celebrities or involving Celebrity Endorsements would be subject to the following

Guidelines:

(a) Celebrities, for the purpose of this guideline,

are famous and well-known people who are from the field of Entertainment and Sports and would also include other famous and well-known personalities like Doctors, Authors, Activists, Educationists, etc. who get compensated for appearing in advertising*.

- (b) All advertisements featuring Celebrities should ensure that it does not violate any of the ASCI code in letter and spirit. Celebrities are expected to have adequate knowledge of these Codes and it is the duty of the Advertiser and the Agency to make sure that the Celebrity they wish to engage with is made aware of them.
- (c) Testimonials, endorsements or representations of opinions or preference of Celebrities must reflect genuine, reasonably current opinion of the individual(s) making such representations, and must be based upon adequate information about or experience with the product of service being advertised.
- (d) Celebrity should do due diligence to ensure that all description, claims and comparisons made in the advertisements they appear in or endorse and capable of being objectively ascertained and capable of substantiation and should not mislead or appear deceptive.
- (e) Celebrities should not participate in any advertisement of a product or treatment or remedy that is prohibited for advertising under
- i. The Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 1954 as updated from time to time (Link for preliminary guidance <http://lawmin.nic.in/ld/P-ACT/1954/A1954-21.pdf> and <http://drugs.kar.nic.in/node/136.html>) or
 - ii. The Drugs & Cosmetic Act 1940 and Rules 1945: (Schedule J) as updated from time to time (Link for preliminary guidance <http://www.cdsc.nic.in/writereaddata/2016DrugsandCosmeticsAct1940andRules1945.pdf> and http://www.indianhealthservices.in/schedules/Schedule_J.pdf).

- (f) Celebrities should not participate in any advertisements for products which, by law, require a health warning such as "....." is injurious to health" in their advertising or packaging.
- (g) If the Celebrity either directly or through the concerned Advertiser/Agency chooses to seek Advertising Advice from ASCI on whether the advertisement potentially violates any provisions of the ASCI code or not and if the Advertisement is developed fully following the Advertising Advice provided by the ASCI, then the Celebrity would be considered as having completed due diligence. However, ASCI's Advertising Advice will not be construed as pre-clearance of the Advertising.

You may contact ASCI for seeking details regarding advertising advice procedure or refer www.ascionline.org

*Compensated Rs. 20 lakhs or above as per current limit for appearing in a single advertisement' or a campaign or per year, whichever is more AND/OR is listed in top 100 celebrities as per any one of the current and immediate past list of Forbes or the Times or Celebrity track report of Hansa Research or any such list which is intended to be indicative and not exhaustive.

Chairman,
Board of Governors, ASCI
September 14th 2017

Projects for DRDA

3288. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes/projects sanctioned by the Union Government for the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA), Barpeta and Bongaigaon in the State of Assam during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether a number of projects are still pending for DRDA, Barpeta and Bongaigaon;
- (c) if so, the details of the pending projects and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated and released to DRDA, Barpeta and Bongaigaon during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d): Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Medals Won in Olympics-1900

3289. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is making any efforts to get the two silver medals won in Paris Olympics-1900 transferred in the name of India which are recorded in the name of Britain;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) to (c) Madam, British Olympic Historians tried to add the two medals won by Mr. Norman Pritchard in Paris Olympics-1900 in their nation's count. But with the intervention of International Society of Olympic Historians, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided to keep the result intact and attributed the two Silver Medals won by Mr. Norman Pritchard in Paris Olympics-1900 to India and those two medals are now shown to be won by India on the website of IOC.

[*English*]

Entertainment Facilities in Flights

3290. SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA
SHRI D. K. SURESH

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that broadcast channels TV, Radio, Game etc. in the flights are made only in a few selected languages and the similar facilities are not available in many languages including Kannada;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Governments is also aware that every domestic traveller is not able to converse in either English or Hindi and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey of the number of people aware of both Hindi and English in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is taking any measure to include Kannada and other regional languages in broadcast channels of TV, Radio, Game etc. in the flights and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a), (b) and (e) Inflight entertainment for passengers is airlines policy. Government has no role in the selection of languages for passenger inflight entertainment system.

(c) and (d) No such information is available with this Ministry.

Reservation of Seats in Air India for Medical Emergency

3291. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of Air India (AI) to reserve adequate seats for last minute booking with affordable fares, for persons travelling in medical emergency and persons accompanying dead bodies or for the next of kin in case of bereavement in a family, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal of Air India to give concession to financially weak students who are going for higher studies to far off areas of the country and cannot afford air travel, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the social obligations of airline companies operating in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Madam. However, due priority is accorded to all such cases to accommodate in first available flight. Special handling is also undertaken free of charge and patient are provided Wheel Chair or Ambulift facilities for Stretcher cases passengers in case of requirement.

(b) Air India offers 50% concession on the Basic Fare to all students in the age range of 12-26 yrs. on the date of commencement of journey. A student studying in India, enrolled for a full time course of at least one academic year at an educational establishment recognised/ aided by/or affiliated to any Central/State Govt. educational board, University etc. is eligible. The ticket has to be purchased 7 days in advance. The discount is offered on top ten levels of economy class fares.

(c) Air India offers Round the year 50% concession on the Basic Fare on the selling fare for the following as part of its social obligation:—

- (i) **Blind Persons:** Only for those persons who are totally blind and are resident of India.
- (ii) **Cancer Patients:** Only for those persons who are Resident of India and suffering from Cancer and are travelling for the purpose of medical check up/treatment.
- (iii) **Locomotor Disability:** Disabled persons suffering from locomotor disability to the extent of 80% and above and are residents of India. Conditions falling under this category include cases of- Paraplegia, Hemiplegia, Cerebral palsy, severe cases of Poliomyelitis, Kyphosis, Muscular dystrophies, Amputees.
- (iv) **Senior Citizens:** A Senior Citizen of Indian Nationality, permanently residing in India and should have attained the age of 60 years on the date of commencement of journey.

Utilization of Ground Water

3292. SHRI C. S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 16 States and two Union Territories fall under the 'over-exploited' category in utilization of ground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to give special attention/focus to these States so that their ground water level is restored to reasonable levels; and

(d) 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) As per the assessment of dynamic ground water resources of country (As on 31st March, 2013) carried out jointly by CGWB and State Ground Water Departments, out of the total 6584 numbers of assessment units (Block/ Taluks/ Mandals/ Watershed/ Firkka), 1034 units have been categorized as 'Over- exploited' which are spread over 16 States and 1 Union Territory. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) 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.

However, Central Government has proposed Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY) aimed at sustainable ground water management with community participation in select over-exploited and ground water stressed areas in seven States (Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh). ABHY is designed as a Central Sector Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore and is proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance.

Besides, other steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf.

Statement

Categorization of Blocks/Mandals/Taluks in India (2013)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited Assessment Units
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0
3.	Assam	27	0
4.	Bihar	534	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	1
6.	Delhi	27	15
7.	Goa	12	0
8.	Gujarat	223	23
9.	Haryana	119	64
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0
12.	Jharkhand	260	4
13.	Karnataka	176	43
14.	Kerala	152	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	25
16.	Maharashtra	353	9
17.	Manipur	9	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0
20.	Nagaland	11	0
21.	Odisha	314	0
22.	Punjab	138	105
23.	Rajasthan	248	164
24.	Sikkim	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	1139	358
26.	Telangana	443	46
27.	Tripura	39	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	820	113

1	2	3	4
29.	Uttarakhand	18	0
30.	West Bengal	268	0
Total (States)		6533	1033
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0
6.	Puducherry	4	1
Total (UTs)		51	1
Grand Total		6584	1034

Development of Sports in Haryana

3293. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the Government

of Haryana for the development of sports and other activities for the youth during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to build any sports stadium in the State in view of the abundant potential for sports available in the State of Haryana; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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) The details of funds released to the Government of Haryana as well as other eligible entities in the State of Haryana, under Schemes being implemented by this Ministry for development of sports throughout the country and other activities for the youth during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of funds released for development of sports in Haryana during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Year	Purpose	Amount in Rs.
1.	2014-15	Conduct of rural sports competitions under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyana (RGKA)	2,16,55,227/-
2.		Hosting of national level sports competitions under RGKA	25,50,000/-
3.		Conduct of women sports competitions under RGKA	63,17,091/-
4.		Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak	1,00,00,000/-
5.	2015-16	Nil	Nil
6.	2016-17	Laying of synthetic track at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak	2,00,00,000/-
7.	2017-18	Replacement of synthetic athletic track at Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (HAU), Hisar	2,50,00,000/-
8.		Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at HAU, Hisar	3,00,00,000/-
9.		Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak	2,50,00,000/-
10.		Laying of synthetic athletic track at Bhiwani	1,50,00,000/-
11.		Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at SAI, Northern Region Centre (NRC), Sonapat	3,00,00,000/-
12.		Hosting of national level sports competition under RGKA	29,77,393/-
Total			18,84,77,393/-

Details of release of funds by Department of Youth Affairs for the youth activities during last three years and current year

The fund released to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and under the scheme of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	535	611	655	655
2.	National Youth Corps (NYC)	194	110	122	183
3.	National Young Leader Programme	37	122	51	0
4.	NYPYAD	21	20	130	9

Note: NYKS has not allocated any fund to Government of Haryana during the last three years. However, funds have been released to Nehru Yuva Kendras for the activities of NYKS.

The details of fund allocated to Haryana under National Service Scheme (NSS)

(Amount in lakh)

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NSS	Nil	Nil	264	Nil

The details of fund allocated to Govt. of Haryana under National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) and National Discipline Scheme (NDS)

(Amount in lakh)

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NPYAD and NDS	200	Nil	1200	500

Youth Hostel (YH): Funds amounting to Rs. 20 lakh were released in February 2017 for repair/renovation of youth hostel Pipli, Kurukshetra.

Cotton Imports

3294. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of cotton imports was higher during the season from October, 2016 to September, 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Cotton Board estimated imports at 17 lakh bales in October, 2016 revising the same to 26 lakh bales and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cotton position is comfortable in the country and the imports are up this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Madam. As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata report, the quantum of cotton imports during the season from October 2016 to September 2017 has increased by around 35.7% to 30.93 lakh bales as against 22.79 lakh bales of previous year.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Cotton Advisory Board (CAB), in its first meeting for season 2016-17 held on 24.10.2016 had estimated the cotton imports at 17 lakh bales. Thereafter, based on the latest inputs, the import estimates were revised to 26 lakh bales which has also been revised to 30.94 lakh bales in the meeting held on 12.12.2017.

(c) and (d) As per Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) meeting held on 12.12.2017, during current cotton season

2017-18 (October 2017 to September 2018), the cotton production in the country is estimated to increase by 9% to 377 lakh bales as against 345 lakh bales of previous cotton season. However, imports are estimated to decrease to 17 lakh bales as against 30.94 lakh bales of cotton season 2016-17.

After taking into account the opening stock of 47.81 lakh bales plus production of 377 lakh bales and imports of 17 lakh bales, the total availability of cotton in the country during current cotton season 2017-18 is estimated at 441.81 lakh bales. The total domestic consumption is estimated as 334 lakh bales. Therefore, there is sufficient availability of cotton in the country.

[Translation]

Employment Opportunities in Rural Areas

3295. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the benefits of development are not reaching the rural people and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether poverty and unemployment have not decreased in the country as per the target set by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rural employment growth rate has become stagnant at one point and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been a decline in per capita foodgrain consumption due to the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to adequately increase the employment opportunities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Department 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, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. These Programmes have direct and indirect bearing on employment generation and poverty alleviation.

In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural development programmes, including Performance Review Committee Meetings, District Development Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee named as "DISHA", National Level Monitors, Area Officers Schemes, Common Review Mission, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies.

As per the reports/returns received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, the implementation of these programmes have been found to be satisfactory. Rural poverty ratio, Rural unemployment ratio and Rural average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) for the year 2011-12 *viz-a-viz* 2004-05 are as following:—

	2004-05	2011-12
Rural Poverty*	41.8%	25.7%
Rural Unemployment**	1.7%	1.7%
Rural average MPCE*** (in rupees)	579.17	1287.17

* Planning Commission estimates

** Usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) unemployment estimates as per Employment- Unemployment Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office.

*** Average rural MPCE Mixed Recall Period based on Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by NSSO.

(e) The implementation of rural development programmes generates direct and indirect employment opportunities, make rural youths employable in the open market through skill development and enable them undertake self employment enterprises.

Over-Exploitation of Ground Water

3296. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board has assessed ground water resources in the country including Rajasthan during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of blocks where ground water resources were found to be over-exploited/depleted/contaminated and declared as dark zone, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to determine the number of tubewells which can be drilled for irrigation purposes without affecting the underground water table in the country particularly in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/to be taken by the Government to check the over-exploitation of ground water?

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) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) periodically assesses annual replenishable ground water resource availability of the country jointly with the State Governments. As per the latest assessment (2013), out of the total 6584 assessment units (Block/ Taluks/ Mandals/ Watershed/ Firkka) in the Country (including Rajasthan), 1034 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited'. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, CGWB also generates ground water quality data on regional scale once in a year and also, as part of various scientific studies. As per the studies, ground water contamination has been reported from isolated pockets in parts of various States of the country including Rajasthan. State-wise details of contamination of ground water are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The assessment of ground water resources in the country by CGWB and States involves the quantification of annual ground water availability which can be extracted for irrigation without adversely affecting the resource availability and thereby not causing long-term decline of water table. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Based on the ground water availability for future irrigation use in an assessment unit, the number of tube wells feasible in the unit can be calculated.

(d) Water being a State subject, regulation & conservation of ground water is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf:

Statement-I

Categorization of Blocks/Mandals/Taluks in India (2013)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-Exploited Assessment Units
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0
3.	Assam	27	0
4.	Bihar	534	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	1
6.	Delhi	27	15
7.	Goa	12	0
8.	Gujarat	223	23
9.	Haryana	119	64
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0
12.	Jharkhand	260	4
13.	Karnataka	176	43
14.	Kerala	152	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	25
16.	Maharashtra	353	9
17.	Manipur	9	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0
20.	Nagaland	11	0
21.	Odisha	314	0
22.	Punjab	138	105

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
23.	Rajasthan	248	164	Union Territories			
24.	Sikkim	-	-	1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1139	358	2.	Chandigarh	1	0
26.	Telangana	443	46	3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
27.	Tripura	39	0	4.	Daman and Diu	2	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	820	113	5.	Lakshadweep	9	0
29.	Uttarakhand	18	0	6.	Puducherry	4	1
30.	West Bengal	268	0	Total (UTs)		51	1
Total (States)		6533	1033	Grand Total		6584	1034

Statement-II*States-wise No. of Districts affected with Ground Water Contamination by different Chemical Constituents*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/cm) (EC: Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1 mg/l)	Heavy Metals: Lead (above 0.01 Mg/l)	Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l)	Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	11	13	3	7			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					4			
3.	Assam		6		19	18			
4.	Bihar		13	10	23	19			
5.	Chhattisgarh		13	12	1	4	1	1	1
6.	Delhi	7	7	8	2		3	1	4
7.	Goa					2			
8.	Gujarat	21	19	21	12	6			
9.	Haryana	15	20	19	15	17	17	7	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh			6	1				
11.	Jammu and Kashmir		2	4	3	6	3	1	
12.	Jharkhand		12	11	1	6	1		
13.	Karnataka	29	29	22	2	22			
14.	Kerala	4	5	11		15	2		1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16	39	50	8	42	16		
16.	Maharashtra	20	17	30		20	19		
17.	Manipur				2	1			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Meghalaya					3			
19.	Nagaland					1			
20.	Odisha	7	25	28	1	21			1
21.	Punjab	9	19	20	10	9	6	8	10
22.	Rajasthan	30	33	33	1	33	4		
23.	Tamil Nadu	23	19	27	9	2	3	1	5
24.	Telangana	7	9	10	1	8	2	1	1
25.	Tripura					4			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	30	46	29	15	10	2	4
27.	Uttarakhand			3					
28.	West Bengal	4	7	2	9	15	6	2	2
UTs									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					1			
2.	Chandigarh								
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								
4.	Daman and Diu				1				
5.	Puducherry								
Total No. of Districts		212	335	386	153	301	93	24	30
No. of States/UTs		15	20	21	21	26	14	9	10

Statement-III

*State-wise Ground Water Resources Availability, Utilization and Stage of Development in India
(as on 31st March, 2013)*

(in bcm-Billion Cubic Metre)								
Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Annual Ground Water Irrigation	Annual Ground Water Draft Domestic and industrial uses	Annual Ground Water Draft Total	Projected demand for Domestic and Industrial uses upto 2025	Ground Water Availability for future irrigation use	Stage of Ground Water Development (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.48	7.29	0.81	8.10	1.64	10.21	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.990	0.002	0.007	0.01	0.020	3.967	0.23
3.	Assam	28.90	4.06	0.68	4.74	0.84	24.00	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Bihar	28.49	10.36	2.37	12.73	0.60	17.52	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.90	3.76	0.64	4.40	0.76	7.38	37
6.	Delhi	0.31	0.14	0.25	0.39	0.25	0.02	127
7.	Goa	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.09	37
8.	Gujarat	19.79	12.30	1.14	13.44	1.46	6.77	68
9.	Haryana	10.30	13.32	0.60	13.92	0.56	-3.58	135
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.53	0.16	0.11	0.27	0.07	0.30	51
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.82	0.20	0.98	1.18	1.07	3.55	24
12.	Jharkhand	5.99	0.63	0.72	1.35	0.17	5.19	23
13.	Karnataka	14.83	8.76	0.99	9.76	1.49	5.55	66
14.	Kerala	5.66	1.18	1.45	2.63	1.55	2.93	47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34.16	17.95	1.41	19.36	2.35	13.86	57
16.	Maharashtra	31.48	15.93	1.14	17.07	2.21	13.72	54
17.	Manipur	0.426	0.004	0.001	0.004	0.049	0.374	1.01
18.	Meghalaya	2.98	0.0080	0.0040	0.0120	0.207	2.76	0.4
19.	Mizoram	0.03548	0	0.00104	0.00104	0.00238	0.0331	2.9
20.	Nagaland	1.75	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	1.74	2.0
21.	Odisha	16.69	4.14	0.87	5.02	1.35	11.20	30
22.	Punjab	23.39	34.05	0.77	34.81	0.97	-11.63	149
23.	Rajasthan	11.26	13.79	1.92	15.71	2.32	0.90	140
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	18.59	12.98	1.38	14.36	1.53	4.08	77
26.	Telangana	13.39	7.00	0.76	7.77	1.55	4.83	58
27.	Tripura	2.269	0.093	0.072	0.165	0.200	1.976	7.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71.58	48.35	4.41	52.76	6.44	19.01	74
29.	Uttarakhand	1.97	0.84	0.15	0.99	0.30	0.82	50
30.	West Bengal	26.56	10.84	1.00	11.84	1.53	14.19	45
Total States		410.65	228.16	24.71	252.87	31.54	161.76	62
Union Territories								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.378	0.0001	0.0035	0.0037	0.016	0.361	1
2.	Chandigarh	0.0194	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.063	0.008	0.013	0.020	0.014	0.042	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Daman and Diu	0.014	0.008	0.002	0.010	0.003	0.003	70
5.	Lakshdweep	0.00350	0.00000	0.00237	0.00237	0	0	68
6.	Puducherry	0.174	0.124	0.029	0.153	0.047	0.053	88
Total UTs		0.65	0.139	0.050	0.189	0.08	0.46	29
Grand Total		411.30	228.30	24.76	253.06	31.62	162.22	62

[English]

Parking Charges at Airports

3297. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government is aware about the illegal/informal collection of parking charges by the private contractors at Delhi/Mumbai Airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision, agreement between any parties compelling the passengers to pay parking charges just for reaching the departure gate in a particular vehicle, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether money can be collected in the name of parking charges when actually there is no question of parking, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has received requests/suggestions from peoples' representatives to withdraw the parking charges, for the vehicles coming to drop the passengers at departure gate; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken on the request of withdrawal of such parking charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYAT SINHA): (a) to (d) AAI Management. of Airports Regulations 2003 permits the airport operator to levy charges for regulating the parking of vehicles at authorized location and penalizing for unauthorized parking. Besides, provisions of OMDA provides the JV airports to determine, demand, collect, retain and appropriate charges from the airport users *i.e.* commercial vehicle owners. No such charges are levied on passengers and private owned vehicles. Further, Airports

Authority of India (Management of Airports) Regulations, 2003 *inter alia* prescribes that no person shall, without permission of Competent Authority, drive or park a vehicle else where than in a place provided for the passage or accommodation for such vehicles. He shall be liable to pay charges at such rates as decided by the Competent Authority from time to time for parking of vehicles in such authorized places.

(e) and (f) Representations and suggestions as being received in respect of betterment of passenger experience at airports are always welcome by the Ministry and brought to the notice of the concerned airport operators.

Inclusion of Projects under AIBP

3298. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that about 10 irrigation projects have been/are to be taken up under AIBP in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Veligonda project is included in the list of above said projects and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the date of inclusion of each of the above projects under AIBP along with the current status of each such project;

(d) the funds released during each of the last five years and the current year, project-wise;

(e) whether there is any cost and time overrun of the above projects and if so, the details thereof, project-wise; and

(f) the details of agencies which are responsible for delay, if any, project-wise along with the steps taken/ to be taken to complete these projects quickly?

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 (f) Eight (08) Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh have been included in the 99

prioritized projects under PMKSY-AIBP. Veligonda project has not been proposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) for inclusion under PMKSY-AIBP. The year of inclusion under AIBP, present physical status, total funds released and targeted completion schedule of prioritized projects of A.P. are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of Inclusion	Present Physical Progress in percentage as reported by State	CA released/ Sanctioned from 2012-13 till date	State share released by NABARD from 2016-17 till date	Targeted completion schedule
1.	Gundlakamma Reservoir Project	2005-06	94.23	11.79	148.59	(06/2018)
2.	Tadipudi Lift Irrigation Scheme	2006-07	72.17	-	55	(12/2018)
3.	Pushkara Lift Irrigation Scheme	2006-07	98.15	-	34	(06/2018)
4.	Thotapally Barriage Project	2005-06	86.37	-	-	(06/2018)
5.	Tarakaram Teerta Sagaram	2005-06	49.48	3.447	251.75	(06/2019)
6.	Musrumilli Reservoir Project	2007-08	93.67	7.4	-	(06/2018)
7.	Yerrakalva Reservoir Project	2000-01	96.46	-	-	(06/2018)
8.	Maddigedda Reservoir Project	2000-01	100%	-	-	Completed

Regarding revised cost, the State has submitted proposals for Fast Track Performa Clearance (FTPC) in respect of five projects namely; Gundlakamma Reservoir Project, Pushkara Lift Irrigation Scheme, Thotapally Barrage Project, Tarakaram Teerta Sagaram and Yerrakalva Reservoir Project. FTPC for Gundlakamma project has been accorded. Its estimated cost of Rs. 397.41 crore at 2005-06 price level has increased to Rs. 697.39 crore at 2015-16 price level. FTPC of other 4 projects depends upon satisfactory compliances/information from the State Government in this regard.

[Translation]

Promotion of Sports amongst Divyang People

3299. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the information regarding the proposed national games for the

divyang is not reaching to the divyang people;

(b) if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government for disseminating such information amongst the divyang people well in time so as to enhance their participation;

(c) whether the divyang people are not able to get the right platform for various sports activities and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address this issue?

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) to (d) Promotion and development of sports among the divyang (differently abled) persons, including conducting various sports events for them and dissemination of information among divyang athletes about such events,

is primarily the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation (NSFs). This Ministry supplements the efforts of NSFs by providing financial assistance for organizing national/international championships in India, training and participation in international events abroad, purchase of equipment, etc. For promotion of sports among differently abled athletes this Ministry has recognized three NSFs namely All India Sports Council of the Deaf, Special Olympics Bharat and Paralympic Committee of India. All these three NSFs have been placed in 'Priority' category so that they are eligible for maximum assistance under the 'Scheme of Assistance to NSFs'.

In addition to the above the Khelo India Scheme being implemented by this Ministry, *inter alia*, includes a vertical 'Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities' in order to provide more avenues for promotion of sports among persons with disabilities. Salient features of this vertical are given in enclosed Statement.

Further, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, has established an exclusive SAI Training Centre at SAI Regional Centre, Gandhinagar (Gujarat) in the discipline of Athletics, Swimming & Power Lifting, for promotion of sports amongst the divyang sportspersons. Requisite upgradation of sports infrastructure to meet the requirement of sports training for para athletes has also been done in the Centre.

Presently 13 Divyang (Para Athletes) are being trained at SAI Training Centre (STC) (Para) Gandhinagar during 2017-2018.

Many of the sports facilities being created by SAI have been constructed keeping in mind the needs of persons with disabilities, with disabled friendly ramps, accessible toilets, etc.

Statement

Relevant provision of the vertical 'Promotion of sports among persons with disabilities'

Financial assistance will be provided to States/UTs and SAI for creation of specialist sports infrastructure for persons with disabilities. Funds required for making stadia disabled friendly/barrier free will be accessed from Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act

(SIPDA) of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. The funds provided under this head will be used for classification of players, equipment, training and preparation of teams for Paralympic Games and disciplines and competitions.

[English]

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

3300. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of partially covered and quality affected habitations covered successfully under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the target set and the achievements made under the sub-programme National Water Quality Sub Mission since its launching in February 2017;

(c) the rationale behind reducing the budgetary allocation to the National Rural Drinking Water Programme from Rs. 7050 crore in Revised Estimate 2017-18 to Rs. 7000 crore in Budget Estimate of 2018-19; and

(d) whether the expenditure on ground water recharge structures and the number of habitations taken up under the said scheme have been reduced during the recent years and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) As reported by State Government of West Bengal on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), Out of 36,497 partially covered habitations, 658 Nos. (*i.e.* 7%) have been covered during 2017-18 till date. Out of 19,310 quality affected habitations, 1353 Nos. (*i.e.* 1.8%) have been covered during 2017-18 till date.

(b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission on 22nd March, 2017 under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide safe drinking water to about 28000 Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitation. 1880 affected habitations have been covered as on 12.03.2018.

(c) During 2017-18, the Budget Estimates (BE) was Rs. 6050 crore and subsequently increased at the Revised Estimates (RE) stage to Rs. 7050 crore. During 2018-19, the Budget Estimates has been provided for Rs. 7,000 crore in the BE stage. Hence, keeping in view of BE stage, there is an increase of Rs. 1000 crore in 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18.

(d) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. The primary concern of the Ministry is to assist the States financially and technically for strengthening rural water supply in the State. However, as there is urgent need to focus more on piped water supply in rural areas, the Government has restructured NRDWP *w.e.f.* 10.11.2017 to make it more competitive, outcome based and result oriented. In the restructured NRDWP, Most of the funds will be used mainly for creation of piped water supply schemes. The funds for conservation of water can be dovetailed from programmes of Government like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)/Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR).

Additional Funds Requirement under MGNREGS

3301. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry was in the process to secure more funds to meet the additional requirements under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate a sum of Rs.10,000-12,000 crore for MGNREGS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Government has increased the budget provision for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) over the years. During FY 2017-18, Rs 55,000 crore has been allocated for MGNREGS, which is highest ever budget allocation since inception of the Programme. 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.

Poverty Level in Rural Areas

3302. SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have exited and raised above the poverty line in the rural areas during the last one decade since 2007, State and year-wise;

(b) the number of people who have been lifted out of extreme poverty in the rural areas during the last one decade since 2007, State and year-wise;

(c) the details of the criteria and the changes in the criteria, if any, for identifying poverty and extreme poverty levels in rural areas;

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken during the last four years since 2014 specifically aimed at curbing rural poverty; and

(e) the details of the outcomes of such programmes and the extent to which they have achieved success?

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

(a) and (b) The erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as criteria for defining poverty line that separates poor from the non poor. The poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 have been computed following the Tendulkar Methodology, according to which, the number of people living below poverty line in the rural areas of the country has reduced from 3266.6 lakh in 2004-05 to 2166.6 lakh in 2011-12. The State-wise number of people living below poverty line in rural areas during 2004-05 and 2011-12 is given in enclosed the Statement.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development conducted a combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in 2011 to generate a large number of socio and economic indicators for ranking of households across the country for both rural & urban areas. SECC 2011 provides data on households regarding various aspects of their socio-economic status – housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households,

incomes, etc. and captures multidimensional aspects of poverty. The Ministry of Rural Development is using SECC 2011 data for selecting beneficiaries for its programmes/schemes.

(d) and (e) 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. These programmes have direct and indirect bearing on the reduction of poverty. As per the reports/returns received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, the implementation of these programmes have been found to be satisfactory. Independent studies have also observed positive socio-economic impacts of rural development programmes in rural areas.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States in Rural areas during 2004-05 and 2011-12 (Tendulkar Committee)

Sl. No.	States	2004-05		2011-12	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.3	187.1	11	61.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.6	2.9	38.9	4.2
3.	Assam	36.4	88.8	33.9	92.1
4.	Bihar	55.7	445.1	34.1	320.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.1	96.1	44.6	88.9
6.	Delhi	15.6	1.4	12.9	0.5
7.	Goa	28.1	1.9	6.8	0.4
8.	Gujarat	39.1	130.1	21.5	75.4
9.	Haryana	24.8	39.3	11.6	19.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.0	14.3	8.5	5.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.1	11.3	11.5	10.7
12.	Jharkhand	51.6	115.1	40.8	104.1
13.	Karnataka	37.5	135.0	24.5	92.8
14.	Kerala	20.2	49.5	9.1	15.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	53.6	255.3	35.7	191
16.	Maharashtra	47.9	277.1	24.2	150.6
17.	Manipur	39.3	6.6	38.8	7.4
18.	Meghalaya	14.0	2.7	12.5	3
19.	Mizoram	23.0	1.1	35.4	1.9
20.	Nagaland	10.0	1.7	19.9	2.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Odisha	60.8	197.3	35.7	126.1
22.	Punjab	22.1	36.5	7.7	13.4
23.	Rajasthan	35.8	167.2	16.1	84.2
24.	Sikkim	31.8	1.6	9.9	0.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	37.5	125.6	15.8	59.2
26.	Tripura	44.5	12.3	16.5	4.5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.7	604.7	30.4	479.4
28.	Uttarakhand	35.10	23.3	11.6	8.2
29.	West Bengal	38.2	231.2	22.5	141.1
30.	Puducherry	22.9	0.8	17.1	0.7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	1.6	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	-	-	1.6	0.004
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	62.6	1.2
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	0	0
	All India	41.8	3266.6	25.7	2166.6

Hybrid Annuity Model

3303. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had introduced a hybrid annuity model wherein the Government gives 40% of the construction cost while the developers invest the remaining 60%;

(b) if so, the returns provided to the developers in such projects;

(c) whether it is also true that so far 26 projects have been awarded under the new model; 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 Ministry had introduced the Hybrid

Annuity Model for implementation of highway projects. The CCEA approved the Model in its meeting held on 27.01.2016. As per the Model, 40% the Project Cost is provided by the Government as 'Construction Support' while the private developers invest the balance 60%. Toll collection right for such projects is with the Government. Developers get their returns on their invested 60% of the project cost in the form of annuity payments from the Government over the concession period along with interest at market linked rates on outstanding amount. Further, there is separate provision for Operation & Maintenance (O&M) payments by the Government to the concessionaire.

(c) and (d) 60 National Highway projects with aggregate length of around 3,719 km have already been awarded under the Model.

Capacity Augmentation Along Inland Waterways

3304. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to augment capacity to develop eco-friendly and economic mode of

transportation along inland waterways and coastal shipping routes under the Sagarmala Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is likely to raise demands for various kinds of specialized vessels in the near and medium term for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of aforesaid projects under Sagarmala Programme along with the allocation and utilization of funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (e) Sagarmala is the flagship programme of the Ministry of Shipping to promote port led development in the country by harnessing India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways. Sagarmala aims to reduce the logistics costs by doubling the share of domestic waterways (inland & coastal) in the modal mix from current 6%.

The Coastal Berth Scheme being implemented since March 2015 to promote the development of infrastructure

for movement of passengers and cargo at major and non-major ports has been merged with the Sagarmala Programme and extended upto March 2020. Under the scheme, 26 projects (cost: Rs. 1,207 crore) have been sanctioned for total financial assistance of Rs. 462.60 crore and Rs. 275.30 crore has been released to Major Ports/ State Maritime Boards/State Governments. The details of projects sanctioned under the Coastal Berth Scheme is enclosed as Statement.

The Government has declared 111 'National Waterways' (including 5 existing NWs) under the National Waterways Act, 2016. It is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) for augmenting the navigation capacity of NW-1 from Haldia to Varanasi at a cost of Rs.5369 crore with technical and financial support of the World Bank. Development of 8 new National Waterways has been taken up.

(c) and (d) The traffic projections and forecast models in the feasibility studies and DPRs prepared for the development of viable National Waterways indicate an enhanced demand for low draft-high carrying capacity and tug-barge flotilla vessels.

Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has engaged a reputed agency in the field of vessel design to make appropriate designs for (NW-1) with emphasis on low draft high carrying capacity and fuel efficient vessels.

Statement

List of Projects funded under Coastal Berth Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Project Proponent	State	Project Cost (Rs. cr.)	Funds Sanctioned (Rs. cr.)	Funds Released (Rs. cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Construction of Coastal Berth at VPT	VPT	Andhra Pradesh	40.00	30.00	30.00	Completed
2.	Construction of passenger Jetty at Bhavani Island	APTDC	Andhra Pradesh	22.00	10.00	5.00	Under Implementation
3.	Dedicated Coastal Berth for passenger/cargo by sea at Porbandar Port	Gujarat Maritime Board	Gujarat	37.00	18.50	9.25	Under Tendering
4.	Construction of Coastal Berth at Navlakhi	Gujarat Maritime Board	Gujarat	108.00	41.30	20.65	Under Tendering

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Construction of Coastal Berth for Coastal Cargo at Old Mangaluru Port	Karnataka Maritime Board	Karnataka	65.00	25.00	12.50	DPR Prepared
6.	Capital Dredging at Old Port Mangalore (Bengre Side)	Karnataka Maritime Board	Karnataka	29.00	14.50	7.25	DPR Prepared
7.	Construction of Berth of 250 Mtrs at Karwar Port	Karnataka Maritime Board	Karnataka	61.00	25.00	12.50	DPR Prepared
8.	Extension of existing Southern breakwater by 145 mtrs. at Karwar Port and construction of 1,160 m northern break-water at Karwar Port	Karnataka Maritime Board	Karnataka	224.00	50.00	25.00	DPR Prepared
9.	Refurbishment and Capacity enhancement of Coastal liquid terminal at CoPT	CoPT	Kerala	19.95	14.96	12.77	Completed
10.	Construction of Multipurpose Coastal Berth at Kollam	Kerala Maritime Board	Kerala	18.50	7.24	3.62	Under Implementation
11.	Construction of Jetties at Gorai	Maharashtra Maritime Board	Maharashtra	6.90	3.45	1.73	Under Tendering
12.	Construction of Jetties at Vasai	Maharashtra Maritime Board	Maharashtra	6.74	3.37	1.69	Under Tendering
13.	Construction of Jetties at Bhayander	Maharashtra Maritime Board	Maharashtra	14.15	7.10	3.54	Under Tendering
14.	Construction of Jetties at Narangi (Virar)	Maharashtra Maritime Board	Maharashtra	6.75	3.37	1.69	Under Tendering
15.	Construction of Jetties at Kharwadeshwari (Palghar)	Maharashtra Maritime Board	Maharashtra	12.92	6.46	3.23	Under Tendering
16.	Construction of Jetties at Manori	Maharashtra Maritime Board	Maharashtra	6.59	3.29	1.65	Under Tendering
17.	Construction of Jetties at Ghodbunder	Maharashtra Maritime Board	Maharashtra	7.50	3.75	1.88	DPR Prepared
18.	Construction of Jetties at Malvan, Singhudurg	Maharashtra Maritime Board	Maharashtra	10.23	5.11	2.56	Under Implementation
19.	Construction of Jetties at Borivali	Maharashtra Maritime Board	Maharashtra	15.47	7.74	3.87	Under Tendering
20.	Construction of Coastal Berth at JNPT	JNPT	Maharashtra	170.00	25.00	12.50	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Capital dredging in Navigational Channel for Ro-Ro Pax Services at Mandwa	Maharashtra Maritime Board	Maharashtra	18.12	9.06	4.53	DPR Prepared
22.	Construction of Breakwater both in North and South side of entrance channel at Cuddalore Port & Construction of Coastal Berth 1 & 2 and Capital Dredging of Channel	Tamil Nadu Maritime Board	Tamil Nadu	135.00	67.50	33.75	Under Implementation
23.	Coastal Cargo Berth at ChPT	ChPT	Tamil Nadu	80.00	30.00	27.00	Under Implementation
24.	Coastal Berth with dredged depth of (-)10.0m to handle vessels up to 15000 DWT (length 150m) at VoCPT	VO Chidambaranar Port Trust (VoCPT)	Tamil Nadu	42.70	25.00	24.19	Completed
25.	Dredging in front of dedicated Coastal Berth at Vo CPT	VO Chidambaranar Port Trust (VoCPT)	Tamil Nadu	41.78	20.88	10.44	Under Implementation
26.	The upgrading of the Berth No 2 and 11 KPD for Coastal Vessels at KoPT	Kolkata Port Trust	West Bengal	7.50	5.03	2.51	Under Tendering

[Translation]

Shortage of Pilots

3305. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of shortage of pilots in the aviation companies providing regional air services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding delayed operations by the airlines providing regional services for quite some time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Ministry for ensuring proper operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The airlines engage pilots keeping in view the demand.

(c) and (d) No such information is available with the Ministry.

[English]

Skill Development Programmes

3306. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched various programmes for skill development aimed towards development and skill enrichment of the rural population in particular and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any third party, public or private institutions have been enlisted to help/test the effectiveness of training and skills imparted as a part of these programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any organisation has audited the effectiveness of the training and the training material and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any action against those people who have been found to have not imparted the necessary skills; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Ministry is implementing two important skill development Schemes for rural youth, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Skill development in Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI), under National Rural Livelihoods Mission with a view to diversity livelihoods of rural poor households. Under DDU-GKY, candidates are skilled for wage employment, and under RSETI candidates are skilled for both self employment and wage employment. A total of 5.55 lakhs candidates have been trained under DDU-GKY since 2014-15 till January, 2018. In RSETIs, a total of 16,00,397 candidates have been trained since 2014-15 till January, 2018.

(b) The Ministry has got an assessment undertaken through independent Common Review Mission which has held that the schemes are necessary for skill development of rural youth to meet their aspirations.

(c) Ministry has not undertaken such an audit.

(d) and (e) DDU-GKY follows concurrent monitoring mechanism involving Central Technical Support Agencies (NIRD and NABCONS) and State Governments. The entire process of monitoring is regulated in terms of a Standard Operating Procedure notified by the Ministry. The quality of training is ensured through assessment and Certification of curriculum and candidates in terms of NCVT and SSC standards. Performance Review of Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) is also taken periodically with the support of Central Technical Support Agency (CTSAs) and State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLMs) along with the Bi-monthly

inspections/surprise inspections of the Training Centers for compliance with the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Action for defaults/violations is taken by concerned State Governments in terms of Standard Operating Procedures. In the case of RSETIs, regular inspections are undertaken by NACER, and RSETIs graded. The fund release to RSETIs is based on grading.

National Sports Policy

3307. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sports Policy 2001 is still relevant, effective and able to achieve its objectives and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether there are any plans to revise the said policy in view of the rapidly developing sports in the world and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the matter in which the issues of consumption of banned substances by the sportspersons and dodging the dope tests are likely to be addressed in the new/revised policy; and

(d) whether there are any plans to include sports as a subject in academic curricula to give fillip to the sports in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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) Yes, Madam. The existing National Sports Policy, 2001 is comprehensive & holistic and it is relevant and sufficient to achieve the objectives enumerated in the Policy. The twin plants of the National Sports Policy 2001 are "Broad-basing of Sports" and "Achieving Excellence in Sports" at the national and international levels. The various schemes have been tailored by the Department for achieving the objectives of National Sports Policy, 2001, which have been reviewed from time to time in order to tune up as per the objectives of the National Sports Policy, 2001. The salient features of the National Sports Policy 2001, are as under:—

- Broad basing of sports and achievement of excellence;

- Upgradation and development of infrastructure;
- Support to National Sports Federations and other sports bodies;
- Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports;
- Special incentives to promote sports;
- Enhanced participation of women, scheduled tribes and rural youth;
- Involvement of corporate sector in sports promotion; and
- Promote sports mindedness among the public at large.

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

(c) Government of India is committed to enforce appropriate measures to eradicate the menace of doping. National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) is the apex body charged with test planning, result management, education, and the athlete outreach programme. NADA regularly conducts dope testing during out of-competition and during In-competition in various training camps across the country. As part of the preventive measures, NADA regularly conducts education and awareness programme for athletes and athlete support persons under the Mass Athlete Awareness Program Against Doping (MAAPAD) programme.

(d) As per National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), Sports is already part of school curriculum under the subject Health and Physical Education; which is a compulsory subject from Class I to Class X and optional from Classes XI to XII. The syllabus of Health and Physical Education recommends selection of two sport to be pursued by every student in the school (Track & Field events (any two), Sports and Games (any two): Badminton, Basketball, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Swimming, Table-Tennis, Tennis, Volleyball, Combative Sports: Judo, Wrestling).

Capacity Building in Textile Sector

3308. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for capacity building in textile sector;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of the scheme along with financial allocation made for the purpose;

(c) whether providing jobs to the youths will form part of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Government has approved a new skill development Scheme titled "Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)" covering the entire value chain of the textile sector, excluding Spinning & Weaving in the organized sector, for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1300 crore. The Scheme targets to train 10.00 lakh persons (9 lakhs in organised sector & 1 lakh in traditional sector) over a period of 3 years. The aims and objectives of the scheme are as given below:—

- (i) To provide demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors.
- (ii) To promote skilling and skill up-gradation in the traditional sectors through respective sectoral Divisions/organizations of the Ministry of Textiles.
- (iii) To provide livelihood either by wage or self-employment to all sections of the society across the country including rural, remote, Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected, North East, Jammu & Kashmir through imparting skills in the identified job roles in textiles.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. 10.00 lakh persons will be trained under the scheme with the aim of providing jobs. Implementing agencies will have to ensure placement of at least 70% of the persons trained under the scheme.

Skilled Manpower

3309. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme/programme to ensure steady supply of skilled manpower in the labour intensive textile sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the existing schemes/programmes are able to provide demand driven and placement-oriented skilled workers to incentivize efforts of the textile industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government is planning any reform/revival measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Textiles has implemented Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) from 2010-11 to 30.11.2017. Under this Scheme training has been provided to persons with the aim of creating jobs in the textile sector. Till date, 11,12,503 persons have been trained under the scheme out of which 8,16,048 persons have been given employment in the textile sector.

In order to continue the endeavour of the Ministry in addressing the skill gap in the textile industry, the Government has approved a new Scheme titled "Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)" for the entire value chain of textile sector, excluding Spinning and Weaving in the organized sector, for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1300 crore. The objectives of the scheme *inter alia* include providing demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organised textile and related sectors and to provide skilling and skill-upgradation in the traditional sectors. 10.00 lakh persons will be trained (9 lakhs in organised & 1 lakh in traditional sector) under the scheme.

Amendment in Existing Solar Rooftop Implementation Mechanism

3310. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing solar roof top implementation mechanism for the discoms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to launch any scheme or thinking of providing incentives to the discoms for roof top installations; 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) to (d) A detailed concept note for making DISCOMS as major stakeholders in implementation of rooftop solar scheme has been prepared. The concept note has a provision for incentivizing DISCOMS on achieving certain rooftop solar capacity by them.

The concept note is in the process of consultation with stakeholders.

[Translation]

BPL Census

3311. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for preparing census of the poor in the country and the Government only updates data in this regard on the basis of estimates prepared by National Sample Survey Organization;

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

(c) whether norms adopted to differentiate the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) with middle income groups are quite comprehensive;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether there is any provision to identify those people who have crossed the poverty line but still included under the people living below poverty line and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The erstwhile Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) used Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) data from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) as criteria for defining poverty line that separates poor from the non-poor to estimate poverty. The poverty lines for 2011-12 have been computed following the Tendulkar Methodology according to which the national poverty line is estimated at Rs. 816 per capita per month for rural areas and Rs.1000 per capita per month in urban areas.

The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its various programmes. The first BPL Census was conducted in 1992 for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Subsequently, BPL Census was conducted in 1997, for the Ninth Five Year Plan and in 2002 for the Tenth Five Year Plan period. In 2011, in place of BPL Survey, a comprehensive Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was conducted by the States/UTs under technical and financial support from the Government of India. SECC, 2011 provides data of households on various aspects of their socio-economic status *viz.*, housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, the differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes, etc. SECC data have captured respondent based disclosures on socio economic status of 17.96 crore rural households and allows automatic exclusion of 7.06 crore (39.37 %) households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.91%) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.70 crore (48.51%) households on the basis of seven criteria. SECC-2011(Rural) allows ranking of households based on their socio-economic status. With the use of SECC data, programme specific customized priority list is being generated to suit programme objective

and budget space. SECC-2011 data are being used in the programmes, including Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) implemented by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. Use of SECC data obviates possible inclusion and exclusion errors.

People Living Below Poverty Line

3312. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country as per the year 2017, State-wise;

(b) the number of people included or applied for inclusion in the category of the people living Below Poverty Line during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is verifying whether those people are still living below poverty line and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are instances that the people are taking BPL facilities illegally and genuine BPL people are deprived of the benefits; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check this practice?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its various programmes. The first BPL Census was conducted in 1992 for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Subsequently, BPL Census was conducted in 1997, for the Ninth Five Year Plan and in 2002 for the Tenth Five Year Plan period. In 2011, in place of BPL Survey, a Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was conducted by the States/UTs under technical and financial support from the Government of India. SECC, 2011 provides data of households on various aspects of their socio-economic status *viz.*, housing, land-holding/

landlessness, educational status, status of women, the differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes, etc. SECC data have captured respondent based disclosures on socio economic status of 17.96 crore rural households and allows automatic exclusion of 7.06 crore (39.37%) households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.91%) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.70 crore (48.51%) households on the basis of seven criteria. State/UT-wise numbers of rural households admitting incidence of 1-7 deprivation parameters is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Number of Rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs under BPL Census, 2002 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing various rural development programmes

in rural areas of the country, namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) for overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. To avoid exclusion and inclusion errors, Ministry of Rural Development is using the SECC 2011 data on multi-dimensionality of poverty for implementing scheme including PMAY (G), DAY-NRLM, DDU-GKY, etc. Beneficiary list in terms of SECC data is placed before Gram Sabha for inviting claims and objections for finalization of the same to ensure that only eligible beneficiaries get covered under the respective beneficiary oriented scheme.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Total Households	Automatic Exclusion	Automatic Inclusion	Considered for Deprivation	Households with no Deprivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1601606	761875	13791	825940	239595
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1263756	840852	1938	420966	161111
3.	Punjab	3269467	2438567	8004	822896	44651
4.	Chandigarh	15657	9250	10	6397	2472
5.	Uttarakhand	1479742	823330	4726	651686	221798
6.	Haryana	2969509	1779954	6519	1183036	185907
7.	NCT of Delhi	1051097	881667	1127	168303	78559
8.	Rajasthan	10223073	4069999	72091	6080983	915771
9.	Uttar Pradesh	26015592	12466832	68190	13480570	3099215
10.	Bihar	17829066	4793001	37657	12998408	2122354
11.	Sikkim	88723	39442	235	49046	15566
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	201842	118987	3559	79296	6359
13.	Nagaland	284310	97323	969	186018	3577
14.	Manipur	448163	147003	4963	296197	59544
15.	Mizoram	111626	44437	512	66677	178
16.	Tripura	697062	165435	33343	498284	96826
17.	Meghalaya	485897	151711	1224	332962	5456

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Assam	5743835	1689138	33451	4021246	1128387
19.	West Bengal	15756750	3302481	203209	12251060	2194794
20.	Jharkhand	5044234	1566811	52045	3425378	731317
21.	Odisha	8677615	1628400	119772	6929443	1199071
22.	Chhattisgarh	4540999	819609	112084	3609306	429979
23.	Madhya Pradesh	11288946	3301696	396787	7590463	842437
24.	Gujarat	6920473	3236193	31216	3653064	685092
25.	Daman and Diu	31795	16707	3519	11569	5256
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45352	15780	298	29274	3896
27.	Maharashtra	13841960	5440356	227678	8173926	2109769
28.	Andhra Pradesh	9344180	3595077	59470	5689633	867529
29.	Telangana	5643739	3143322	13543	2486874	350715
30.	Karnataka	8048664	4022702	30074	3995888	1159349
31.	Goa	220731	185010	135	35586	11770
32.	Lakshadweep	10929	9410	13	1506	51
33.	Kerala	6319215	4388457	14289	1916469	447302
34.	Tamil Nadu	10088119	4657981	38549	5391589	686650
35.	Puducherry	115249	65854	311	49084	8748
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68481	39354	168	28959	12983
Total		179787454	70754003	1595469	107437982	20134034

Statement-II

<i>No. of Rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs under BPL Census, 2002</i>			1	2	3
Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)			
1	2	3			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.893	9.	Haryana	8.583
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830	10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.823
3.	Assam	18.728	11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.179
4.	Bihar	113.410	12.	Jharkhand	25.480
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.892	13.	Karnataka	18.306**
6.	Delhi	RD Programmes are not implemented	14.	Kerala	Not Available
7.	Goa	0.071	15.	Madhya Pradesh	54.684**
8.	Gujarat	14.512	16.	Maharashtra	45.023**
			17.	Manipur	1.693
			18.	Meghalaya	2.052
			19.	Mizoram	0.395**
			20.	Nagaland	1.558

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	Not Available
22.	Punjab	3.445
23.	Rajasthan	17.362
24.	Sikkim	Not Available
25.	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26.	Tripura	Not Available
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
28.	Uttarakhand	6.211**
29.	West Bengal	68.005**
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.107
31.	Chandigarh	RD Programmes are not implemented
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.160
33.	Daman and Diu	0.005
34.	Lakshadweep	Not Available
35.	Puducherry	Not Available
Total		592.526

*For Andaman only

** updated on end November, 2012.

*[English]***Funds under SBM**

3313. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds to be released to each State/UT under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin);

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

(c) whether any targets have been fixed for each State/UT to be carried out in a financial year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] is a demand driven scheme, hence State/UT-wise funds are not allocated under the scheme. However, State/UT-wise central share released under SBM(G) during last 3 years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As SBM(G) is demand driven scheme, State/ UT-wise targets are not fixed. However, State/UT-wise number of individual household latrines constructed during last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise, Central share released under SBM(G) during last 3 years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	3.40	3.00	30.50
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	234.17	342.21	1190.71
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	38.71	65.09	136.49
Assam	185.78	474.27	747.58	1149.57
Bihar	0.00	221.55	131.86	829.83
Chhattisgarh	28.12	144.72	584.46	641.49
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Goa	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Gujarat	156.07	478.22	751.23	369.46
Haryana	5.93	32.76	68.79	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	4.37	117.30	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.05	59.51	197.82
Jharkhand	23.05	97.32	455.46	684.15
Karnataka	312.54	450.77	419.56	949.38
Kerala	33.97	8.50	196.28	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	374.33	1210.77	1340.45
Maharashtra	236.11	567.45	528.94	1155.33
Manipur	9.18	44.19	27.28	75.67
Meghalaya	0.00	35.65	75.70	52.30
Mizoram	0.00	3.32	10.98	44.49
Nagaland	20.87	10.83	64.12	70.26
Odisha	65.84	571.50	863.65	437.44
Puducherry	2.00	4.40	0.00	50.00
Punjab	0.00	38.70	197.02	265.22
Rajasthan	271.57	938.73	777.30	916.02
Sikkim	3.89	6.12	6.87	7.74
Tamil Nadu	205.12	78.94	537.02	838.74
Telangana	105.62	128.39	135.72	462.03
Tripura	50.65	38.89	24.98	21.71
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	565.39	1153.33	3073.56
Uttarakhand	40.52	49.37	348.05	132.04
West Bengal	371.52	712.92	655.50	492.77
Total	2730.30	6362.96	10559.58	15634.67

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last three years and current year as on 12.03.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 12.03.2018)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			979	17195
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996	788496	1821667
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439	42552	41460
4.	Assam	148237	465545	1054882	638457
5.	Bihar	165457	427038	872331	2184591

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 12.03.2018)
6.	Chhattisgarh	39128	357107	1464977	923460
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0	18758
8.	Daman and Diu			0	1600
9.	Goa	0	28637	0	0
10.	Gujarat	335762	922728	1559806	428729
11.	Haryana	107765	132661	126162	319957
12.	Himachal Pradesh	54265	66632	80521	10
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8496	64665	83455	293744
14.	Jharkhand	98512	315130	832239	1009441
15.	Karnataka	791687	533011	720075	1367362
16.	Kerala	34101	11752	195090	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566	1860073	2234494
18.	Maharashtra	500897	889170	1917675	2116105
19.	Manipur	27860	47636	41423	46217
20.	Meghalaya	42002	44129	45973	87138
21.	Mizoram	534	6026	2872	18572
22.	Nagaland	0	22617	38112	16903
23.	Odisha	130925	1329832	1263960	532932
24.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	6445
25.	Punjab	9887	71543	106626	67069
26.	Rajasthan	653306	2164590	2721433	2085410
27.	Sikkim	3562	3707	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	378162	948287	1139701	1912818
29.	Telangana	130725	240168	520092	1449155
30.	Tripura	24869	61173	43829	28344
31.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487	1740917	3597879
32.	Uttarakhand	57833	64030	335264	42976
33.	West Bengal	847080	1432065	2322394	960032
	Grand Total	5854987	12741367	21924339	24268920

Pending Wage Liabilities under MGNREGS

3314. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pending liabilities of the Union Government towards the payment of wages to Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is insisting on Aadhaar authentication at the time of withdrawal of MGNREGS wages and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the purpose of introducing Aadhaar authentication is being met and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the mechanism followed by the Government to ensure that the wages are not snatched from MGNREGS workers after the process of authentication; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for ensuring timely wage payments especially for the drought-hit regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) State/UT-wise details of pending wage liability under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Government is not insisting on Aadhaar authentication at the time of withdrawal of MGNREGA wages. The States are seeding the Aadhaar number of workers into the programme Data Base (NREGA Soft) with their consent and these are authenticated. The Aadhaar authentication has reduced the leakages in wage payments.

(d) After conversion to Aadhaar Based Payments System the MGNREGA workers wages are directly routed into their account linked with their Aadhaar number.

(e) The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making all efforts for improving the timely payment of wages and has taken following steps:-

- (i) Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of timely payment and payment of compensation issued.
- (ii) Four days intensive consultation with State Governments to strategize timely payment of wages, verification of pending compensation claims etc.
- (iii) Regular meetings including video conferences with States/UTs for reviewing the status of timely payment and payment of delay compensation on monthly basis.
- (iv) The Ministry has introduced Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) under which

97% of wage payments are electronically credited into the accounts of the workers through DBT system.

- (v) Upscaling of National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS) in 24 States and 1 UT.

Statement

Details of pending wage liability under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State	Pending Wage liability (Fig in lakh)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.84	147.47	464.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	155.66	499.02	300.68
3.	Assam	406.93	748.12	2172.20
4.	Bihar	14907.71	2208.57	4927.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	279.48	656.95	1196.13
6.	Goa	1.08	0.58	0.47
7.	Gujarat	113.53	155.03	256.24
8.	Haryana	114.42	105.83	180.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.23	29.92	79.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1250.28	2786.26	9556.93
11.	Jharkhand	1446.63	2402.64	4296.27
12.	Karnataka	818.51	513.45	1266.96
13.	Kerala	107.56	43.79	104.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	450.89	490.70	948.64
15.	Maharashtra	405.30	701.36	1500.26
16.	Manipur	63.48	109.27	111.47
17.	Meghalaya	78.64	0.00	77.03
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.42	19081.59
19.	Nagaland	7.39	0.50	18.82
20.	Odisha	822.73	1876.75	2634.12
21.	Punjab	114.65	183.67	133.18
22.	Rajasthan	86.55	281.02	887.33
23.	Sikkim	60.95	5.02	13.95

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	608.38	486.36	834.44
25.	Telangana	1.46	4.28	13.88
26.	Tripura	463.68	162.35	173.51
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2993.61	2475.51	3211.41
28.	Uttarakhand	350.91	7.03	104.43
29.	West Bengal	11892.50	11341.31	9343.44
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	332.40	516.42	862.46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.37	1.16	0.24
34.	Puducherry	0.02	0.02	1.06
Total		38392.77	28940.78	64753.34

[Translation]

Setting Up of Film Cities

3315. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is formulating any plan for setting up of film cities in each State through private cooperation on Public-Private-Partnership basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of grant/financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the States under the said plan, State-wise?

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) 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.

Modernisation of Airports

3316. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating formulation of a policy to make it compulsory to include the local history, culture and heritage of the State and city in the designs and architectures of all the airports being modernized, according to the States in which these airports are situated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Airports Authority of India has already formed a Design Council consisting of eminent Architects, Head of Department of College of Architecture, Artists and eminent personalities to guide the Project Management Consultation in incorporating local design features, elements in new Terminal Building design. One Design Council member is associated with each project to review and finalize the concept and design of the New Passenger Terminals so that it connects with the local population and reflects the unique identity and culture of the State and the local area.

Operation of Direct Flight to Israel

3317. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has got the permission to use airway for direct flight to Israel *via* Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the direct flight to Israel is likely to be started by Indian Airlines and the names of the airports from where it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Air India has planned to operate direct flights on Delhi-Tel Aviv-Delhi route with effect from 22nd. March, 2018.

Bharatmala Project

3318. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharatmala project has been implemented across the country by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the participation of the private sector in this project will be challenging keeping in view the huge balance sheet arrears of a number of infrastructure companies;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out a detailed National Highway network to improve connectivity through Bharatmala project, if so, the details thereof

(d) whether the State Governments have sent project proposals for construction of peripheral ring road under Bharatmala project, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) the number of such projects pending for financial assistance and approval with the Government and action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to reduce the burden of traffic on busy roads?

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 Cabinet has approved the investment proposal for the programme Bharatmala Pariyojana (BMP) Phase-I on 24.10.2017. Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I is based on detailed O-D (Origin-Destination) study, freight flow projections and verification of the identified infrastructure gaps through geo mapping, using data from Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG) and from other sources with the objectivity of improving connectivity throughout the country. Six components of Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I are Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Roads, National Corridors Efficiency Improvement, Border and International Connectivity Roads, Coastal and Port Connectivity Roads & Expressways. The projects under Bharatmala Pariyojana shall be implemented on Public

Private Partnership (PPP) [Build Operate-Transfer (BOT-Toll), Hybrid Annuity] and Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode depending upon the financial viability of the projects.

(d) and (e) Under the Bharatmala Pariyojana it is proposed to develop Ring Roads around 28 major cities across the country.

(f) Government has increased through put on the identified economic corridors, National corridors, etc. by augmenting lane capacity of NH carriageway. This will help in reducing traffic congestion to a great extent.

Inter-Linking of Kosi and Ghaghra Rivers

3319. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which progress has been made in inter-linking of Kosi and Ghaghra rivers;

(b) whether FR works have been completed in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the works likely to be undertaken thereafter to benefit the public?

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) 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). One of the links namely Kosi-Ghagra link has been identified under Himalayan Component which is proposed to start from proposed Chhatra barrage downstream of proposed Sapta-Kosi Dam to provide irrigation in certain areas of States of Bihar & Uttar Pradesh

and in Nepal portion. In addition to the benefits of irrigation it will help in controlling floods in Bihar. The Pre Feasibility Report of Kosi-Ghaghra link project was completed by NWDA in 1997. The major part of link canal (278 km out of 429 km), reservoir and diversion barrage are located in Nepal. Agreement with Government of Nepal is necessary for carrying out certain data collection and field survey.

This link proposal is envisaged to provide an annual irrigation of about 10.58 lakh ha (including 1.74 lakh ha in Nepal) and 48 MCM of water for domestic & industrial water supply enroute of the link canal in Nepal and Bihar and Uttar Pradesh States besides controlling of floods to some extent in Bihar State.

Audience TRP of Doordarshan

3320. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the audience Television Rating Point (TRP) of national and regional channels of Doordarshan has fallen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any plan to improve TRP of these channels and if so, the details thereof?

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) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that as per Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) data for the year 2016 and 2017, viewership and TRP Ratings of National and Regional channels of Doordarshan are as under:—

Zone	Channels	Average Viewership (in Lakhs)		Average Ratings (TRP) %	
		Yr 2016	Yr 2017	Yr 2016	Yr 2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
National	DD National	1393	1430	20.65	18.83
	DD News	122	147	1.81	1.92
	DD Bharati	24	31	0.35	0.40
	DD Sports	60	144	0.89	1.85
	DD Urdu	17	18	0.26	0.24
	DD Kisan	58	67	0.86	0.88
North Zone	DD Bihar	21	32	0.30	0.41
	DD Punjabi	325	306	4.82	4.03
	DD Kashir	7	11	0.11	0.14
	DD Rajasthan	20	29	0.30	0.37
	DD Uttar Pradesh	44	37	0.65	0.48
	DD Madhya Pradesh	29	31	0.42	0.40
East Zone	DD Bangla	54	74	0.81	0.96
	DD North East	11	16	0.17	0.21
	DD Oriya	26	47	0.39	0.61
West Zone	DD Ginnar	29	52	0.43	0.68
	DD Sahyadri	115	228	1.70	2.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
South Zone	DD Chandana	62	104	0.92	1.36
	DD Malayalam	41	42	0.61	0.55
	DD Podhigai	99	118	1.47	1.53
	DD Saptagiri		49		0.62
	DD Yadagiri	28	42	0.41	0.54

(c) Doordarshan is striving to provide impactful programmes to become the preferred channel of masses. It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to modernize its infrastructure, to improve the quality of programmes, reviewing and enhancing the content quality. Doordarshan has been adopting several measures to improve the quality of content that includes training to its Technical and Programming staff, capacity building of Content Producers, improving the quality of presentation, enhanced visibility on Social Media etc. Packaging of the shows and promos has been improved to give a distinct look and feel to DD Channels. Wide publicity of programmes is being given through various channels of Doordarshan and social media.

Development of Backward Districts

3321. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of backward districts in the country including in Chhattisgarh, State-wise;

(b) the practice being adopted to identify backward districts across the country; and

(c) the names of the schemes being implemented by the Union Government at present for the comprehensive development of backward districts in the country?

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) NITI Aayog has identified 115 aspirational districts, which have shown lesser progress in various sectors as compared to other districts. These districts have been identified on the basis of a composite index which depends on progress of the districts in Health & Nutrition, Education and Basic Infrastructure. A State-wise list of the identified 115 aspirational districts, including Chhattisgarh is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Union Government through different Central Sector Schemes/Central Sponsored Schemes is working in partnership with the State Governments to address the development needs in these 115 districts. For these districts, the strategy adopted is to bring convergence of the schemes of State and Central Government.

Statement

State-wise list of identified 115 Aspirational Districts

Sl. No.	State	NITI Aayog's 30 Districts	Ministries pool of 50 districts	MHA's 35 LWE Districts	Total number of Aspirational Districts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1. Vizainagram 2. Cuddapah	1. Visakhapatnam	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1. Namsai	-	1
3.	Assam	1. Darrang 2. Dhubri 3. Barpeta	1. Udalgiri 2. Hailakandi	-	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
		4. Goalpara 5. Baksa			
4. Bihar		1. Katihar 2. Begusarai 3. Sheikhpura 4. Araria 5. Sitamarhi	1. Khagaria 2. Purnia	1. Aurangabad 2. Banka 3. Gaya 4. Jamui 5. Muzaffarpur 6. Nawada	13
5. Chhattisgarh		-	1. Korba 2. Mahasamund	1. Bastar 2. Bijapur 3. Dantewada 4. Kanker 5. Kondagaon 6. Narayanpur 7. Rajnandgaon 8. Sukma	10
6. Gujarat		-	1. Narmada 2. Dahod	-	2
7. Haryana		-	1. Mewat	-	1
8. Himachal Pradesh		-	1. Chamba	-	1
9. Jammu and Kashmir		-	1. Kupwara 2. Baramula	-	2
10. Jharkhand		1. Sahebganj 2. Pakaur	1. Godda	1. Latehar 2. Lohardaga 3. Palamu 4. Purbi Singhbhum 5. Ramgarh 6. Ranchi 7. Simdega 8. West Singhbhum 9. Bokaro 10. Chatra 11. Dumka 12. Garhwa 13. Girdih	19

1	2	3	4	5	6
				14. Gumla	
				15. Hazaribagh	
				16. Khunti	
11.	Karnataka	-	1. Yadgir	-	2
			2. Raichur		
12.	Kerala	-	1. Wayanad	-	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Damoh	1. Chhatarpur	-	8
		2. Singrauli	2. Rajgarh		
		3. Barwani	3. Guna		
		4. Vidisha			
		5. Khandwa			
14.	Maharashtra	1. Nandurbar	1. Washim	1. Gadchiroli	4
			2. Osmanabad		
15.	Manipur	-	1. Chandel	-	1
16.	Meghalaya	-	1. Ribhoi	-	1
17.	Mizoram	-	1. Mamit	-	1
18.	Nagaland	-	1. Kiphire	-	1
19.	Odisha	1. Rayagada	1. Kandhamal	1. Koraput	8
		2. Kalahandi	2. Gajapati	2. Malkangiri	
			3. Dhenkanal		
			4. Balangir		
20.	Punjab	-	1. Ferozpur	-	2
			2. Moga		
21.	Rajasthan	1. Baran	1. Dholpur	-	5
		2. Jaisalmer	2. Karauli		
			3. Sirohi		
22.	Sikkim	-	1. West Sikkim	-	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	1. Ramanathapuram	-	2
			2. Virudhunagar		
24.	Telangana	-	1. Bhoopalpalli	1. Khammam	3
			2. Asifabad		
25.	Tripura	-	1. Dhalai	-	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Chitrakoot	1. Chandauli	-	8
		2. Balrampur	2. Siddharthnagar		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3. Bahraich 4. Sonbhadra 5. Shrawasti	3. Fatehpur		
27.	Uttarakhand	-	1. Haridwar 2. Udham Singh Nagar	-	2
28.	West Bengal	1. Murshidabad 2. Maldah 3. Birbhum	1. Nadia 2. Dakshin Dinajpur	-	5
Total		30	50	35	115

Toll Plazas in Uttar Pradesh

3322. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has conducted any study regarding toll plazas having traffic congestion;
- if so, the number of such toll plazas, State-wise;
- the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure smooth movement of these toll plazas;
- the number of toll plazas on National Highways at present in Uttar Pradesh;
- whether the Government is aware of the toll plaza/plazas operating illegally in Uttar Pradesh; and
- if so, the action taken thereon till now?

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.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Several steps have been taken by Government for smooth movement of traffic at fee plazas. Government has introduced FASTag that is based on RFID technology

for making user fee (toll) payments directly from the account linked to it. Further, all lanes of fee plazas are being upgraded to Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) lanes (with option of payment of fees through cash/electronic means as well).

(d) At present, there are 48 fee plazas on National Highways in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(e) and (f) No fee plaza is illegally operated on National Highways in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Seats in Courses Conducted by Film Education Institutions

3323. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film education institutions such as Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) and other private film institutes have a very low number of seats in their courses, especially the technical courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for maintaining such low number of seats;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of seats in these film institutes; and

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

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) and (b) Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune and Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata are two institutes under the purview of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The film-specialization courses offered at FTII and SRFTI are concerned with advancing proficiency in film production and learning the intricacies of all aspects of filmmaking through intensive projects, rather than exploring the theory-focused studies. With the hands on skill development focus of the curriculum, the students are constantly mentored by the faculty members on a one to one basis to learn the idioms of film making by undergoing the complex process of film production, which accounts for nearly 80% of the course contents. Thus maintaining low number of seats is justifiable.

(c) and (d) SRFTI has recently started 2 years post graduate diploma course on Electronics & Digital Media (E&DM) with specialization in (i) Writing for electronic & digital media (ii) Electronic & digital media management (iii) Videography for electronic & digital media (iv) Producing for electronic & digital media (v) Editing for electronic & digital media (vi) Sound for electronic & digital media with effect from 14.08.2017.

Renovation of Runways/Airstrips

3324. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several runways/airstrips at airports in the country including at Patna and Leh airports are reportedly either unsafe or short for smooth landing and takeoff, if so, the details thereof, airport/airstrip-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve/modernise/extend the runways of various airports in the country; and

(d) the time by which the repair/renovation work is likely to be carried out/completed, along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, airport/airstrip-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no runway/airstrips at airports including Patna and Leh airports, which can be termed as unsafe. The Airports Authority of India is following the International Civil Aviation Organisation standard practices for smooth and safe operations of aircraft. Further DGCA gives aerodrome license only after ensuring that the airport is safe for aircraft operations.

(c) Improvement/modernization/expansion of the runways of various airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) or the concerned airport operator from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land etc.

(d) The details of the resurfacing/extension of runway works completed by AAI are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Resurfacing/Extension of runway projects completed during last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17)

Sl. No.	Region	State	Airport	Name of Works	Month of Completion	Expenditure Incurred (Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	ER	West Bengal	Kolkata	Resurfacing of main runway. Length-3627 mtr.	July, 2017	87.47
2.		Bihar	Gaya	Resurfacing of runway	June, 2017	20.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	NR	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Extension and Strengthening of Runway by 710 Mtr. i/c updation to CAT-III System.	Mar, 2016	134.18
4.		Punjab	Amritsar	Strengthening of runway 16-34 including upgradation to CAT-III B system from CAT-II system including grading, levelling of basic strip. 2789 Mtr.	Sep, 2017	78.03
5.	WR	Gujarat	Kandal	Strengthening of runway & apron taxiway	Aug, 2014	8.32
6.			Ahmedabad	Resurfacing of runway, provision of CAT-III.	Nov, 2016	35.48
7.			Vadodara	Resurfacing of runway 04-22 and Shoulders, improvement of basic strip and drain.	July, 2015	22.69
8.		Maharashtra	Nagpur	Recarpeting of runway 14-32 and level correction for basic strip	June, 2014	26.80
9.		Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Resurfacing of runway and taxiway	July, 2017	10.41
10.			Jabalpur	Resurfacing of flexible portion of runway and taxiway	May, 2017	6.83
11.	SR	Karnataka	Hubballi	Extension and strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, isolation bay and other ancillary works.	Aug, 2016	59.48
12.			Belagavi	Extension and strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, isolation bay and other ancillary works.	Nov, 2017	40.52
13.			Mangalore	Construction of part parallel taxi track for new runway 06/24 at both sides, provision of RESA of 240mx90m for 06 Runway.	Oct, 2017	28.92
14.		Kerala	Calicut	Re-surfacing and strengthening of runway	Feb, 2017	44.00
15.			Trivendrum	Recarpetting/strengthening of runway and taxiway	Oct, 2017	55.31
16.				Extension of parallel taxi track "P" and construction of link taxiway to connect runway 14/32 and isolation way	Feb, 2017	69.24
17.				Standarisation of turing pad-widening of existing turning pad at both side of runway 14-32	Dec, 2015	13.79
18.		Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Resurfacing of main runway 07/25 with bituminous layers and connecting angular taxi.	July, 2016	43.16
19.			Tuticorin	Resurfacing of existing runway, taxiway and strengthening of apron.	May, 2017	5.93
20.			Salem	Recarpetting of runway 04/22	April, 2017	5.78

[Translation]

Approval for Setting Up of Akashvani Kendra

3325. SHRI BODH SINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Akashvani Kendra is approved for Seoni district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether its construction work has been completed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor including the time limit for starting its service; and

(d) the quantum of funds sanctioned by the Union Government for the setting up of the said Akashvani Kendra?

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) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that a scheme for setting up of 100 W FM relay transmitter at Seoni (MP) has been approved. As this Relay transmitter has been approved for setting up at existing Doordarshan LPTV Centre by utilizing the existing infrastructure (*i.e.* building, tower, manpower, etc.), no major civil construction work is required.

The process of evaluation of the tender for Supply, Erection, Testing and Commissioning (SETC) of 100 WFM transmitter and associated equipment for its procurement, has started. An amount of Rs. 22.00 lacs has been sanctioned for setting up of the Akashvani Kendra.

Desalination Plants in Coastal Areas

3326. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to install desalination plants in coastal areas to convert sea water into drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented;

(c) the estimated per litre price of drinking water produced from these plants; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make the said technology of connecting sea water into drinking water popular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has no scheme as of now to set up desalination plants in the coastal areas of the country for producing drinking water from sea water. As per the information received from National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences had indigenously developed and demonstrated Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology for conversion of sea water to drinking water. Three desalination plants based on LTTD technology had been successfully commissioned by NIOT between 2005 to 2011 in Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Further Union Territory of Lakshadweep is planning for installation of Six LTTD plants under technical supervision of NIOT, Ministry of Earth Sciences.

(c) As reported by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, according to the cost estimates made by an independent agency for LTTD technology indigenously developed and demonstrated by NIOT, the operational costs per litre of desalinated portable water is about 61 paise for island based plants.

(d) As reported by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, as a part of promotion and popularization, the models and display boards of LTTD plants are displayed in all the major exhibitions including India International Trade Fair, India International Science Festival, Indian Science Congress, Parliament of India etc.

Sand Mining

3327. 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;

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

(d) whether the Government has constituted or proposes to constitute any monitoring committee and enact stringent law for the purpose 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 (d) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), State Governments are empowered to frame rules for prevention of illegal mining, storage and transportation for both major and minor minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Therefore, matter relating to regulation and control of illegal mining is completely within the domain of respective State Governments.

Sand is a minor mineral, as defined under section 3(e) of MMDR Act, 1957. Further, section 15 of the MMDR Act empowers the State Governments for making rules for regulation of the grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Therefore, the administration of mining of minor minerals is completely within the domain of the respective State Governments.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Mines along with senior officials from the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh, has been constituted on 18.05.2017, to suggest sand mining framework with a view towards ensuring transparency, sustainability, and availability of adequate supply of sand at reasonable rates. Draft Report is finalised and made available in public domain for consultation.

[English]

Certification of Films by CBFC

3328. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the films for which the

Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) rejected the certificates required for exhibition and release at regional level during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise details of films for which the CBFC rejected the certificates required for release and exhibition in the first chance during the said period;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the strongest criteria imposed for censoring has adversely affected the creativity;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to relax the terms of censoring for ensuring the freedom of expression and creativity;

(e) the details of the films banned after the censoring during the said period; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to ban cinema on the basis of the allegation and complaints from the certain corner and if so, the details thereof?

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) and (b) The list of films refused certification for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The objectives of film certification as per Guidelines framed under Section 5B(2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 prescribe that while certifying films CBFC shall ensure that artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed.

Further, any person applying for a certificate in respect of a film who is aggrieved by any order of the Board for refusing to grant a certificate or the category of certificate or any excisions or modifications, may prefer an appeal to the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal under Section 5C of the Cinematograph Act 1952. This further ensures that the artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed.

(e) and (f) The certificate in respect of the film 'Master Mind Zinda Sukha (Punjabi)' was revoked on 09.09.2015

by CBFC, based on the inputs received from Ministry of Home Affairs that the release of the film may endanger security of the state and incite public disorder.

In accordance with Rule 32(2) of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government may, if

it considers it necessary so to do, direct the Chairman to re-examine any film (in respect of which a complaint has been received by it directly or through the Board) in such manner and with such assistance as may be specified in the direction.

Statement

List of Films which were refused certification at EC/RC Levels by the Board from 1.4.2014 To 31.3.2015

Celluloid, Video and Digital (Indian & Foreign)

Sl. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Position (Refused by EC/RC)
1.	The Dude Gentleman	Hindi	Refused by EC
2.	Pyasha Rakshas	Silent	Refused by EC
3.	Race 2 (Video)	Hindi	Refused by EC and RC
4.	Sona Spa	Hindi	Refused by EC and RC
5.	Nasha	Hindi	Refused by EC
6.	Maut	Hindi	Refused by EC
7.	Miss Lovely	Hindi	Refused by EC
8.	Dee Saturday Night	Hindi	Refused by EC
9.	Kya Super Kool Hain Hum	Hindi	Refused by EC and RC
10.	3 G	Hindi	Refused by EC
11.	Love King Murder	Hindi	Refused by EC
12.	Fifty Shades of Grey	English	Refused by EC
13.	Indumati	Hindi	Refused by EC
14.	Park Street	Bengali	Refused by EC
15.	En Dino Muzaffarnagar	English/Hindi	Refused by EC and RC
16.	Manam Mayanguthey	Tamil	Refused by EC
17.	Parvathipuram	Tamil	Refused by EC
18.	Arya Chitra	Tamil	Refused by EC
19.	Porukkuthirai	Tamil dub.	Refused by EC
20.	Mannil Indha Kadhal Andri	Tamil dub.	Refused by EC
21.	Kadhal Oru Dubak	Tamil	Refused by EC
22.	Sooran	Tamil	Refused by EC
23.	Gubeer	Tamil	Refused by EC
24.	Veerathirumagan	Tamil	Refused by EC
25.	Porkalathil Oru Poo	Tamil	Refused at EC/RC & FCAT/High Court levels
26.	Anand Giri	Kannada	Refused by EC

Sl. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Position (Refused by EC/RC)
27.	Namaste India	Kannada	Refused by EC and RC
28.	School Makkalu	Kannada	Refused by EC
29.	Sreemad Bhagavad Geethe	Kannada	Refused by EC
30.	Pakashala	Telugu	Refused by EC and RC
31.	Urban Legends	English	Refused by EC
32.	For a good time call	English	Refused by EC
33.	Scary Movie-5	English	Refused by EC
34.	Cub Zero	English	Refused by EC
35.	Resident Evil Damnation	English	Refused by EC
36.	Hard Candy	English	Refused by EC
37.	Death Race 2	English	Refused by EC
38.	The Purge	English	Refused by EC
39.	Dead in Tombstore	English	Refused by EC
40.	Repo Men	English	Refused by EC
41.	Fright Night-2	English	Refused by EC
42.	Machete Kills	English	Refused by EC
43.	Dead in Tambstan	English	Refused by EC
44.	Introducing Cooltech	English	Refused by EC
45.	Ghost Team One	English	Refused by EC
46.	The Hunt	English	Refused by EC
47.	Sister	English	Refused by EC

List of Films which were refused certification at EC/RC Levels by the Board from 1.4.2015 to 31.3.2016

Celluloid, Video and Digital (Indian & Foreign)

Sl. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Position (Refused by EC/RC)
1.	Stylish Memsahab	Hindi	Refused at EC and RC level.
2.	Miss Roja Love Sex Aur Murder Mystery	Hindi	Refused at EC and RC level.
3.	Husn Ke Teen Rang	Hindi	Refused at EC and RC level.
4.	Sex Vigyan	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
5.	The Beauty Tan Badan	Hindi	Refused at EC and RC level.
6.	Ok Me Dhokhe	Hindi	Refused at EC and RC level.
7.	Battle for Banaras	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
8.	Kusum Ek Talash	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
9.	Great Grand Masti	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
10.	Ishq Ka Manjan	Hindi	Refused at EC level.

Sl. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Position (Refused by EC/RC)
11.	Saat Uchakkey	Hindi	Refused at EC level
12.	Three Girls	Hindi	Refused at EC level
13.	Raman Raghav 2.0	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
14.	Margarita with a straw (Video)	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
15.	Guddu Ki Gun (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
16.	Yaara Silly Silly (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
17.	Love Games: Love Dangerously (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
18.	Pyar Ka Punchnama-2	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
19.	Miss Lovely	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
20.	Dil Bhail Deewana (Bhojpuri)	Bhojpuri	Refused at EC level.
21.	Charli Ke Chakkar Mein (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
22.	Me (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
23.	Alone	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
24.	1920 London	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
25.	Fredrick	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
26.	Raman Raghav 2.0 (Video)	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
27.	Unfriended	English	Refused at EC level.
28.	Magic Mike XXL	English	Refused at EC and RC level.
29.	Straight Outta Compton *****	English	Refused at EC level.
30.	Dirty Grandpa	English	Refused at EC and RC level.
31.	The Dead Land	English	Refused at EC level.
32.	God Bless America	English	Refused at EC level.
33.	Hardcore Henry	English	Refused at EC level.
34.	The Babadook	English	Refused at EC level.
35.	Men, Women and Children	English	Refused at EC level.
36.	Hard Candy	English	Refused at EC level.
37.	Ex Machina	English	Refused at EC level.
38.	The 40 Year Old Virgin	English	Refused at EC level.
39.	Calvary	English	Refused at EC level.
40.	Wander Lust	English	Refused at EC level.
41.	Slightly Single in L.A	English	Refused at EC level.
42.	The Dorm	English	Refused at EC level.
43.	Sint	English	Refused at EC level.
44.	Stranded	English	Refused at EC level.

Sl. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Position (Refused by EC/RC)
45.	Flying Monkey	English	Refused at EC level.
46.	The Strangers	English	Refused at EC level.
47.	Legacy	English	Refused at EC level.
48.	Ouija	English	Refused at EC level.
49.	As above So Below	English	Refused at EC level.
50.	Purge Anachery	English	Refused at EC level.
51.	Two Night Stand	English	Refused at EC level.
52.	Snow Piercer	English	Refused at EC level.
53.	The Collection	English	Refused at EC level.
54.	Feeding Gigolo	English	Refused at EC level.
55.	Love Rosie	English	Refused at EC level.
56.	Repentance	English	Refused at EC level.
57.	Dark Water	English	Refused at EC level.
58.	Kept Women	English	Refused at EC level.
59.	The ABCD's of Death	English	Refused at EC level.
60.	The ABCD'S of Death 2	English	Refused at EC level.
61.	The Woman Black Q : Angel of Death	English	Refused at EC level.
62.	Scouts Guide to The Zombie -Apocalypse	English	Refused at EC level.
63.	R. I. Sline's Monsterville: The Cabinet of Soil	English	Refused at EC level.
64.	The Night Before	English	Refused at EC level.
65.	Hump day	English	Refused at EC level.
66.	Redirected	English	Refused at EC level.
67.	Maasi Veedhi	Tamil	Refused at EC and RC level.
68.	Muttrupullia	Tamil	Refused at EC and RC level.
69.	Kadhali Kaanavillai	Tamil	Refused at EC and RC level.
70.	Moondru Saaral	Tamil	Refused at EC level.
71.	Aagu Pugu	Tamil	Refused at EC level.
72.	Oru Melliya Kodu	Tamil	Refused at EC level.
73.	Sahib Bibi Ghulam	Bengali	Refused at EC.
74.	Chamatkari Hero	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
75.	Hum Hain Naughty Naughty	Hindi	Refused at EC and RC level.
76.	Ye Road Romance	Hindi	Refused at EC and RC level.
77.	Rati Kala Aur Yog Kala	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
77	Any Lady I am Ready	Gujarati	Refused at EC level.

List of Films which were refused certification at EC/RC Levels by the Board from 1.4.2016 To 31.3.2017

Celluloid, Digital and Video (Indian & Foreign)

Sl. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Position (Refused by EC/RC)
1.	Ei Balma Biharwala (Bhojpuri)	Bhojpuri	Refused at EC level
2.	Nirhua Rikshawala (Bhojpuri)	Bhojpuri	Refused at EC level
3.	Bairi No Be Bol (Gujarati)	Gujarathi	Refused at EC level
4.	No Exit (Gujarati)	Gujarathi	Refused at EC level
5.	Pappa Mhara Public Ltd. (Gujarati)	Gujarathi	Refused at EC level
6.	Sadagato Sawal Amanat (Gujarati)	Gujarathi	Refused in EC
7.	Power of Patidar (Gujarati)	Gujarathi	Refused in EC
8.	Majo Aa Gayo (Gujarati)	Gujarathi	Refused in EC
9.	Bhanvaren (Gujarati)	Gujarathi	Refused in EC
10.	Trisha (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
11.	X-Past is Present (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
12.	Charlie and the Coca Cola Company (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
13.	1920 London (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
14.	Fredrick (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
15.	Raman Raghav 2.0 (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
16.	Udta Punjab (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
17.	Kamla Ki Maut (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
18.	Kya Kool Hai Hum (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
19.	Luv Ke Funday (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
20.	Great Grand Masti (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
21.	Karry on Kutton (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
22.	31st October (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
23.	Shakti Shaali No 1. (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
24.	Moods of Crime (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
25.	Mohalla Assi (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
26.	Yeh Hai Judgement Hanged Till Death (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
27.	Three Girls (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
28.	Manchali Chachi (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
29.	Saat Uchchake (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
30.	Rifle Gung (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
31.	Haraamkhor (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
32.	Dharmayuddha Morcha (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC

Sl. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Position (Refused by EC/RC)
33.	Kaamwali Bai (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
34.	G Kutta Se (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
35.	Sausage Party (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
36.	Autohead (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
37.	Sex Vigyan (Revised) (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
38.	The Dirty Game (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
39.	Humei Haq Chahiye Haq Se (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
40.	Gayy Gayy Resort (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
41.	III Smoking Barrels storage (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
42.	Ek Udaan Hauslo Se Bhari (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
43.	Real Bollywood (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
44.	Jolly LLB 2 (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
45.	Lipstick Under My Burka (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
46.	Rambhajan Zindabad (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
47.	ISIS (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
48.	Game of Ayodhya (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
49.	Stranger on Fake Id (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
50.	Ik Onkar (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC
51.	Hungama on Honeymoon Hills (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
52.	Carry on Deshpande (Marathi)	Marathi	Refused at EC level
53.	Kay Rao Tumhi (Marathi)	Marathi	Refused at EC level
54.	Kudeson (Punjabi)	Punjabi	Refused at EC level
55.	Saka Nankana Sahib Shaheed (Punjabi)	Punjabi	Refused at EC level
56.	Toofan Singh (Punjabi)	Punjabi	Refused in EC/RC
57.	Once Upon a Time in Amritsar	Punjabi	Refused in EC
58.	Bhouri (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused at EC level
59.	1946 Calcutta Killings	Bengali	Refused in EC
60.	Danga-The Riots (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC and RC
61.	Jununi Murder	Bhojpuri	Refused in EC
62.	Ka Body Scapes	Malayalam	Refused at EC and RC
63.	Kaatupuligalum Kavari Maanum	Tamil	Refused at EC level
64.	Avalin Korikkai	Tamil	Refused at EC level
65.	Chithiram Sonna Kathai	Tamil	Refused at EC level
66.	Kadavul Dhesam	Tamil	Refused at EC level
67.	Metro	Tamil	Refused at EC level

[Translation]

Conversion of Barren Land into Agricultural Land

3329. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the area of barren land converted into agricultural land during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): As per the information received from Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, the State UT-wise details of barren and unculturable land and agriculture land are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State/ UT-wise details of barren land and agricultural land*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area of barren and unculturable land			Area of agricultural land		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1959	1341	1351	15930	8879	9047
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	38	37	424	424	423
3.	Assam	1197	1192	1190	3356	3357	3364
4.	Bihar	432	432	432	6582	6578	6579
5.	Chhattisgarh	290	289	288	5552	5550	5558
6.	Goa				197	197	197
7.	Gujarat	2552	2552	2552	12661	12661	12661
8.	Haryana	101	125	119	3664	3645	3656
9.	Himachal Pradesh	777	777	777	812	812	812
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	306	306	305	1070	1070	1075
11.	Jharkhand	572	568	568	4336	4343	4343
12.	Karnataka	787	787	787	12846	12840	12827
13.	Kerala	16	14	13	2280	2279	2266
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1387	1346	1357	17264	17267	17252
15.	Maharashtra	1722	1724	1727	21129	21127	21099
16.	Manipur	1	1	1	316	384	390
17.	Meghalaya	132	131	129	1056	1056	1056
18.	Mizoram	8	8	6	408	402	367
19.	Nagaland	2	2	2	694	693	694
20.	Odisha	1104	1052	1078	6743	6797	6784
21.	Punjab	51	52	58	4286	4219	4285
22.	Rajasthan	2411	2385	2403	25548	25542	25511
23.	Sikkim				97	97	97
24.	Tamil Nadu	489	488	489	8126	8120	8112

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Telangana	-	615	607	-	6929	6877
26.	Tripura				274	273	272
27.	Uttarakhand	228	228	228	1547	1550	1549
28.	Uttar Pradesh	479	464	462	19075	18955	18939
29.	West Bengal	13	11	11	5673	5662	5655
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	2	28	28	28
31.	Chandigarh				1	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	24	24	24
33.	Daman and Diu				3	3	3
34.	Delhi	18	18	18	53	53	53
35.	Lakshadweep	0			2	2	2
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	30	30	29
	All India	17072	16948	16996	182085	181850	181886

Note: '0' related to the area below 500 Hectares

\$ State was constituted in June, 2014

Source: 'Land use statistics at a glance 2005-06 to 2014-15' (June 2017) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

[English]

Tribunals for River Water Sharing Disputes Amongst States

3330. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain tribunals have been constituted for settlement of river water sharing disputes amongst States in the country so far and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(b) whether these tribunals are taking much time to finalize the disputes and if so, the details thereof by mentioning the outcome of each tribunal;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make any solution to the situation arising due to river water sharing disputes amongst States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action to be taken 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) The Parliament has enacted Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valley thereof. When any request under the said Act is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute on the inter-State rivers and the Central Government is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government constitutes a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute.

On the complaint made by the State Governments, the Central Government has, so far, set up 08 tribunals to settle water disputes among the States under the ISRWD Act, 1956. The present status of various inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to further streamline the adjudication of inter-State river water disputes, the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 has been introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister for WR, RD & GR on 14.03.2017. The Bill envisages to constitute

a standalone Tribunal with permanent establishment and permanent office space and infrastructure so as to obviate with the need to set up a separate tribunal for each water dispute which is invariably a time-consuming process. The proposed amendments in the Bill will speed up the adjudication of water disputes referred to it. The Bill was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources for examination. The Standing Committee has

submitted its recommendation on the Bill *vide* Lok Sabha Secretariat letter dated 11.08.2017 in the form of 'Nineteenth Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources on The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017'. Accordingly, the Ministry has prepared draft Cabinet Note for Official Amendments to Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Statement

Status of Inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water under Tribunals

Sl. No	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh & Odisha	April, 1969	Award given on July, 1980
2.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-I	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,	April, 1969	Award given on May, 1976
3.	Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra	October, 1969	Award given on December, 1979
4.	Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. Clarification/explanation sought from the Tribunal under Section 5(3) of the said Act by the party States. Presidential Reference 1 of 2004 was made on the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced the judgement on Presidential Reference in negative. Further, Government of Haryana has filed IA No. 6 of 2016 in OS No. 6 of 1996 in the matter. The matter is <i>subjudice</i> .
5.	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	Report and decision given on 5.2.2007 which was published <i>vide</i> Notification dated 19.2.2013. The party States have also filed Civil Appeals against the order of CWDT dated 5.2.2007 before the Supreme Court. In this regard, the Supreme Court has pronounced its verdict 16.02.2018.
6.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II	Karnataka, Telengana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	Report and decision given on 30.12. 2010. Further report given by the Tribunal on 29.11.2013. However, as per Supreme Court Order dated 16.9.2011, till further order, decision taken by the

1	2	3	4	5
				Tribunal on references filed by States and Central Government shall not be published in the official Gazette. As such, matter is <i>sub-judice</i> . Term of the Tribunal was extended for a period of two years <i>w.e.f.</i> 1st August, 2014 to address the terms of reference as contained in section 89 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. Thereafter, the term of the Tribunal has been extended twice for one year each <i>viz.</i> for a period of one year <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.08.2016 and for a period of one year <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.08.2017. The matter is under adjudication in the Tribunal. The Government of Telengana has filed a SLP33623-26 of 2014 and WP(C) 545 of 2015 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter. The matter is thus <i>sub-judice</i> .
7.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	February, 2010 However, as per the Supreme Court order the date of reckoning of the constitution of the Tribunal is <i>w.e.f.</i> 17.9.2012	The Tribunal has submitted its report to the Central Government under Section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 13.09.2017. Further, State of Odisha and the Central Government have filed reference under Section 5(3) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 11.12.2017 and 12.12.2017 respectively. The matter is thus under adjudication in the Tribunal.
8.	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010 However, <i>vide</i> notification dated 13.11.2014 date of reckoning of the constitution of the Tribunal is <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.08.2013	Report and Decision not given by the Tribunal u/s 5(2) of ISRWD Act, 1956.

[Translation]

Promotion of Traditional Sports

3331. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traditional sports like bullock cart race and Jallikattu are still prevalent in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps for promotion of traditional sports like bullock cart race in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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) to (d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

is implementing the Khelo India Scheme which *inter alia* has a vertical of "Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games". In order to showcase our rural and indigenous/tribal games, annual competitions will be held annually under the Scheme in rural and indigenous/tribal games alternately. So far, traditional sports like bullock cart race and Jallikattu have not been supported under this Scheme, nor is there any proposal to promote traditional games like bullock cart race and Jallikattu at present. Therefore, this Ministry is not maintaining any data regarding prevalence of such games in rural areas of the country.

Water Level in Reservoirs

3332. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's reservoirs are reeling under severe water shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the capacity and availability of water therein as on date, reservoir-wise; and

(c) the suggestions given by the Central Water Commission to improve the water level of the reservoirs and the action being taken by the Government thereon?

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 Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage status of 91 reservoirs of the country and issues weekly bulletin on every Thursday. As per reservoir storage bulletin dated 08.03.2018, live storage available in these reservoirs is 54.394 BCM, which is 34% of total live storage capacity of these reservoirs. The live storage available in these reservoirs on 08.03.2018 is 89% and 91% of live storage of last year and average live storage of last ten years respectively, during the corresponding periods. The reservoir capacity and availability of water as on 08.03.2018 of the above 91 reservoirs is given in the enclosed Statement.

As per CWC reservoir storage bulletin issued in the last week of February, 2018, some of the reservoirs

have storage less than 80% of average of last ten years storage. The main reasons for the decline in storages are low rainfall in the catchment areas and various uses during the period. To overcome the situation, Chairman, CWC issued advisories to the concerned State Governments/UT's to avoid any distress to people on 27.02.2018.

Statement

*Water level of 91 Major reservoirs monitored
by CWC on 08.03.2018*

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	State	Capacity at FRL (BCM)	Live Storage (BCM)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Srisaïlam	AP/TG	8.288	1.562
2.	Nagarjuna Sagar	AP/TG	6.841	0.530
3.	Somasila	AP	1.994	0.493
4.	Sriramsagar	TG	2.3	0.620
5.	Lower Manair	TG	0.621	0.235
6.	Tenughat	JHA	0.821	0.377
7.	Maithon	JHA	0.471	0.471
8.	Panchet Hill	JHA	0.184	0.135
9.	Konar	JHA	0.176	0.065
10.	Tilaiya	JHA	0.142	0.022
11.	Ukai	GUJ	6.615	1.944
12.	Sabarmati (Dharoi)	GUJ	0.735	0.172
13.	Kadana	GUJ	1.472	0.687
14.	Shetrunji	GUJ	0.300	0.072
15.	Bhadar	GUJ	0.188	0.053
16.	Daman Ganga	GUJ	0.502	0.313
17.	Dantiwada	GUJ	0.399	0.170
18.	Panam	GUJ	0.697	0.369
19.	Sardar Sarovar	GUJ	5.760	0.000
20.	Karjan	GUJ	0.523	0.336
21.	Gobind Sagar (Bhakra)	HP	6.229	2.053
22.	Pong Dam (Beas)	HP	6.157	1.382
23.	Krishnaraja Sagara	KAR	1.163	0.306

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tungabhadra	KAR	3.276	0.229	55.	Mula	MAH	0.609	0.391
25.	Ghataprabha (Hidkal)	KAR	1.391	0.376	56.	Yeldari	MAH	0.809	0.037
26.	Bhadra	KAR	1.785	0.674	57.	Girna	MAH	0.524	0.152
27.	Linganamakki	KAR	4.294	1.451	58.	Khadakvasla	MAH	0.056	0.045
28.	Narayanpur	KAR	0.863	0.340	59.	Upper Vaitarna	MAH	0.331	0.188
29.	Malaprabha (Renuka)	KAR	0.972	0.108	60.	Upper Tapi	MAH	0.255	0.120
30.	Kabini	KAR	0.444	0.153	61.	Pench (Totladoh)	MAH	1.091	0.160
31.	Hemavathy	KAR	0.927	0.156	62.	Upper Wardha	MAH	0.564	0.276
32.	Harangi	KAR	0.220	0.049	63.	Bhatsa	MAH	0.942	0.567
33.	Supa	KAR	4.120	1.984	64.	Dhom	MAH	0.331	0.180
34.	Vani Vilas Sagar	KAR	0.802	0.013	65.	Dudhganga	MAH	0.664	0.421
35.	Almatti	KAR	3.105	0.762	66.	Manikdoh	MAH	0.288	0.140
36.	Gerusoppa	KAR	0.130	0.109	67.	Bhandardara	MAH	0.304	0.241
37.	Kallada (Parappar)	KRL	0.507	0.445	68.	Hirakud	ODI	5.378	3.024
38.	Idamalayar	KRL	1.018	0.513	69.	Balimela	ODI	2.676	0.418
39.	Idukki	KRL	1.460	0.729	70.	Salanadi	ODI	0.558	0.231
40.	Kakki	KRL	0.447	0.326	71.	Rengali	ODI	3.432	2.783
41.	Periyar	KRL	0.173	0.028	72.	Machkund (Jalaput)	ODI	0.893	0.710
42.	Malampuzha	KRL	0.224	0.035	73.	Upper Kolab	ODI	0.935	0.407
43.	Gandhi Sagar	MP	6.827	1.780	74.	Upper Indravati	ODI	1.456	0.649
44.	Tawa	MP	1.944	0.184	75.	Thein Dam	PUN	2.344	0.469
45.	Bargi	MP	3.180	2.082	76.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	RAJ	1.711	0.823
46.	Bansagar	MP	5.166	2.672	77.	Jhakam	RAJ	0.132	0.041
47.	Indira Sagar	MP	9.745	2.574	78.	Rana Pratap Sagar	RAJ	1.436	0.387
48.	Barna Dam	MP	0.456	0.045	79.	Lower Bhawani	TN	0.792	0.128
49.	Minimata Bango	CHH	3.046	1.806	80.	Mettur (Stanley)	TN	2.647	0.357
50.	Mahanadi	CHH	0.767	0.399	81.	Vaigai	TN	0.172	0.014
51.	Jayakwadi (Paithan)	MAH	2.171	1.348	82.	Parambikulam	TN	0.380	0.043
52.	Koyana	MAH	2.652	1.971	83.	Aliyar	TN	0.095	0.004
53.	Bhima (Ujjani)	MAH	1.517	1.110	84.	Sholayar	TN	0.143	0.000
54.	Isapur	MAH	0.965	0.049	85.	Gumti	TRP	0.312	0.205

1	2	3	4	5
86.	Matatila	UP	0.707	0.141
87.	Rihand	UP	5.649	1.396
88.	Ramganga	UKH	2.196	0.599

Grant of Judicial Powers to PCI

3333. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant judicial powers to the Press Council of India (PCI) in light of the growing incidents of attacks on journalists in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to bring forth a Journalist Act, on the pattern of Advocate Act, to bring in a strict code of ethics and protection of journalists;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) to (d) Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in the country and also to inculcate the principles of self-regulation among the press. In furtherance of its objectives, PCI have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978 which cover the principles and ethics regarding journalism. The Council also monitors and takes cognizance, *suo motu* or on complaints, of contents in print media which *prima facie*, are violative of Norms of Journalistic Conduct. The council may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist or disapprove the conduct of the editor or the journalist. Therefore, the existing provisions for bringing strict code of ethics amongst journalists are adequate.

However, as regard, incidences of attack on journalists, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the

1	2	3	4	5
89.	Tehri	UKH	2.615	0.886
90.	Mayurakshi	WB	0.480	0.328
91.	Kangsabati	WB	0.914	0.566

Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Central Government attaches highest importance to prevention of crime. Representations on providing security received from or on behalf of individuals, including journalists are examined. Based on inputs received regarding threat assessment, required action is taken by the law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the existing laws are adequate for protection of citizens including journalists. Also, the PCI takes appropriate action on receipt of specific complaints from affected journalists. An advisory on safety of journalists has been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs to States/UTs on 20th October 2017, which is available at the Ministry of Home Affairs' website *viz.*, https://mha.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advissafety_20-10-2017_24102017.pdf

Allocation of Funds under MGNREGS

3334. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds sanctioned and actually allocated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to all the States of the country during the last three years and the year 2017-18, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the allocation made under MGNREGS to Tripura has been drastically cut in the year 2017-18; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed to making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry releases funds to the States based on the basis of Labour Budget (LB), opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous year for the financial

year, if any, and overall performance. State/UT-wise details of Central Fund released under the MGNREGS including

Tripura during the financial year 2014-15 to 2017-18 (as on 08.03.2018) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Central Fund released under MGNREGS

Sl. No.	State	Central Fund Release (Rs. in lakh)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 as on 08.03.2018
1	2	3	4	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	290314.10	307380.33	394021.19	507730.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2704.16	4395.10	15675.99	20717.18
3.	Assam	50023.46	87830.06	125459.79	110514.70
4.	Bihar	95968.24	102412.26	166740.56	247432.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	150570.49	106341.30	223193.55	290569.97
6.	Gujarat	35442.93	30598.72	64323.81	82688.22
7.	Haryana	16715.29	12470.72	28771.33	30140.64
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35542.86	39610.32	38860.83	58824.48
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	52171.08	55801.83	80408.52	99377.74
10.	Jharkhand	72433.41	97879.90	167914.17	123782.97
11.	Karnataka	171687.07	99155.27	225864.88	296448.54
12.	Kerala	158758.02	152633.88	158248.96	185824.77
13.	Madhya Pradesh	245163.12	236732.20	344891.62	374049.76
14.	Maharashtra	79951.77	123834.73	165708.93	186350.34
15.	Manipur	21997.13	25532.29	34370.41	15853.20
16.	Meghalaya	27785.90	22182.56	86069.23	86811.66
17.	Mizoram	11141.23	28517.36	14451.26	20118.20
18.	Nagaland	11305.27	26665.95	50152.80	90638.96
19.	Odisha	103530.34	147941.05	189526.84	213487.05
20.	Punjab	18948.18	24533.37	49073.46	57414.07
21.	Rajasthan	297609.87	269583.23	481816.86	456773.81
22.	Sikkim	7386.41	8623.44	13262.56	10603.64
23.	Tamil Nadu	378180.33	547037.47	455277.91	584503.26
24.	Telangana	191996.00	182484.92	180684.74	254398.67
25.	Tripura	63662.48	135894.19	101629.14	40740.93
26.	Uttar Pradesh	251341.40	269569.44	391584.94	367799.20
27.	Uttarakhand	28636.22	45076.65	51435.08	71865.11
28.	West Bengal	374495.29	471174.20	537722.79	594501.09

1	2	3	4	6	7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1301.94	1035.72	801.40	966.07
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	137.95	246.82	425.85	56.05
33.	Lakshadweep	45.06	11.85	0.00	26.71
34.	Puducherry	739.69	1292.57	346.92	1569.03
Total		3247686.69	3664479.70	4838716.31*	5482578.48

*Including Rs. 56268.00 lakh of failed FTOs of all NeFMS State/UT during financial year 2016-17. After excluding the amount of failed FTOs, the final total amount released is Rs. 47,82,448.31 lakh

**Declaration of Inter-Linking of Rivers
as National Projects**

3335. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare all Inter-Linking of River (ILR) projects in the country as national projects in a bid to expedite their implementation through quick flow of funds and better monitoring on the ground and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is framing any criteria for the purpose especially in the backdrop of the Ministry's decision to begin works on three identified rivers' linking projects and if so, the details thereof including the names of the identified rivers linking projects;

(c) whether the Government has resolved all the issues to make inter-linking of rivers a reality and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has asked the States concerned to come forward with definite funding proposal which may even be taken up with foreign funding agencies and is also considering to set up a separate Central fund for this purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of funding pattern proposed for inter-linking of river projects including the steps to be taken to achieve the desired success 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) Ken-Betwa (K-B) Link Project was declared as a National Project by Government of India in February, 2008, as per the then existing norms for consideration of any Project as National Project. No other Inter-linking of Rivers (ILR) project has so far been declared as National Project. MoWR, RD & GR has constituted a Group on Financial Aspects under Task Force for ILR projects. One of the terms of reference of this group is "to study the options of declaring some of the inter basin water transfer links of NPP as National Project on the pattern of K-B link".

Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Ken- Betwa Link Project Phase-I & Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal Link and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link have been completed. The techno-economic clearance and various statutory clearances of the KBLP Phase-I have been accorded. Based on the request of Government of M.P., the DPRs of projects included under KBLP Phase-II viz., Lower Orr dam, Bina complex projects and Kotha barrage have been completed by NWDA/ Government of M.P. and submitted for techno-economical appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC). The techno-economic clearance of the Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project

has been accorded subject to statutory clearances. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project has been submitted for technical appraisal in CWC. Further, draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of K-B Link Project has been sent to Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for concurrence. Similarly, draft MoU for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada link projects has been sent to Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat for their concurrence.

(c) The ILR Programme has been taken up on high priority. The Government is aware about the several issues involved in the ILR programme and therefore, pursuing the ILR program in a consultative manner.

The Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 27.02.2012 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 512 of 2002 on 'Networking of Rivers' along with Writ Petition No. 668 of 2002' directed the Union of India and particularly the Ministry of Water Resources to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources for the implementation of ILR.

As per the directions of Supreme Court, a Committee called "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) for the implementation of ILR Programme *vide* Gazette Notification dated 23rd September, 2014. Fourteen meetings of the Special Committee for ILR have been held so far (last meeting held on 17.01.2018 at New Delhi), wherein State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States participated. The Special Committee on ILR takes into consideration all the suggestions/observations of the stakeholders while planning and formulating the ILR Projects.

The Committee, after considering the views of all the stakeholders, is proceeding ahead to expedite the objectives of the interlinking of rivers as per terms of reference. Vigorous efforts have been made for generating consensus with development of alternative plans and also setting out road maps for implementation of mature projects.

The implementation of ILR Projects involves various steps such as preparation of PFRs/FRs; negotiation and

consensus among concerned States; preparation of DPRs; clearance from appraisal agencies including clearance by Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs; techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects of MoWR, RD & GR; investment clearance and the actual construction time required for the completion of the project as per DPR.

The implementation of a project is taken up after preparation of its DPR with the consensus of concerned States and obtaining requisite statutory clearances.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has not invited any funding proposals on ILR Projects from the concerned States. Instead, MoWR, RD & GR has constituted a Group on Financial Aspects under Task Force for ILR Projects on 12.09.2017 to consider the financial aspects of ILR Projects and to suggest the funding pattern for implementing the same. Six meetings of the Group have been held so far, and the last meeting was held on 27.2.2018.

Increase in Flight Services

3336. ADV. SHARADKUMAR MARUTI BANSODE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps the Ministry has taken to improve and increase the flight services in the country during the last one year; and

(b) the number of new airports developed and made operational during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian Aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Under the provision of Sub-rule (1A) of rule 134 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 the Central Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines, with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services and taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions in the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere

in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Further, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN on 21st October, 2016. The primary objective of the Scheme is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable supporting airline operators through (1) concession by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes/other support measures and (2) financial support (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes. RCS-UDAN is a demand driven Scheme where airline operator undertake the assessment of demand on a particular route and bids under the Scheme from time to time.

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has developed and operationalized a Greenfield Airport at Kishangarh in Rajasthan. Besides, 56 Airports have been developed under RCS-UDAN as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of Unserved Airports Round 1&2 RCS-UDAN

Sl. No.	Unserved Airports	
	Round 1	Round 2
1	2	3
1.	Adampur	Aligarh
2.	Ambikapur	Azamgarh
3.	Bhatinda	Baldota/Koppal
4.	Bikaner (NAL)	Bareilly
5.	Bilaspur	Bokaro
6.	Burnpur	Chitrakoot
7.	Cooch Behar	Darbhunga
8.	Jagdalpur	Dumka
9.	Jaisalmer	Hissar
10.	Jalgaon	Jhansi
11.	Jamshedpur	Kannur
12.	Jeypore	Kargil

1	2	3
13.	Jharsuguda	Keshod
14.	Kandla	Kishangarh
15.	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Moradabad
16.	Kolhapur	Muirpur (Korba)
17.	Ludhiana	Pakyong
18.	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Passighat
19.	Mundra	Pithoragarh
20.	Mysore	Rupsi
21.	Nanded	Shravasti
22.	Neyveli	Tanjore
23.	Ozar (Nasik)	Tezu
24.	Pathankot	Uterlai
25.	Raigarh (Jindal)	Vellore
26.	Rourkela	
27.	Salem	
28.	Shimla	
29.	Sholapur	
30.	Utkela	
31.	Vidyanagar	

Floods in Amritsar

3337. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that every year during monsoon the swollen Ravi river floods the areas of Ajnala Raja Sahansi of Amritsar and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the new measures proposed and the steps being taken by the Government to address the issue along with the time-frame fixed in this regard; and

(c) the details of loss of life, property and crops, if any, incurred due to non-completion of the aforesaid measures?

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. The Government is aware that monsoon brings floods in River Ravi which results in floods in the areas of Ajnala Raja Sahansi of Amritsar.

The subject of flood management being under the purview of the States, the schemes for flood control are formulated and implemented by concerned States as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas.

A project namely "Flood protection works to be executed along the Indo-Pakistan border on River Ravi and its tributary Ujh-Phase-I" benefitting the areas of Ajnala and Rajasansi of Amritsar District has been taken up by Govt. of Punjab with approved cost of Rs.29.89 crore for critical works to be completed by March 2018 under the Central Sector Plan Scheme River Management Activities and Works related to Border Areas (RMBA). As informed by the State Government, no major loss of life, property and agriculture has occurred after 1988 and 1995 floods. Floods have been moderated to a large extent due to construction of Rajnit Sagar Dam.

Disinvestment of Air India

3338. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the sale of stake in Air India, if so, the details thereof and the likely fate of its employees;

(b) the details of profit/loss made by Air India during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the details of debts and liabilities on Air India as on date;

(d) whether huge funds were injected by the

Government to bail out the flagship carrier, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has received any representation/complaint against the disinvestment of Air India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) 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. CCEA constituted an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process on strategic disinvestment from time to time and decide issues which, *inter alia* include hiving off of certain assets to a shell company, the quantum of disinvestment and the universe of bidders etc. The contours of the bid would be contained in the bid documents as approved by AISAM.

(b) The details of the Profits/Losses of Air India during the last three years are given here under:—

Year	Net Loss (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	5859.91
2015-16	3836.77
2016-17	5765.16

(c) The total outstanding loans on Air India at the end of 31st March 2017, as per the Audited Accounts of FY 2016-17 are Rs 48447.37 crore, the details of which are given here under:—

(i) Aircraft Loans	Rs. 17,359.61 crore
(ii) Working Capital Loans	Rs. 31,087.76 crore
Total	Rs. 48447.37 crore

(d) Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in 2012 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. Out of this amount, the Government has released a total Equity Support of Rs. 26545.21 crore till 2017.

(e) Suggestions and views are received from time to time, including the articles published in media, regarding disinvestment of Air India. These would be kept in mind while arriving at the final decision regarding contours of the disinvestment.

Drainage Connectivity to Toilets

3339. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of households in the country which do not have drainage connectivity in their toilets, State/ UT-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve sanitation condition through drainage connectivity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/ UT-wise; percentage of rural households without drainage connectivity as per Census 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Ministry promotes twin-leach pit toilets that do not require disposal of human faeces and are much cheaper and equally effective. Under this technology human faeces become manure in 1-2 years. Under this technology no sewage/ drainage system is required.

Statement

Percentage of rural households without drainage connectivity as per Census 2011

State/UT	Percentage of rural households without drainage connectivity
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67.98
Andhra Pradesh	58.01
Arunachal Pradesh	78.08
Assam	86.23
Bihar	61.14
Chandigarh	5.75

1	2
Chhattisgarh	88.49
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	88.43
Daman and Diu	79.93
Goa	45.82
Gujarat	82.01
Haryana	17.17
Himachal Pradesh	38.39
Jammu and Kashmir	64.34
Jharkhand	83.69
Karnataka	57.46
Kerala	60.75
Lakshadweep	80.74
Madhya Pradesh	74.75
Maharashtra	52.19
Manipur	56.40
Meghalaya	77.12
Mizoram	62.39
Nagaland	60.48
NCT of Delhi	12.32
Odisha	88.11
Puducherry	63.32
Punjab	19.00
Rajasthan	72.96
Sikkim	62.52
Tamil Nadu	72.80
Tripura	83.84
Uttar Pradesh	38.20
Uttarakhand	52.27
West Bengal	84.70
India	63.25

[Translation]

Special Programmes on Radio/Television Channels

3340. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for broadcasting/ telecasting special programmes on radio/ television for creating awareness about various welfare schemes being implemented in the country and for disseminating information in the people about vacancies in the Government and private sector;

(b) if so, the date from which these programmes are planned to be started including the manner in which these programmes are going to be broadcast/ telecast; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that all Kendras of Doordarshan regularly telecast programmes highlighting various schemes and initiatives of the Government for dissemination of information including programmes on Mudra, Jan Dhan Yojana, Skill India, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Mission Indradhanush, Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas etc. Apart from this, programmes on career guidance/employment are regularly aired on all regional kendras of Doordarshan, viz.,

DD Saptagiri: Hello Saptagiri (Live phone-in prog.) for career guidance 1535 hrs. to 1600 hrs.

DD Podighai: Hello Ungaludan (Live Phone-in) every Monday 1205 hrs. to 1300 hrs. Another programme Kalloori Kaalongal (Live Phone-in) every Thursday at 1903 hrs. to 1930 hrs.

DD Kashmir: Employment news every Tuesday 1640 hrs. to 1700 hrs.

DD Rajasthan: Programme DISHAYEIN every Tuesday at 1315 hrs. and YUVATARANG every Tuesday at 1600 Hrs.

DD Malayalam: Avasaram (Career Guidance/ Employment) every Saturday 1200 hrs to 1300 hrs.

DD Odia: Career Calling (Career Guidance Programme), every Tuesday at 1630 hrs.

DD Girnar: Hello Karkirdi (Live Phone-in Career

Guidance Programme) every Wednesday, 1800 hrs. and Rozgar Samachar on Sunday at 1830 hrs.

DD UP: Namaste UP (Career Guidance Programme):- 1630 hrs. to 1730 hrs.

DD Yadagiri: Career Guidance-Live phone-in on Friday 1400 hrs to 1500 hrs. and Employment News on Monday 1700 hrs. to 1730 hrs..

DD Itanagar: Rozgar Samachar, every Friday at 1800 hrs. to 1845 hrs.

Besides this, as per Prasar Bharati, DD News gives due coverage to all welfare scheme of Government of India through News and Current Affairs programmes to create awareness about the schemes being implemented throughout the country.

According to Prasar Bharati, All India Radio Stations are also regularly broadcasting programmes with the purpose of creating awareness about various welfare schemes being implemented in the country from time to time.

Programmes are also broadcast at regular intervals meant for disseminating information to the people about vacancies in the Government. Regarding private sector vacancies, authenticated information is disseminated as and when it is made available to AIR stations.

[English]

Football Academy

3341. SHRI BALKA SUMAN:
SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a world class Football Academy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start a football tournament in the name of former Union Minister Priyaranjan Das Munshi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Four Regional Football Academies under Sports Authority of India are already operational at Delhi, Kolkata, Imphal and Thiruvananthapuram. The academies have been established with world class facilities.

(c) and (d) No Madam, there is no such proposal at present.

Upgradation of State Roads in Tamil Nadu

3342. SHRI R. P. MARUTHARAJAA:
SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

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

(a) the details of the proposals received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for upgradation of State roads/

NHs during each of the last three years and current year stretch-wise and length-wise;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) the details of pending projects in this regard;

(d) the details of Attur to Perambuler NH in Tamil Nadu State; 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) Details of proposals received/sanctioned for upgradation of State Roads /NHs during last three years including and current year are as under:-

Year	National Highways			State Roads (Under CRF/ISC/EI)		
	Number	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Number	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. in crore)
2014-2015	32	626.45	964.89	-	-	-
2015-2016	40	468.85	762.64	80	581.05	480.91
2016-2017	55	161.41	486.38	153	865.77	710.66
2017-2018 (till 13.3.2018)	49	532.07	1022.23	153	1163.01	1178.83

Details of proposals received/sanctioned by NHA for upgradation of National Highways during last three years and current year are as under

Year	Number	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. in crore)
2014-2015	-	-	-
2015-2016	2	193.53	1712.74
2016-2017	3	96.80	2372.24
2017-2018 (till 13/3/2018)	2	90.10	798.99

(b) Details of funds allocation & expenditure during last three years and current year are as under

(Rs. in crore)

Year	National Highways		State Roads (Under CRF/ISC/EI)	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2014-2015	346.36	346.36	190.71	192.79
2015-2016	497.77	496.50	158.71	158.71
2016-2017	793.23	793.23	451.09	405.96
2017-2018 (till 13.3.2018)	975.96	691.48	441.19	363.49

Details of funds allocated & expenditure incurred by NHAI for development of National Highways during last three years and current year are as under

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	Allocation	Expenditure
2014-2015	506.17	506.17
2015-2016	413.54	413.54
2016-2017	106.65	106.65
2017-2018 (till 13.3.2018)	191.27	191.27

(c) Eight projects for a length of 50.49 km costing Rs.157.95 crore are under scrutiny in Ministry.

(d) and (e) Attur to Perambuler Road has recently been declared as National Highway No. 136 and entrusted to NHAI for development. NHAI is preparing DPR for improvement of Attur to Perambuler Road through State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Availability of Water in Toilets

3343. SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken by the Government for construction and effective utilisation of toilets in areas and districts that face water shortage, as non-availability of water can affect the use of toilets;

(b) whether the Government has any statistics on connectivity of toilets built under Swachh Bharat Mission with proper sewage disposal or drainage systems and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of toilets connected to septic tanks in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether connectivity of toilets with septic tanks raises concerns over manual scavengers being assigned for their cleaning, often without proper equipment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

[SBM (G)], the incentive for construction of individual toilets 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. The SBM (G) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines also provide for convergence towards implementation of the programmes of sanitation and water, and to maximize the availability of water for sanitation purposes. Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages are being prioritized for providing Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSS) under NRDWP. Further, under SBM (G), rural pans are used which uses only 1-2 liters of water for flushing.

(b) Under SBM(G), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes twin-leach pit toilets that do not require disposal of human faces and are much cheaper and equally effective. Under this technology, human faces becomes manure in 1-2 years and no sewage/drainage system is required. However, as per National Sample Survey Office Report 2015, 36.7% villages had pakki nali and 19.0% villages had katchi nali.

(c) The details of rural households with Septic Tanks, State/UT-wise, as per Census 2011, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Under SBM (G), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes twin-leach pit toilets that do not require disposal of human faces and are much cheaper and equally effective. Under this technology human faces become manure in 1-2 years.

Statement

*Rural households with Septic Tanks
as per Census 2011*

State/UT	Rural households with Septic Tanks
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29,780
Andhra Pradesh	32,23,554
Arunachal Pradesh	23,258
Assam	4,48,229

1	2
Bihar	19,63,185
Chandigarh	316
Chhattisgarh	3,31,731
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,172
Daman and Diu	6,193
Goa	64,649
Gujarat	14,64,512
Haryana	7,83,488
Himachal Pradesh	6,86,780
Jammu and Kashmir	1,61,159
Jharkhand	2,32,161
Karnataka	8,05,618
Kerala	18,28,639
Lakshadweep	2,450
Madhya Pradesh	9,25,512
Maharashtra	24,93,671
Manipur	51,570
Meghalaya	47,927
Mizoram	24,129
Nagaland	60,233
NCT of Delhi	46,351
Odisha	6,31,754
Puducherry	34,404
Punjab	10,80,343
Rajasthan	9,30,673
Sikkim	56,760
Tamil Nadu	13,73,262
Tripura	31,058
Uttar Pradesh	30,63,640
Uttarakhand	4,84,522
West Bengal	12,71,765
Total	2,46,71,448

Illegal Mining

3344. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of various steps taken by the Union Government and the States including directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court illegal mining in some States of the country is still rampant and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the instances of illegal mining which came to the notice of the Union Government during the last three years, State-wise along with the action taken to prevent such instances in future;

(c) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court after grappling with cases pertaining to illegal mining has pulled up the Union Government for its failure to curb illegal mining in the country and asked for a comprehensive policy to curb illegal mining and if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether the Union Government has since prepared any concrete plan to curb pilferage of natural resources and placed plans before the Hon'ble Supreme Court; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and the steps taken by the Union Government to effectively implement the plans?

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 section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), State Governments are empowered to frame rules for prevention of illegal mining, storage and transportation for both major and minor minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Therefore, matter relating to regulation and control of illegal mining is completely within the domain of respective State Governments.

However, based on the information regarding quarterly returns on illegal mining provided by State Governments

to Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines), about the instances of illegal mining, FIR lodged, Vehicle seized, fine realized for last three years is provided in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam. Hon'ble Supreme Court has not pulled up the Union Government regarding failure to curb illegal mining in the Country; However, Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P(C) No. 202 of 1995 [T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs UoI] has passed an order dated 23.02.2018

on the issues of prevention of illegal mining by the States, wherein Hon'ble Supreme Court has, *inter alia*, directed Union of India to file an affidavit detailing whether Central Government has any policy at all with regard to prevention of illegal mining or to take strict action against mining lease holders indulging in illegal mining.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply given in part (d) above.

Statement

Details of action taken against the illegal mining cases

Sl. No.	State	Illegal Mining Cases				Action taken from 2013-14 to Quarter ending September-2017			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Quarter ending Sept-2017)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9379	9953	9703	4063	3	12	3	14323.275
3.	Assam	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	4953	5862	4794	2227	2	21787	1138	3338.376
5.	Goa	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
6.	Gujarat	5716	6499	8325	4586	382	29	20715	15667.05
7.	Haryana	5333	3912	1345	527	654	0	0	3765.03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	928	0	0	928	5.088
10.	Jharkhand	1162	1645	838	204	2444	343	3132	432.87
11.	Karnataka	8464	9185	5692	2830	1798	468	11497	11163.03
12.	Kerala	4172	3701	4861	3017	0	0	0	8054.73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8173	13627	13880	7854	516	41299	2978	113206.21
14.	Maharashtra	32717	33621	31173	10797	794	1	144784	28178.52
15.	Mizoram	26	NR	NR	NR	1	0	0	1.537
16.	Odisha	104	62	45	25	0	4	77	1111.407
17.	Punjab	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
18.	Rajasthan	2945	3661	3945	2025	2536	37	11248	6794.672

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Sikkim	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	205	58	56	48	10734	1	35166	12285.82
21.	Telangana	3311	6538	5839	3203	0	0	4	5314.43
22.	Uttar Pradesh	10024	11575	5737	NR	562	439	0	9333.57
23.	West Bengal	NR	575	NR	NR	1132	0	218	0
Grand Total		96684	110476	96233	42334	21559	64420	231889	232975.615

NR: quarterly return not received

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

Naming of Airports

3345. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to name the Jharsuguda airport in the name of freedom fighter Veer Surendra Sai and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has proposals for naming the international airports of various States if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also instructed the State Governments to send proposals for naming of international airports including the State of Haryana for naming Chandigarh airport as Bhagat Singh International Airport;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has received any representation from Government of Tamil Nadu or any NGO or organisation to change the name of any existing airport in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government on this representation; and

(f) whether the Ministry has received a proposal from Government of Maharashtra for the extension of name of "Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport" in Mumbai to

"Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport" and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

(b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has formulated draft Policy Guidelines on naming/renaming of airports which *inter alia* propose to keep the name of airport after the name of the main city it serves.

(c) and (d) Generally, request for renaming of airports are sent by the concerned State Governments for the consideration of Government of India. As far as matter of naming of Chandigarh Airport is concerned, Government of Punjab has requested this Ministry to name Civil Air Terminal Complex at Chandigarh Airport as "Shaheed-E-Azam Sardar Bhagat Singh International Airport, Mohali" while Government of Haryana has requested to name the terminal as "Shaheed Bhagat Singh International Airport, Chandigarh". Since both the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana are unanimous in the opinion that the terminal be named after "Shaheed Bhagat Singh" and 'Chandigarh' is the common Capital of both the States & the airport also bears the name of 'Chandigarh', this Ministry requested both the State Governments to agree to name the airport as "Shaheed Bhagat Singh Airport, Chandigarh" and also send a resolution of their respective Legislative Assemblies supporting above proposal.

(e) Representations for changing name of Airports in Tamil Nadu have been received by the Government from time to time. However, as a general practice, requests for naming/renaming of airports are considered based on the

recommendations of the State Government concerned, supported by a resolution passed in the respective State Legislative Assembly.

(f) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Maharashtra has forwarded a proposal for addition of the word "Maharaj" in the existing name of "Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai" on 27.12.2016 along with a resolution passed unanimously in the Legislative Assembly as well as Legislative Council of the State.

**Generation of Power Via Exploring
Foreign Markets**

3346. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the average plant load factor or capacity utilization in the country;

(b) whether the Government produces enough power generation to meet the domestic demand, if so, the quantum of power generated during the last three years;

(c) whether India is planning to explore foreign markets like Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh for its surplus power generation capacity, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has asked NTPC to explore the possibility of investment in other countries, 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) During the current year 2017-18 (upto February, 2018), the average Plant Load Factor (PLF) of coal and lignite based stations is 60.24%.

(b) Yes, Madam. Enough generation capacity is available in the country to meet the requirement of electricity. The quantum of power generated (including

generation from Renewable Sources) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Presently, India is exporting power to Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar. Details of export of power and plan to increase it are given in the enclosed Statment-II.

(d) NTPC Ltd. is a Maharatna Company, Decision to make any investment, including that in other countries are taken by its Board and no approval of the Government is required.

Statement-I

The quantum of power generated (including Renewable Sources) during the last three years

Year	Generation (Billion Unit)
2014-15	1110.5
2015-16	1173.6
2016-17	1241.7

Statement-II

Details of export of power to Bangladesh, Nepal and Maynmar

- i. India-Bangladesh: India is currently supplying 660 MW power to Bangladesh and it would increase the same by 840 MW after completion of additional transmission links.
- ii. India-Nepal: India is currently supplying 465 MW power to Nepal and it would further increase it by 310-410 MW with the operation of 132 kV D/c Dhalkebar-Muzzafarpur line at 400 kV.
- iii. India-Myanmar: India is supplying about 2-3 MW of power from Manipur (India) to Myanmar through 11 kV transmission line from Moreh in Manipur (India) to Tomu Town in Myanmar.
- iv. There is no cross border link between India and Sri Lanka for transfer of power.

[Translation]

Construction of Dams

3347. SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for the construction of dams from various States including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has approved the said projects and if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned for each of the said projects;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, project-wise; and

(e) the time by which the above mentioned projects of Madhya Pradesh are likely to be approved?

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 (e) State/project-wise details of proposals received for construction of dams in Central Water Commission (CWC) from various States including Madhya Pradesh for appraisal during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. The timeline for appraisal of projects depends upon submission of requisite information/compliances by the State Governments. Further, these projects have not reached the stage of eligibility for Central Assistance.

Statement

Major & Medium Project proposals having Dam component received in CWC during last 3 years and the current year along with the current status

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Status of appraisal as on 14.03.2018
1.	Maharashtra	RCE of Jigaon Project	Estimated cost has been finalized by CWC for Rs. 7,764.39 crore on 08.12.2017. Benefit Cost Ratio calculations along with supporting documents have not been submitted by State since 29.01.2018.
2.	Maharashtra	Lower Tapi Project	The updated Cost Estimate based on the current price level, compliances related to CSMRS observations has not been furnished by the State .
3.	Maharashtra	Upper Pravara (Nilwande 2) Project	Estimated cost has been finalized by CWC for Rs. 2232.62 crore on 02.02.2018.
4.	Maharashtra	Gunjawani Irrigation Project	Detailed presentation made by Project Authority on 6th Feb 2018. Minutes of the Meeting along with comments of appraising Directorates of CWC were issued during 20th Feb & 5th March 2018.
5.	Odisha	Middle Kolab Multipurpose Project	During the appraisal process of the Project, it was found that Survey and Investigation has not been undertaken. For this reason, the DPR of the Project is returned.
6.	Odisha	Tel Integrated Multipurpose Project	During the appraisal process of the Project, it was found that Survey and Investigation has not been undertaken. For this reason, the DPR of the Project is returned.
7.	Odisha	RCE of Lower Suktel Irrigation Project	During the appraisal process of the Project, it was found that the Project Authority has not submitted some of the compliances related to change in scope, actual CCA figure etc. Updated Cost chapter has also not been submitted by State based on latest SOR.
8.	Odisha	Nabarangpur Irrigation Project	Hydrology aspects have only been accepted. Interstate Matters have not been resolved. Cost chapter has also not been updated based on latest SOR by State Government.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Status of appraisal as on 14.03.2018
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Dudhi Major Irrigation Project	A presentation by the project authority for pre-feasibility clearance of Dudhi Major Irrigation Project and Shakkar Multi-purpose Project of Madhya Pradesh is scheduled on 14.3.2018 in CWC.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Shakkar Multipurpose Project	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina Complex Irrigation and Multipurpose Project	The appraisal depends upon requisite information made available in proposal
12.	Rajasthan	Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project	PFR/PR cleared by CWC.
13.	Rajasthan	Parwan Major Irrigation and Multi-purpose Project	The project has been considered by the Advisory Committee on 12.3.2018.
14.	Gujarat	Par Tapi Narmada Link Project	Inter-State issues are not settled.
15.	Assam	Buroi Medium Irrigation Project	The project has been considered for PFR clearance by the Screening Committee on 13.3.2018.

Note: seventeen projects (including Kachhal & Pawai Irrigation Projects of Madhya Pradesh) which were received in CWC prior to said period were approved by the Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD & GR during last three years and current year.

[English]

Third Party Verification of SBM (G)

3348. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any third-party verification of figures under the Swachh Bharat Mission (G);

(b) if so, the time by which the report of such verification is likely to be made available to the public;

(c) whether the Government is on track to achieve their target of 'no open defecation' under the Swachh Bharat Mission, considering that 400 out of the 640 districts in the country are yet to become open defecation free;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the independent studies which have shown discrepancies between the figures presented by the Government and ground reality under the Swachh Bharat Mission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such discrepancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b). Yes. The report is being disclosed.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) The independent studies are based on small sample size, which may not reflect ground reality.

Textile Industry

3349. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the textile industry has been struggling with falling exports, low productivity and rising prices; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Government has announced a special package to help textile industry overcome various challenges and boost exports as well as employment. Under the special package, following benefits

are provided by Government:—

- Rebate on State Levies (RoSL) Scheme provides remission of State taxes/levies on export of apparel and made-ups through the mechanism of rebate.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) Scheme Government provides additional 3.67% of the employers' contribution towards EPF for new employees of garment and made-ups sectors for first 3 years of their employment. This benefit is over and above the 8.33% of employers' contribution provided by the Government under PMRPY.
- Under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) Government provides an additional 10% capital investment subsidy for garment and made-ups units for a period of three years.
- Drawback at All Industries Rate (AIR) is given for domestic duty paid inputs even when fabrics are imported under Advance Authorization Scheme.

Further following additional steps have been taken to promote exports:—

- Rates under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel and made-ups *w.e.f.* 1st November 2017.
- IGST has been exempted to facilitate import of machinery under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG) and raw material under Advance Authorisation.

DMFs under PMKKKY

3350. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) and the current status of its implementation in the country;

(b) the number of beneficiaries currently enrolled there under and the number of Scheduled Tribes availing

its benefits;

(c) the details of District Mineral Foundations set up under the yojana in the country including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, State/UT/location-wise;

(d) the funds allocated under the same during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the works carried out there under for development of areas affected by mining related operations in the said locations especially Sagar region of Madhya Pradesh and for the welfare of the people of the mining affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHOUDHARY): (a) to (e)
1. The Central Government has issued directions to the State Government to incorporate the Scheme of "Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)" in the rules framed by them for the District Mineral Foundations (DMF) and implement the scheme. The State Governments have established DMFs in the districts affected by mining related operations with the objective to work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by such operations [as prescribed under section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957]. The holders of the mining leases pay to the DMFs, in addition to royalty, an amount equivalent to such percentage of royalty as prescribed by the Central Government.

2. The scope of activities laid down for utilisation of funds covers the following:—

(a) At least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized on high priority areas such as, (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.

(b) Up to 40% of the PMKKKY funds to be utilized on other priority areas such as, (i) physical infrastructure; (ii) irrigation; (iii) energy and watershed development; and

(iv) any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district.

3. As on 31.01.2018, DMFs have been established in 337 district of twelve major mineral producing States viz Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Tamil Nadu, The details of

collection & utilisation of DMF funds are maintained at the district level and mandated to be provided on the website of the respective DMFs and it is not maintained Centrally. However, as per the information provided by the State Governments, a Statement of establishment of DMFs, funds collection and project sanctioned amount in 12 major minerals rich States including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh is given below:—

Establishment of DMFs, Collection and Project Sanctioned Amount under PMKKKY of the 12 Major Mineral Producing States as per information provided by the respective State Governments (till 31.01.2018)

Figures in crores

Sl. No.	State	Number of districts in which DMF has been set up	Funds collected under DMFs (in Rs. crores)	Project Sanctioned Amount (in Rs. Crores)	Total Number of projects/schemes sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	397	397	3700
2.	Chhattisgarh	27	2557	2795	25905
3.	Goa	2	154	00	00
4.	Gujarat	32	301	148	2873
5.	Jharkhand	24	2508	1727	1123
6.	Karnataka	30	835	353	5896
7.	Maharashtra	35	581	172	808
8.	Madhya Pradesh	51	1564	1473	4193
9.	Odisha	30	4047	2311	10142
10.	Rajasthan	33	2110	903	4849
11.	Telangana	30	1394	28	219
12.	Tamil Nadu	30	202	00	00
Total		337	16650	10307	59708

4. The details of the works carried out for development of areas affected location-wise by mining related operations are not maintained Centrally. However, the details as per the information provided by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in respect of Sagar region as 31.01.2018 is as given below:—

Sl. No	Name of District	Total collected funds	High priority area (60%)			Other priority areas (40%)		
			Number of projects/schemes sanctioned	Project Sanctioned Amount	Expenditure	Number of projects/schemes sanctioned	Project Sanctioned Amount	Expenditure
1.	Sagar	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Damoh	19.50	37	3.38	0.96	55	7.65	2.05
3.	Panna	3.66	28	1.56	0.77	0	0	0
4.	Chhattarpur	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Translation]

Advertisements of Alcohol and Tobacco Brands

3351. DR. BHARTIBEN D. SHYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether advertisements of alcohol and tobacco brands are being aired on the pretext of Soda, Music CD, mineral water, fashion and tourism advertisements on print and visual media despite ban on advertisements of tobacco products and alcohol etc.;

(b) if so, the details of tobacco and alcohol companies involved in such advertisements;

(c) whether aforesaid broadcasting/telecasting amounts of violation of section 7(2), 8(A) and 6 of Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995 and code of conduct under Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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) to (d) All advertisements telecast on such channels are regulated in accordance with the Advertising Code prescribed in Rule 7 of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 enshrined in the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995. Section 6 of the said Act stipulates that no person shall transmit or re-transmit through a cable service any advertisement unless such advertisement is in conformity with the prescribed advertisement code.

Rule 7(2) (viii) (A) of the Advertising Code provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants: provided that a product that uses a brand name or logo, which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants, may be advertised on cable service subject to certain conditions prescribed thereunder.

A directive was also issued by this Ministry on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.

Appropriate action is taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, if any violation of the said code is established. Ministry has already taken action against some TV channels for telecasting advertisements in violation of Rule 7(2) (viii) (A), a list of which is given in the enclosed Statement.

So far as Print Media is concerned, Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain & improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The Council has framed 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' which cover principles and ethics with regard to journalism. Print Media is expected to adhere to these Norms. Norm 36 titled 'Advertisements' cover principles and ethics with regard to advertisements in Print Media including that of alcohol and tobacco brands. The Council has not reported any such incident.

Statement

Details of action taken against TV channels for telecast of advertisements in violation of Rule 7(2) (viii) (A) of the Advertising Code

Sl. No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
1.	Advertisement of a liquor product by "NDTV Good Times" channel through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning was issued to the channel on 06.04.2010.
2.	Advertisement of a liquor product by "Star Anando" channel through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning was issued to the channel on 06.04.2010.

Sl. No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
3.	Advertisement of products of 'Haywards-5000 Soda' and Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water'	A directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
4.	Advertisement of a product of 'McDowell's Soda'	A directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
5.	Advertisements of products using brand or logo used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants	A directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
6.	Advertisement of "McDowell's No.1 Platinum Soda"-The No.1 Spirit of Leadership	The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 22.07.2011 to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. ASCI informed that the complaint has been upheld. It was also informed that the said advertisement has been withdrawn from all channels from 25th July, 2011.
7.	Advertisement of Kingfisher Beer on ET NOW channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.
8.	Advertisement of VB Best Cold Beer on Star Cricket channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.
9.	Advertisement of FTV Vodka	An Advisory has been issued to FTV channel on 17.1.2013.

[English]

Impact of ATF Price on Aviation Sector

3352. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

SHRI P. K. KUNHALIKUTTY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) for domestic airlines have increased from the past year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons herefor;

(b) whether the Government has anticipated that a future rise in the crude oil prices can lower the country's passenger traffic and adversely impact the growth of aviation sector and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether due to a steep fall in crude oil prices in international market, the price of ATF has been slashed by

11.70% by the oil marketing companies, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) or Government has taken any steps to bring down the exorbitant airfare charged by the airline companies in India, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government would ensure reduction in ATF price which in htrn reduces the operating cost of the airlines, and lowering of airfares, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government is having any proposal to include ATF in GST provisions to have uniform ATF cost throughout India and 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) As informed by IOCL, the price of ATF (domestic) since 01.01.2017

at Delhi is given in the enclosed Statement. The pricing of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) was deregulated *w.e.f* 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) The cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) constitutes approximately 35-50% of Operational cost of an airline in India. However, no analysis in this regard has been carried out by this Ministry.

(c) to (e) The pricing of ATF was deregulated and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of ATF in line with its price and other market conditions.

Air fares are not fixed by the Government as they are determined by the interplay of market forces. Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff Air fare so established by the airlines is published on their respective website under the provision of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937.

The domestic airline pricing runs in multiple levels (bucket or RBD) which is in line with the practice followed globally. The lower fare in the fare bucket is available for advance booking much earlier which highly discounted fares are being offered by airlines that would entail travelling even during peak season on low fares. As time lapses and date of journey approaches closer, the fare in higher side of fare bucket is made available as per the respective airline policy.

Airline remains compliant with the regulatory provisions of Rule-135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

(f) As per the provisions of Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution of India (inserted by the Constitution (one Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016), the Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which Goods and Services Tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Till now the GST Council has not finalized the date from which the

above five petroleum products would be taxed under GST.

Statement

The Price of ATF since 01.01.2017

Month	Price in Delhi (in Rs./KL)
March 01, 2018	61,681.00
February 16, 2018	61,139.00
February 01, 2018	60,894.00
January 01, 2018	57,460.00
December 01, 2017	57,349.00
November 01, 2017	54,143.00
October 01, 2017	53,045.00
September 01, 2017	50,020.00
August 01, 2017	48,110.00
July 01, 2017	47,013.00
June 01, 2017	49,730.00
May 01, 2017	51,696.00
April 01, 2017	51,482.00
March 01, 2017	54,293.38
February 01, 2017	54,079.63
January 01, 2017	52,540.63

Construction of Rural Roads under PMGSY

3353. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed any new "PORTAL BASED REAL-TIME MONITORING AND DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" regarding construction of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the key features of the aforesaid mechanism along with the status of rural roads in nearby villages of Hooghly in West Bengal, Purnea in Bihar and Ambedkar Nagar in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, for effective monitoring of road works constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a Real time monitoring and data management system called "On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)" has also been developed. A three-tier Quality Control mechanism viz. Project Inspection Unit (PIU), State Quality Monitors (SQM) and National Quality Monitors (NQM) is envisaged under the PMGSY for ensuring construction of quality road works.

(d) The system (OMMAS) manages and monitors all the phases of road development right from its proposal mode to road completion. The OMMAS also has separate module to track the expenses made on each road. Based on the data entered by State and district officers, OMMAS generates detailed reports which are viewable in citizens section (<http://omms.nic.in>). OMMAS incorporates advanced features like E-payment, Password protected PDF files, Interactive Reports etc.

As per OMMAS, Status of rural roads in Hoogly in West Bengal, Purnea in Bihar and Ambedkar Nagar in Uttar Pradesh are as follows:

District Hoogly (West Bengal)

	No.	Length (in km)
Road works sanctioned since Inception	381	1617.103
Road works completed till date	171	1016.621

District Purnea (Bihar)

	No.	Length (in km)
Road works sanctioned since Inception	635	2147.20
Road works completed till date	452	1811.81

District Ambedkar Nagar (Uttar Pradesh)

	No.	Length (in km)
Road works sanctioned since Inception	220	677.49
Road works completed till date	208	630.49

Incidents of Misbehaviour at Airports

3354. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India official misbehaved with a Member of Parliament for no valid reason recently, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(b) whether it is true that manhandling of air passengers by airlines staff are on increase now a days if so, the number of such cases during the current year, airline wise;

(c) the details of complaint received by the passengers regarding misbehaviour by airlines staff and the quality of food served to them in the flight during last three years and the current years especially IndiGo and Jet Airways airline; and

(d) the total number of complaints received from the consumers against airlines companies during the last three years and the current year, airline company-wise and the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Hon'ble MP, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel was booked to travel by AI 9617 of 22nd February, 2018 from Delhi to Jabalpur, STD was 1535 hrs. ETD was revised to 1800 hours. There was a delay of 187 minutes due to aircraft change due technical reasons. There was no remark in the PNR regarding his VIP status. Hon'ble MP had gone to AI Lounge along with another passenger where after a conversation with Manager of AI Lounge, he was politely refused as he was holding Economy Class boarding card. After knowing the status of Hon'ble MP, he was apprised that while he can sit in the lounge, the other accompanying passenger would be required to pay.

(b) and (c) No such analysis has been carried out by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). However, one incident with regard to manhandling of air passengers by airlines staff came to the notice of DGCA in the recent past. Through social media, it has come to the notice of DGCA that one of the passenger who travelled by Indigo flight 6E-487 was manhandled after deplaning in the operational area at IGI Airport, New Delhi on 15.10.2017. DGCA has constituted a two member committee to investigate the occurrence. The investigation report has revealed that conduct of M/s Indigo staff was discourteous who indulged in fighting with the passenger. No complaints in respect of

Jet Airways substantiating misbehaviour by their staff has been received by DGCA.

Serving of food on board is the commercial practice of the airlines and Government does not interfere with the commercial aspect of the airlines.

(d) Airline wise details of passenger complaints, as submitted by the scheduled airlines, during the period 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto January) as a part of monthly submission of traffic data is placed at the enclosed Statement. All these complaints have been redressed by the airlines.

Statement

Airline-wise details of Passenger complaints, as submitted by the Scheduled airlines, during the period 2015 to 2018

No. of complaints addressed by airlines

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2015												
Air Costa	5	5	3	7	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6
Air Asia	15	14	12	10	13	14	15	13	11	12	13	13
Vistara	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
Go Air	169	134	325	148	68	67	74	69	51	60	167	93
IndiGo	195	213	198	212	191	180	186	156	149	147	125	148
Spicejet	330	248	207	198	187	160	133	116	98	89	78	60
Jet Airways + JetLite	229	221	225	210	211	194	210	209	199	203	211	215
Air India (Dom)	252	256	222	149	173	173	174	189	191	203	252	552
Air Pegasus					9	26	4	2	3	2	2	2
Trujet								9	2	3	1	1
2016												
Air Costa	6	5	7	6	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Air Asia	16	12	11	12	11	9	14	15	15	20	18	17
Vistara	4	2	2	2	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	2
Go Air	61	72	58	65	56	100	85	68	51	82	57	67
IndiGo	126	130	120	105	109	104	103	97	104	109	101	126
Spicejet	50	48	41	38	49	49	82	87	85	97	71	79
Jet Airways + JetLite	216	208	211	211	218	203	216	212	203	197	400	225
Air India (Dom)	341	276	280	228	303	273	296	288	259	270	292	382

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Air Pegasus	2	5	6	6	21	2	136	105				
Trujet	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	3	2	5	3	4
Air Carnival								1	0	1	1	0
2017												
Air Costa	5	6										
Air Asia	22	23	16	18	11	9	9	10	11	11	12	14
Vistara	2	2	3	4	3	5	9	2	1	4	5	3
Go Air	96	88	55	54	58	62	64	41	64	69	70	45
IndiGo	117	110	90	75	109	80	86	82	74	78	95	105
Spicejet	72	63	58	53	57	59	71	29	33	37	36	25
Jet Airways + JetLite	224	207	213	211	231	217	218	222	213	227	230	222
Air India (Dom)	334	306	242	226	245	196	218	211	208	228	266	265
Trujet	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Air Carnival	1	0	0	0								
Zoom Air		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Deccan												0

	Jan-18
Air Asia	14
Vistara	6
Go Air	48
Indigo	100
SpiceJet	31
Jet Airways+JetLite	222
Air India (Dom)	268
TruJet	2
Air Deccan	3
Zoom Air	0

Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme

3355. SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM:
SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement

the Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) to provide non-agricultural livelihood to the artisans and weavers in order to strengthen their livelihood;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any annual target has been fixed to support the entrepreneurs by providing them training under the said programme;

(d) if so, the details of target fixed along with the achievements made in this regard;

(e) whether employment opportunities in the rural areas have been increased through the said programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Government is implementing the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) with the objective of helping the rural poor including artisans and weavers to setup enterprises at the village level in non-agricultural

sectors. SVEP is being implemented in 19 States as on 28th February, 2018.

(c) and (d) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) is prepared for each identified block under SVEP which provides the number of enterprises to be supported annually over the 4-year project period. Based on the approved projects, cumulative target for enterprise formation till 31st March 2018 is 25,392. As on February 28, 2018, 13,772 enterprises have been formed.

(e) and (f) It is estimated that SVEP has generated employment opportunities for 28,508 persons as on 28 February, 2018.

SAGY

3356. SHRI THANGSO BAITE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of money will be required for launching a model village identified by Members of Parliament (MPs) under Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of funds allocated and released by the Government during the last three years for the State of Manipur, MP-wise; and

(c) if not, the strategy adopted/to be adopted for effective and timely achievement of the goals under the scheme?

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

(a) and (b) Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds.

(c) The Guidelines for Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana advocates the following possible strategies in order to convert the identified village into an Adarsh Gram:—

- o Awareness generation, social mobilisation and environment creation to energize and mobilize the community towards positive common action.

- o Participatory planning exercise for identifying peoples' needs and priorities in an integrated manner.
- o Converging resources from Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also other State Schemes to the extent possible.
- o Leveraging the strengths of Private, Voluntary and Cooperative sectors.
- o Repairing and renovating existing infrastructure to the extent possible.
- o Strengthening the Gram Panchayats and peoples' institutions.
- o Promoting transparency and accountability.
- o Contextualising the operational details locally, expanded as required, and fleshed out with innovative ideas.

The Ministry, *inter alia*, has taken following initiatives for better implementation of the Scheme:—

- o A compilation of 223 Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored and 1,806 State Schemes for convergence under SAGY for the benefit of Members of Parliament, District and Village level officials has been prepared.
- o Under the Comprehensive Capacity Building Plan, MoRD organised training programmes on the preparation of Village Development Plan through participatory planning and related areas of SAGY at eight regional locations across India. Through this, 653 Charge Officers who were designated as the dedicated officers for SAGY Gram Panchayats were trained by the Ministry.
- o Developed a 35 point outcome indicator covering basic amenities, education, health, sanitation, livelihood, women empowerment, financial inclusion, food security, social security and e-governance to gauge the impact of SAGY in the Gram Panchayats.
- o On the request of the Ministry, various Departments of the Government of India

- have amended guidelines/issued appropriate advisories to accord priority to SAGY in respect of 22 schemes.
- o Published a document named 'SAHYOG' as an indicative guidance document with the essential information on the existing social security schemes collated from respective Ministries to enrich the knowledge of villagers and village level functionaries to achieve 100% enrollment into the social/ financial Security Schemes in SAGY Gram Panchayats.
 - o Coordinated with other Central Ministries/ Departments for ensuring provision of four key basic services viz. power, drinking water, roads and education in all SAGY Gram Panchayats.
 - o The Ministry has circulated suggestive template to State Governments for preparing proposals for tapping support from Private, Voluntary and Cooperative (PVC) sectors. The proposals received from States/UTs have been displayed on the SAGY website for wider circulation. Further, Ministry has met with the representatives of Industry and Professional Associations linked with Ministry of Corporate Affairs and oriented them on the opportunities presented by Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Mission Antyodaya and other schemes for converging private/corporate investments with the Government initiatives for the development of villages.
 - o Hon'ble Minister, RD has written to Chief Ministers of all States, requesting to encourage effective implementation of SAGY.
 - o The convergence approach of development under SAGY receives further articulation under the Mission Antyodaya which presents a huge opportunity for SAGY in terms of greater efforts towards saturation of village level needs, promotion of livelihoods and better monitoring.
 - o The Mission Antyodaya Scorecard data aggregated during the Swachhta Pakhwada in October 2017 has made it possible to identify gaps in physical infrastructure, human

development and levels of economic activities in more than 50,000 Gram Panchayats including 779 SAGY Gram Panchayats. The Ministry has prepared gap analysis reports for 696 SAGY Gram Panchayats with respect to Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana which have been shared with States/UTs as well as respective programme divisions for appropriate interventions.

Declaration of Kaleshwaram Project as National Project

3357. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

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

(a) whether the regional conference of Southern States has taken place at Hyderabad recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Telangana has once again raised the issue of granting national status to Kaleshwaram lift irrigation project and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the stand of the Government on the issue?

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. The Regional Conference of Southern States on Water Resources was held at Hyderabad on 20th February, 2018 to discuss the water related issues among the Southern States. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation Chaired the Conference. Five States namely Telangana,

Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Union Territory of Puducherry took part in the Conference apart from officers from MoWR, RD & GR, CWC, NWDA, GRMB, KRMB, CGWB and Polavaram Project Project Authority (PPA).

(b) Telangana Government raised the issue of declaration of Pranhita-Kaleswaram Project as National Project by including the same in their Agenda item.

(c) and (d) Central Water Commission (CWC) has sent comments/ observations to the Project Authority after appraisal of the DPR of Kaleswaram Project. A view on declaring it as a National Project will be taken as per extant Guidelines for the purpose once it is recommended by TAC and Investment Clearance is given by MoWR, RD & GR.

Proposals Received for Rural Development Works

3358. SHRI DAYAKAR PASUNOORI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government for rural development works during the last four years from the Government of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and the amount involved therein along with the action taken thereon, scheme-wise;

(b) whether any proposals received from the said State Governments are still pending and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for disposal of such pending proposals;

(d) whether the delays in approval of proposals hamper the development works; and

(e) the manner in which the cost overruns are being adjusted?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in rural areas of the country including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. Proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations are sanctioned as soon as satisfactory compliances are received as per the scheme guidelines.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Incomplete Structures for Toilets

3359. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the toilets constructed in several villages which were declared as open defecation free in many parts of Haryana and other States are merely brick enclosures with no seats and water facilities;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to seek explanation from the competent/implementing agencies about the matter including sanctioning of funds and provisioning of completion certificate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Rigorous process have been adopted in declaration and verification of Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages. First villages themselves declare Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Aam Sabha. Within 3 months of ODF declaration, State/UT conduct ODF verification using different processes. State Governments are responsible for monitoring of quality of the toilets constructed. However, such cases could be exception.

(b) and (c) Toilets constructed are reported on Online Integrated Management Information (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Photographs of toilets constructed with geotagging are also uploaded on IMIS of SBM(G). States/UTs have been instructed for rigorous inspection of toilet construction.

Security Arrangement at Airports

3360. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether changes have been made to security arrangements at Delhi and Mumbai airports in view of recent tightening of security rules by US aviation authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the changes made;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend these changes to cover flights to other destinations especially in Punjab;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Security Management System has been implemented at various airports to minimise the risk of accidents and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason for delay in implementing the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Emergency Amendment 1546-17-02 (Enhanced Security measure to be undertaken by foreign air carriers) brought out by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security makes it mandatory for the air carriers (for the United States bound airlines) to perform Explosive Trace Detector (ETD) checks at Secondary Ladder Point for all portable electronic devices/gadgets which are larger than a cell phone or smart phone in certain cases. As such, the instructions are applicable to airports in India as Last Port of Departure (LPD) stations for the US bound flights. These enhanced security measures have been adopted by the air carrier having direct flights to the US destinations.

(c) to (e) The security system at airports is reviewed and upgraded as per requirement, by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security, in consultation with other concerned agencies and stakeholders, including Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Airport Operators, depending upon threat perceptions. Further, Safety Management

System (SMS) has been implemented on all licensed aerodromes. Safety Management System is a systematic approach to managing safety, including the necessary organizational structures, accountabilities, policies and procedures.

National Database on Water Bodies

3361. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Water Resources which have been implemented by the Government under AIBP;

(b) whether the Government plans to set up the national database on water bodies after a census on water bodies as recommended by the Committee;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure utilisation of the irrigation potential created through this programme and to increase strength of the regional staff and promote better monitoring of the programme?

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 (d) Details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The objective of the census is to build up a Central level database on water bodies having information on their use, storage capacity, status of filling etc.

Statement

Main recommendation/observations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources related to AIBP and RRR of Water Bodies contained in their Fourteenth Report on 'Review of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and steps taken by the Government for implementation of the same:

1. Recommendation

Sincere and rigorous efforts need to be made by the Ministry for not only achieving the goals of envisaged under

the AIBP but also for ensuring the sustainability of irrigation projects so as to achieve optimum irrigation development and utilization of Irrigation Potential created in the country.

Steps taken by the Government

Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments 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 financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various Schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having balance cost of Rs. 77595 cr. and Ultimate potential of 76.03 lakh ha. have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases by Dec., 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, funding mechanism under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share as per above estimated cost. Further, Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh is also funded under LTIF through NABARD.

2. Recommendation

To tackle the issue with a long-term perspective and planning to avoid repeated modifications in guidelines and adhocism in future.

Steps taken by the Government

As mentioned at reply to recommendation at para 1 above, during 2016-17, PMKSY-AIBP component has been reviewed and the process has been simplified for the prioritized projects. Some of main provisions are as below:—

- 20% cost escalation on latest approved estimated cost (AIBP component) of project as on March 2012 is allowed for which, no separate clearance/TAC clearance/Investment clearance is required for funding these projects.

- Fast track proforma clearance from CWC may be sufficient for projects where revised cost may be more than the 20% over and above approved cost as on 01.04.2012 and no separate investment clearance from MOWR is required.
- Cost escalation above 20% is to be borne by the concerned State Government. However, the States can avail the same through NABARD.
- CADWM works to be implemented paripassu with AIBP works.

3. Recommendation

To promptly initiate action in consultation with the concerned State Governments to sort out the issues/hurdles and efforts be made for timely completion of the 5 National Projects which are currently under execution. The remaining National Projects, which are at various stages of implementation, be completed as per the scheduled timeline.

Steps taken by the Government

Sixteen Projects have been declared as national projects so far. These projects are taken up for execution after the concerned States obtain techno economic clearance, other statutory clearances and investment clearance.

Out of these, five projects, namely Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh, Saryu Nahar Pariyojana of Uttar Pradesh, Gosikhurd Irrigation Project of Maharashtra, Teesta Barrage Project of West Bengal and Shahpur Kandi Dam Project of Punjab have been taken up for execution. Gosikhurd and Saryu Nahar Pariyojna are included under 99 prioritized projects. Polavaram Project is also being funded under LTIF.

The progress of Teesta Project has been affected due to land acquisition issue. The State Government has constituted a High Level Task Force to suggest appropriate cause of action for execution of balance works.

The works of Shahpur Kandi dam Project was stopped in 2014 due to interstate issues between Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. An agreement has been signed by Secretaries of Irrigation Department of both the States in this regard. Implementation of the projects is dependent

upon ratification of agreement and approval of revised cost estimates.

4. **Recommendation**

To take initiatives to avoid delayed release of funds under Central Assistance and also its subsequent reduction. To ensure timely and proper implementation of CAD&WM Programme and take fresh measures to ensure that objectives of the Programme are achieved.

Steps taken by the Government

Status in this regard is already given at Para 1 & 2 above.

5. **Recommendation**

To remove the encroachment and for repairing, renovating and restoring the water bodies.

Steps taken by the Government

Secretary(MOWR, RD & GR) *vide* D.O. letter dated 26.02.2016 and 07.11.2016 requested State Governments to take several measures for protection of water bodies including encroachment issue.

Further, detailed draft guidelines for conservation and protection of water bodies have also been circulated to Central Ministries and States/UTs.

6. **Recommendation**

The Ministry to devise a mechanism to prevent the lapses causing further delay as well as to have stringent measures to obviate such time and cost over-runs and to prevent any further diversion / misuse/waste of fund under AIBP.

The Ministry to have a separate component in AIBP fund for incentivising the States who are using modern water saving technologies and are implementing the projects under AIBP in a time bound manner.

Steps taken by the Government

In order to ensure that the funds released to the projects are used for intended purpose, utilization certificates and audited Statement of Expenditure are sought from the States along with CA proposals.

CWC regularly monitor the physical and financial progress of the projects. Apart from this, third party monitoring is also carried out by Project Management Unit established under the Mission. NABARD also carries out monitoring of selected projects.

As all the prioritized projects are targeted for completion in a short time frame and State share is being provided at interest rate of about 6% p.a. with interest subvention by the Central Government, no further incentivisation is envisaged at this stage.

7. **Recommendation**

The Ministry to devise strategies and take urgent steps to not only increase the creation of Irrigation Potential IP created but also to ensure proper utilisation of the Irrigation Potential.

To reconcile the data with respect to the Irrigation Potential since the inception of the projects State-wise, Year-wise and, Project-wise and maintain them at one place so as to have a holistic picture of the progress, actual gap between irrigation potential targeted, created and utilized.

Steps taken by the Government

As mentioned at reply at para 2 above, CAD works are being implemented paripassu with AIBP works of 99 prioritized projects for proper utilization of potential so created. Further, Ministry has constituted a Committee/ Working Group regarding reassessment of Ultimate Irrigation Potential, Irrigation Potential Created and Irrigation Potential Utilisation in the country.

8. **Recommendation**

To take remedial action for removing all the bottlenecks in monitoring and strictly implement all the criteria/guidelines for monitoring the projects/Schemes under the AIBP.

To adopt carrot and stick model for penalizing those States which are not adhering to the terms and conditions and incentivizing those-which follow them scrupulously.

To take initiative to increase the number of Regional offices and the staff strength in CWC so as to avoid their adverse impact on monitoring mechanism.

To develop a modus operandi for having systematic synergy between the physical visits made and online monitoring methods.

Steps taken by the Government

Thirteen regional offices of Central Water Commission, established in different parts of the country are monitoring the physical and financial progress of AIBP Projects.

Further, one nodal officer from the State for each of the 99 priority projects has been identified for updation of the physical and financial progress of the project regularly in the Online Management Information System developed. CWC also monitors the data of the MIS regularly.

Further, third party monitoring of these projects are also carried out for assessment of physical and financial progress of these projects.

9. Recommendation

To set up and maintain well-established infrastructure/arrangements for obtaining better resolution imageries within this financial year.

To institute a system for ensuring the safety/security of data while using online monitoring mechanism.

Steps taken by the Government

Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Application and Geoinformatics (BISAG) under Department of Science & Technology, Government of Gujarat has been entrusted with the work of analyzing year wise / season wise cropped area in the command of these 99 projects using remote sensing technologies. Further, MIS is protected as per protocol by NIC.

10. Recommendation

To provide States/UTs with incentives for increasing the participation of WUAs in management of water resources and Irrigation Projects.

To increase their effort to facilitate the formation and involvement of WUAs/local communities by increasing, the incentives as well as nominate one person in each WUA to coordinate all the activities for promoting coordination, cooperation and participation among the farmers.

Steps taken by the Government

The 'Guidelines for Central Assistance for CAD works in prioritized AIBP funded Irrigation Projects' have been circulated in January, 2017. The provision under Non-Structural Intervention include one-time functional grant to registered Water Users' Associations (WUAs) and one-time infrastructure grant to the registered WUAs for strengthening Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM). A provision for hand-holding support for strengthening PIM by select Social Facilitator (an NGO, or similar entity having substantial experience in influencing village level social activities and reforms) per project, to be engaged through the process of empanelment, has also been kept in the Guidelines.

Foreign Investment in Solar Sector

3362. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar energy plants have been/being set up with foreign investment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the investment made by the foreign companies for the purpose, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government plans to allow firms to bid tariffs in dollar to encourage the foreign investment and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government for encouraging the solar power generation 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) Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent is permissible through automatic route for promotion of solar power generation in the country. As per report from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the country-wise details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflow during the period April, 2000 to December, 2017 received in 'Non-Conventional Energy' sector, which includes foreign investment in solar power are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government of India has no plans to allow firms to bid tariffs in dollar.

(d) The Government of India has launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country. In addition, the Government is promoting solar power development by providing various fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital 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.

Statement

Country-Wise Fdi Equity Inflows from April, 2000 to December, 2017 Sector Non-Conventional Energy

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of FDI Inflows Total
1	2	3
1.	Australia	28.82
2.	Austria	3.46
3.	Bahamas	0.20
4.	Bahrain	16.51
5.	Belgium	0.03
6.	Bulgaria	0.25
7.	Canada	0.00
8.	Cayman Islands	6.10
9.	China	25.16
10.	Cyprus	22.08
11.	Denmark	2.16
12.	Finland	0.34
13.	France	142.70
14.	Germany	101.40
15.	Hongkong	38.75
16.	Indonesia	430.62
17.	Israel	0.00
18.	Italy	15.57
19.	Liechtenstein	0.48
20.	Japan	146.33
21.	Korea (North)	14.52

1	2	3
22.	South Korea	21.52
23.	Luxembourg	66.98
24.	Malaysia	312.72
25.	Mauritius	2467.19
26.	NRI****	0.12
27.	Netherlands	570.45
28.	Norway	0.21
29.	Philippines	44.73
30.	Portugal	0.00
31.	Qatar	0.08
32.	Russia	0.03
33.	Saudi Arabia	0.26
34.	Singapore	972.70
35.	South Africa	0.02
36.	Spain	360.09
37.	Sweden	0.25
38.	Slovenia	0.03
39.	Switzerland	0.73
40.	Turkey	0.00
41.	UAE	37.66
42.	United Kingdom	177.13
43.	U.S.A	140.32
44.	British Virginia	1.02
45.	Country Details Awaited	0.52
46.	Malta	0.00
47.	Georgia	0.00
48.	Seychelles	85.69
Grand Total*		6255.93

[Translation]

Monitoring of MGNREGS

3363. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any nodal agency has been engaged by the Government for the Monitoring of Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to engage the said nodal agency;

(c) if not, whether the Government has appointed any investigation agency to keep an eye on MGNREGS; 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 Ministry has a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Central Employment Guarantee Council and State Guarantee Councils periodically monitor implementation of the programme. National Level Monitors, Common Review Missions, Area Officers of the Ministry also visit States to review implementation of the programme. The system of Social Audit of MGNREGA has been strengthened in the States. Audit standards have been notified and trainings conducted to train Social Auditors. Information Technology and Space Technology Tools have been intensively used in programme implementation and monitoring. National Electronic Fund Management System is operational in 24 States and one UT. Assets created under the programme are being geo-tagged and put in public domain for public scrutiny.

[English]

Objectives of Swajal Project

3364. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and intended objectives of 'Swajal' Project and the funds intended to be disbursed thereunder State-wise including West Bengal;

(b) whether the Project is proposed to be implemented through public private participation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including concerns previously raised regarding ownership of water resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Salient features of the Swajal Project are:

- Community led – community centred programme
- Rural communities shall plan, design, construct, operate and maintain their water supply and sanitation schemes.
- The project is to be implemented through convergence with other programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Repair Renovation & Restoration (RRR) etc.

The project is aimed at providing sustainable and adequate drinking water in an integrated manner to the rural masses to help them to attain health and hygiene benefits. The project is being implemented on pilot basis at Gram Panchayat level in six States viz. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and there is no separating funding mechanism. The funds for implementing the Swajal Pilot Project will be provided under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and shall be shared among Government of India, State Government, Gram Panchayat and Village Households in the ratio 81:9:5:5 in Himalayan States and North east States and in the ratio of 45:45:5:5 in other States.

(b) and (c) The project shall be implemented by State Governments in partnership with Gram Panchayats and Rural Communities who shall plan, design, construct, operate and maintain their water supply schemes.

Drinking Water and Sanitation Schemes

3365. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for improving the facilities for drinking

water and sanitation including drainage/sewerage and waste management across the country particularly in Assam and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of proposals/projects received by the Government from various States under these schemes during the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(c) the details of the funds earmarked, allocated, sanctioned/released and actually spent for those schemes during the period, along with the implementation status of these projects, project and State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether any time limit has been set for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities particularly in remote, tribal and backward rural areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of achievements made under the schemes during the last few years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a state subject. This Ministry under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) supplements the efforts of State Government by giving them technical & financial assistance for improving coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas. State Governments are empowered to plan, design, sanction and execute rural drinking water schemes. Projects proposals of the schemes need not come to this Ministry for approval. The schemes to be taken up in a State are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). As per data entered by State Governments on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, State-wise details of ongoing piped water supply schemes under NRDWP including Assam & Madhya Pradesh and the physical progress, as on 12.03.2018, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

For improving sanitation and cleanliness in the rural areas of the country including Assam and Madhya Pradesh, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014. Under this Scheme, incentive is provided for construction of individual household latrines, community sanitary complexes and for solid and liquid waste management projects. The Scheme also emphasizes on activities for behavior change for using the toilets. Currently, SBM (G) is under implementation in 690 districts. The State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The funds under NRDWP are not released scheme wise. The State/UT-wise details of the funds earmarked, allocated, sanctioned/released and actually spent under NRDWP during the period are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

SBM(G) is demand driven scheme, hence State-wise funds are not allocated. However, State/UT-wise Central share released and utilized under SBM (G) during last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) As per restructured NRDWP guideline, the focus is mainly on providing Piped Water Supply to rural population and the goal is to provide the same to all rural households ultimately by 2030.

SBM (G) aims to attain Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in India including Tribal and Backward areas.

(e) The State-wise details of achievements (coverage of habitations) made under NRDWP during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-V. State/UT-wise, number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

Statement-I*Ongoing Schemes (Piped Water Supply) under NRDWP as on 12.03.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Total Nos. of Schemes	Schemes physically 100% complete but financially incomplete	75 to <100% Physically Completed	50 to <75% Physically Completed	25 to < 50% Physically Completed	0 > to < 25% Physically Completed	0% Physically Completed	Total Nos. of Schemes where % of Physical Progress not updated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159	104	23	15	8	8	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	450	65	29	61	45	35	210	5
3.	Assam	2620	1243	670	160	240	232	54	21
4.	Bihar	1276	114	100	86	31	181	6	758
5.	Chhattisgarh	2183	156	391	483	16	544	95	498
6.	Goa	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	764	397	86	60	61	53	58	49
8.	Haryana	817	248	111	95	32	58	71	202
9.	Himachal Pradesh	528	23	129	82	75	127	52	40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1422	175	270	412	374	139	46	6
11.	Jharkhand	2674	323	342	40	73	761	79	1056
12.	Karnataka	18450	6534	4058	1704	1090	1673	1299	2092
13.	Kerala	311	19	65	25	24	41	131	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1620	222	170	113	112	540	73	390
15.	Maharashtra	4209	817	1026	840	527	221	445	332
16.	Manipur	453	92	70	65	69	51	29	77
17.	Meghalaya	849	766	52	17	3	7	3	1
18.	Mizoram	22	2	1	3	15	0	1	0
19.	Nagaland	88	0	9	19	30	0	0	30
20.	Odisha	4179	401	436	814	428	1510	429	161
21.	Punjab	305	92	42	20	18	11	12	110
22.	Rajasthan	523	101	91	48	48	28	93	114
23.	Sikkim	195	140	26	15	3	11	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	25	11	11	1	0	2	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Telangana	294	105	80	34	37	18	4	16
26.	Tripura	382	238	78	22	41	1	2	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1277	87	475	138	187	183	23	184
28.	Uttarakhand	557	219	106	62	25	32	1	112
29.	West Bengal	119	225	341	83	124	212	48	86
Total		47753	12919	9288	5519	3736	6680	3265	6346

Statement-II

State/UT-wise, No. of districts where SBM(G) is under implementation

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of Districts where SBM(G) is under implementation
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
4.	Assam	33
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	27
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Daman and Diu	2
9.	Goa	2
10.	Gujarat	33
11.	Haryana	22
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
14.	Jharkhand	24

1	2	3
15.	Karnataka	30
16.	Kerala	14
17.	Madhya Pradesh	51
18.	Maharashtra	34
19.	Manipur	9
20.	Meghalaya	11
21.	Mizoram	8
22.	Nagaland	11
23.	Odisha	30
24.	Puducherry	2
25.	Punjab	22
26.	Rajasthan	33
27.	Sikkim	4
28.	Tamil Nadu	31
29.	Telangana	30
30.	Tripura	8
31.	Uttar Pradesh	75
32.	Uttarakhand	13
33.	West Bengal	22
		690

Statement-III

State wise Financial Status under NRDWP

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (As on 12.03.2018)		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.16	0	0.44	0.22	0	0.3	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	372.43	377.78	427.08	156.69	170.05	190.6	183.01	204	157.38	165.68	217.66	167.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.21	109.83	119.5	58.08	65.4	66.23	97.39	110.84	113.71	88.78	84.69	30.03
4.	Assam	501.1	585.32	586.88	268.26	284.11	216.2	353.23	348.06	206.61	400.02	334.27	205.62
5.	Bihar	441.07	399.11	381.9	229.6	202.73	295.38	336.89	373.81	473.29	430.32	300.03	149.52
6.	Chhattisgarh	159.08	150.74	173.08	63.69	60.83	64.64	87.86	84.28	65.66	72.74	49.84	39.09
7.	Goa	4.61	0	0	2.08	1.66	0	2.38	1.19	3.35	1.67	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	509.48	405.58	491.44	240.13	238.91	274.78	279.07	278.5	265.16	225.51	290.86	191.19
9.	Haryana	218.09	277.98	228.82	97.65	122.65	150.74	113.67	111.53	116.42	104.48	88.82	52.53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	131.84	120.89	120.18	65.2	64.38	69.88	88.06	83.31	66.04	76.74	101.85	58.69
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	461.33	474.41	458.03	199.4	192.12	222.16	227.5	225.14	219.94	241.98	325.33	132.18
12.	Jharkhand	169.86	175.18	206.88	126.85	132.09	133.7	134.76	131.74	157.89	149.72	152.41	149.60
13.	Karnataka	623.2	563.91	622.37	307.62	278.08	366.68	356.12	343.72	341.33	279.69	365.81	268.34
14.	Kerala	115.59	124.1	131.86	52.78	48.05	64.45	78.98	75.22	74.21	70	95.16	46.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	397.18	440.18	399.94	181.76	193.73	381.15	241.17	232.26	212.48	201.68	135.51	102.18
16.	Maharashtra	780.06	748.23	901.96	344.16	330.88	584	406.83	404.45	412.32	397.47	161.08	153.11
17.	Manipur	90.35	88.54	92.25	28.98	27.92	43.44	36.08	40.61	18.87	37.24	66.25	45.68
18.	Meghalaya	59.61	69.5	81.02	30.52	31.24	30.92	34.55	40.42	49.29	48.15	85.91	19.49
19.	Mizoram	42.43	34.5	39.81	17.71	17.32	23.16	21.33	24.49	24.82	25.92	46.10	11.05
20.	Nagaland	108.19	101.44	86.45	39.27	38.53	61.9	33	36.84	40.2	27.1	12.81	13.70
21.	Odisha	205.69	230.67	272.83	96.9	103.19	165.25	136.2	134.96	100.59	120.17	83.59	59.22
22.	Puducherry	1.62	0	0	0.74	0	0	0.83	0.29	0	0.62	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	93.88	97.38	90.23	39.77	42.79	36.57	51.16	51.89	53.56	68.47	147.64	76.24

(₹ in crores)

24. Rajasthan	1194.46	1304.64	1386.8	547.17	526.75	480.21	1074.15	1072.92	681.21	558.08	714.24	547.45
25. Sikkim	30.38	31.7	32.03	10.64	12.05	12.49	18.11	19.42	15.21	9.14	17.51	11.10
26. Tamil Nadu	367.36	382.46	432.39	169.5	182.35	164.85	174.05	174.68	188.98	144.5	185.10	137.99
27. Telangana	200.65	212.24	189.25	88.77	97.71	106.42	131.07	133.09	111.89	555.37	671.66	473.64
28. Tripura	62.06	68.31	64.81	28.07	31.68	39.97	38.72	43.73	38.73	43.65	83.93	36.20
29. Uttar Pradesh	1006.43	1073.22	1146.2	477.69	490.31	690.46	650.36	621.95	639.54	497.48	459.62	363.62
30. Uttarakhhand	135.01	111.48	138.05	63.57	60.06	99.79	89.17	88.19	99.95	82.93	110.28	112.35
31. West Bengal	436.53	431.09	480.72	199.68	216.85	288.75	422.33	440.15	444.86	737.29	844.34	451.17
Total	9007.64	9191.22	9783.16	4233.31	4264.58	5324.8	5895.47	5931.9	5393.49	*5862.89	6232.30	4105.64

* This excludes Ministry level expenditure, 2% of total allocation earmarked for Japanese Encephalitis-Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE-AES) affected districts, amount received for National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) and additional amount received at Revised Estimate stage.

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	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10
Andamand and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20	5.00	17.18
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.08	890.71	1010.22
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	14.37	38.71	29.22	65.09	65.05	136.49	45.06
Assam	185.78	121.24	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.29	712.92	540.90
Bihar	0.00	104.59	221.55	325.59	131.86	148.69	299.20	162.11
Chhattisgarh	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.19	584.46	408.88	641.49	552.21
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	626.23	252.94	362.81
Haryana	5.93	61.52	32.76	72.27	68.96	34.61	0.00	32.81
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	30.57	4.37	71.42	117.30	82.25	0.00	22.90
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.66	4.05	66.92	59.51	53.16	147.82	97.15
Jharkhand	23.05	75.73	97.32	262.77	455.46	423.44	669.60	458.41
Karnataka	312.54	441.03	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53	749.38	647.60
Kerala	33.91	21.97	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52	0.00	8.37
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	224.13	374.33	803.06	1210.77	1121.10	1340.45	641.07
Maharashtra	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49	528.94	616.11	755.33	589.53
Manipur	9.18	20.23	44.19	53.48	27.28	4.54	25.33	9.78
Meghalaya	0.00	38.13	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13	52.30	75.94
Mizoram	0.00	2.62	3.32	6.66	10.98	4.31	12.28	24.57
Nagaland	20.87	1.33	10.83	28.10	64.12	44.12	35.13	8.26
Odisha	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.29	437.44	353.78
Puducherry	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65	10.00	7.61
Punjab	0.00	8.15	38.70	59.34	197.02	73.26	132.61	39.95
Rajasthan	271.57	312.39	938.73	1287.23	777.30	1065.63	491.65	814.88
Sikkim	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85	1.21	0.95
Tamil Nadu	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.44	537.02	506.17	514.14	688.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10
Telangana	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53	135.72	174.02	262.03	367.46
Tripura	50.65	16.91	38.89	52.89	24.98	20.03	0.00	14.32
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1132.21	2573.56	2094.08
Uttarakhand	40.52	43.80	49.37	71.67	348.05	149.55	132.03	158.56
West Bengal	371.52	469.16	712.92	904.79	655.50	838.60	492.77	416.27
Total	2730.30	3094.53	6362.96	9370.47	10559.58	10027.48	11778.80	10286.88

Statement-V*Number of habitations covered under NRDWP during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 13.03.2018)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2819	1905	1373	736
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	214	143	126	16
4.	Assam	6399	1659	382	113
5.	Bihar	12236	7189	1289	265
6.	Chhattisgarh	12173	3670	997	702
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	2498	1193	1605	1674
9.	Haryana	523	317	290	192
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2560	1536	938	618
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	642	233	260	77
12.	Jharkhand	9185	1868	3074	3110
13.	Karnataka	15398	19791	17434	7547
14.	Kerala	221	432	291	192
15.	Madhya Pradesh	12378	11478	7420	8501
16.	Maharashtra	3747	1566	1270	288
17.	Manipur	224	80	103	54
18.	Meghalaya	285	242	82	38
19.	Mizoram	51	28	35	4
20.	Nagaland	190	168	167	49
21.	Odisha	20521	15224	8196	2370
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	570	251	647	905
24.	Rajasthan	3513	2763	2908	3617
25.	Sikkim	128	81	14	31

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 13.03.2018)
26.	Tamil Nadu	8622	1390	2910	1109
27.	Telangana	2143	1669	1121	678
28.	Tripura	1538	938	571	125
29.	Uttar Pradesh	10461	4300	1838	403
30.	Uttarakhand	976	479	484	447
31.	West Bengal	5891	5295	5217	3931
	Total	136106	85888	61042	37792

Statement-VI

*State/UT-wise Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last three years
and current year as on 12-03-2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 12.03.2018)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			979	17195
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996	788496	1821667
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439	42552	41460
4.	Assam	148237	465545	1054882	638457
5.	Bihar	165457	427038	872331	2174591
6.	Chhattisgarh	39128	357107	1464977	923460
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0	18758
8.	Daman and Diu			0	1600
9.	Goa	0	28637	0	0
10.	Gujarat	335762	922728	1559806	428729
11.	Haryana	107765	132661	126162	319957
12.	Himachal Pradesh	54265	66632	80521	10
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8496	64665	83455	293744
14.	Jharkhand	98512	315130	832239	1009441
15.	Karnataka	791687	533011	720075	1367362
16.	Kerala	34101	11752	195090	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566	1860073	2234494
18.	Maharashtra	500897	889170	1917675	2116105
19.	Manipur	27860	47636	41423	46217
20.	Meghalaya	42002	44129	45973	87138
21.	Mizoram	534	6026	2872	18572
22.	Nagaland	0	22617	38112	16903
23.	Odisha	130925	1329832	1263960	532932
24.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	6445

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 12-03-2018)
25.	Punjab	9887	71543	106626	67069
26.	Rajasthan	653306	2164590	2721433	2085410
27.	Sikkim	3562	3707	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	378162	948287	1139701	1912818
29.	Telangana	130725	240168	520092	1449155
30.	Tripura	24869	61173	43829	28344
31.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487	1740917	3597879
32.	Uttarakhand	57833	64030	335264	42976
33.	West Bengal	847080	1432065	2322394	960032
Grand Total		5854987	12741367	21924339	24268920

[Translation]

Installation of Pre-Paid or Smart Meters

3366. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories in which the installation of prepaid or smart meters has been started in the country at present;

(b) whether the installation of pre-paid or smart meters has been completed in any State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has sanctioned any financial package to the States for installing pre-paid or smart meters and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds released to Maharashtra till date and the time by which the work is likely to be completed in the State?

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 (d) Provision of meters, including smart meters, is the responsibility of the States and their respective Distribution utilities. The Government of India has been supporting States for provisioning of Smart Meters under several Smart Grid Pilot Projects, the status of installation of which is furnished in the enclosed Statement-I. Under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and National Smart

Grid Mission (NSGM), sanctions for 6,15,786 smart meters/prepaid meters have been issued as per details furnished in the enclosed Statement-II. Recently, on the basis of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) Scheme performance, approval for additional outlay of Rs. 750 crore for smart metering projects has been made under IPDS. Recently bid for providing 50 Lakh smart meters in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana has been settled.

(e) In Maharashtra Smart Grid projects at Amravati town and Congress Nagar Division (Nagpur) worth Rs.229.20 cr. were sanctioned for deployment of Smart Grid infrastructure including installation of 2,73,898 Smart Meters under NSGM. So far, as per the milestone, an amount of Rs.2.70 crore have been released. Both the projects are currently in tendering stage.

Statement-I

Status of No. of Smart Meters Installed under Smart Grid Pilot Projects

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Smart Meters Installed
1	2	3
1.	Karnataka	20,496
2.	Haryana	7,044
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1,346
4.	Assam	13,598
5.	Telangana	28

1	2	3
6.	Tripura	15,049
7.	Puducherry	2,281
8.	Gujarat	250
9.	IIT-Kanpur,UP	28
Total		60,120

Statement-II*Smart Meters & Prepaid Meters sanctioned under IPDS & NSGM*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Smart Meters & Prepaid meters sanctioned
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	450
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16490
3.	Assam	3760
4.	Bihar	5288
5.	Chandigarh	29433
6.	Chhattisgarh	75
7.	Gujarat	66908
8.	Haryana	1653
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	460
10.	Jharkhand	844
11.	Karnataka	31858
12.	Kerala	20223
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15145
14.	Maharashtra	284487
15.	Manipur	360
16.	Meghalaya	15
17.	Odisha	5860
18.	Punjab	582
19.	Rajasthan	15232
20.	Sikkim	2212
21.	Telangana	50622
22.	Tripura	2855
23.	Uttar Pradesh	24684
24.	Uttarakhand	350
25.	West Bengal	35940
Total		615786

*[English]***Less Development of Panchayats**

3367. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Panchayats in North India fail development test" which appeared in Times of India dated 22.12.2017;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the States which are performing better at the village level; and

(d) the type of assistance given to low-performing States by his Ministry?

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) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Government of India launched Mission Antyodaya in October, 2017 which is a framework for implementation for bringing about State led rural transformation in respect of 50,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs), identified in cluster manner across the country. An assessment for village level infrastructure and other amenities in respect of GPs covered under Mission Antyodaya was made through State Government. Ministry of Rural Development has informed that the result of the survey is in public domain. The score of these GPs on key parameters like infrastructure, economic development, livelihoods, health, nutrition, sanitation etc. have been shared with States for arranging requisite interventions.

For strengthening the capacities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), in GPs covered by Mission Antyodaya, provision has been made in the restructured scheme of RGSA of this Ministry, which has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for implementation in the next financial year.

[Translation]

Driving Licences

3368. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for standardization of the process for issuing driving licenses by the District Transport Officer (DTO) to check the inept vehicle drivers on the roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which online issuance of driving licences are likely to help in dealing with the problem and if not, the problems being faced 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 (c) Yes, Madam. Provisions regarding issue of learner's licence and driving licence are contained in Chapter II of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Chapter II of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). Ministry has introduced "online" based citizen centric application VAHAN 4.0 and SARATHI 4.0 under digitization to ease out the processes and curb corruption. Implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) comes under the purview of State Governments. Notification mandating online issuance of licence with the use of Aadhaar based identification has been finalised. This will help combat the issue of unskilled drivers on roads.

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017, passed by Lok Sabha and presently in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing *inter alia* proposes many clauses which will promote simplification and citizen facilitation.

[English]

Financial Support for Poor Children

3369. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) whether the Government has received cases requesting financial support for poor children having potential and interest for sports at local/zonal level across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise including Maharashtra, Kerala and West Bengal along with the action taken thereon by the Government;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement schemes like scholarship for such children across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

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) and (b) Department of Sports does receive proposals from time to time from sportspersons including from economically weaker sections for training and participation in sports events, procurement of sports equipment etc. Requisite support in terms of provisions of the various schemes of the Ministry such as Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) is provided to them.

Department of Sports does not maintain State/UT wise record.

(c) and (d) Department of Sports is implementing Khelo India Scheme, which *inter alia* includes a vertical of 'Talent Search and Development' which provides for supporting talented athletes. The identified talents will be supported with an annual financial assistance of Rs.5.00 lakh for a period of 8 years which is to be provided to about 1000 talented athletes identified through various avenues, including school and university level competitions.

Intensive Electrification of Villages

3370. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of intensive electrification;

(b) the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh which were electrified and intensively electrified as on December 2017, district-wise;

(c) whether there is any role for renewable energy to play in ensuring electrification of villages at Gram Panchayat level; 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) Creation of additional infrastructure, in already electrified villages, to provide access to electricity to un-electrified households, is generally referred to as 'Intensive electrification' of villages, under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

(b) Intensive electrification works in 30,936 electrified villages have been completed under DDUGJY including its Rural Electrification (RE) component, in Andhra Pradesh up to December, 2017. The details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Villages, where grid connectivity is not feasible, nor cost effective, are electrified using renewable energy sources. This is done either through mini-grid/micro-grid or standalone solution.

Statement

District-wise details of villages intensively electrified under DDUGJY including RE component in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of district	Cumulative achievements on 31.12.2017
1	2	3
1.	Anantapur	1848
2.	Chittoor	2774
3.	East Godavari	2767
4.	Guntur	1308
5.	Kadapa	1582
6.	Krishna	1841
7.	Kurnool	1776
8.	Nellore	2051

1	2	3
9.	Prakasham	2051
10.	Srikakulam	3403
11.	Vishakhapatnam	5060
12.	Vizianagaram	2819
13.	West Godavari	1656
Total		30936

[Translation]

Water Crisis

3371. SHRI LALLU SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of recent serious water crisis and resultant problems being faced by the people in Capetown of South Africa and United Arab Emirates;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate any national law to prevent misuse of water and to use it conservatively to avoid Capetown like serious water crisis in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) Yes, Madam. The Government is aware of the recent water crisis in Cape Town. However, the Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi, UAE has Informed that though UAE is a water scarce country, it uses water desalination technology and is able to meet its needs.

(b) to (d) Water being a State subject, enactment of laws related to its use is primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments.

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has circulated Groundwater Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and judicious

development. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation in the lines of Model Bill.

Further, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), constituted under Section 3(3) of "The Environment (Protection) Act, (1986)", for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country, has, so far, notified 162 areas in the country for the purpose of regulation of ground water development & management.

A Committee constituted by this Ministry on 28.12.2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah suggested a draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016, which *inter alia* contains provisions for an overarching national legal framework with principles for protection, conservation, regulation and management of water as a vital and stressed natural resource. The draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 has been circulated to the States/UTs for comments.

The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, *inter alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for adoption.

[English]

Alternative Mode of Employment

3372. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:
SHRI M. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage alternative modes of employment including self-employment amongst the youth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any incubation centers, studies or schemes aimed at helping the youth to tackle

the challenges posed by automation/artificial intelligence/machine learning in future employability; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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) to (d) It is the endeavour of Government of India to encourage youth for entrepreneurship education and capacity building to become entrepreneurs. To achieve this goal, an end to end customized entrepreneurship orientation module has been integrated under the Life Skill Course module in the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Courses so that every candidate undergoing PMKVY skill training will receive orientation in Entrepreneurship. In ITI courses, the module on Entrepreneurship is already integrated as a section in the employability skills. Further, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana on 9th November, 2016 which aims to impart entrepreneurship education to the youth through 2200 institutes of higher learning including polytechnics, 500 ITIs and 300 Schools.

Government of India aims at imparting training to approximately 10 lakh candidates over the period of five years (2017-18 to 2021-22) through 500 Industrial Training Institutes and 50 Entrepreneurship Development Centres. Under this scheme, the students getting skill training will also be imparted entrepreneurship education to build their capacity to become entrepreneurs.

The expected long-term outcome of this Scheme is setting up of 30,000 Enterprises by the beneficiaries and creation of a Pool of 8,950 Faculty Facilitators & 5500 Industrial Mentors/Faculty Mentors besides building of entrepreneurship eco-system for sustenance and up-scaling of entrepreneurship over a period of five years.

Shipbuilding in India

3373. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the 11th Five Year Plan the Government of India had targeted to build

5 million DWT per annum to share global shipbuilding by 2.2 per cent which was less than 1 per cent at that time;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said target was achieved; and
- (d) if so, the details 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) Yes, Madam. Nearly 400-500 small and medium size ships in the entire plan period were expected to be built. The Indian Shipbuilders Association (ISBA) had carried out an assessment of the growth trend of the industry and were of view that this industry could grow at a rate of more than 30% and the momentum could be maintained for the next 10 years to reach a level of XIth Plan of 5 million DWT order book. It was expected that with the setting up of new shipyards on the anvil, extension of the subsidy scheme through the XJth Plan period, and suitable investment climate, the industry would achieve the targets of the 11th Plan.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) There was a shipbuilding subsidy scheme of Government of India from 2002-2007, which provided 30% subsidy to all Indian shipyards for construction and delivery of vessels. This scheme had boosted the order book from 0.02% in 2002 to 1.24% of global order share in 2007. This scheme was, however, not extended through the XIth Plan period. Ship building is a cyclical industry and is dependent on demand of global as well as domestic shipping industry. The recession that started in 2009 as a result of the global economic meltdown is still continuing for the shipbuilding industry. The combined effect of global recession and expiry of shipbuilding subsidy policy resulted in decline in the shipbuilding order book position.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Supply through Pipelines

3374. SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

(a) the number of households in the country to which drinking water is supplied through pipelines and the percentage of both population and households proposed to be included under the scheme, State-wise;

(b) the amount of funds allocated/released and spent under the above mentioned scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the State-wise details of funds likely to be spent to achieve the target set under the scheme; and

(d) the date by which drinking water is likely to be supplied through pipelines to all the households in all the villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a state subject. States are empowered to plan, design, implement and execute rural drinking water supply schemes. The State-wise details of number of households in the country to which drinking water is supplied through pipelines are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The water supply schemes in the country proposed to be taken up are decided at the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee which takes decision based on the funds and source of water available.

(b) The State-wise amount of funds allocated/released and spent under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has chalked out a strategic goal 2017-2030, wherein the Ministry aims to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' by 2030 *i.e.* providing safe & adequate drinking water through piped water supply to each rural household through coordinated efforts of the State Governments. This Ministry has been allocated Rs. 7000 crore for 2018-19 under NRDWP which will be allocated amongst states as per pre-approved criteria of the programme guideline and will be released to states towards achieving the said goal.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Total Household connections as on (12.03.2018)	% of total household connections with PWS as on (12.03.2018)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6604	10.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2609841	28.59
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14154	6.41
4.	Assam	118879	2.05
5.	Bihar	217946	1.22
6.	Chhattisgarh	376896	8.73
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	4723961	72.93
9.	Haryana	1577244	47.73
10.	Himachal Pradesh	763320	56.86
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	472172	28.61
12.	Jharkhand	219870	4.4
13.	Karnataka	3413926	41.59
14.	Kerala	1374506	15
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1158527	10.62
16.	Maharashtra	4905535	36.85
17.	Manipur	21361	4.97
18.	Meghalaya	5370	1.15
19.	Mizoram	14108	13.47
20.	Nagaland	15559	4.96
21.	Odisha	303799	3.73
22.	Puducherry	41418	50.35
23.	Punjab	1606239	47.81
24.	Rajasthan	1134893	12.2
25.	Sikkim	87800	99.32
26.	Tamil Nadu	2855731	28.92
27.	Telangana	1791317	32.83
28.	Tripura	21067	2.45
29.	Uttar Pradesh	136594	0.53
30.	Uttarakhand	210198	13.93
31.	West Bengal	109822	0.67
	Total	30308657	16.92

(Source: format C-36)

Statement-II

State-wise Financial Status under NRDWP (Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (till 12.03.2018)		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.16	0	0.44	0.22	0	0.3	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	372.43	377.78	427.08	156.69	170.05	190.6	183.01	204	157.38	165.68	217.66	167.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.21	109.83	119.5	58.08	65.4	66.23	97.39	110.84	113.71	88.78	84.69	30.03
4.	Assam	501.1	585.32	586.88	268.26	284.11	216.2	353.23	348.06	206.61	400.02	334.27	205.62
5.	Bihar	441.07	399.11	381.9	229.6	202.73	295.38	336.89	373.81	473.29	430.32	300.03	149.52
6.	Chhattisgarh	159.08	150.74	173.08	63.69	60.83	64.64	87.86	84.28	65.66	72.74	49.84	39.09
7.	Goa	4.61	0	0	2.08	1.66	0	2.38	1.19	3.35	1.67	0	0
8.	Gujarat	509.48	405.58	491.44	240.13	238.91	274.78	279.07	278.5	265.16	225.51	290.86	191.19
9.	Haryana	218.09	277.98	228.82	97.65	122.65	150.74	113.67	111.53	116.42	104.48	88.82	52.53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	131.84	120.89	120.18	65.2	64.38	69.88	88.06	83.31	66.04	76.74	101.85	58.69
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	461.33	474.41	458.03	199.4	192.12	222.16	227.5	225.14	219.94	241.98	325.33	132.18
12.	Jharkhand	169.86	175.18	206.88	126.85	132.09	133.7	134.76	131.74	157.89	149.72	152.41	149.6
13.	Karnataka	623.2	563.91	622.37	307.62	278.08	366.68	356.12	343.72	341.33	279.69	365.81	268.34
14.	Kerala	115.59	124.1	131.86	52.78	48.05	64.45	78.98	75.22	74.21	70	95.16	46.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	397.18	440.18	399.94	181.76	193.73	381.15	241.17	232.26	212.48	201.68	135.51	102.18
16.	Maharashtra	780.06	748.23	901.96	344.16	330.88	584	406.83	404.45	412.32	397.47	161.08	153.11
17.	Manipur	90.35	88.54	92.25	28.98	27.92	43.44	36.08	40.61	18.87	37.24	66.25	45.68
18.	Meghalaya	59.61	69.5	81.02	30.52	31.24	30.92	34.55	40.42	49.29	48.15	85.91	19.49

19. Mizoram	42.43	34.5	39.81	17.71	17.32	23.16	21.33	24.49	24.82	25.92	46.1	11.05
20. Nagaland	108.19	101.44	86.45	39.27	38.53	61.9	33	36.84	40.2	27.1	12.81	13.7
21. Odisha	205.69	230.67	272.83	96.9	103.19	165.25	136.2	134.96	100.59	120.17	83.59	59.22
22. Puducherry	1.62	0	0	0.74	0	0	0.83	0.29	0	0.62	0	0
23. Punjab	93.88	97.38	90.23	39.77	42.79	36.57	51.16	51.89	53.56	68.47	147.64	76.24
24. Rajasthan	1194.46	1304.64	1386.8	547.17	526.75	480.21	1074.15	1072.92	681.21	558.08	714.24	547.45
25. Sikkim	30.38	31.7	32.03	10.64	12.05	12.49	18.11	19.42	15.21	9.14	17.51	11.1
26. Tamil Nadu	367.36	382.46	432.39	169.5	182.35	164.85	174.05	174.68	188.98	144.5	185.1	137.99
27. Telangana	200.65	212.24	189.25	88.77	97.71	106.42	131.07	133.09	111.89	555.37	671.66	473.64
28. Tripura	62.06	68.31	64.81	28.07	31.68	39.97	38.72	43.73	38.73	43.65	83.93	36.2
29. Uttar Pradesh	1006.43	1073.22	1146.2	477.69	490.31	690.46	650.36	621.95	639.54	497.48	459.62	363.62
30. Uttarakhnd	135.01	111.48	138.05	63.57	60.06	99.79	89.17	88.19	99.95	82.93	110.28	112.35
31. West Bengal	436.53	431.09	480.72	199.68	216.85	288.75	422.33	440.15	444.86	737.29	844.34	451.17
Total	9007.64	9191.22	9783.16	4233.31	4264.58	5324.8	5898.47	5931.9	5393.49	5862.89*	6232.3	4105.64

* This excludes Ministry level expenditure, 2% of total allocation earmarked for Japanese Encephalitis-Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE-AES) affected districts, amount received for National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) and additional amount received at Revised Estimate stage.

[English]

Personal Rapid Transit Project

3375. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to launch India's first driverless pod taxi system on a 70 km stretch from Dhaula Kuan in Delhi to Manesar in Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a high level Committee has been set up for Personal Rapid Transit Project (PRT) and fresh bids for the same conforming to the strictest safety standards on the lines of those prescribed by an American body; 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) Expression of Interest has been invited for Development of Personal Rapid Transit System (PRT) Delhi-Gurgaon Pilot Project Corridor (Length: 12.30 kms) from Km 24.00 at NH-8 (Delhi-Haryana Border)-Km 33.50 (Rajiv Chowk, Gurgaon)-NH-248A Sohna Road on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer ("DBFOT") basis. This Expression of Interest has been invited as per the report/recommendation of the High Level Committee. The Committee has recommended to follow Automated People Movers (APM) Standards prepared by American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) along with the general safety requirements, system safety principles, traffic control and protection etc.

All Weather Roads for Char Dham

3376. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct all weather roads to connect Char Dham pilgrimage sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total cost of the project;

(c) the time schedule prescribed to complete the project and the time by which the construction work of the said project is likely to be started;

(d) the total number of National Highways projects sanctioned by the State Government since May, 2014;

(e) the number of National Highways projects for which the construction work has been started and completed during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017, State-wise;

(f) the details of the efforts made by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to accelerate the construction of Highways; and

(g) the total length of National Highway projects tendered till December, 2017?

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) Yes, Madam. Char Dham 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. The construction work on the Char Dham Project has been started and the project is targeted to be completed by March 2020.

(d) Till date, total of 135 projects to be implemented by State PWD, Uttarakhand have been sanctioned by Ministry since May 2014.

(e) Projects under Char Dham lie within the State of Uttarakhand only. There are 68 number of projects in the State for which the construction work has been started and completed during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

(f) National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has approved one time fund infusion amounting to Rs. 279.88

crore for completion of Haridwar Dehradun Project. Site related issues/constraints have been resolved with the interference of PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation) & PMG (Project Monitoring Group) and various meetings at the highest level in the Ministry.

(g) Till date, works covering a total of 1706 Km length of National Highways in the State of Uttarakhand have been awarded since 2014.

[Translation]

Works Under Inter-Linking of Rivers Project

3377. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the ambitious project of the Government regarding interlinking of rivers in the country;

(b) the details of States where work has been initiated thereunder; and

(c) the status of the said project in the State of Rajasthan along with the achievements made in this regard 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) and (b) 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 with Inter Basin Water Transfer Links are given in the 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. The techno-economic clearance and various statutory clearances of the KBLP Phase-I have been accorded. Based on the request of Government of M.P., the DPRs of projects included under KBLP Phase-II viz., Lower Orr dam, Bina complex projects and Kotha barrage have been completed by NWDA/Government of M.P. and have been submitted for techno-economical appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC). The techno-economic clearance of the Damanganga-Pinjal link project has also been accorded, subject to statutory clearances. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project has been submitted for technical appraisal in CWC. The DPR of the Mahanadi-Godavari link could not be taken up as the Government of Odisha was not agreeable for Mahanadi-Godavari link, a mother link of 9 link system viz., Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linkage due to large submergence involved in Manibhadra Dam. Based on the suggestions of WRD, Govt. of Odisha, NWDA has prepared a preliminary revised proposal of Mahanadi- Godavari Link Project with reduced submergence and submitted to the State Govt. of Odisha for consideration.

(c) Three links under NPP namely (i) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link, (ii) Yamuna-Rajasthan link and (iii) Rajasthan-Sabarmati link are benefitting to the Rajasthan State.

The FRs of Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link were completed in March, 2004 and circulated to the concerned States. The consensus for preparation of DPR for Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link from concerned States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh could not be reached.

The draft FR for Yamuna-Rajasthan link and Rajasthan-Sabarmati link were also prepared by NWDA. These two links are dependent on water from the Sardar-Yamuna (S-Y) link. The S-Y link is one of the link identified by NWDA under the Himalayan Component of NPP which originates from the Pancheshwar Dam-a multipurpose project which is located on river Sarda (known as Mahakali in Nepal) at international border between India and Nepal. The FR of S-Y link project (Indian portion) was prepared by NWDA in the year 2003. On the basis of the balance water available at tail end of the link, the draft FR for subsequent

connecting links *i.e.* Yamuna-Rajasthan link and Rajasthan-Sabarmati link (in Gujarat) was also prepared by NWDA. The work of DPR of the Pancheshwar multipurpose project was entrusted to Pancheshwar Development Authority-constituted jointly by Governments of India and Nepal, by considering the latest hydrological data as per requirement of power generation and other relevant data. The DPR of Pancheshwar Project as and when finalized and agreed by the two countries will have bearing on planning of S-Y link and subsequent links.

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
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh	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 & Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam)-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
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

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
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
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-Farakkalink (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

[English]

Compensation/Insurance Claims to NHAI

3378. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of the action taken by the Ministry regarding providing compensation/insurance claims to National Highways Authority of India for their properties damaged in vehicular accidents;

(b) whether the Government intends to discuss or has discussed the same with State Governments, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate provisions are proposed to be inserted in relevant insurance laws or motor vehicle laws to provide insurance cover for damage to highway properties/roads just like for human injury/loss and vehicle claims in the road accidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and 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 (d) As per Section 146 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, no person shall use, except as a passenger, or cause or allow any other person to use, a motor vehicle in a public place, unless there is in force in relation to the use of the vehicle by that person or that other person, as the case may be, a policy of insurance complying with the requirements of the Act. Under section 147 of the Act with heading "Requirements of policies and limits of liability" *inter alia* includes any property of a third party caused by or arising out of the use of the vehicle in a public place. Further, definition of property under section 145 of the Act includes goods carried in the motor vehicles, roads, bridges culverts causeways, trees posts and mile-stones.

Welfare of Weavers

3379. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weavers registered with the

Government and public sector undertakings etc. during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide them yarn and marketing facilities to earn their livelihood and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the schemes to provide them housing, work sheds and life insurance cover etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) As per third handloom census (2009-10), there are 43,31,876 handloom weavers & allied workers across the country. State-wise list is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Under the Yarn Supply Scheme, yarn at Mill Gate Price is made available to the handloom weavers. Additionally, 10% price subsidy is provided on cotton, domestic Silk and Woollen hank yarn with quantity restrictions. e-Dhaga mobile app has been launched by using which weavers can place their indents, check the status of their indents and get the details of the dispatched material via SMS. National/Special Handloom Expos, District Level Events are organized to provide marketing platforms to the weavers. Weavers are also facilitated to participate in various craft melas held in 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.

(c) Under the Block level cluster a component of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)/Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), Financial Assistance for construction of individual workshed is provided @ Rs.70,000/- per workshed for BPLs/SC/ST/Women weavers and others are provided 75% of Rs.70,000/- as Gol Share and remaining 25% is borne by beneficiary.

The Government of India has been implementing Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) under which Life Insurance cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) & Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the Handloom weavers of the age group of 18-50 years whereas the weavers of the age group of 51 to 59 years are covered under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana. Benefits provided under these scheme are as under:

Sl. No.	Components	Benefits under PMJJBY & PMSBY	Benefits under MGBBY
(i)	Natural Death	Rs. 2,00,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-
(ii)	Accidental Death	Rs. 4,00,000/-	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iii)	Total Disability	Rs. 2,00,000/-	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iv)	Partial Disability	Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 75,000/-

Statement

State-wise number of handloom weavers and allied workers as per 3rd handloom census of 2009-10

Sl. No.	State	No. of handloom weavers & allied workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	3,55,838
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33,041
3.	Assam	16,43,453
4.	Bihar	43,392
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,191
6.	Delhi	2,738
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	11,009
9.	Haryana	7,967
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13,458
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,209
12.	Jharkhand	21,160
13.	Karnataka	89,256
14.	Kerala	14,679
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14,761
16.	Maharashtra	3,418
17.	Manipur	2,18,753
18.	Mizoram	43,528
19.	Meghalaya	13,612
20.	Nagaland	66,490
21.	Odisha	1,14,106
22.	Puducherry	2,803
23.	Punjab	2,636

1	2	3
24.	Rajasthan	31,958
25.	Sikkim	568
26.	Tamil Nadu	3,52,321
27.	Tripura	1,37,177
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2,57,783
29.	Uttaranchal	15,468
30.	West Bengal	7,79,103
Total		43,31,876

* Including Telangana 66,029

Status of DILRMP

3380. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the progress made by the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) across its different range of activities, State-wise;

(b) whether the programme has faced any legal challenges and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt blockchain technology to maintain land records and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the timeline fixed for the complete digitization of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) presently attempts to build upon the commonalities that exist in the arena of land records in the various States/UTs 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. The work is at various stages of implementation. The current status of the physical and financial progress made under DILRMP across its different range of activities, is placed State-wise in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule, the subject of land and its management falls in the jurisdiction of the States/UTs. State/UT Governments implement DILRMP in their respective jurisdiction. Legal challenges, if any, faced by them in implementing the programme are addressed by the respective States/UTs. Department of Land Resources does not Centrally maintain any data base on legal challenges under the programme.

(c) and (d) The Department of Land Resources is implementing DILRMP as per the guidelines. The land records are maintained, using technology developed operated and maintained by NIC. As on date, there is no proposal in the Department to use blockchain technology to maintain land records.

The implementation of the programme is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time-consuming process. The gestation period of completion of the various activities/components of this programme is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. It is a demand driven programme and completion of various components under DILRMP depends upon the effectiveness and capacity of the States/UTs Governments to implement the programme.

Statement-I

Physical Progress of all States/UTs under DILRMP in various components (as per MIS portal of DILRMP)

Sl. No.	Component	Completed	On-going	Not Started
1.	Computerization of Land Records (36 States/UTs)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand	Arunchal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, NCT of Delhi.
2.	Computerization of Registration (36 States/UTs)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura and West Bengal.	Assam, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Haryana, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland.
3.	Integration of Land Records with Registration (36 States/UTs)	Andhra Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura and West Bengal.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry and Uttarakhand.

Statement-II

*Financial Progress (release of funds & utilization reported) under the
DILRMP 2008-09 to 2017-18 (as on 28-02-2018)*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released	District Covered	Utilization Reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh [§]	9455.44	13	5201.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1207.42	3	621.91
3.	Assam	3660.56	27	1670.95
4.	Bihar	7771.42	38	5182.43
5.	Chhattisgarh	3345.57	13	1935.62
6.	Gujarat	14309.75	32	13249.75
7.	Goa	398.55	2	51.30
8.	Haryana	4144.65	21	2489.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4344.45	12	2198.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir**	1465.56	12	866.58
11.	Jharkhand	3757.55	20	3506.91
12.	Karnataka	2451.20	6	22.56
13.	Kerala	2807.24	11	1558.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14412.50	27	12326.50
15.	Maharashtra	6536.16	34	3722.54
16.	Manipur	168.53	4	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	623.75	5	78.07
18.	Mizoram	1837.63	3	1811.35
19.	Nagaland	1547.62	9	1547.62
20.	Odisha	9628.04	30	6750.56
21.	Punjab	2796.26	5	1050.09
22.	Rajasthan	12919.55	11	9098.23
23.	Sikkim	1333.81	4	989.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	3211.73	32	3033.06
25.	Telangana	8385.21	10	1111.00
26.	Tripura	2983.59	7	2292.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1852.49	26	538.35
28.	Uttarakhand	779.46	13	265.02
29.	West Bengal	9188.82	19	8044.39
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72.25	1	53.49
31.	Chandigarh #	69.60	0	40.74

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released	District Covered	Utilization Reported
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli***	65.78	1	39.91
33.	Delhi	132.07	1	5.04
34.	Daman and Diu	103.72	2	68.60
35.	Lakshadweep	216.41	1	166.41
36.	Puducherry	498.57	2	274.48
37.	Misc.	1827.52		1637.00
Total All States/UTs		140310.41	457	93499.20

** J & K Rs. 235.20 lakh the demand draft got cancelled.

*** Rs. 33.68 lakh got.

\$ Rs. 23.04 core apportioned to Telangana.

Rs. 50 lakh revalidated

Recruitment of Staff by Air India

3381. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Internal Staff Notice was issued in January, 2016 for recruitment from permanent staff of Air India holding a Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) to be inducted as trainee pilots for A-320 Aircraft;

(b) if so, the detail thereof along with criteria adopted for internal staff of Air India;

(c) whether candidates were asked to obtain A-320 endorsement at their own cost from any training establishment outside Air India, despite Air India, aving all the said facilities in-house, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether permanent employees of Air India were asked to resign and re-join on contract basis and if so, the reasons therefor along with DoPT guidelines in this regard; and

(e) whether candidates within Air India would be absorbed by the Government as pilots on permanent basis and with their last drawn salary and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Employment Notice No.02 of 2016 dated 13.01.2016 was issued exclusively for permanent serving employees of Air India Limited who were CPL Holders. The following eligibility criteria was adopted in the said recruitment exercise:

Academic Qualifications: (i) 10+2 from a recognised Board/University. (ii) Upper Age Limit: 48 years for General candidates, 53 years for SC/ST and 51 years for OBC candidates.

Technical Qualifications: (i) Current CPL/ATPL (ii) Current Flight Radio Telephone (iii) Current C.O.P/R.T.R (iv) Current Class-1 Medical (v) Valid ELP on CPL/ATPL (vi) Multi-engine Endorsement with a minimum of 25 hours on Multi-engine aircraft (10 hours completed on an approved multi-engine Simulator) (vii) Instrument rating on Multi-engine aircraft. All the eligible candidates were required to appear for a Psychometric Test which was a Qualifying stage. Candidates qualifying in the Psychometric Test were required to appear for a Technical Knowledge Test and those who qualify the same were empanelled on the basis of their marks in the Technical Knowledge Test.

(c) As per terms of Staff Employment Notice, empanelled candidates were issued a letter of intent for A-320 Endorsement course from an approved TRTO (Type Rating Training Organization) anywhere in the world at their own cost and Expenses. Candidates were required to obtain A-320 Endorsement and thereafter to get the same endorsed on their Indian CPL/ATPL within specified time period.

Air India's own facility at Hyderabad for A 320 aircraft was being utilized for training of pilots and there was no spare capacity available. Hence, to speed up the recruitment process, the candidates were asked to get their A 320 endorsement from an approved TRTO anywhere in the world.

(d) The Board of Directors of Air India Limited in its 47th meeting held in July 2012 had approved that all the Pilots in future would be taken on contract. In the recent recruitment exercises, all the selected permanent employees have resigned or taken voluntary retirement from the services of the Company, as per applicable Service Regulations, before joining training as Sr. Trainee Pilot/ Trainee Pilot. All the serving employees selected in the previous recruitment exercises have also been appointed as Pilot on Fixed Term Contract.

(e) From the year 2015 onwards, all the candidates for the post of Pilot are being appointed initially on Fixed Term Contract for a period of 05 years. However, Company has already made a policy for regularization of services of Pilots being engaged on Fixed Term Contract after completion of 3 years and 2 months of service and on passing ATPL Papers. On appointment as Pilot, the salary drawn by these internal candidates will be more than their last drawn salary.

Highway Projects

3382. PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) the details of the Highway Projects sanctioned and under construction during the last three years and the current year across the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala and West Bengal;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized for this across the country including Kerala and West Bengal during the above said period along with their present status;

(c) the details of the target set for these projects;

(d) whether the Government is facing any problem in some of the States in the timely completion of these Highway Projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise and the action taken by the Government 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) Fourteen hundred seventy sanctioned projects amounting to Rs. 432538 crore having length 44108 km are under construction which includes seventy-one projects amounting to Rs. 21042 crore having length 1647 km in the State of Kerala and West Bengal. Three hundred forty-three projects are facing problems in timely completion of projects. The State-wise details of the ongoing & pending projects and the funds allocated & released during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III. These projects are likely to be completed by Dec 2020. In order to ensure timely completion of the projects and their subsequent maintenance, regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors. Regular review meetings are held in Head Quarter by Ministry/NHA with Regional Officers, concessionaires/contractors to make the construction of projects hassle free. To expedite completion of these projects, 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-I

Details of the ongoing projects for construction and development of the National Highways

Sl. No.	State	Ongoing works		
		No.	Length in km	Cost in Rs. crore
1	2	3	4	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	735.04	4336.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	64.40	254.92

1	2	3	4	6
3.	Assam	28	304.63	1510.41
4.	Bihar	43	477.05	5106.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	253.87	1021.94
6.	Goa	25	75.12	4356.02
7.	Gujarat	19	303.47	1902.64
8.	Haryana	19	100.45	840.22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47	295.49	1036.26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	76.31	161.28
11.	Jharkhand	30	272.73	1555.03
12.	Karnataka	83	861.00	4749.00
13.	Kerala	13	145.62	1504.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27	987.19	7678.05
15.	Maharashtra	107	3320.38	26841.21
16.	Manipur	17	209.76	898.84
17.	Meghalaya	22	12.00	182.80
18.	Mizoram	17	333.91	379.34
19.	Nagaland	20	195.48	1191.27
20.	Odisha	40	709.44	2644.16
21.	Puduchery	5	16.95	54.57
22.	Punjab	31	131.50	1299.50
23.	Rajasthan	36	582.13	3007.91
24.	Sikkim	5	117.17	724.25
25.	Tamil Nadu	46	364.20	1320.44
26.	Telangana	35	526.42	2697.70
27.	Tripura	3	34.03	77.56
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30	894.66	5898.26
29.	Uttarakhand	61	683.20	4827.66
30.	West Bengal	40	477.92	5904.92
31.	LWE	55	1708.07	3433.73
32.	SARDP-NE(PWD)	30	1730.00	11940.00

1	2	3	4	6
33.	NHDP-IV A*	73	3623.59	31879.30
34.	NHIIP/EAP*	13	917.77	5716.77
35.	BRO	17	272.00	1279.29
36.	NHAI*	302	20875.14	257179.07
37.	NHIDCL	74	1420	27147
Total		1470	44108	432538.47

*This also includes 17 works of length 236.92 km having cost 4895.53 Cr in Kerala and 54 works of length 1410.01 km having cost 16146.80 crore in West Bengal.

Statement-II

Details of the Pending projects of the National Highways

Sl. No.	State	Pending Projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	14
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	5
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
10.	Jharkhand	9
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12
13.	Maharashtra	1
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	4

Sl. No.	State	Pending Projects
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Nagaland	2
18.	Odisha	8
19.	Punjab	1
20.	Rajasthan	15
21.	Tamil Nadu	9
22.	Telangana	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9
24.	Uttarakhand	17
25.	West Bengal	7
26.	LWE	41
27.	SARDP-NE(PWD)	14
28.	NHDP-IV A*	26
29.	NHIIP	4
30.	NHAI*	103
Total		343

*This also includes 2 works in Kerala and 9 works in West Bengal.

Statement-III

Details of funds allocated & expenditure occurred during the last three years & current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/Agency (Sl. 1 to 33 contains allocation under NH (O), NHDP-IV through State PWD, EAP, PBFF)	For Development of NHs									
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18@			
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221.45	221.45	1,039.42	1,000.43	2,010.31	2,014.50	1,645.48	1,498.79		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.50	2.40	1.83	100.00	90.66	20.00	21.61		
3.	Assam	141.76	141.76	78.79	78.09	177.44	137.80	121.31	222.72		
4.	Bihar	276.65	276.65	706.92	707.86	1,362.64	1,331.61	1,848.10	1,020.44		
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.25	71.25	359.94	339.80	1,553.30	1,495.68	846.35	888.11		
6.	Goa	17.72	17.72	120.00	119.98	400.00	434.51	400.00	400.28		
7.	Gujarat	206.96	206.96	228.60	225.77	251.87	213.41	252.79	128.60		
8.	Haryana	60.48	60.48	90.00	89.85	150.00	161.27	100.00	77.34		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	134.57	134.57	140.00	139.96	210.95	182.14	241.45	260.28		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	25.00	22.86	40.06	23.16	30.00	30.93		
11.	Jharkhand	63.83	63.83	35.00	38.08	200.00	212.50	200.00	217.70		
12.	Karnataka	269.72	269.72	633.43	639.55	783.52	871.96	996.16	925.16		
13.	Kerala	67.18	67.18	132.24	137.65	259.89	237.80	162.77	116.99		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	239.23	239.23	937.76	928.29	1,760.00	1,558.90	850.00	783.03		
15.	Maharashtra	190.04	190.04	431.20	423.28	1,371.92	1,154.00	3,226.88	2,255.06		
16.	Manipur	32.60	32.60	40.00	40.00	25.25	18.65	61.38	49.07		
17.	Meghalaya	43.30	43.30	15.00	15.00	41.27	28.44	26.94	24.03		
18.	Mizoram	39.53	39.53	35.00	28.50	40.00	46.13	30.00	21.87		
19.	Nagaland	46.20	46.20	50.00	46.27	50.00	38.84	92.00	36.27		
20.	Odisha	322.99	322.99	591.44	592.24	925.55	951.35	630.84	520.77		
21.	Punjab	2,328.04	2,328.04	1,852.26	1,855.24	2,740.50	2,702.48	755.61	682.59		

22.	Rajasthan	107.16	107.16	849.95	849.56	964.83	1,012.99	980.57	789.47
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	4.69
24.	Tamil Nadu	167.13	167.13	337.02	336.47	575.00	640.11	700.00	557.30
25.	Telangana	210.79	210.79	661.00	657.10	380.00	358.43	395.00	312.90
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.38	33.00	53.53
27.	Uttar Pradesh	493.81	493.81	1,530.34	1,527.74	1,849.02	1,820.85	924.94	871.48
28.	Uttarakhand	169.51	169.51	245.92	245.69	332.62	314.48	701.37	663.59
29.	West Bengal	283.61	283.61	808.95	811.98	1,333.62	1,223.19	1,063.00	710.19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.61	14.61	2.00	1.53	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	4.95	4.95	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.69	6.00	5.30
32.	Delhi	0.02	0.02	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.62	2.00	0.00
33.	Puduchery	12.73	12.73	20.00	18.10	20.00	14.28	15.00	6.88
34.	Other projects under NH(O)*	758.05	713.42	511.00	443.44	791.38	787.79	0.00	0.00
35.	NHAI- Cess*	6,885.89	6,885.89	15,420.00	15,420.00	2,326.50	2,326.50	11,429.45	11,429.45
36.	NHAI- Toll	5,448.00	5,448.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,462.14	8,462.14
37.	NHAI- NH(O)	600.00	600.00	370.27	370.27	5,389.02	5,389.02	0.00	0.00
38.	NHIDCL under NH(O)*	-	-	1.15	1.15	72.20	72.20	125.00	125.00
39.	BRO	292.00	268.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	SARDP-NE	3,000.00	2,843.33	4,900.00	4,803.07	4,520.00	4,464.71	5,265.00	4,137.97
41.	LWE	1,174.00	1,164.59	1,121.00	996.11	760.00	739.27	900.00	627.76
42.	EAP	276.00	239.93	22.00	9.25	59.38	56.72	601.00	121.50
Sub-Total		24,672.26	24,402.27	40,852.00	40,461.99	41,336.16	40,630.15	44,147.28	39,060.79
43.	IEBR /Borrowings by NHAI	7,611.11	3,343.40	42,694.50	23,281.00	59,279.00	33,118.00	59,279.00	37,791.00
Grand Total		32,283.37	27,745.67	83,546.50	63,742.99	1,00,615.16	73,748.15	1,03,426.28	76,851.79

Parking Contract for Ahmedabad Airport

3383. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN :

SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

SHRI D. S. RATHOD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the MoU/parking contract with the parking contractor at Ahmedabad Airport; and

(b) the details of parking fee and placement of the fee collection booth at both domestic and international terminals at Ahmedabad airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) At Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International (SVPI) Airport Ahmedabad, the vehicle parking contract has been awarded by Airports Authority of India (AAI) to M/s S.S. Enterprises for a period of three years *w.e.f.* 23.06.2017.

(b) The parking fee at SVPI Airport Ahmedabad are:

Sl. No.	Category	Rates
1.	Two Wheeler	Rs. 20/-
2.	Car	Rs. 85/-
3.	Tempo/SUV/Minibus	Rs. 100/-
4.	Coach/Bus/Truck	Rs. 100/-

The above rates are applicable for first 2 (two) hours. After two hours, additional Rs. 10/- per hour for two wheeler and Rs. 20/- per hour for other vehicles is payable. The parking charges beyond 7 hours upto 24 hours will be 300% of the first two hour rate and every 24 hours or part thereof. The parking rates are inclusive of taxes and levies. Further, no parking charges are levied for all vehicles (LMV) entering the airport for pickup/dropping of passengers or visitors provided the vehicle does not spend more than 12 minutes between entry and exit check post of International Terminal (T-2) and 10 minutes in domestic Terminal (T-1).

The parking booths are placed as per the agreement/NIT which is as under:-

(i) Domestic terminal: three booths are at Entry, two booths are at Departure Exit and two booths are at Arrival Exit

(ii) International terminal: two booths are at Entry and four booths are at Exit

Aid to Andhra Pradesh under NRDWP

3384. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to increase the budgetary allocation for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which is critical for State Governments and Local Self-Governments in creation of rural drinking water infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the project by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, titled "NTR Sujala Pathakam" to provide safe drinking water to every household in 20 liter cans at a nominal price of Rs. 2.00 each; and

(c) if so, whether the Government is planning to aid the State of Andhra Pradesh in implementation of the said programme and increase the allocation for the State under NRDWP and Swachh Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are allocated to the States as per a pre-approved criteria. During 2017-18, Government of India has released Rs. 217.60 crores to State of Andhra Pradesh against allocation of Rs. 144.08 crores. This includes incentive fund of Rs. 52.00 crores based on the performance of the State. During 2018-19, a tentative budgetary allocation of Rs. 187.10 crores has been made for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) As reported by State Government, "NTR Sujala Pathakam" is a State specific programme and allocation is not being increased for that particular program. However, the Government of India (through NITI Aayog) has provided separate fund of Rs.21.26 crores for providing safe drinking water facilities through community purification plants to the fluoride affected habitations.

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. Central share released to Andhra Pradesh under SBM (G) during last 3 years and current year is as under:—

Year	Fund released (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	116.10
2015-16	234.17
2016-17	342.17
2017-18 (Upto 13.3.2018)	1190.70

Pollution in Yamuna River

3385. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to check rising pollution in the Yamuna river;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check the discharge of wastes from factories across Delhi in the Yamuna river along with the reasons for not closing the said factories; and

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government for rejuvenation of the said river?

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) The cleaning of rivers is an ongoing process and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for checking the rising level of pollution of river Yamuna, a tributary of River Ganga, by providing financial assistance to States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP). The total expenditure incurred on conservation of river Yamuna under the YAP Phase-I & II is Rs. 1514.70 crore.

At present, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted YAP Phase-III Project is under implementation at an estimated cost of Rs 1656 crore in Delhi for rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing Sewage Treatment Plants (950 Million Litres Per Day) and Trunk

sewers (43 kms) in Delhi. Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is the implementing agency. The duration of YAP-III Project is 7 years. As part of various steps to clean river Yamuna under the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT)'s Maily Se Nirmal Yamuna Revitalization Plan 2017, Phase-I, the Ministry has sanctioned the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) works in command area of Najafgarh Drain (Dhansa to Keshopur) in Delhi for an estimated amount of Rs. 344.81 crore.

In addition to these, following projects have been undertaken by the State Govt. of Delhi for addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna:—

- Construction of 318 MLD (70 Million gallons per day) STP with 10 years Operation & Maintenance (O&M) on at Coronation Pillar.
- Construction of 15 MGD (68.1 MLD) Waste Water Treatment Plant at Delhi Gate drain.
- Construction of 7 decentralised Waste Water Treatment Plant in Najafgarh Zone.
- Laying of Sewer lines in unauthorised colonies.
- Rehabilitation of 3 Peripheral Sewer lines.

Further, two projects "STP & Sewerage works" in Sonapat and Panipat towns were sanctioned at total cost of Rs. 217.87 crore for pollution abatement of river Yamuna. The main project components include construction of new STPs of 70 MLD capacity and rehabilitation of existing STPs of 75 MLD capacity. The works have been implemented by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Haryana.

In Uttar Pradesh, Two projects "Rehabilitation of Sewerage Infrastructure and Augmentation/Upgradation of STP at Vrindavan (Mathura), U.P. has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 33.81 crore for pollution abatement of river Yamuna and other project "Rehabilitation/Renovation of Mathura Sewerage Scheme" has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 204.97 crore under hybrid annuity based PPP model. These works are in bidding stage.

Delhi is having 28 Approved Industrial Areas (Planned Industrial Areas) and 22 Redevelopment Areas (Redevelopment of Clusters of Industrial Concentration in

Non Conforming Areas). Regarding water pollution control from the industries in Delhi, for the treatment of the waste water generated from industrial areas, 13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been provided with a capacity of 46.59 MGD (211.8 MLD Capacity). Out of 13 CETPs, 10 are being operated by the CETP Societies of the Industrial Areas and 3 are being operated by the Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC).

For proper Operation and Maintenance of these CETPs, Operators of CETP have been asked to install Online Monitoring System.

Besides CETPs there are about 2000 Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) installed by the individual units operating in Delhi including Industries, Hotels, Restaurants etc. DPCC has reported that 3 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) in Delhi have installed on Line Monitoring System.

Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) monitors the Sewage Treatment Plants of Delhi Jal Board and 13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and takes action to ensure compliance as per the provision of different legislation.

International Solar Alliance

3386. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Solar Alliance (ISA), India's brainchild launched jointly with France in Paris on November 30, 2015 has come into force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ISA has got the required number of members for issue of notification;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the ISA would open its door for countries that do not fall fully or partially between the tropics at Cancer and Capricorn; 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) to (d) In conformity with the Framework Agreement of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), ISA became the first treaty based international intergovernmental organization headquartered in India on 6 December 2017.

(e) and (f) In accordance with the Article XI of the Framework Agreement of the ISA, the ISA Assembly is empowered to make amendments to the provisions of the Framework Agreement, including for expanding the membership of the ISA for countries that do not fall between the Tropics.

Appointment of Social Media Executives

3387. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the MINISTER of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed the appointment of social media executives in each district of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the likely functions of these executives; and

(c) the manner in which these executives are likely to be hired ?

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) to (c) Yes Madam. These social media executives would be involved in advocacy of policy initiatives and providing feedback analysis to media units of this Ministry. They are proposed to be hired through Broadcast Engineering Consultant India Ltd (BECIL), a PSU under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

Upgradation of Airports

3388. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs.8000 crore has been earmarked for upgrading airports in the North-Eastern States in the country;

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

(c) whether DoNER is going to be a part of this scheme of things including the funding; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 3400 crores has been earmarked for upgrading airports in North Eastern Region (NER) in the country. The State-wise details of fund earmarked for upgrading airports in NER are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, The Ministry of DoNER is part of some of the schemes in the North Eastern Region. Details of new development projects in NER having share of DoNER are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The work on these projects have already been commenced. The renovation work of old terminal building at Tezu Airport has been completed and the airport is ready for operationalisation.

Statement-I

New Development Projects in NER

		Amount (In crores) (Approx.)
Assam		
1	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at Guwahati, Assam suitable for peak hour capacity of 3100 passenger at a cost of Rs. 1232 crores.	1232
2	Construction of New Technical Block cum ATC Tower, construction of Parallel Taxi track and strengthening of runway including refurbishing of existing terminal building at Guwahati, Assam at a total cost of Rs.250 crores to increase operational efficiency of the airport.	250
3	Construction of hangar for A-321, extension of runway and construction of New Technical Block cum ATC Tower at Dibrugarh, Assam at a total cost of Rs.115 crores for increasing the operational efficiency of the airport.	115
Tripura		
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at Agartala, Tripura suitable for 3 million passenger per annum at a cost of Rs.450 crores.	450
Manipur		
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building at Imphal, Manipur suitable for 2.5 million passenger per annum at a cost of Rs.750 crores.	750
Arunachal Pradesh		
	Development of airport at Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh for operation of ATR type of aircrafts at a cost of Rs.96 crores (Airport ready for operationalization with renovated old terminal building).	96
Meghalaya		
	Extension of runway for operation of A-320 type of aircraft at Shillong, Meghalaya at a cost of Rs.180 crores.	180
ANS (Air Navigation Services)		
	Along with physical infrastructure, AAI is adopting state of the art technology in ANS (Air Navigation Services) like upgradation of various ATC automation system, installation of ASR-MSSR (Radar), ILS, DVOR etc at various airports in North East Region which includes Guwahati, Agartala, Dimapur, Imphal, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Silchar, Shillong, Lilabari and Lengpui at a total cost of Rs. 150 crores.	150
RCS UDAN Scheme		
	Under Regional Connectivity Scheme (UDAN) & Other Misc minor capital works	177
Total amount of schemes Rs.		3400 crores

Statement-II*New Development Projects in NER funded by DoNER*

Sl. No.		Amount (in crores)	
		Cost	DoNER Share
1.	Extension of Runway to 7500 feet and construction of Isolation Bay and Taxi way at Dibrugarh Airport	56.34	33.8
2.	Development of airport at Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh for operation of ATR type of aircrafts at a cost of Rs. 96 crores.	96	79
3.	Upgradation of Safety and Security infrastructure at Barapani Airport, Shillong.	28.45	17.07
4.	Construction of hangar, associated apron & link taxiway works at Dibrugarh Airport	21.7	12.51
5.	Construction of hangar, associated apron & link taxiway works at Imphal Airport	35.9	21.54
6.	Extension of runway for operation of A-320 type of aircraft at Shillong, Meghalaya at a cost of Rs. 180 crores.	180	Not Finalized Yet

Monetization of Air India Assets

3389. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

DR. K. GOPAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) has achieved any significant progress in monetizing its assets according to the CCEA's Financial turnaround plan of 2012;

(b) if so, the details of the monetized assets, location-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has any specific rationale behind the sale of the properties of Air India to State Bank of India in South Mumbai;

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

(e) whether the Air India was unable to meet the target under the asset monetization plan due to problem with land titles and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether out of Rs. 500 crore financial restructuring plan involving asset monetization from 2012-13 to 2021-22, AI has so far managed to garner only Rs. 369 crore and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the FRP & TAP for Air India (AI) in the year 2012. It also approved monetization of Real Estate Assets in AI to the tune of Rs. 5000 crore over the next 10 years period with the annual target of Rs.500 crore from the Financial Year 2013 onward. The Following properties have been monetized so far by AI:-

- (i) 06 Flats sold to SBI at Sterling Apartment, Mumbai at Rs.22 crore each totaling Rs. 132 crore.
- (ii) Vacant land at Coimbatore sold to NBCC at Rs. 19.81 crore.
- (iii) Vacant land returned to EDC, Govt. of Goa at Rs. 2.50 crore.
- (iv) Lease rental from renting out of Air India Building Nariman Point and an amount of Rs. 291 crore collected since 2012-13 till January 2018.
- (v) Lakshmi house, Chennai to MEA at Rs. 97.72 crore.

(c) and (d) The four flats at Sterling Apartment, Peddar Road, Mumbai, were put to e-auction during 2015-16. Bids were received from SHI & GIC. The rates quoted were again negotiated with SBI and a final price of Rs. 22 crore achieved for each flat against quoted price of Rs. 19.50 crore for each flat. The sale of properties to SBI at the above price was recommended by Over Sight Committee on Monetization and also by Board of AI.

The 2 flats in the sterling Apartment were Mumbai were put to e-auction during 2016-17. Bid of Rs. 18.6 crore was received against the Reserve Price of Rs. 22 crore. The bids were rejected and as approved by Over Sight Committee, the offer of sale of 02 flats to SBI was approved by AI Board being the highest price offered by a Public Sector Bank.

(e) AI was unable to meet the target under the asset monetization plan due to problem with land titles. The high value properties were allotted to AI for specific purposes which had end use restrictions and did not have clear marketable titles as they were allotted on per perpetual basis. The details of high value properties are as follows:—

- (i) AI Housing Colony at Vasant Vihar, New Delhi allotted by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) for residential purposes only.
- (ii) Land at Baba Kharak Siingh Marg, New Delhi allotted by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) for Air India City Terminal office.
- (iii) Residential land for AI Housing (WB) at plot Sector 27, Nerul, Mumbai allotted by CIDCO, Govt. of Maharashtra.
- (iv) Residential land for AI housing (NB) at plot Nerul, Mumbai allotted by CIDCO, Govt. of Maharashtra. Subsequently, CIDCO cancelled the allotment letter.

(f) Air India has monetized a sum of Rs. 543.03 crore from 2012-13 to 2017-18. The details of properties

so far monetized by AI are as indicated in the reply of (a) & (b) above.

[Translation]

Organising of Regional Language Film Festivals

3390. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:

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

(a) whether various regional language film festivals are organized in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the film festivals organized during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred for the said purpose in various States including in Jharkhand and Telangana during the said period, State/UT-wise.

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) to (c) Several state level film festivals with various themes were organized through Directorate of Film Festivals. The details of the regional film festivals organized/participated by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the last three years in different states and Union Territories, along with the expenditure incurred, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

1. Film Festivals organized by DFF in 2015-16

Sl. No.	Film Festival	Venue	Date	Sanctioned Amount
1.	62nd National Film Festival	New Delhi	4-14 May, 2015	Rs. 1,62,500/-
2.	Fragrances from The North East	New Delhi	21-23 Aug. 2015	Rs. 38,13,400/-
3.	DIAF Film Festival	New Delhi	27-29 Oct. 2015	Provided Venue only
4.	Indian Panorama Film Festival	Bengaluru	17-20 March, 2016	Rs. 9,50,000/-
5.	North East Component in IFFI 2015	Goa	20-30 Nov. 2015	Rs. 24,96,850/-

2. Film Festival organized by DFF in 2016-17

Sl. No.	Film Festival	Venue	Date	Ministry's Sanction
1.	Kannada Film Festival	New Delhi	16-18 April, 2016	Provided Venue only.
2.	63rd National Film Festival	New Delhi	4-17 May, 2017	Rs. 96,000/-
3.	Festival of National Award Winning Films	Pune	27-29 May, 2016	Provided films only
4.	Brahmputra Film Festival	Guwhati	22-24 July, 2016	Rs. 4,00,000/-
5.	Indian Panorama Film Festival	Shillong	4-6 Aug. 2016	Rs. 5,19,183/-
6.	Independence Day Film Festival	New Delhi	12-18 Aug. 2016	Rs. 12,75,920/-
7.	North-East Section in Indywood Film Carnival	Hyderabad	24-27 Sep. 2016	Rs. 4,50,000/-
8.	(A) IFFI Chapter in North-East	Goa	16-19 Dec. 2016	Rs. 6,55,000/-
	(B) IFFI Chapter in North-East	Imphal	16-19 Dec. 2016	Rs. 10,00,000/-
9.	Indian Panorama Film Festival	New Delhi	16-27 Jan. 2017	Rs. 8,47,676/-
10.	Fragrances from the North East	Pune	28th-30th Jan. 2017	Rs. 45,40,759/-
11.	Bhojpuri Film Festival	New Delhi	3-5 Feb. 2017	Rs. 8,61,688/-
12.	Indian Panorama Film Festival	Puducherry	10-12 Feb. 2017	Provided films only
13.	Indian Panorama Film Festival	Port Blair	15-19 Feb. 2017	Povided films only
14.	Indian Panorama Film Festival.	Puducherry	6-8 Feb. 2017	Provided films only

3. 70 Saal Azadi- Yaad Karo Kurbani a series of Patriotic Film Festivals organized by DFF during 2016-17.

Sl. No.	Venue	Dates	Sanctioned Amount
1.	Wardha, Maharashtra	30 Sep.- 2 Oct. 2016	Rs. 4,50,000/-
2.	Jorhat, Assam	30 Sep.- 2 Oct. 2016	Provided films only
3.	Bhuj, Gujarat	6-8 January 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
4.	Jaipur, Rajasthan	14-16 January 2017	Provided films only
5.	Rohtas, Bihar	7-9 February 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
6.	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	22-29 Dec. 2016	Rs. 3,00,000/-
7.	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	10-12 Feb. 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
8.	Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	17-19 Feb. 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
9.	Kasaragod, Kerala	23-25 Feb. 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
10.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	20-22 Feb. 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
11.	Mau, Uttar Pradesh	6-8 March 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
12.	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	20-22 Feb. 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
13.	Guwahati, Assam	4-5 March 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
14.	Aizawl, Mizoram	9-10 March 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
15.	Surajpur, Chaattisgarh	10-12 March 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
16.	Banka, Bihar	20- 22 March 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-

Sl. No.	Venue	Dates	Sanctioned Amount
17.	Nizamabad, Telangana	10-12 Feb. 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
18.	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	11-13 April, 17	Rs. 3,00,000/-
19.	Warangal, Telangana	10-12 March, 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
20.	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	10-12 Feb, 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
21.	Kasaragod, Kerala	9-12 March, 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
22.	Thanjavur	14-16 March, 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
23.	Vishakhapatnam	27-28 March, 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-

4. Film Festivals organized by DFF in 2017-18

Sl. No.	Film Festival	Venue	Date	Sanctioned Amount
1.	Mahatma Gandhi Film Festival	Motihari, Bihar	14-16 April. 2017	Provided films only
2.	64th National Film Festival	New Delhi	4-17 May, 2017	Rs.1,31,700/-
3.	Children Film Festival	Kanker, Chhattisgarh	5-20 May, 2017	Provided films only
4.	Soorya Film Festival Trivandrum	Trivandrum	21-30 August, 2017	Provided films only
5.	Habitat Film Festival	New Delhi	August, 2017	Provided films only

5. A series of Patriotic & Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Film Festivals organized by DFF during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Venue	Date	Sanctioned Amount
1.	Jodhpur	26-28 April, 2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
2.	Gurdaspur, Punjab	22-23 July, 2017	Rs. 2,70,000/-
3.	Goa	14-16 August, 2017	Provided films only
4.	Raigad, Maharashtra	14-16 August, 2017	Provided films only
5.	Dibrugarh, Assam	15th August, 2017	Provided films only
6.	Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	15th August, 2017	Provided films only
7.	Diu	15th August, 2017	Provided films only
8.	Lunglei, Mizoram	15th August, 2017	Provided films only
9.	Bikaner, Rajasthan	15th August, 2017	Provided films only
10.	Jammu & Kashmir, Leh Ladakh	August, 2017	Provided films only
11.	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	August, 2017	Provided films only
12.	Bihar, Rajgir	August, 2017	Provided films only
13.	Chandigarh	August, 2017	Provided films only
14.	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	August, 2017	Provided films only

Funds to Maharashtra Under MGNREGS

3391. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned and released so far by the Government to the State of Maharashtra under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the criteria adopted by the Government while making Tehsil-wise allocation of funds under the scheme;

(b) the details of the funds allocated to Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad in Sangli district under the said Yojana during the last three years and the current year and the number of unemployed youths covered under the said scheme;

(c) whether the Union Government has asked for any details from the Government of Maharashtra under the said scheme;

(d) whether spending under various heads under the said scheme has been reduced during the last several

years and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the works under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 186350.34 lakh to State Government of Maharashtra (as on 08.03.2018) for liquidating the pending liability of wage component and for running the programme during FY 2017-18. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme hence no allocation of fund is made to Districts/States. 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 performance of district Sangli during the last three years and current year (as on 12.03.2018) is given below:-

Maharashtra (Sangli District) (As on 12.03.2018)

(In lakh)

Financial Year	Person days Generated	Total Households Worked	Total Individuals Worked	Total Exp
2014-2015	16.68	0.33	0.57	4726.85
2015-2016	17.84	0.24	0.41	4791.58
2016-2017	20.38	0.27	0.48	6106.41
2017-2018	8.15	0.19	0.31	2233.97

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Details of heads-wise expenditure by the State Governments of Maharashtra

during the financial years 2014-15 to 2017-18 (as on 12.03.2018) under the MGNREGS is given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Wages	1,40,518.78	1,33,622.4	1,30,950.8	1,03,880.81
Material and skilled	56,498.39	63,340	44,511.11	47,373.16
Total Administration Expenditure	10,943.23	11,955.32	9,934.91	9,581.27

The MGNREGA, 2005 provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do

unskilled manual work. The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates.

Repair and Maintenance of NHS in Rajasthan

3392. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:
SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received letter from the Government of Rajasthan for carrying out repair and maintenance work of National Highways situated in the State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has allocated adequate budget to the Government of Rajasthan, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue Rs. 3278 crore in first phase and 5342 crore in second phase in 2017-18 for the annual plan meant for National Highways located in the State of Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the time by which the adequate budget is likely to be allocated;

(e) whether the Government proposes to complete the repair work and doubling of roads between Sawai Madhopur and Tonk; and

(f) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and 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) Development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) including allocation of funds to the State is a continuous process which is taken up based on the traffic, inter-se priority and availability of funds. An amount of Rs. 92.58 crore has been allocated to the National Highways in the Rajasthan State during the current year 2017-18 for the maintenance of NHs out of which an amount of Rs. 58.83 crore has spend by the State Government till 28.02.2018.

(c) and (d) Ministry has approved annual plan for year 2017-18 for Rajasthan for an amount of Rs. 3278 crore out of the same the works amounting to Rs. 1560 crore has been sanctioned till 28.02.2018.

(e) and (f) Work for construction of two laning with paved shoulders on NH-552 between Sawai Madhopur and Tonk is being taken by National Highways Authority of India. The schedule completion date for the work is January 2019.

[English]

Performance Review of Major Ports

3393. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the Major Ports in the country in the light of their traffic handling capacity;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes for development/expansion of the Major Ports in view of the increased volume of traffic being handled by these ports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being 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) and (b) The performance of Major Ports in the country is being reviewed regularly at various levels both in the Ports as well as in the Ministry. The Port Authorities explore the possibility of generating new cargos so that the gap between the traffic and capacity is reduced. Major Ports also organize trade meets to attract traffic from their hinterland/region. While the installed capacity of the Major Ports has gone up from 965.36 MTPA in 2015-16 to 1359 MTPA (re-rated) in 2016-17, the traffic handled by the Major Ports has gone up from 606.47 MT in 2015-16 to 648.40 MT in 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Infrastructural development and capacity augmentation of Major Ports is a continuous process: the process *inter alia* includes mechanization of Ports by way of use of latest version of crane and other equipments for quicker turnaround of cargo. Implementation of some of the new initiatives suggested by the Benchmarking consultant

also had a positive impact with regard to the efficiency and productivity of the Ports. As a result the installed capacity of the Major Ports has gone up from 871.52 MTPA in 2014-15 to 1359 MTPA in 2016-17 which is adequate to handle the existing level of cargo at the ports.

Exhibitions on Textile Designing

3394. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exhibitions on textile designing organized in the country particularly in backward areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the export orders received through these exhibitions;

(c) whether the Government proposes to organize

such exhibitions in the country particularly in backward areas of Maharashtra in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) State-wise details on major textiles exhibitions including exhibitions on textiles designing organized in the country during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement. Most of these exhibitions are for retail sales except the exhibitions organized by the Export Promotion Councils which focus on Business to Business (B2B) exhibitions for export purposes. Export orders of approximately US\$ 4063 million have been received through these exhibitions. The Exhibitions would be organized in the country including in Maharashtra in accordance with proposals approved by competent authority.

Statement

State-wise Details on the Textiles Exhibitions

State	No. of Exhibitions	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Karnataka	45	22	9	8	6
Odisha	45	15	13	9	8
Madhya Pradesh	36	16	10	4	6
Delhi	45	9	18	14	4
Gujarat	13	4	4	2	3
Telangana	48	20	18	9	1
Maharashtra	54	18	21	7	8
West Bengal	19	1	11	2	5
Bihar	15	2	6	2	5
Meghalaya	7	1	1	3	2
Andhra Pradesh	67	30	22	5	10
Chhattisgarh	33	11	18	2	2
Himachal Pradesh	30	12	18	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	12	4	3	3	2
Kerala	6	5	1	-	-
Rajasthan	4	1	-	1	2
Tamil Nadu	68	31	23	7	7
Uttar Pradesh	89	30	26	16	17

State	No. of Exhibitions	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Uttarakhand	36	16	12	6	2
Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-	1	1
Assam	106	36	42	14	14
Manipur	21	12	4	1	4
Mizoram	21	8	8	3	2
Nagaland	43	20	13	7	3
Sikkim	21	7	9	3	2
Tripura	44	18	9	9	8
Total	930	349	319	138	124

*Out of 930 Exhibitions, 31 exhibitions/fairs have been organized by Export Promotion Councils under Ministry of Textiles.

[Translation]

Effective Implementation of NRDWP

3395. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government for the effective implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to provide special assistance to rural areas so as to address the problem of drinking water in these areas; and

(c) the total financial assistance provided to Rajasthan under the NRDWP during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject and this Ministry supplements the efforts of State Government for providing safe drinking water to rural population. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), State Governments are empowered to plan, design, implement and execute the rural drinking water supply schemes which are approved by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). However, this Ministry from time to time undertakes review meeting with States and directs them to complete the schemes on priority basis as well as expedite the expenditure of funds. Further, this Ministry reviews the status & pace of coverage of NRDWP programme through Annual Action Plan meetings

carried out every year between February and April, with the Departments of State Governments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States for field visits and review the progress of implementation. Further, Area Officers are nominated for all States and they participate in the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committees (SLSSC) so as to ensure that the project proposals are as per the mutually agreed Action Plan. The Ministry also organises workshops on technical matters wherein best practices and other issues are showcased/shared/deliberated by the States/resource persons for benefits of all. With the restructuring of NRDWP, now parts of the releases are also linked with the functionality status of completed schemes and pre-financing by the States.

(b) This Ministry implements NRDWP and through this entire Programme (NRDWP), entire assistance is provided to rural areas only.

(c) The total financial assistance provided to Rajasthan under the NRDWP during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Amount released (Rs. crore)
2014-15	1304.64
2015-16	526.75
2016-17	1072.92
2017-18 (till 12.03.18)	714.24

[English]

Doom of Handloom Sector

3396. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government noticed any doom in handloom sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address this issue;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the conflict between powerloom and handloom sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) Handloom weaving is a traditional and hereditary profession. Recognizing the need for protecting cultural heritage in the traditional skills of handloom weaving and for protecting the sector from competition from the powerloom and mill made textiles, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has taken the following steps:—

- Weavers Service Centers are providing training to the weavers by disseminating improved techniques and new designs, arranging exhibitions, seminars, and workshops. They are also providing market support by arranging interface between the designers, producers and buyers.
- Looms and accessories are provided to the weavers to produce quality niche products to enhance their productivity thereby improving their earnings.
- Quality yarn is provided at mill gate price to the handloom weavers. Additionally, in order to facilitate handloom sector/weavers to compete with Powerloom and Mill Sector, 10% price subsidy is provided on cotton, domestic Silk and Woollen hank yarn with quantity restrictions.
- Bank loan is provided under Weaver MUDRA Scheme at concessional interest rate of 6%.

Margin money up to Rs.10,000/- and credit guarantee is also provided.

- 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.
- Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) have 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 separate range of handloom garments.

Power Allocation to Tamil Nadu

3397. SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any decision or plans to increase the power allocation to Tamil Nadu from the centrally operated power projects including the KKNP 1 & 2 and MAPS 1 & 2 as well as other such power projects;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to support Tamil Nadu to face its increasing power demands;

(d) whether the Union Government has provided adequate funds for Government of Tamil Nadu to mitigate the problems arose due to losses incurred and debts accrued by the TANGEDCO and TNEB over a long period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the amount released so far out of the total grants?

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 meet the requirement of electricity in Tamil Nadu, the Central Government has increased the allocation from various Central Generating Stations including the KKNP 1 & 2 and MAPS 1 & 2 to Tamil Nadu from 4097 MW as on 31.05.2014 to 6319 MW as on 31.01.2018.

This has helped Tamil Nadu in meeting the power demand. During the current year 2017-18 (Up to February 2018), as reported by the State to Central Electricity Authority (CEA), there was almost no shortage of power in Tamil Nadu. Further, as per the information furnished by Southern Regional Power Committee (SRPC), the Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) for the year 2018-19 shows that Tamil Nadu is likely to be surplus in energy from 2% to 24% with annual surplus of around 14%. In terms of peak also, Tamil Nadu is likely to be surplus from June, 2018 to March, 2019 in the range of 3% to 16% (small deficit of 2% & 1% in the months of April, 2018 and May, 2018).

(d) and (e) Government of India has launched Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) for operational & financial turnaround of State owned power distribution companies (DISCOMs), in which the State of Tamil Nadu and TANGEDCO are participating. Recognizing that the liabilities of State owned utilities are contingent liabilities of the States, UDAY does not envisage release of grants by Government of India for taking over Debts. However, UDAY has facilitated the State of Tamil Nadu to issue Bonds worth Rs. 22,815 crore, outside the Fiscal Deficit limits placed by the FRBM Act, to takeover equivalent amount of debt of TANGEDCO. Further, Government of India has supported TANGEDCO under Schemes such as Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for Urban and Rural Distribution strengthening projects by sanctioning new projects worth Rs. 924.11 crore and Rs. 1704.33 crore respectively.

T&D Losses of Power

3398. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data on the transmission and distribution losses at the national level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is taking any steps to fight power theft and other factors which lead to losses; and

(c) 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 details State-wise Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses data are furnished in the enclosed Statement. The Government of India monitors Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses of State Power Distribution Utilities which include the losses on account of theft also. There are enabling punitive provisions against power theft in the Electricity Act, 2003. Ministry of Power has made several interventions such as IT enablement of distribution infrastructure, feeder metering, feeder segregation and monitoring of AT & C loss trajectories through various schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to enable States to improve their systems so that energy loss including those due to theft are reduced.

Statement

State-wise Transmission & Distribution Losses for the Year 2015-16

State/UT	T & D Loss, %
Bihar	42.82
Jharkhand	16.99
Odisha	39.10
Sikkim	26.52
West Bengal	22.16
Arunachal Pradesh	50.60
Assam	25.20

State/UT	T & D Loss, %
Manipur	44.45
Meghalaya	32.32
Mizoram	36.11
Nagaland	29.89
Tripura	30.56
Delhi	19.58
Haryana	31.61
Himachal Pradesh	18.75
Jammu and Kashmir	50.06
Punjab	18.55
Rajasthan	29.13
Uttar Pradesh	24.51
Uttarakhand	25.60
Andhra Pradesh	16.16
Karnataka	10.51
Kerala	11.58
Puducherry	14.01
Tamil Nadu	10.85
Telangana	16.48
Chhattisgarh	30.78
Goa	18.04
Gujarat	19.10
Madhya Pradesh	28.61
Maharashtra	19.89
All India/Total	21.81

Source: CEA

[Translation]

Digital Monitoring of Assets Created under Rural Development Schemes

3399. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes for digital monitoring of all permanent assets created under various rural development schemes being implemented all over the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to involve IT companies in this project and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any strategy has been chalked out in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated for the said purpose; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government for the effective monitoring of all rural development schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), 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), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about over all 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. To maximize the outcome of Government expenditure on rural development, the Department has completely revamped the governance framework of rural development programmes. The new governance framework includes use of information technology, Direct Benefit Transfer, space technology and use of SECC data for identification of beneficiaries. The Ministry is digitally monitoring permanent assets created under its various programmes across the country. The assets created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are geotagged and uploaded over Bhuvan platform of ISRO. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Ministry of Rural Development and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Department of Space for Geo-tagging the assets under the MGNREGS in each Gram Panchayat. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) the physical progress of stage-wise construction of house on ground is verified and monitored through geo-referenced, date and time stamped

photographs using mobile based application—"AwaasApp" on AwaasSoft platform. The Ministry has entered into an MoU, through the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), with the Centre for Development of Advance Computing (CDAC), Pune for creation of web based GIS under PMGSY costing Rs. 2.95 crore through which all rural roads in the country are being mapped. The Ministry has also signed an MoU with NIRD & PR, Hyderabad for use of Geo-Informatics under PMGSY for verification of road length with the help of satellite in selected 5 States viz., Odisha, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Telengana and Assam on pilot basis. Expenditure on geotagging, GIS etc. is met from the allocated programme funds.

(e) In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure and the objectives of schemes are achieved, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes which include Review by the Union Ministers, Performance Review Committee Meetings, State Vigilance & Monitoring Committees, District Development Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee named as "DISHA", Common Review Mission, Submission of reports by third party monitoring through National Level Monitors, Area Officers Schemes, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies.

Take-Off/Landing Problem at Airports

3400. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Airports in the country State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of the airports with heaviest traffic or busiest in the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and West Bengal;

(c) the details of the number of flights take-off/land daily on these airports;

(d) whether the Government is receiving regular

complaints regarding takeoff/landing problems at these airports;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the measures being taken by the Government to deal with these problems; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to give preference of landing on these airports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) 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 AAI's airports is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) 12 airports namely IGI Airport in Delhi, Mumbai in Maharashtra, Bengaluru in Karnataka, Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Kolkata in West Bengal, Hyderabad in Telangana, Cochin in Kerala, Ahmedabad in Gujarat, Goa Airport in Goa, Pune in Maharashtra, Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh and Trivandrum in Kerala are the busiest airport in the country. The details of the number of flights take-off/land daily on these airports during 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, occasional complaints are received which are responded in timely manner. Further, AAI has taken steps to enhance infrastructure such as taxiways, aprons, navigational and visual aids, surveillance system etc. at airports to deal with problems in take-off and landing.

(f) Preference of landing is provided for VVIP flights, ambulance flights and emergency flights.

Statement-I

AAI Airports

State/UT	Sl. No.	Station
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kadapah
	2.	Donakonda
	3.	Rajamundry
	4.	Tirupati

State/UT	Sl. No.	Station	State/UT	Sl. No.	Station
	5.	Vijaywada		36.	Keshod
	6.	Visakhapatnam (CE)		37.	Jamnagar (CE)
Arunachal Pradesh	7.	Daparizo		38.	Porbander
	8.	Passighat		39.	Rajkot
	9.	Tezu		40.	Surat
Assam	10.	Dibrugarh		41.	Vadodara
	11.	Guwahati	Himachal Pradesh	42.	Kangra (Gaggal)
	12.	Lilabari		43.	Bhuntar (Kullu)
	13.	Jorhat (CE)		44.	Shimla
	14.	Rupsi	Jharkhand	45.	Chakulia
	15.	Shella		46.	Ranchi
	16.	Silchar (CE)		47.	Deoghar
	17.	Tezpur (CE)	Jammu and Kashmir	48.	Jammu (CE)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.	Port-Blair (CE)		49.	Srinagar (CE)
				50.	Leh (CE)
Bihar	19.	Gaya	Karnataka	51.	Bangalore (CE)
	20.	Jogbani		52.	Belgaum
	21.	Muzzafarpur		53.	Hubli
	22.	Patna (Custom)		54.	Mangalore
	23.	Raxaul		55.	Mysore
Chandigarh (UT)	24.	Chandigarh (CE) (Custom)	Kerala	56.	Calicut
Chhattisgarh	25.	Raipur		57.	Thiruvananthapuram
	26.	Bilaspur	Lakshadweep Island	58.	Agatti
Delhi	27.	New Delhi (Safdarjung)	Madhya Pradesh	59.	Bhopal
	28.	IGI Airport, New Delhi		60.	Gwalior (CE)
Daman and Diu (UT)	29.	Diu		61.	Jabalpur
Goa	30.	Goa (CE)		62.	Khajuraho
Gujarat	31.	Ahmedabad		63.	Khandwa
	32.	Bhavnagar		64.	Indore
	33.	Bhuj (CE)		65.	Panna
	34.	Deesa (Palanpur)		66.	Satna
	35.	Kandla	Maharashtra	67.	Akola

State/UT	Sl. No.	Station	State/UT	Sl. No.	Station
	68.	Aurangabad		100.	Salem
	69.	Gondia		101.	Trichy
	70.	Jalgaon		102.	Tuticorin
	71.	Mumbai (Juhu)		103.	Thanjavur (CE)
	72.	CSI Airport, Mumbai		104.	Vellore
	73.	Kolhapur	Telangana	105.	Hyderabad (Begumpet)
	74.	Mihan, Nagpur		106.	Warangal
	75.	Pune (CE)		107.	Nadirgul
	76.	Sholapur	Tripura	108.	Agartala
Manipur	77.	Imphal		109.	Kailashahar
Meghalaya	78.	Shillong (Barapani)		110.	Kamalpur
Mizoram	79.	Aizawl (Turial)		111.	Khowai
Nagaland	80.	Dimapur	Uttar Pradesh	112.	Agra (CE)
Odisha	81.	Bhubaneswar		113.	Allahabad (CE)
	82.	Jharsuguda		114.	Gorakhpur (CE)
Punjab	83.	Amritsar		115.	Kanpur (Chakeri) (CE)
	84.	Bhatinda (CE)		116.	Kanpur (Civil)
	85.	Ludhiana		117.	Lalitpur
	86.	Pathankot (CE)		118.	Lucknow
	87.	Adampur (CE)		119.	Varanasi
Puducherry	88.	Puducherry		120.	Bareilly (CE)
Rajasthan	89.	Bikaner (Nal) (CE)	Uttarakhand	121.	Dehradun
	90.	Jaipur		122.	Pantnagar
	91.	Jaisalmer (CE)	West Bengal	123.	Asansol
	92.	Jodhpur (CE)		124.	Balurghat
	93.	Kota		125.	Bagdogra (CE)
	94.	Kishangarh		126.	Behala
Sikkim	95.	Udaipur		127.	Cooch-Bihar
	96.	Pakyong		128.	Kolkata
Tamil Nadu	97.	Coimbatore		129.	Malda
	98.	Chennai			
	99.	Madurai			

Legend: CE (Civil Enclave).

Statement-II*Traffic Details of 12 Busiest Airports in the country during 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Airport	State	Aircraft Movements*	Daily Average of Aircraft Movements
1.	Delhi (Dial)	Delhi	417319	1143
2.	Mumbai (Mial)	Maharashtra	317473	870
3.	Bangalore (Bial)	Karnataka	178165	488
4.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	151967	416
5.	Kolkata	West Bengal	128383	352
6.	Hyderabad (Ghial)	Telangana	133344	365
7.	Cochin (Cial)	Kerala	62837	172
8.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	58710	161
9.	Goa	Goa	48548	133
10.	Pune	Maharashtra	50826	139
11.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	34637	95
12.	Trivandrum	Kerala	29421	81

Note: *In Aircraft Movements, landing and take-off of an aircraft are counted separately i.e. one landing and one take-off are counted as two movements.

[English]

**Behavioural Change for Use of Sanitation
Infrastructure**

3401. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ensured behavioural change required for the use of sanitation infrastructure by the people; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to encourage the use of toilets and bring about such a change in the mindset of the people of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (b) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), upto 5% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for State and District level. 3% of the resources can be used at the Central level for the same purpose. Massive media campaigns have been started at National level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio). States are also carrying out IEC campaigns that use

Interpersonal Communication (IPC) techniques. Cleanliness campaigns are held at regular intervals to create social awareness. In order to educate the people, the programme lays emphasis on community involvement. Many States are focusing on community approaches, wherein the people are directly triggered and made aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene using interactive individual/community-based triggering tools. Besides, conventional IEC tools are also used to educate the people. Swachh Bharat Whatsapp group has been created involving officials of GoI and all the States. Similar groups for individual States have been formed. A Facebook page for SBM (G) has also been created. Celebrities have been roped in as brand ambassadors for promoting Swachh Bharat Mission.

Access to Electricity in A&N Islands

3402. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that about 4311 families (Post 78 encroachers) are residing in the forest encroachment area in A&N Islands without access to electricity;

(b) whether the Union Territory Administration has prepared any plan for providing Solar Home Light system to all the households in forest area under PM Sahaj Bigili

Har Ghar Yojana (PMSBHG) launched by the Government as it has been done under SBM toilets in reserve forest; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the UT Admn. and the proposed plan of action thereof and the expected date for implementation of the scheme?

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 informed by Andaman and Nicobar Administration, there are about 3538 Post-1978 forest encroachers spread over in the Forest Divisions of Diglipur, Mayabunder, Middle Andaman, Baratang, South Andaman and Little Andaman without access to electricity.

(b) and (c) Installation of Solar Home Lighting System to Post 1978 Forest encroachers, who are under orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for eviction from forest land, would require prior approval from the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

So far, Administration of Andaman & Nicobar has not submitted any proposal for providing Solar Home Light System under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya.

[*Translation*]

Improvement of Condition of Power Sector

3403. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of power sector;

(b) whether the power plants in the country are running on less than 65% of the plant load factor at present and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of assets are lying idle due to non-availability of gas from domestic sources to the gas based power plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to take measures to increase the production capacity of power plants and to provide gas from the domestic sources to the gas based 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) The details of steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of the Power Sector are as under:—

- Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme has been launched by Central Government for improving operational and financial efficiency of DISCOMS.
- Operational efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution has been enhanced progressively in cost plus tariff regime through performance based regulatory approach mandated in the Tariff Policy.
- Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY) has been launched to provide funding to States for feeder separation, electrification of all un-electrified villages and households, metering of distribution transformers/feeders/ consumers for rural areas.
- Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) has been launched to provide funding to States for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system in the urban areas.
- Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) scheme has been launched to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and urban areas.
- State specific action plans for providing 24x7 power for all households, homes, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agriculture consumers as per State policy have been prepared.
- Transmission capacity has been augmented to remove transmission constraints.
- Government of India launched National Smart Grid Mission, on March 2015, for optimal utilization of generation, transmission and distribution assets.

(b) During the current year 2017-18 (upto February, 2018), the average Plant Load Factor (PLF) of coal and lignite based stations was 60.24%. The average PLF of the gas based stations, including the capacity run of imported gas, was 23%.

(c) and (d) The total gas based installed capacity in the country is 25,150 MW and the gas required for this capacity is around 114 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters per Day (MMSCMD). Against this requirement, only 22.91 MMSCMD domestic gas was supplied to the gas based power stations in the year 2017-18. As a result many gas based power plants are not operating at their full potential and some of them are not at all operating.

(e) The Government has taken steps to augment production of natural gas from the gas fields/wells by awarding gas blocks for Exploration & Production activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) formulated in March, 2016. In addition to this, the Government has also formulated Policy for marketing freedom for gas produced from Deepwater & Ultra Deepwater areas.

[English]

Development of Handicraft Sector

3404. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered handicrafts units operating in various States, State/UT-wise including Odisha;

(b) the details of the schemes and proposals for promotion and development of handicrafts sector in the States and the action plan formulated for their effective implementation especially in Odisha;

(c) the funds allocated and released to various States during each of the last three years along with the funds spent, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the finished goods of handicrafts exported to international market by the registered units during the above period and the foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The number of registered handicrafts units operating in various States, State/UT-wise including the State of Odisha is as per the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] implements various schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector throughout the country including the State of Odisha under "National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]" to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft cluster in a holistic manner. The NHDP has following components:—

1. Dastkar Shasktikaran under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna (AHVY)
2. Design & Technology Upgradation (DTU)
3. Human Resource Development (HRD)
4. Direct Benefit to Artisans (DBT)
5. Infrastructure and Technology Support (ITS)
6. Research and Development (R&D)
7. Marketing Support & Services (MSS)

Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has following components:

1. Mega Cluster (MC)
2. Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH).

The viable proposals received from various implementing agency of different parts of the country including the State of the Odisha with recommendations of concerned field formation are processed as per the target fixed for respective scheme sub components and as per availability of Budget in these components.

(c) The funds released and utilized to various States/UTs scheme-wise during each of the last three years is as per the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details of the finished goods of handicrafts exported to international market by the registered units during the above period and the foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise are as per the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

The number of registered handicrafts units operating in various States, State/UT-wise including Odisha

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Units
1.	Andhra Pradesh	141297
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	205
4.	Assam	91123
5.	Bihar	31800
6.	Chandigarh	256
7.	Chhattisgarh	21392
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54
9.	Daman and Diu	28
10.	Delhi	9260
11.	Goa	907
12.	Gujarat	67937
13.	Haryana	16687
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12172
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	54437
16.	Jharkhand	14956
17.	Karnataka	62869

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Units
18.	Kerala	30293
19.	Lakshadweep	19
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50559
21.	Maharashtra	84676
22.	Manipur	57004
23.	Meghalaya	3806
24.	Mizoram	2366
25.	Nagaland	4813
26.	Odisha	146138
27.	Puducherry	353
28.	Punjab	15158
29.	Rajasthan	123943
30.	Sikkim	770
31.	Tamil Nadu	127365
32.	Telangana	40390
33.	Tripura	10925
34.	Uttar Pradesh	309997
35.	Uttarakhand	9398
36.	West Bengal	330113
Total		1873624

Statement-II

During 2014-15 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	AHVV	Design	Marketing	R&D	HRD	Welfare	Mega Cluster	Infra	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.15	21.77	151.08	4.53	23.62		148.00	60.30	429.45
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	2	0.00	1.84		0.00	3.85	7.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	7.00	8.38	10.04		0.00		25.42
4.	Assam	61.63	73.45	389.94	38.89	157.22		0.00		721.13
5.	Bihar	33.18	1.50	19.03	2.18	45.54		0.00	14.26	115.69
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	2	0.00	0		0.00		2.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	20.25	7.5	40.51	0.00	15.91		0.00		84.17
8.	Delhi	32.19	175.8	1857.27	119.34	102.4		2625.00	1353.00	6265.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0	14	0.00	0		0.00		14.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Gujarat	113.97	9.9	46.41	0.00	16.76		0.00		187.04
11.	Haryana	71.97	5.73	42.20	2.11	15.96		0.00		137.97
12.	Himachal Pradesh	49.07	18.4	45.14	0.00	9.12		0.00		121.73
13.	Jharkhand	10.76	0.00	11.99	0.00	26.85		0.00		49.60
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.64	2.4	54.76	3.09	44.97		1009.00	110.00	1288.86
15.	Karnataka	13.45	0.00	24.91	0.00	6.19		0.00	223.77	268.32
16.	Kerala	18.72	3.50	36.58	0.00	3.55		0.00		62.35
17.	Madhya Pradesh	246.76	5.72	81.96	4.23	98.41		0.00		437.08
18.	Maharashtra	54.64	12.95	77.7	0.00	22.26		5.00		172.55
19.	Manipur	30.44	6	34.54	5.00	23.92		0.00	14.14	114.04
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	19.5	7	4.87	26.45		0.00		57.82
21.	Mizoram	0	0	12.25	2.41	7.5		0.00	25.00	47.16
22.	Nagaland	26.56	13.08	50.39	7.36	32.99		0.00	75.61	205.99
23.	Odisha	129.78	8.45	107.56	5.00	109.90		0.00	300.00	660.69
24.	Punjab	53.81	20.175	30.75	0.00	42.52		0.00		147.26
25.	Puducherry	0	0	10	0.00	5.5		0.00		15.50
26.	Rajasthan	63.54	6.30	61.53	1.67	58.26		0.00	360.00	551.30
27.	Sikkim	0	0.00	7	7.37	17.61		0.00		31.98
28.	Telangana							0.00		0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	13.69	2.40	166.08	0.00	30.66		0.00	12.80	225.63
30.	Tripura	1.22	0	16.4	10.72	19.72		0.00		48.06
31.	Uttar Pradesh	265.63	42.33	413.64	51.16	187.29		61.00	67.69	1088.74
32.	Uttaranchal	1.75	0.90	32.33	0.00	93.44		487.00		615.42
33.	West Bengal	8.65	22.25	35.71	2.85	32.13		0.00	26.25	127.84
34.	All States						14.97			14.97
Total		1406.45	480.01	3889.66	281.16	1288.53	14.97	4335.00	2646.67	14342.45

*State-wise funds are not allocated, funds are allocated scheme-wise as detailed above.

During 2015-16 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	AHVY	Design	MSS	R&D	HRD	Welfare	Infra	Mega Cluster	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.72	7.80	89.62	10.66	65.58		90.83	1140.28	1427.49
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	1.00		-	-	1.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	6.00	-	5.00	12.71		-	-	23.71
4.	Assam	81.34	94.66	229.47	15.61	145.76		61.78	-	628.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	12.19	22.98		-	-	35.17
6.	Chandigarh	-	5.00	26.00	-	1.89		-	-	32.89
7.	Chhattisgarh	3.97	87.79	160.48	16.53	40.01		-	-	308.78
8.	Delhi	27.35	822.65	1429.88	154.74	73.76		3112.28	-	5620.66
9.	Goa	-	-	8.00	2.50	-		-	-	10.5
10.	Gujarat	648.61	35.98	31.85	9.26	169.79		-	300.00	1195.49
11.	Haryana	81.83	3.30	20.00	13.08	26.25		-	-	144.46
12.	Himachal Pradesh	13.85	23.01	23.88	5.00	7.08		-	-	72.82
13.	Jharkhand	51.45	4.71	-	-	25.60		-	1500.00	1581.76
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.84	19.05	9.00	17.99	89.80		19.52	470.00	682.2
15.	Karnataka	29.48	17.55	19.13	-	39.87		5.75	-	111.78
16.	Kerala	7.25	6.07	19.13	15.28	24.57		-	909.00	981.3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	265.36	34.33	38.00	26.93	64.85		27.65	572.94	1030.06
18.	Maharashtra	17.71	26.37	31.35	13.99	34.44		-	-	123.86
19.	Manipur	33.45	4.85	79.21	7.47	23.23		114.21	-	262.42
20.	Meghalaya	-	3.71	-	14.29	29.54		-	-	47.54
21.	Mizoram	-	1.64	-	-	19.31		-	-	20.95
22.	Nagaland	16.96	12.87	35.9	3.47	17.92		-	-	87.12
23.	Odisha	34.78	10.27	18.00	1.75	86.53		300.0	-	451.33
24.	Punjab	59.95	41.80	43.75	29.28	191.67		-	-	366.45
25.	Puducherry	-	-	8.00	-	-		-	-	8.00
26.	Rajasthan	51.79	14.26	20.5	2.55	43.14		18.00	1068.30	1218.54
27.	Sikkim	-	6.80	-	10.00	15.44		-	-	32.24
28.	Telangana	-	-	27.75	6.73	9.8		-	-	44.28
29.	Tamil Nadu	21.62	5.62	67.25	-	39.56		119.57	1019.23	1272.85
30.	Tripura	-	29.33	-	9.53	12.3		-	-	51.16
31.	Uttar Pradesh	256.84	279.83	177.45	164.92	472.86		547.16	1876.29	3775.35
32.	Uttaranchal	15.83	32.84	7.25	14.23	39.96		-	1012.50	1122.61
33.	West Bengal	84.06	49.07	18.00	19.26	98.40		-	-	268.79
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	2.50		-	-	2.5
35.	All States						244.93			244.93
Total		1883.04	1687.16	2638.85	602.24	1948.10	244.93	4416.75	9868.54	23289.61

*State-wise funds are not allocated, funds are allocated scheme-wise as detailed above.

During 2016-17 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	AHVY	Design	MSS	R&D	HRD	Welfare	Infra.	Mega Cluster	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.50	32.85	42.00	15.73	88.00		101.27	1243.82	1525.17
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	-	-	3.58		0	1130.33	1133.91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.69	6.62	2.60	2.60	1.95		0	0	39.46
4.	Assam	249.01	22.37	298.35	15.34	50.46		0	0	635.93
5.	Bihar	31.03	1.58	20.81	3.50	45.08		0	0	102.00
6.	Chandigarh		0	21.57	-	-		0	0	21.57
7.	Chhattisgarh	49.40	45.30	57.70	0.82	41.64		0	0	194.86
8.	Delhi	0.00	157.12	2668.18	484.35	83.54		0	0	3393.19
9.	Goa	6.65	9.05	10.18	0.82	-		0	0	26.70
10.	Gujarat	110.00	164.32	77.85	42.12	94.66		0	0	488.95
11.	Haryana	22.40	15.96	77.47	24.82	8.79		0	0	149.44
12.	Himachal Pradesh	21.48	67.73	31.28	1.16	21.42		0	0	143.07
13.	Jharkhand	0.89	7.37	23.49	0.82	9.75		0	0	42.32
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	93.91	6.66	1.65	10.37	57.58		78.15	921.79	1170.11
15.	Karnataka	7.25	16.00	40.11	13.13	52.21		18.76	173.49	320.95
16.	Kerala	16.24	31.02	23.14	1.62	36.96		23.98	0	132.96
17.	Madhya Pradesh	236.00	47.73	71.73	22.97	130.58		0	0	509.01
18.	Maharashtra	39.15	1.69	16.79	8.18	40.63		0	0	106.44
19.	Manipur	141.84	30.60	42.19	7.56	26.19		45.40	0	293.78
20.	Meghalaya		0	1.56	4.40	8.8		0	0	14.76
21.	Mizoram	27.30	0	-	7.99	14.12		0	0	49.41
22.	Nagaland	30.37	0	47.67	1.67	14.12		0	0	93.83
23.	Odisha	10.51	24.48	71.97	8.59	121.29		18.82	0	255.66
24.	Punjab	43.43	93.52	28.67	16.21	66.62		0	0	248.45
25.	Puducherry		0	9.00	0.82	-		0	0	9.82
26.	Rajasthan	70.29	74.19	64.51	13.95	30.42		393.34	0	646.70
27.	Sikkim		11.67	7.00	1.67	10.76		0	0	31.10
28.	Telangana	4.46	11.09	95.45	2.44	10.27		0	71.84	195.55
29.	Tamil Nadu	0.30	20.56	92.99	9.59	113.07		0	0	236.51
30.	Tripura	26.60	22.79	20.17	1.67	28.13		0	0	99.36
31.	Uttar Pradesh	164.19	263.47	152.51	84.41	548.20		196.29	2168.20	3577.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	UttaraKhand	16.12	21.17	15.01	8.16	22.75		5.00	0	88.21
33.	West Bengal	5.10	35.51	46.26	9.87	71.01		114.20	0	281.95
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	All States					-	1335			1335.00
Total		1451.11	1242.42	4175.86	827.35	1852.58	1335	992.21	5748.47	16290.00

*State-wise funds are not allocated, funds are allocated scheme-wise as detailed above.

Statement-III

Export of Handicrafts and Handmade Carpet for the period from 2014-15 to 2016-17

Items	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	In crores	US \$Million	In crores	US \$Million	In crores	US \$Million
A. Handicrafts						
1. Art Metal ware	5597.08	909.45	4011.56	612.75	4705.6	702.51
2. Wood wares	3359.39	545.86	3908.51	597.01	3916	584.09
3. Hand Printed Textiles & Scarves	705.75	114.68	2861.3	437.05	3847.4	573.85
4. Embroidered & Crocheted Goods	3641.47	591.69	2937.2	448.64	3227	481.05
5. Shawls as art ware	11.34	1.84	3.67	0.56	3.85	0.57
6. Zari & Zari Goods	86.28	14.02	113.62	17.36	69.02	10.3
7. Immitation Jewellery	1956.18	317.85	2114.33	322.95	1619.1	241.59
8. Agarbatties & Attars			846.28	129.27	912.5	136.19
9. Misc. Handicrafts	4725.05	767.76	4760.6	727.16	6091.9	908.9
Total (A)	20082.53	3263.14	21557.12	3292.75	24392.39	3639.04
B. Carpet & other Floor Coverings						
1. Handmade Woolen	7658.06	1252.47	8817.81	1346.88	9249.8	1379.09
2. Silk	15.98	2.61	16.88	2.58	63.78	9.51
3. Synthetic	767.91	125.59	646.67	98.78	688.3	102.62
Total (B)	8441.95	1380.67	9481.36	1448.22	10001.90	1491.22
Grand Total (A+B)	28524.48	4643.81	31038.48	4740.97	34394.29	5130.26

Country-wise Exports Data of Handicrafts (Excluding Hand Knotted Carpets) During 2014-15 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Value in Rs. crores	Value in Us \$ Million	Value in Rs. crores	Value in Us \$ Million	Value in Rs. crores	Value in Us \$ Million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Australia	386.4	62.78	575.74	87.94	530.84	79.19
2.	Canada	281.1	45.67	354.07	54.08	359.27	53.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	France	631.4	102.59	670.43	102.41	744.97	111.14
4.	Germany	1078.46	175.24	1248.4	190.69	1193.34	178.03
5.	Italy	266.62	43.32	415.96	63.54	428.66	63.95
6.	Japan	154.04	25.03	228.96	34.97	192.32	28.69
7.	Netherland	569.03	92.46	626.92	95.76	650.48	97.04
8.	UAE	2461.53	399.97	2581.4	394.30	2757.47	411.38
9.	Switzerland	70.66	11.48	115.39	17.63	83.67	12.48
10.	U.S.A.	6095.57	990.45	7262.57	1109.32	7855.29	1171.92
11.	U.K.	1625.5	264.12	2022.51	308.93	2180.56	325.31
12.	LAC	388.14	63.07	441.63	67.45	357.2	53.29
13.	Other Countries	6074.08	986.96	5013.14	765.73	7058.32	1053.02
Total-B		20082.53	3263.14	21557.12	3292.75	24392.39	3639.04

Country-wise Exports of Handmade Carpets & Other Floor Coverings During 2014-15 To 2016-17

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Value in Rs. crores	Value in Us \$ Million	Value in Rs. crores	Value in Us \$ Million	Value in Rs. crores	Value in Us \$ Million
1.	U.S.A.	3701.81	605.43	3839.70	586.50	4,741.06	706.86
2.	Germany	680.25	111.25	943.94	144.18	1,141.07	170.13
3.	U.A.E.	1309.89	214.23	490.70	74.95	628.42	93.69
4.	U.K.	457.88	74.89	1289.71	197.00	550.81	82.12
5.	Netherlands	141.79	23.19	173.56	26.51	493.11	73.52
6.	Australia	220.07	35.99	311.62	47.60	336.36	50.16
7.	Italy	102.24	16.72	126.18	19.27	163.87	24.43
8.	Canada	131.24	21.46	140.37	21.44	159.80	23.83
9.	France	103.07	16.86	143.06	21.85	156.07	23.27
10.	Japan	68.24	11.16	86.89	13.27	88.74	13.23
11.	Turkey	166.17	27.18	409.91	62.61	47.13	7.03
12.	Lac	130.46	21.34	137.54	21.01	150.67	22.38
13.	Other Countries	1228.84	200.97	1388.18	212.03	1344.79	200.57
Total-B		8441.95	1380.67	9481.36	1448.22	10001.90	1491.22
Grand Total (A+B)		28524.48	4643.81	31038.48	4740.97	34394.29	5130.26

MGNREGS

3405. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promised 100 days of work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is not fulfilled and work is being provided for less number of days and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not providing 100 days of employment as promised by the Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the constant under-funding of the employment guarantee scheme is leading to low employment generation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates. 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. In the Financial Year 2017-18, Labour Budget has been increased to 230.44 crore persondays against 220.92 crore in the last Financial Year 2016-17.

Piped Water Supply Scheme

3406. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI BAHADUR SINGH KOLI:

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

(a) whether the Government is providing piped water connections to the villages declared ODF on priority so that toilet usage can be improved;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the State/UT-wise indicating the number of ODF villages having piped water supply;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the process of providing piped water supply to the villages yet to be covered;

(d) whether the Government proposes to restart piped water supply scheme for domestic tap connections which are lying closed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Madam. In order to increase the usage of toilets, priority is given for piped water supply schemes in ODF villages under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

(b) As per information submitted by States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the State wise details of habitations in ODF declared villages having Piped Water Supply are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State Subject. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry provides technical & financial assistance to States to improve the coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas. The responsibility of implementation and execution of various water supply schemes under the programme lies with the State. This Ministry has directed the States to cover the rural households with Piped Water Supply with sustainable safe source. To achieve this, the States have been advised to pool more funds from State Plan in view of the enhanced devolution of funds under the 14th Finance Commission and to arrange external assistance or loan from lending institutions over and above the funding from this Ministry under NRDWP. There is also direct funding of substantial amount to rural local bodies for various basic services including water supply. In arsenic & fluoride affected habitations as a short term measure the Ministry has advised the States to provide 8 to 10 litres water per capita per day by installing community water purification plants. In 2017-18, there is an allocation of Rs. 7050 crores under NRDWP (which includes Rs. 2000 crore

earmarked for National Water Quality Sub-Mission to tackle problems in Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations) and till 10.03.2018, an amount of Rs. 6232.30 crores has already been released to State Governments.

(d) and (e) State has been advised to keep all the NRDWP schemes functional by converging funds from other State resources, enhanced funds under 14th Finance Commission and other schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) etc. to maintain the proper Operation and Maintenance (O & M). To encourage the higher functionality of the schemes, 25% of total allocation under restructured NRDWP would be provided to States on the basis of functionality of the NRDWP schemes in their States.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of ODF declared habitations with Piped Water Supply
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15946
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3414
4.	Assam	9913
5.	Bihar	750
6.	Chhattisgarh	13512
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	31632
9.	Haryana	7501
10.	Himachal Pradesh	46720
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1389
12.	Jharkhand	6554
13.	Karnataka	34713
14.	Kerala	18403
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8759
16.	Maharashtra	63619
17.	Manipur	731
18.	Meghalaya	5220

1	2	3
19.	Mizoram	550
20.	Nagaland	662
21.	Odisha	5563
22.	Puducherry	14
23.	Punjab	11737
24.	Rajasthan	32325
25.	Sikkim	2036
26.	Tamil Nadu	69214
27.	Telangana	7081
28.	Tripura	85
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2551
30.	Uttarakhand	36345
31.	West Bengal	28810
Total		465856

Increase in Release of Adult Films

3407. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the release of number of adult movies (A certificate) in major languages across the country, according to Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two year, language-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints on violations of publishing/broadcasting/telecasting content fixed by the Government on violence/obscenity by various media;

(d) if so, the action taken on such violations during the said period;

(e) whether the Government has made any study about the adverse impact of increasing adult content and violence in internet/print/electronic media on society including youth and adolescents;

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

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the regard?

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) and (b) There has been no substantial increase in the number of films certified as 'A' by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) in the recent years. Details of films certified under category 'U', 'UA' and 'A' in the recent years are as under:

Indian and Foreign Feature Films (Digital)

	U	UA	A
2014-15	766	828	522
2015-16	858	898	486
2016-17	833	973	530
2017-18 (April to October)	254	467	190

(c) to (g) As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme Code and Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network 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 wide range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV channels including the content which is likely to give rise to obscenity or which is likely to lead to violence. Details of action taken on violation of Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV channels for telecast of content of obscenity and violence during the last two years and the current year are enclosed as Statement-I.

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 Information & Broadcasting 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, the Ministry has also issued directions to States to set up District level and State level Monitoring Committees to regulate content telecast on cable TV channels.

Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) has also set up a mechanism for self-regulation through Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) in case of non-news channels. As part of this, IBF has laid down Content Code & Certification Rules 2011 covering an entire gamut of content-related principles and criteria for television broadcast.

The Press Council of India constituted under the Press Council Act of 1978, has issued a compendium titled 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' to specifically promote the standard of the media to act as a reference guide in varying circumstances for the journalists. Complaints regarding violations of publishing content are considered and adjudicated by the Press Council of India under its mandate of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of press in India. List of complaints adjudicated in the last 2 years along with action taken are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Action Taken by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on violation of Programme and Advertisement code by Private TV channels for telecasting content depicting violence, obscenity during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
2016			
1.	Care World	Telecast of a programme "Kya Karun Main AB?" on unnatural sex.	A warning dated 24.05.2016 was issued to the channel.
2.	FTV	Telecast of a programme namely fotos in alleged violation of the programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel
3.	CVR English News Channel	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel
4.	Oscar Movies	Telecast of 'A' certified films on various dates.	An Advisory dated 06.06.2016 issued to the channel
5.	Care World	Telecast of obscene programme 'Kya Karu Mai Aab	An order was issued on 02.11.2016 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven day
6.	News Time Assam	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of minor boy	An order dated 2.11.2016 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day (to carry out the three awards of one day off air concurrently)
	News Time Assam	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	
	News Time Assam	Telecast of News story defaming the image of MLA and denigrating women.	
7.	MBC TV	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of sexually assaulted victims	A Warning dated 29.11.2016 issued to the channel
8.	People TV	Telecast of News story showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	A Warning dated 29.11.2016 issued to the channel
9.	Reporter TV	Telecast of News story showing disturbing visuals of violence.	A Warning dated 29.11.2016 issued to the channel
2017			
1.	TV-9 (Marathi)	Telecast of news report showing disturbing visuals of death of a man who set himself on fire	An Advisory dated 28.2.2017 issued to the channel for violation of Programme Code
2.	All TV channel	Telecast of Condom Advertisements between 10:00 PM-6:00 AM while telecasting advertisements on TV channels	An Advisory dated 11.12.2017 issued to all TV Channels
3.	V TV channel	Telecast a News programme 'Viral Truth' showing disturbing visuals of violence.	An order was issued on 12.12.2017 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day

Statement-II

Action Taken by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on complaints regarding violation of publishing content during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of Complainant	Name of Respondent	Decision
2015-2016			
1.	Shyam Pannalalji Sharma, Member Executive Committee, Berar General Education Society, Maharashtra	The Editor, Suryodaya, Maharashtra	Censured
2.	Shri Kapil Marwah, Chartered Accountant, Mumbai	The Editor, DNA, Mumbai	Dismissed with observation
3.	Shri Ved Prakash Gupta, General Secretary, Punjab Human Rights Committee, Bathinda	The Editor, Punjab Kesari	Dismissed with Observation
4.	Shri Narender Tulsidas Popat, District Thane, Maharashtra	The Editor, Vartahar Naradvani, Palghar Thane	Censured
5.	Shri Sonu Marwah, Chairman, Noujwan Welfare Soch, Bathinda	The Editor, Punjab Kesari	Warned
2016-17			
1.	Shri Mohd. Ayub Qureshi, Mumbai	Shri Syed Zafarul Islam, Chief Reporter, Lahren Fortnightly, Mumbai	Dismissed
2.	Ms. Rachna Sharma, Advocate & Secretary, SSKS Foundation	The Editor, Dainik Bhaskar and Nai Dunia	Disposed of with Observation
3.	Dr. Rajender Singh Jadeja, General Secretary, Rajkot District Consumers Protection Council, Rajkot	The Editor, Divya Bhaskar	Dismissed with Observation
4.	Prof. K.V. Thomas, Ernakulam	The Editor, Times of India, Mumbai	Dismissed
5.	Shri A Devaneyan, Tamil Nadu	The Editor, Kalai Kathir, Dinamalar and Daily Thanthi	Disposed of with Observation
6.	Shri Suryakant Sharma, Jharkhand	The Editor, Hindustan	Dismissed for non-pursuance

Appointment of Serving IAS Officer on Prasar Bharati

3408. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed the appointment of a serving officer of the Indian Administrative Services as a full-time member personnel on Prasar Bharati Board in violation of the Prasar Bharati Act and if so, the

details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to terminate the services of all the contractual employees of Prasar Bharati and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Journalists are the worst sufferers of this attempt and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government also proposes to replace contractual employees against hiring of a very limited persons with payment of 10 times higher than the present package charges and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

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) As per Prasar Bharati (BCI) Act, 1990, Member (Personnel) shall be a person having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of personnel management and administration. The Act does not bar officers of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) for appointment as Member (Personnel) on the Prasar Bharati Board. In the past, officers of the IAS have been appointed as Member (Personnel). Appointment of any member on the Prasar Bharati Board is made by Hon'ble President of India on the recommendation of a committee consisting of: (i) Vice-President of India, (ii) Chairman of the Press Council of India and (iii) One nominee of the President of India.

(b) There is no such proposal by the Government. However, after receiving a complaint alleging engagement of consultants in Prasar Bharati without assessment of need, formal approval or selection by transparent manner with reference to a set of qualification, skills and experience, this Ministry on 5.2.2018, suggested Prasar Bharati to stop such engagements as also not to grant extension/renewal to consultants, as it contravenes the order of Department of Expenditure and to discontinue contracts of other consultants.

(c) Journalists are not directly affected by the suggestions.

(d) No, Madam.

Kusum Scheme for Promotion of Solar Farming

3409. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY:
SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:
SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):

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

(a) whether the Government has recently announced Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahaabhiyan (KUSUM) scheme for promoting solar farming across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the solar plants installed on barren lands provides off-grid agricultural solar pumps which is

very helpful for farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this will provide extra income to farmers by giving them an option to sell additional power to grid through solar power projects set up on their barren lands and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of funds earmarked with the mode of fund disbursement to various States including Andhra Pradesh. State-wise, and

(e) the results achieved under this 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) to (e) The Government of India is in the process of formulating a Scheme 'Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)' which, *inter alia*, provides for:—

- (i) installation of grid-connected solar power plants each of capacity up to 2 MW in the rural areas;
- (ii) installation of standalone off-grid solar water pumps to fulfill irrigation needs of farmers not connected to grid;
- (iii) solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps to make farmers independent of grid supply and also enable them to sell surplus solar power generated to DISCOM and get extra income; and
- (iv) solarization of tube-wells and lift irrigation projects of Government sector.

The details on funds and mode of implementation will be decided on approval of the Scheme.

Capacity of Power Transmission Lines

3410. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of power transmission lines in the country, region-wise;

(b) whether the transmission lines are being run on their full capacity, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has enhanced the capacity of power transmission lines in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, region-wise;

(d) the cases of deviation from the regulations and standards set by the Central Electricity Authority/Central Electricity Regulatory Commission/State Electricity Regulatory Commissions in operation of transmission lines which came to the notice of the Government during the said period along with action taken thereon;

(e) whether the power surplus States are unable to supply/divert their surplus power to power deficit States on account of constraints in inter-regional transmission; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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 capacity of transmission lines depends on various factors *viz.* voltage level, conductor configuration, line length, inter-connection arrangement etc. As on 28th February 2018, a total of 3,87,383 ckm of transmission lines (220 kV and above) exists in the country. The inter-regional capacities are as below:—

Present Inter regional links Capacity (MW)	
Eastern Region-Northern Region	22530
Eastern Region-Western Region	12790
Western Region-Northern Region	16920
Eastern Region-Southern Region	7830
Western Region-Southern Region	12120
Eastern Region-North Eastern Region	2860
North Eastern Region-Northern Region	3000
Total	78050

(b) The transmission lines are not loaded upto their full capacity all the time due to various technical

reasons like daily/monthly/seasonal variation in demand, over voltage problem during light load condition, Surge Impedance Loading limits of long lines etc.

(c) The inter-regional capacity of the National Grid during the last three years and the current year is as below:—

Year	Inter Regional Capacity (MW)
2014-15	45850
2015-16	61150
2016-17	75050
2017-18	78050

(Upto January, 2018)

(d) During the said period, cases of deviations from the regulations and standards set in operation of transmission lines have come to the notice of the CERC due to Grid disturbance, occurrence of tower collapse, non-implementation of under frequency relay and rate of change in frequency relay protection etc. In all such cases, CERC has taken suitable action in the form of levy of penalties, expression of displeasure, issuance of necessary directions for submission of special progress reports/status reports etc. The list of deviations in the past three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Presently, there are no constraints in the Inter-Regional transmission system for supply/divert power from surplus States to power deficit States under Long Term Allocations. Medium Term Open Access and Short Term Open Access Transactions are allowed on the balance available margins on the Inter-State transmission system.

Strengthening of Inter-Regional transmission corridors is a continuous process in order to improve the transfer of power across the regions. The aggregate Inter-Regional transmission capacity by the end of various Plan periods are given below:—

Plan period	Inter Regional Capacity (MW)
9th	5750
10th	14050
11th	27750
12th	75050

Statement*The List of deviations in the past three years*

Sl. No.	Petition No	Date of order	Issue
1.	146/MP/2013	20.02.2014	Issue of Providing protection systems for ensuing security of the Southern Regional grid as well as the interconnected Indian grid.
2.	5/SM/2014	31.12.2015	Non Implementation of Automatic Demand Management Schemes by a few States.
3.	8/SM/2015	14.12.2015	Grid Disturbance of 2012- Non compliance of Grid Code by PGCIL, WRLDC, NRLDC and SLDCs of Haryana, U.P., Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, M.P
4.	113/MP/2014	27.11.2015	UFRs, df/dt , Islanding scheme and implementation of protection Audit remarks
5.	60/MP/2014	27.11.2015	SCADA Mapping to SRLDC incomplete by constituents of Southern Region
6.	6/SM/2014	9.10.2015	Non Implementation of UFR and df/dt protection
7.	86/MP/2014 &374/MP/2014	18.8.2015	Non Implementation of Protection Audit Remarks pertains to KSEBL,TANTRANSCO, KPCL and KPTCL
8.	59/MP/2014	6.8.2015	Non Implementation of Protection Audit Remarks pertains to OPTCL, due to non implementation of the same initiated action under section 142 of the EA, Act, 2003
9.	83/MP/2015	14.5.2015	Non Implementation of Protection Audit Remarks pertains to TSTRANSCO
10.	8/SM/2014	14.12.2015	Non-compliance of Regulation 5.2(o) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010 by PSPTCL, HVPNL, RRVPNL, UPPTCL and BBMB for operation of SPS scheme
11.	9/SM/2014 and 10/ SM/2015	12.10.2015	Investigation of tower collapse and load crash in Northern Region on 30.5.2014
12.	Petition No. 91/MP/2014 I.A. No. 20/2014	13.7.2016	Seeking relaxation of the frequency band, namely 49.9 Hz-50.05 Hz to 49.7 Hz-50.3 Hz prescribed in Regulation 5.2 (m) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010 (Grid Code) and grant of exemption to wind and solar projects from the application of deviation limit of 150 MW or 12% of the schedule whichever is lower, as provided in Regulation 7 (1) (a) and (2) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) Regulations, 2014 (Deviation Settlement Regulations
13.	95/MP/2015	15.6.2016	Non Implementation of protection Audit remarks-time extension for APTRANSCO
14.	8/SM/2015	31.5.2016	Non-compliance of Regulation 5.2(o) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010 by PSPTCL, HVPNL, RRVPNL, UPPTCL and BBMB for operation of SPS Scheme
15.	420.MP/2014	20.5.2016	Non-implementation of contingency demand disconnection scheme for sudden loss of wind generation as per CERC order 120/MP/2011 dated 22.2.2014, non-availability of LVRT protection, non-scheduling of wind generation as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010 (IEGC) 6.5.23 (i), lack of necessary demand estimation as per IEGC Regulation 5.3 and not providing real time SCADA data to LDC pertains to SR

Sl. No.	Petition No	Date of order	Issue
16.	265/MP/2015	3.5.2016	Non Implementation of protection Audit remarks-time extension for KPCL
17.	16/SM/2014	4.2.2016	Non-compliance of Regulations 2.8.1 (c) and 5.2 (l) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010 by JUSNL
18.	007/SM/2014	29.1.2016	Implementation of telemeter facilities-Non Non-compliance of Commission's direction dated 26.9.2012 in Petition No. 168/MP/2011.
19.	420/MP/2014	5.1.2016	Non-availability of LVRT protection, non-scheduling of wind generation as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010 (IEGC) 6.5.23 (i), lack of necessary demand estimation as per IEGC Regulation 5.3 and not providing real time SCADA data to LDC
20.	193/MP/2016	19.12.2017	Grid disturbance due to tripping of 400 kV NPS-TPCIL line, 400 kV NPS-NCC and NCC-TPCIL lines due to mal-operation of relays

[Translation]

Depletion of Ground Water Level

3411. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH BABU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that ground water level in the country is depleting at a fast rate over the years and if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has any plans to tackle ground water level depletion and for efficient management of available water resources in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government is considering to make rain water harvesting mandatory in future 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) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, 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 decadal average (2007-2016) indicates decline in ground water level in about 61% of the wells. Details are given in the enclosed Statement. This may be due to increase in population, rapid urbanization & industrialization and other related factors.

(b) to (d) 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.

However, Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has taken following steps to tackle ground water level depletion and for efficient management of available water resources in the country:—

- Circulation of a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill. 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.
- CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Programme, under

the Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, which is aimed at delineation of aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans. These plans will help in facilitating sustainable ground water management.

Further, Ministry of Urban Development has circulated its Model Building Bye-Laws (2016) to all State Governments which, *inter alia*, incorporates provisions for

Rain Water Harvesting. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) mandates the States to formulate a policy and action plan for rain water harvesting structures in all commercial, public buildings and new buildings on plots of 300 sq.m and above.

Other steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf

Statement

State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean [Pre-monsoon (2007 to 2016) and Pre-monsoon 2017]

Sl. 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	184	25	563	75	4	0.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	9	75	3	25	0	0.0
3.	Assam	164	71	43	92	56	1	0.6
4.	Bihar	625	362	58	258	41	5	0.8
5.	Chandigarh	10	1	10	9	90	0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	566	219	39	346	61	1	0.2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	6	38	10	63	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	11	7	64	4	36	0	0.0
9.	Delhi	94	33	35	61	65	0	0.0
10.	Goa	65	50	77	15	23	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	799	301	38	473	59	25	3.1
12.	Haryana	302	95	31	207	69	0	0.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	90	33	37	57	63	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	226	75	33	151	67	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	218	90	41	128	59	0	0.0
16.	Karnataka	1421	423	30	985	69	13	0.9
17.	Kerala	1366	405	30	957	70	4	0.3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1318	660	50	658	50	0	0.0
19.	Maharashtra	1562	667	43	887	57	8	0.5
20.	Meghalaya	20	6	30	14	70	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1283	506	39	773	60	4	0.3
22.	Puducherry	5	0	0	5	100	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Punjab	234	36	15	198	85	0	0.0
24.	Rajasthan	859	431	50	428	50	0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	536	71	13	465	87	0	0.0
26.	Telangana	586	315	54	267	46	4	0.7
27.	Tripura	26	18	69	8	31	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	637	187	29	450	71	0	0.0
29.	Uttarakhand	46	21	46	24	52	1	2.2
30.	West Bengal	617	327	53	289	47	1	0.2
Total		14465	5609	38.8	8785	60.7	71	0.5

[Translation]

Delay in NH Projects

3412. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government with the aim to minimize the cost overrun and delays in completion of highway projects proposes to amend the process of project preparation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has asked the consultant preparing Detailed Project Report (DPR) to get statutory environmental clearance, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the payment of consultancy fee for DPR has been linked with clearance and progress of work; and

(d) if so, the extent to which this step of the Government is likely to impact the completion of project in time along with the number of projects have been delayed in various States including Kerala?

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. Government is laying emphasis on preparation of good Detailed Project Report with the aim to minimize the cost overrun and delays in completion of highway projects.

(b) No, Madam. Securing statutory environmental clearances is the responsibility of project proponents. However, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) consultants are required to assist project proponents in preparing relevant records and presenting data as per the contract conditions.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) This step helps in avoiding delays in project implementation. Delay in projects cannot be ascribed to linking of payment of consultancy fee for DPR with clearance and progress of work.

Construction of Airports

3413. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI D. K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded its approval for setting up new airports including 26 Greenfield airports along with expansion of some of the airports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent for this purpose in the country during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise and the funds earmarked for next financial year;

(c) whether the Government has granted its approval to begin operations at Jewar airport in Uttar Pradesh in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has decided to start the construction of said airport from next year onwards and which is likely to be larger than Indira Gandhi International airport and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether proposals regarding construction of several airports in Bihar including in Darbangha, Patna and Sabarimal in Kerala are pending with the Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of viability of using Sarsawa Air Force Base to also cater to operation of civilian aircraft to help connectivity to Saharanpur District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government of India (GoI), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 19 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga: in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Pudducherry, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera in Gujarat, Dagadathi Mendal, Nellore Dist., Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakallu

in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh and Hirasar, District Rajkot, Gujarat. Expansion of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending upon traffic demand, availability of land and resources, grant of environmental clearance, NOC from various regulatory authorities etc. The details of funds airport wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) GoI, MoCA has granted 'site clearance' approval to Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for setting up of Noida International Greenfield Airport near Jewar, Uttar Pradesh on 6th July, 2017. However, any new Greenfield Airport requires two stage clearances *i.e.* 'Site Clearance' and 'in-principle' approval. In case of proposed airport at Jewar, the site clearance has been granted and further development would depend on preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), its economic viability and financial closure subject to the 'in-principle' approval.

(e) No such proposal as per Greenfield airport policy are pending for setting up of Greenfield airports at these cities.

(f) As per RCS-UDAN, in case of an airline operator willing to operate RCS flight from a defence airport, approval from the Ministry of Defence will need to be obtained for permitting joint use/civil operations, under the scheme.

Statement

Upgradation/Modernization of Airport Projects under construction/completed during last three years and current year (2014-15 to 2016-17)

Sl. 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
2.		Odisha	Jharsuguda	0.020	4.940	54.980
3.			Bhubaneswar	8.960	3.740	11.550
4.		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	18.610	9.360	8.260
5.		Chhattisgarh	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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.		Meghalaya	Barapani	0.000	2.950	4.030
13.		Tripura	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	89.280	51.060	4.590
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
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	44.470	0.470
32.		Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	Karnataka	Hubballi	24.310	42.750	36.850
47.			Belagavi	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.		Tamil Nadu	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
56.			Vijaywada	0.000	23.900	142.180
57.			Visakhapatnam	11.350	4.560	16.020
58.			Tirupati	63.88	61.84	27.34

National Sports Federations

3414. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a ranking system for National Sports Federations (NSFs) in the country and if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(b) the methodology being adopted for ascertaining the said ranking system;

(c) whether the Government has considered the feasibility to introduce such a ranking system amongst the NSFs where facilities, funding and infrastructure are unequal and incomparable and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such a ranking system is likely to be a part of the National Sports Development Code of India and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there are provisions to link release of funds to NSFs with their rankings and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the said ranking system is likely to help the NSFs to improve their internal systems of management, governance and talent promotion?

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) to (f) Madam, a proposal has been mooted to introduce a ranking system for National Sports Federations (NSFs). However, the details of methodology for such ranking, etc. are still under consideration. The idea, if feasible, is to have an objective method of marking & improving governance and bring it closer to International Olympic Committee Charter.

Projects under Sagarmala Programme

3415. DR. UDIT RAJ:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the implementation of various projects under Sagarmala Programme;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for inclusion of projects under Sagarmala Programme and if so, the details thereof along with the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the concerns of the people living along coastal areas due to the implementation of these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to address such concerns;

(e) the time frame set for completion of the projects under Sagarmala Programme along with the total expected expenditure for the purpose; and

(f) the manner in which the required funds are likely to be managed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (e) Sagarmala is the flagship programme of the Ministry of Shipping to promote port led development in the country through harnessing India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes.

Under the Sagarmala Programme, 542 projects at an estimated investment of more than Rs. 8 Lac Crore have been identified for implementation over next 20 years. Of these 542 projects, 289 projects worth about Rs. 2.17 Lac cr are already under various stages of implementation and development.

(b) Yes, following proposal has been received from Government of Kerala for inclusion in Sagarmala Programme:—

Sl. No.	Project Proposals from Kerala	Action Taken
1.	Construction of Multipurpose Coastal Berth at Kallam	Ministry of Shipping has sanctioned Rs. 7.24 cr and already released Rs. 3.62 Cr
2.	Development of river side port road to Beypore Port	Project has been considered under Bharatmala Programme
3.	Construction of Fishing Harbour at Thalai in Kannur District	Ministry of Shipping has sanctioned and released Rs. 6.90cr.
4.	Construction of Mini Fishing Harbour Chettuva in Thrissur District	Ministry of Shipping has sanctioned Rs. 4.68 cr. and already released Rs. 4.37 cr.
5.	Widening of road connecting from Kallam port to NH	Project has been considered under Bharatmala Programme.
6.	Azhikkal Port-Proposed NH-Bypass and widening of 2 km.	Project has been considered under Bharatmala Programme.
7.	Beypore Port connectivity to Malaparamab via Beach	Project has been considered under Bharatmala Programme.
8.	Rail Connectivity to Azhikkal Port	IPRCL has undertaken this project. Feasibility study in progress.
9.	Rail connectivity to Deep water international container transshipment terminal at Vizhinjam port	Govt. of Kerala has been asked to confirm complete land acquisition for the project.
10.	Construction of Coastal Berths, dredging and construction of break-water at Azhikkal Port	Govt. of Kerala has to submit revised DPR based on technical observations from Ministry of Shipping

(c) and (d) Under the Sagarmala Programme, projects are proposed to be taken up by relevant Central Ministries/ State Governments and their agencies. As part of the project development, the respective project proponents are required to prepare the Social and Environment Impact Assessment Reports to ensure that the requisite due diligence has been done by them to assess the potential impact of the proposed project on the community and environment. Further, respective project proponents are expected to take up remedial measures as per these reports.

(f) As per the approved implementation plan of Sagarmala Programme, projects are to be taken up by relevant Central Ministries/Agencies and State Governments primarily through private/PPP mode. Projects related to capacity expansion of existing major ports, development of new ports and cruise shipping infrastructure will be funded by major ports from their budgetary resources and also through private/PPP mode. Sagarmala Development Company Limited will provide funding window to residual projects that cannot be funded through any other means/mode and assist Project SPVs set up by the Central Ministries/State Governments/Ports/State Maritime Boards etc., with equity support for implementation of projects. Ministry of Shipping is also part funding the Unique and Innovative projects, projects for creation of infrastructure to promote movement of cargo/passengers by sea/National Waterways and Fisheries and skill development projects through budgetary support from Government of India under Sagarmala.

[Translation]

Cancellation Charges

3416. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to reduce cancellation charge or fix it in case of cancellation or delay of flight during air travel;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of flights cancelled/delayed from Nagpur and Udaipur Airport during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether there is any provision to refund entire amount of ticket to air passengers in case the flight does not land at the airport where it should and is diverted to some other airport due to some reason, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of incidents of flight diversion came into light during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, reasonable profit generally prevailing tariff and the characteristics of service including cancellation charges of pre booked air ticket also. Detail of the cancellation charges established by the Indian carries is given in the enclosed Statement. DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 Series 'M' Part II titled "Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers". Under the provision contained at Para 3(h) of the said CAR, under no circumstances, the airline shall levy cancellation charge more than basic fare plus fuel surcharge.

(c) Number of flights cancelled/delayed from Nagpur and Udaipur Airport during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Delayed Flight	Cancelled Flight
2015	31	4
2016	57	38
2017	70	57
2018*	28	18

*Data till 12.03.2018

(d) No such provision is specified in CAR Section 3, Series 'M' Part II titled "Refund of Airlines Tickets to Passengers" issued by DGCA.

(e) The number of incidents of flight diversion are as follows:—

Year	In Nagpur	In Udaipur
2015	25	16
2016	38	23
2017	35	35

Statement

	Domestic	International
	Cancellation Fee (Rs.)	Cancellation Fee (Rs.)
IndiGo	3000	3500
Spicejet	3000	3500
Go Air	2950	NA
Jet	4200	7200
Vistara	3500	NA
Air Asia India	2198	NA
Air India	2500	2600

Note: The airline have displayed on their website that cancellation charges will not be more than basic plus fuel surcharge in compliance with OGCA CAR, Section -3, Series M, Part-II.

CRF Proposal from Jharkhand and Bihar

3417. SHRI JANAK RAM:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

(a) whether the Government had returned the proposals recommended by Jharkhand and Bihar Governments seeking funds from the Central Road Fund for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18;

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

(c) whether the Government has received the revised proposals till date and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present status of the said proposals as on date?

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 releases funds under Central Road Fund (CRF) to the State Governments based on the Utilisation Certificates submitted by them. For the Jharkhand State the accrual for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are Rs. 164.63 crore

and Rs. 153.23 crore and funds released so far are Rs. 110.55 Crore and Rs. 71.63 crore respectively based on the demand of State Government. For the Bihar State the accrual for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are Rs. 200.46 crore and Rs. 190.11 Crore and funds released so far are Rs. 169.70 crore and Rs. 25.20 crore respectively based on the demand of State Government. Further revised demands for release of funds have not been received.

[English]

Policy for Promotion of New and Renewable Energy

3418. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:
SHRI D. S. RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced any policy to promote the new and renewable energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is of the opinion that, in a country where power-for-all is still a distant dream, a rapid transformation to green energy is unfeasible;

(d) if so, the details thereto;

(e) whether solar and wind energy prices are also plummeting in the country after a series of record low bids in auctions across the country and are seemingly competing with coal-fired power plants; 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) The Government of India has undertaken a number of policy measures for increasing share of renewable energy in India's energy mix. These, *inter alia*, include: (a) Provision of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) under the National Tariff Policy; (b) Notification of the long term growth trajectory of RPO for

solar and non-solar energy for next 3 years from 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19; (c) Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects; (d) Development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project; (e) Making roof top solar as a part of housing loan provided by banks; (f) Waiver of Inter-State Transmission Charges and losses; (g) Repowering of Wind Power Projects for optimal utilization of wind resources; (h) Offshore wind energy policy for development of offshore wind energy in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone; (i) Supporting research and development on various aspects of renewable energy including with industry participation; (j) Financial incentives for off-grid and decentralized renewable energy systems and devices for meeting energy needs for cooking, lighting and productive purposes; and (h) Permitting 100 percent Foreign Direct Investment in sector through automatic route.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Government of India has set up a target of installing 175 GW capacity through renewables by 2022. As on 28.02.2018, a total capacity of 65 GW had been installed in the country.

(e) and (f) The lowest tariff discovered for solar at Bhadala solar Park in Rajasthan in May 2017, and for wind in the tariff-based capacity auction of Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd in December 2017 were Rs. 2.44/KWh and Rs 2.43/KWh respectively. However, the cost of production of energy from solar and wind energy sources varies from place to place depending upon, *inter alia*, insolation, wind speed, cost of land, cost of financing and basic infrastructure. It is true that in some projects tariff of solar and wind power discovered is in the range or even lesser as compared to the cost of coal based thermal power plants.

Electrification of Villages under DDUGJY

3419. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:
SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:
SHRI NARAMALLI SIVA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is determined to provide electricity to all villages in the country under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of un-electrified villages in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide electricity to the remaining villages and the time frame for the same, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand?

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 (d) Government of India, under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), has targeted to electrify all the remaining un-electrified villages across the country. As reported by States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country as on 01.04.2015. Only 881 census villages remained un-electrified as on 08.03.2018. It is targeted to electrify all the remaining un-electrified census villages by 1st May, 2018.

There was no un-electrified village reported by the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 1st April, 2015. The State of Jharkhand has reported that there were 2525 un-electrified census villages, as on 1st April, 2015; and all have been electrified excluding 58 villages found un-inhabited. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise status of electrification of un-electrified villages

Sl. No.	States	Un-electrified villages as on 28.02.2018 out of 18,452 reported on 01.04.2015
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	665
2.	Chhattisgarh	92
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	70
4.	Madhya Pradesh	21
5.	Manipur	2
6.	Mizoram	2
7.	Odisha	7
8.	Uttarakhand	22
	Total	881

Solid and Liquid Waste Management

3420. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:

SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:

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

(a) the financial and technical assistance provided to State Governments for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) as part of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government has conducted workshops with State Governments including Madhya Pradesh to issue guidelines on SLWM and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide more financial assistance to States and UTs including Madhya Pradesh under SLWM and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral components of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [(SBM(G)]. Under the Scheme, for taking up SLWM activities, financial assistance with a cap of

Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh is provided for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households respectively. For providing technical assistance to the States, technical guidelines for SLWM activities have been issued. Further, exhibitions and workshop are also held at regular intervals to disseminate various innovative technologies & best practices among the States for adoption. Under SBM (G), component-wise funds are not released. However, the details of funds released under SBM (G) as Central Share during the last 3 years and the current year, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Three regional workshops were organized at Trivandrum, Guwahati and Ranchi during 2014-15 to issue guidelines on SLWM. A National workshop on SLWM was organized in New Delhi on 21.04.2015. A National workshop on SLWM was organized at Trivendrum, Kerala on 15th and 16th July, 2016. A National Consultative Workshop on Solid and Liquid Resource Management was also organized at New Delhi on 22nd and 23rd February, 2018.

(c) Central assistance for SLWM activities under SBM(G) is restricted to the prescribed financial cap for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. However, State Governments have the flexibility to meet the additional fund requirements from other resources

Statement

State/UT-wise, Central share released under SBM (G) during last 3 years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	3.40	3.00	30.50
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	234.17	342.21	1190.71
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	38.71	65.09	136.49
Assam	185.78	474.27	747.58	1149.57
Bihar	0.00	221.55	131.86	829.83
Chhattisgarh	28.12	144.72	584.46	641.49
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Goa	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Gujarat	156.07	478.22	751.23	369.46
Haryana	5.93	32.76	68.79	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	4.37	117.30	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.05	59.51	197.82
Jharkhand	23.05	97.32	455.46	684.15
Karnataka	312.54	450.77	419.56	949.38
Kerala	33.97	8.50	196.28	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	374.33	1210.77	1340.45
Maharashtra	236.11	567.45	528.94	1155.33
Manipur	9.18	44.19	27.28	75.67
Meghalaya	0.00	35.65	75.70	52.30
Mizoram	0.00	3.32	10.98	44.49
Nagaland	20.87	10.83	64.12	70.26
Odisha	65.84	571.50	863.65	437.44
Puducherry	2.00	4.40	0.00	50.00
Punjab	0.00	38.70	197.02	265.22
Rajasthan	271.57	938.73	777.30	916.02
Sikkim	3.89	6.12	6.87	7.74
Tamil Nadu	205.12	78.94	537.02	838.74
Telangana	105.62	128.39	135.72	462.03
Tripura	50.65	38.89	24.98	21.71
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	565.39	1153.33	3073.56
Uttarakhand	40.52	49.37	348.05	132.04
West Bengal	371.52	712.92	655.50	492.77
Total	2730.30	6362.96	10559.58	15634.67

**Income from Flights Passing Through
Indian Air Zones**

3421. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the income generated from international airlines and their international flights passing through Indian Air Zones and also for the use of airport and airstrip in landing and takeoff during the last three years and the current year, airport/year-wise;

(b) the list of foreign airliners of both passenger and cargo planes using Indian airstrips and air navigation system;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to increase the state of art technology at Chennai Air Traffic center for providing the navigation signals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and total expenditure incurred during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016 till date for installation and commissioning of such gadgets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details

of income generated from international airlines and their international flights passing through Indian Air Zones and also for the use of airport and airstrip in landing and takeoff during the last three years and the current year, airport/year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The list of foreign airlines using Airports Authority of India's (AAI) airports is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. AAI has taken measures such as replacement of Instrument Landing System & Distance Measuring System and installation of Ground Based Augmentation System (GBAS) at Chennai Airport as a pilot project. Total expenditure incurred by AAI during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016 to till date for navigation system is Rs. 12.62 Crores (approx.).

Statement-I

Income generated from International Airlines and their international flights passing through Indian air zones and also for the use of airport and air strip in Landing and take off during the last 3 years and the current year, Airport/Year-wise in respect of AAI Airports

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Airport	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Dec-17) -Prov.
1.	Ahmedabad	3,150.28	3,691.44	4,439.26	4,164.25
2.	Amritsar	1,412.48	1,475.34	2,294.08	3,551.82
3.	Bagdogra	35.55	35.30	26.27	20.52
4.	Bhubneshwar	-	0.33	2.10	124.39
5.	Calicut	3,343.91	3,152.35	3,345.55	3,250.72
6.	Chandigarh	56.39	93.45	11.19	-
7.	Coimbatore	299.75	313.92	335.59	279.87
8.	Gaya	186.17	354.08	277.88	141.47
9.	Goa	818.56	917.33	1,195.85	791.05
10.	Guwahati	66.16	128.74	124.59	64.15
11.	Jaipur	1,914.54	2,093.26	2,239.04	1,800.30
12.	Lucknow	1,443.66	3,626.03	4,019.50	3,897.95
13.	Madurai	135.20	173.61	200.58	136.35
14.	Mangalore	1,790.21	1,850.64	1,956.78	2,002.55
15.	Port Blair	1.89	1.30	1.65	0.09
16.	Pune	78.40	71.66	72.58	147.09
17.	Tiruchirapalli	3,078.84	3,949.88	3,740.38	3,811.34
18.	Trivandrum	7,089.88	7,947.71	8,235.71	7,656.46
19.	Varanasi	244.99	246.31	159.14	616.21
	Total	25,155.86	30,122.68	32,677.72	32,456.58

Statement-II*International Airports & Air connectivity in Winter-2017 (04.03.18 to 10.03.18)*

Sl. No.	Name of the airport	Airlines operating	Cities connected
1.	Ahmedabad (Intl)	Air India, Emirates, Etihad Airway, Fly Dubai, Air Arabia, Jazeera Airways, Kuwait Airways, Qatar Airlines, Spicejet, Singapore Airlines, China Xinhua Airlines	Abu-Dhabi, Bangkok, Don Mueang intl Airport, Doha, Dubai, Kuwait, London, Sharjah, Singapore, Muscat
	Ahmedabad (Cargo)	Ethiopian Airlines	Hong Kong, Addis Ababa
2.	Amritsar (Intl)	Air India, Uzbekistan Airways, Air India Express, Malindo Air, Qatar Airway, Spicejet, Tiger Airways, Turkmenistan Airlines	Birmingham, Doha, Dubai, Tashkent, Ashgabat, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore
3.	Bhubaneswar	Air India, Air Asia Sdn, Bhd	Delhi (Hub & Spoke model), Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur
4.	Calicut	Indigo, Jet Airways, Air India, Etihad Airways, Air Arabia, Air India Express, Qatar Airways, Spicejet, Oman Air	Salalah, Sharjah, Riyadh, Bahrain, Muscat, Kuwait, Dubai, Doha, Damman, Abu-Dhabi, Al Ain, Ras Al Khaimah
5.	Chennai (Intl)	Indigo, Jet Airways, Air India, Air Asia Berhad, British Airways, US Bangla Airlines, Cathay Pacific Emirates, Etihad Airways, Thai Air Asia, Fly Dubai, Air Arabia, Gulf Air, Batik Air, Air India Express, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airlines, Silk Air, Air Mauritius, Island Aviation, Qatar Airways, Spicejet, Singapore Airlines, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Thai Airways, Tiger Airway, Srilankan Airlines, Air Austral, Oman Air	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Bangkok, Paris, Colombo, Dhaka, Don-Mueang Intl. Airport, Doha, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hongkong, Jeddah, Kuala Lumpur, Kuwait, London, Muscat, Male, Mauritius, Riyadh, St Denis de la Reunion, Sharjah, Singapore.
	Chennai (Cargo)	Aerologic, Cathay Pacific, Ethiopian Airlines, Etihad Airways, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airlines, Quikjet Singapore Airlines, Turkish Airways, Unitiop Airlines	Ashgabat, Abu Dhabi, Doha, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Istanbul, Kunming, Kuala Lumpur, PVG, Singapore, HoChi Minh City, Sharjah
6.	Coimbatore	Air Arabia, Silk Air, Air India Express, Srilankan Airlines	Sharjah, Columbo & Singapore
7.	Guwahati	Druk Air, Novo Airlines	Bangkok, Paro, Dhaka
8.	Jaipur	Air Asia X, Etihad Airways, Air Asia Thai, Air Arabia, Air india Express, Spicejet, Tiger Airways, Thai Smile Airline, Oman Air	Abu Dhabi, Bangkok, Don Mueang, Inti Airport, Dubai, Kuala Lumpur, Muscat, Sharjah, Singapore.

Sl. No.	Name of the airport	Airlines operating	Cities connected
9.	Kolkata (Intl)	Indigo, Myanmar Airlines, Jet Airways, Air India, Air Asia Sdn.Bhd, Bhutan Airlines, Biman Bangladesh, US Bangla Airlines, Emirates, Air Asia Thai, Etihad Airways, Air India Express, Dragon Hong Kong, Druk Air, Malaysian Airline, Silk Air, China Eastern, Qatar Airlines, Regent Airways, Spicejet, Singapore Airlines, Thai Airways, Sri Lankan Airlines, Novo Airlines	Abu Dhabi, Bangkok, Chittagong, Colombo, Dhaka, Don Mueang Intl. Airport, Doha, Dubai, Hong Kong, Kunming, Kathmandu, Kuala Lumpur, Paro, Rangoon, Singapore
	Kolkata (Cargo)	Cathay Pacific Airways, Qatar Airway,	Doha, Hong Kong
10.	Lucknow	Indigo, Jet Airways, Air India, Fly Dubai, Air India Express, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Tiger Airways, Thai smile Airways, Oman Air	Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Muscat, Jeddah, Riyadh, Bangkok, Singapore, Sharjah
11.	Mangalore	Indigo, Air India Express, Jet Airways, Spicejet	Abu-Dhabi Dammam, Doha, Dubai, Kuwait, Muscat, Sharjah
12.	Trivandrum	Indigo, Jet Airway, Air India, Emirates, Etihad Airways, Fly Dubai, Air india Express, Kuwait Airways, Silk Air, Malindo Air, island Aviation, Qatar Airways, Spicejet, Saudi Arabian Airline, Srilankan Airlines, Oman Air.	Abu-Dhabi, Bahrain, Columbo, Damman, Doha, Dubai, Hanimaadhoo Island, Jeddah, Kuala Lumpur, Kuwait, Muscat, Male, Riyadh, Sharjah, Singapore
13.	Trichy	Air Asia Berhad, Air India Express, Malindo Air, Tiger Airways, Srilankan Airlines	Colombo, Dubai, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Sharjah
14.	Varanasi	Air India, Air India Express, Buddha Air, Thai smile, Sri Lankan Airlines	Bangkok, Kathmandu, Sharjah, Columbo
15.	Goa	Jet Airways, Air India, Air Arabia, Qatar Airways, Oman Air, Scat Airlines, Rossiya Air, Finn Air, Thomas Cook	Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Kuwait, Sharjah, Doha, Muscat, Moscow, Manchester, London, Almaty, Helsinki
16.	Gaya	Myanmar Airways, Druk Air, Thai Smile Airlines, Sri Lankan Airlines	Bangkok, Columbo, Rangoon
17.	Madurai	Spicejet, Air India Express, Srilankan Airlines	Colombo, Dubai & Singapore.
18.	Pune	Indigo, Jet Airways, Air India Express, Lufthansa, Spicejet	Dubai, Frankfurt, Abu-Dhabi, Bucharest
19.	Bagdogra	Druk Air	Bangkok, Paro
20.	Chandigarh	Indigo, Jet Airways, Air India, Air India Express	Abu-Dhabi, Bangkok, Dubai, Sharjah
21.	Visakhapatnam	Air India, Air Asia Berhad, Silk Air, Srilankan Airlines	Columbo, Dubai, Singapore & Kuala Lumpur

Monetization of Unused Land of AAI

3422. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to monetize the unused land of Airports Authority of India (AAI) near Shirdi airport for commercial purposes and to build shopping mall/centre, commercial offices, hospitals etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the details of its qualified bidders;

(c) whether necessary amendments have been made in the Act for this purpose and if so, the steps taken for amendment in the concerned Act;

(d) whether the Government has taken/is likely to take steps to give preference to farmers/persons displaced due to construction of Shirdi airport for using the vacant Railway land near Shirdi airport for said purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of land and assets of AAI being commercialised by the Government, location-wise and the reasons for the same; and

(f) whether the AAI receives 31% of its revenues from DIAL and MIAL, but after the tariff revision, revenues from the two airports may come down and if so, the details thereof and whether AAI proposes to double its revenue during the next three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Shirdi Airport is owned by the Maharashtra Airport Development Company (MADC), therefore, the commercialisation and related issues comes under the purview of MADC.

(e) The National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP), 2016 envisages to unlock the potential of land by liberalising the end-use restrictions for existing and future airports. In compliance with the provisions of NCAP, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has already initiated amendment to the AAI Act to enable AAI for carrying out any activity at AAI

airports in its best interests. Further, AAI has also identified land for city side development of airports at Lucknow, Raipur, Tirupati, Jaipur, Bhubneswar, Varanasi, Kolkata and Amritsar in phased manner and has commenced construction of multi level car park with commercial facilities at Chennai, Pune, Calicut and Amritsar. AAI has also published request for proposal for construction of hotels at Amritsar and Kolkata Airports and bidders have been selected for construction of hotels at the Bhubaneswar airport.

(f) Yes, Madam. The AAI got 31% of its revenue from Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) during the Financial Year 2016-17. However, consequent to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India has issued order for reduction in tariff at Delhi Airport *w.e.f.* 07.07.2017. The revision has resulted in reduced revenue share from DIAL. However, the impact of revised tariff in respect of MIAL has been minor. So far proposal to double AAI's revenue during next three years is concerned, there is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry.

Contract Workers Engaged by AAI

3423. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contract workers employed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in 120 civilian airports in the country;

(b) the nature of jobs being carried out by these contract workers engaged by AAI;

(c) whether complaints have been received that these contract workers are exploited by contractors and if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such contractors by AAI;

(d) the number of private contractors engaged by AAI to carry out variety of jobs in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Jaipur airports;

(e) whether these contractors transfer the work awarded to them to other subcontractors/labours for execution; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No contract workers have been engaged by Airports Authority of India (AAI) directly. AAI has its own regular employee posted at various airports. As per requirement, AAI awards the contract of work to various contractors on job contract

basis. The contract workers are engaged by the contractors only.

(b) Jobs performed by these workers on contract casual basis are sporadic and non-perennial in nature, which are required to be done as and when necessary.

(c) No such violations have been reported so far. In case any discrepancies are reported, action is initiated as per terms of contract and various labour legislations.

(d) List of contractors engaged by various departments of AAI is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Contractors engaged by AAI:

Department of Operations:	1. Chennai airports-09
	2. Jaipur airports-03
Department of IT:	AAI Corporate Headquarters, Delhi-06
Department of Cargo	1. Chennai airport-11 (8 for Expenditure Contracts and 3 for Revenue Contracts) 2. Jaipur-1
Dept. of Engg.-SR	Chennai-58 (21 for Electrical works and 37 for Civil works)
Dept. of Engg.-ER	Port Blair-02
Dept. of Engg.-NR	Jaipur-44; Pathankot-14

[Translation]

Sports Schools

3424. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open sports schools in every district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of the sports schools opened so far in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals for opening such sports schools from various States including Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

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) to (d) No, Madam. The Ministry has not received any proposal for opening sports schools from various States including Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.

[English]

Report on SECC

3425. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts have submitted a report on Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) to the Union Government and on the basis of that it has been advised to provide benefits under various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction;

(c) the number of people living below poverty line and the number of poor households who require houses along with the number of people coming forward for pension and other facilities due to this report; and

(d) the quantum of extra burden that would be borne on implementation of various schemes according to the report?

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

(a) and (b) Expert Group constituted by the Ministry to study the objective criteria for allocation of resources to States and identification and prioritization of beneficiaries under various programme using Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC-2011) data has submitted its report. The Expert Group on SECC-Rural, *inter alia*, has made following major recommendations related to various programmes of the Ministry:—

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) needs to be more focused towards the regions where there is more concentration of landless labourers or people suffering from multi-dimensionality of deprivations.
- (ii) SECC data should be used in the identification of beneficiaries under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM).
- (iii) The selection of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) be made using SECC data.
- (iv) The amount of assistance under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) needs

to be increased annually based on increase in Consumer Price Index.

- (v) Pension for widows in the age group of 18-39 years needs to be instituted. At present Widow Pension is provided only to the widows of age 40 years and above.
- (vi) The Group also recommended that assistance to parents of young disabled children upto 18 years of age for their education and skill development.
- (vii) SECC needs to be updated regularly.

The Ministry is using SECC-2011 data for the implementation of its programmes, including Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is implemented by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas using SECC-2011 data.

(c) As per SECC-2011, out of 17.91 crore rural households, 7.07 crore (39.34%) households have reported on 13 "Automatic Exclusion" parameters for identifying not poor households. 0.16 crore (0.89%) households have reported on 5 "Automatic Inclusion parameters" meant for identifying poorest of the poor. The rest of the households (10.74 crores) were considered on 7 deprivation parameters out of which 8.70 crore households (48.41%) reported deprivation.

(d) The expert Group has not indicated the quantum of extra burden that would be borne due to use of SECC data on implementation of various schemes, except for National Social Assistance Programme.

[Translation]

Pilot Projects under Swajal Project

3426. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to launch

six pilot projects for clean drinking water supply in villages under 'Swajal Project' and if so, the details thereof and names of the States selected for launching of pilot projects;

(b) whether there is need to launch projects for clean drinking water supply in villages across the country and if so, the time by which the projects for clean drinking water supply in villages are likely to be launched in all States;

(c) the percentage of funds proposed to be provided by the Government;

(d) whether NITI Aayog has identified some districts for implementation of clean drinking water supply in villages and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether ground water level is likely to be increased by implementation of said projects relating to supply of clean drinking water in villages and if so, the manner in which the same is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes. The pilot project is to be implemented at the Gram Panchayat level initially in six States viz. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. So far two pilot projects have been launched in Baghori village of Uttarakashi district of Uttarakhand State and Bhikampura village of Karauli district of Rajasthan State.

(b) Depending on the result of the pilot project, this will be scaled up in the country based on the experiences gained after successful completion as well as operation & maintenance of these pilot projects.

(c) The funds for implementing the Swajal Pilot Project will be met from existing NRDWP funds and will be shared among Government of India, State Government, Gram Panchayat and village households in the ratio 81:9:5:5 in Himalayan States and North east States and 45:45:5:5 in other States.

(d) Yes, NITI Aayog had conveyed a list of 102 aspirational districts which are identified for transformation in sectors including drinking water.

(e) **Catchment Area Conservation & Management Plan.**

Under Swajal implementation, the community and the Support Organisation may discuss the source, the catchment area, and the potential sources of pollution of the source, and what would be done to ensure that the catchment area and the source are protected. The community thus is able to recognize the dangers of deforestation and soil erosion of the catchment and spell out in the plan actions to be taken to ensure the protection ground water level and of the overall environment.

Under collective responsibility in Swajal Project, wherever the community finds that the water source in question is susceptible to pollution and depletion, and remedial measures are required the community may propose the plan of the activities and the finance will be available under the project through mutual collection in community participation or through help of State Government.

[English]

Jal Marg Vikas Project

3427. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects being executed under the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) which are funded by the World Bank along with the stated terms and conditions;

(b) the present status of capacity augmentation of navigation on Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway (NW)-I under the Jal Marg Vikas Project;

(c) the details of funds proposed to be provided by the World Bank for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government/Inland Waterways

Authority of India (IWAI) has engaged any consultant to study and devise a framework for operationalization and maintenance of the assets being built on NW-1 and if so, the details thereof including the terms and conditions of the engagement of consultants and the financial implications thereof;

(e) the extent to which the development and operations of the NW-1 is likely to create direct and indirect employment; and

(f) whether the Government/IWAI has approved to set up four National Waterways in Maharashtra and 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 Government is implementing of the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) for capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-I (Ganga) with the technical and investment support of the World Bank at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,369.18 crore. The project is aimed to provide a sustainable alternative mode of transport that will be environment friendly and cost effective.

The details of the major projects being executed under the JMVP are given in the enclosed Statement-I. In this regard a Loan Agreement has been signed between Government of India and World Bank on 02.02.2018.

At present, there are only 02 permanent jetties on NW-1. Six base stations and one control station of the River Information System (RIS) are operational between Haldia and Farakka. The Least Available Depth (LAO) in the lean season between Haldia to Farakka (3 meters); Farakka to Barh (2.2-2.5 meters); Barh to Ghazipur (2.2 meters); and

Ghazipur to Varanasi (1.5-2 meters) is being maintained. Ten pilot commercial movements carrying cargo from 300 tonnes to 2000 tonnes have been undertaken on NW-1. In addition, regular transportation of fly-ash, stone chips, cement, construction material, Over Dimensional Cargo (ODC) Cargo, etc. is taking place.

(c) The World Bank is providing a loan of US\$ 375 million for the JMVP. It covers goods, works, non-consulting services, consulting services, front-end fee, workshops, training, etc.

(d) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has engaged a reputed consultant in February, 2018 to study and design a framework for operationalization and maintenance of the assets on NW-1. This framework will include various institutional and operational models ranging from outsourcing to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formation with participating States and other authorities like Railways or Ports. The broad scope of work includes suitable cost recovery and tariff realization mechanism, market intelligence, development of asset management and operations framework, tender documents and allocation of risks across all stakeholders, business development plan, marketing and commercial development and development of multi-modal logistics parks.

(e) The development and operations on NW-1 under the JMVP is estimated to create about 46,000 direct and 84,000 indirect employment opportunities.

(f) Based on the feasibility studies conducted by the Inland Waterways Authority of India, five out of the 14 National Waterways of Maharashtra have been found technically viable. The details of these five NWs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Projects under JMVP	Present status (as on 09.03.2018)
1.	Fairway Development	Dredging Management Plan and strategy has been finalised and as per this plan tender process for different stretches on NW-1 has been initiated.
2.	Construction of Phase-1 of multimodal terminal at Varanasi.	The project has achieved a physical progress of 54.06%.
3.	Construction of Phase-1 of the multimodal terminal at Sahibganj.	The project has achieved a physical progress of 34.84%.

Sl. No.	Projects under JMVP	Present status (as on 09.03.2018)
4.	Construction of multimodal terminal at Haldia.	The project has achieved a physical progress of 0.17%.
5.	Construction of intermodal terminal at Kalughat.	DPR and tender document are under preparation.
6.	Construction of intermodal terminal at Ghazipur.	DPR and tender document have been prepared. Tender process has been initiated.
7.	Construction of new navigational lock at Farakka.	The project has achieved a physical progress of 18.8%.
8.	Integrated Vessel Repair & Maintenance Complexes	Feasibility studies for the complex in Sahibganj has been completed. Feasibility study for the proposed complex at Kolkata is in progress.
9.	Construction of Ro-Ro crossings.	Five pairs of Ro-Ro terminals have been identified, viz. Rajmahal and Manikchak; Samdaghat and Manihari; Kahalgaon and Tintanga; Hasnapur and Bakhtiyarpur; and Buxar and Saraikota. Detailed Project Reports are under preparation.
10.	Vessel procurement	Tender process for procurement of two Self Propelled Cutter Suction Dredgers is in progress.
11.	Navigational Aids	DPR and tender document have been prepared for taking up work on Pilot basis. Tender process has been initiated.

Statement-II

List of 5 NWs of Maharashtra State

Sl. No.	No. of NWs	Name of Waterway	Distance (KM)
1.	NW-10	Amba River	45
2.	NW-28	Dabhol Creek-Vashisti River	45
3.	NW-85	Revdanda Creek-Kundalika River	31
4.	NW-89	Bankot Creek-Savitri River	46
5.	NW-53	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway Vasai Creek Ulhas River	145

Broadband Facility to Panchayats

3428. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed to undertake "installation of broadband facility" at all the Panchayats of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any such proposal for modernization of Panchayats has also been approved for all the Districts of West Bengal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS AND WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) Department of Telecommunications has informed that BharatNet Project is being implemented to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) of the country, including those in

West Bengal. Phase-I of the project to connect one lakh GPs has been completed in December, 2017. Implementation of Phase-II to connect remaining GPs is in progress. According to DoT, as on 4th March, 2018, about 1,13,226 GPs in the country have been connected by optical fiber and 1,03,730 GPs have been made service ready. In West Bengal, as on 4th March, 2018, 2088 GPs have been connected, out of which 2020 GPs have been made service ready. Further, under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, Annual Action Plan of West Bengal for Capacity Building and Training including e-enablement of Panchayats has been approved for 2017-18 and accordingly funds have been released to the State for activities including e-enablement. All Gram Panchayats of West Bengal are connected with network facilities of varying quality in terms of availability of network. Under the BharatNet Project, all GPs (including those in West Bengal) are targeted to be connected by March, 2019. In West Bengal, Phase-II of the project is being implemented by BSNL.

Road Projects Delayed under PMGSY

3429. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of road projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) which are pending for more than three years along with the length of road to be constructed under each of those projects, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay including difficulties in land acquisition and release of funds etc.; and

(c) the efforts made/being made by the Union Government to complete the projects as early as possible, including overseeing and monitoring by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The details of road projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) which are pending for more than three years along with the length of road to be constructed State-wise are as per the enclosed Statement.

(b) Release of funds to the States is done in a timely manner to the States on timely fulfillment of the stipulated

conditions for fund release as laid out in the PMGSY Programme Guidelines. PMGSY does not provide funds for Land Acquisition. Land availability for construction of proposed road works is the responsibility of the State Government/District Panchayat. The State Government may also lay down guidelines for voluntary donation, exchange or other mechanisms to ensure availability of land.

The common reasons for delay reported by the States are as the followings:-

1. Delays in obtaining forest clearances.
2. Delays in land acquisition.
3. Delayed award of projects due to poor response.
4. Unexpected adverse weather conditions especially in North Eastern and Hill States.
5. Difficulties in executions in LWE affected States and Jammu and Kashmir.
6. Inadequate execution capacities of PIUs in certain States.
7. Vagaries in availability of construction in material due to various bans and restrictions in certain States.
8. Lack of adequate contracting capacity of bidders.

(c) 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, Lime 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.

Statement*Works pending for more than 3 year under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State (s)	Road Nos.	Length (in km)	Bridge Nos.	Total Works
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72	413.35	23	95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	99	579.67	88	187
3.	Assam	330	666.48	85	415
4.	Bihar	1,269	3,080.83	132	1,401
5.	Chhattisgarh	197	866.10	24	221
6.	Goa	20	26.89	0	20
7.	Gujarat	15	26.54	1	16
8.	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	135	561.87	3	138
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	487	2,546.20	29	516
11.	Jharkhand	614	2,186.23	79	693
12.	Karnataka	6	18.03	2	8
13.	Kerala	99	198.41	0	99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	157	344.24	36	193
15.	Maharashtra	140	573.75	53	193
16.	Manipur	218	723.16	20	238
17.	Meghalaya	183	539.95	30	213
18.	Mizoram	19	112.54	0	19
19.	Nagaland	19	141.76	0	19
20.	Odisha	505	1,521.52	88	593
21.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	114	367.41	0	114
23.	Sikkim	52	89.98	19	71
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0
25.	Telangana	46	173.89	43	89
26.	Tripura	154	534.76	31	185
27.	Uttar Pradesh	156	383.40	1	157
28.	Uttarakhand	113	556.08	21	134
29.	West Bengal	206	678.39	0	206
Total		5,425	17,911.43	808	6,233

Mandatory Security Feature in Vehicles

3430. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
 SHRI. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether it is true that all cars manufactured after July 1, 2019 will have to be equipped with airbags, seat belt reminders, alert system for speeds beyond 80 kmph, reverse parking sensors as well as manual override of the central locking system during emergencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has approved the move for passenger as well as pedestrian safety as thousands of people die in road accidents every year, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government 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 M1, manufactured on and after the 1st day of July, 2019, are to comply with 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.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has issued notification G.S.R 634(E) dated 23.06.2017 *vide* which Rules of Road Regulation were published mandating the duties of road users for safe travel and reducing road accidents.

Schemes for Promotion of Sports

3431. SHRI PARESH RAVAL:
 SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:
 SHRI D. S. RATHOD:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for promotion of sports in the country during the year 2017-18, State-wise including the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details of the funds allocated/spent under these schemes during the said period; and

(c) whether any stadium of international standards has been constructed in the State of Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof?

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) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to promote sports in the respective States of the country. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard.

To encourage sports all over the country thus allowing the population 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 Ministry is implementing the Khelo India Scheme. The Scheme aims at development of sports in the entire country, including the State of Chhattisgarh, through its twelve verticals. Salient features of the Khelo India Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, is implementing a number of 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. List of Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI are given 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)

Regional Centre-wise list of SAI Centres including the State of Chhattisgarh is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Total fund allocation for the Khelo India Scheme for the year 2017-18 is Rs.350 crore. Details of funds spent under the Scheme during the year 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The details of funds allocated/spent under various SAI promotional schemes during 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(c) No, Madam.

Statement-I

Salient features of the 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

The various components are briefly explained in succeeding paragraphs.

1. Play Field Development: A National inventory of playfields and sports infrastructure will be prepared on a Geographic Information System (GIS) platform for their optimum utilisation. In order to put in place a strong institutionalized mechanism for preserving, protecting, developing and promoting playfields, State and District Playfield Associations will be created in all States/UTs on the lines of National Playfield Association of India (NPFAI). District and State Level Associations will register existing play areas, map them on the GIS platform and affiliate with the National Playing Fields Association (NPFAI) through District and State Associations, thereby creating a National database. Development of playgrounds in all gram panchayats can be taken up in convergence with the Scheme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and any other scheme(s) of the State Government/Central Government. It would also include development of model playfields on pilot basis.

2. Community Coaching Development: A cascading model of Community Coach Development will be adopted for development of community coaches across the country. This will involve skill development and certification system. A short term community coaching development programme will be evolved and identified Physical Education Teachers (PETs) nominated by States/UTs will be trained as master trainers or coach developers. Such Master Trainers will, in turn, train other PETs/Volunteers in their respective States/UTs as community coaches and develop teams

at community level. Online courses for community coach development will also be developed at primary and advanced levels.

3. State Level Khelo India Centres: A large number of sports infrastructure set up throughout the country are not being utilised optimally due to lack of coaches/part-time coaches, supports staff such as physiotherapists and masseurs, equipment, proper field of play, consumables, day boarding facilities, etc., as well as lack of adequate financial support for meeting recurring expenditure. Accordingly, it is proposed to support better utilization of sports infrastructure belonging to States/UTs through suitable Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and provide support for engagement of coaches, providing day-boarding facilities as per the Sports Authority of India (SAI) Scheme.

4. Annual Sports Competitions: Khelo India will be the basic platform to showcase sporting skills and accordingly become a platform for talent spotting at the national level and providing development pathways for gifted and talented children to achieve excellence. The Central Government will organize the following National level competitions, *i.e.*, Khelo India National School Games and Khelo India National University Games, in respect of priority sports disciplines at various places across the country by associating concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs) and School Game Federation of India (SGFI) and University Sports promotion bodies including Association of Indian Universities (AIU).

5. Talent Identification and Development: The National Competitions involving schools, colleges, Universities and NSFs under Khelo India Scheme, National Championships, and National Sports Talent Search Portal of SAI, will provide a platform for identification of talented sports persons in priority Sports disciplines in which the country has potential/advantage. In addition to selection of prize winners, the duly constituted talent identification committee may also adopt globally accepted scientific methods to spot and identify talent in various sports disciplines. Identification of sporting talent will involve conduct of pan-India trials of children by Talent Scouts (to be engaged for the purpose), in association with States/UTs.

6. Utilization and Creation of Sports Infrastructure:

Majority of the schools, colleges and even Universities lack proper play grounds as well as sporting infrastructure in the country. Efforts will be made to utilize the existing available sports infrastructure through a system of active management committee consisting of players and members of neighborhood community as well all over the country especially those under the control of Central Government/ State Governments. A suitable mechanism will be evolved to identify gaps in availability of sporting infrastructure across the country and fill these gaps with support under Khelo India. Scheme of Khelo India will also be converged with Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme. The States may also provide for convergence of Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development (MLALAD) Scheme with Khelo India Scheme. This Component will have the following two sub components :

i. **University Centre of Excellence Programme:** For setting up centers of sporting excellence in selected Universities.

ii. **Creation of Appropriate Sports Infrastructure:** Under this component, grants-in-aid will be provided to States/UTs, SAI etc. to develop critical sports infrastructure and other infrastructure where there are gaps.

7. Support to National/ Regional/State Sports Academies: The sports talents identified under the Scheme will be given the option to join SAI National Sports Academies, State Sports Academies and Sports Schools or Sports Academies established by private sector. Grants-in-aid will be provided for establishment, operation and maintenance of sports academies in respect of identified disciplines to Sports Authority of India, State Governments or to private sector or sports person under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for facilitating and supplementing Long Term Athlete Development (LTAD) Programme (for 8 years). At least one academy for Para Athletes will be supported.

8. Physical Fitness: An effort will be made to implement a component of physical fitness across all schools in India under Khelo India. National Physical Fitness parameters will be evolved region-wise and a tool kit will be provided to each school to evaluate physical fitness of all school going children throughout the country,

in all States/UTs. A mechanism will be evolved to perform an advisory role for integration of Sports and physical education. Sports will be integrated with School education by making it a compulsory subject for which marks will be awarded. This will be done in conjunction with the Department of School Education & Literacy.

9. Sports for Women: While all the components of the Khelo India Scheme are gender neutral and afford opportunities to women too for participating in sporting activities and development of sports, it is proposed to hold annual national competitions for women. Emphasis will be laid on such sports disciplines where there is less participation of women so that more number of women will participate in such sports disciplines.

10. Sports for Peace & Development: The Government of India, under the Special Package for J&K is providing funds to the tune of Rs. 200 crore for enhancement of sports facilities in the State. To ensure optimal utilization of these infrastructure, soft support in terms of coaches, equipment, consumables, technical support, competition etc. will be provided. Efforts will be made to organize block level competitions in respect of sports disciplines popular in the State of J&K for positive engagement of youth. Similar efforts will also be made in case of other extremism and terrorism affected and other disturbed areas.

11. Promotion of sports among persons with disabilities: Financial Assistance will be provided to States/UTs and SAI for creation of specialist sports infrastructure for persons with disabilities. Funds required for making stadia disabled friendly/barrier free will be accessed from Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA) of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. The funds provided under this head will be used for classification of players, equipment, training and preparation of teams for Paralympic Games and disciplines and competitions.

12. Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games: 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.

Financial Implications

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

Statement-II

*Details of SAI centres under various schemes
(Region-wise)*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Regional Centres	No. of centres
1	2	3	4
1.	National Sports	RC Bangalore	02
2.	Talent Contest	RC Kolkata	02
3.	(NSTC) Scheme	RC Bhopal	01
4.		RC Lucknow	01
5.		RC Gandhinagar	02
6.		RC Chandigarh	01
7.		RC Imphal	01
8.		RC Guwahati	01
9.	Indigenous Games	RC Kerala	03
10.	And Martial Arts	RC Bangalore	01
11.	Schools (IGMA)	RC Kolkata	01
12.		RC Mumbai	01
13.		RC, Imphal	02
14.		RC Guwahati	01
15.		RC Chandigarh	01
16.	Adopted Akharas	RC Mumbai	13
17.		RC Gandhinagar	01
18.		RC, Sonapat	16
19.		RC Chandigarh	03
20.		RC Bhopal	03
21.		RC Lucknow	06
22.		RC Guwahati	01
23.		RC Kolkata	01

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
24.	Army Boys Sports	RC Guwahati	02	53.		RC Chandigarh	14
25.	Companies Scheme (ABSC)	RC Kolkata	02	54.		RC Sonapat	08
26.		RC Mumbai	04	55.		RC Bhopal	02
27.		RC Bangalore	06	56.		RC Lucknow	10
28.		RC Kerala	01	57.		RC Kerala	12
29.		RC Sonapat	01	58.		RC Bangalore	01
30.		RC Lucknow	08	59.		RC Kolkata	06
31.		RC Bhopal	02	60.		RC Imphal	05
32.		RC Chandigarh	01	61.		RC Guwahati	04
33.	Sai Training Centers (STC)	RC Bangalore	08	62.	Centre of Excellence (COE) Schme	RC Gandhinagar	01
34.		RC Kerala	08	63.		RC Mumbai	02
35.		RC Bhopal	05	64.		RC Bhopal	01
36.		RC Lucknow	06	65.		RC Sonapat	02
37.		RC Chandigarh	06	66.		NIS Patiala	01
38.		NIS Patiala	01	67.		RC Bangalore	01
39.		RC Sonapat	05	68.		RC Kerala	02
40.		RC Kolkata	08	69.		RC Kolkata	02
41.		RC Gandhinagar	04	70.		RC Lucknow	01
42.		RC Mumbai	03	71.		RC Imphal	01
43.		RC Imphal	02	72.		RC Guwahati	01
44.		RC Guwahati	03	73.	SAI National Sports/ Regional Academies (NS/RA) Scheme	Delhi	06
45.	Special Area Games (SAG)	RC Kolkata	08	74.		Kerala	03
46.		RC Kerala	03	75.		Madhya Pradesh	01
47.		RC Imphal	03	76.		Andhra Pradesh	01
48.		RC Guwahati	04	77.		Haryana	01
49.		RC Bhopal	01	78.		Manipur	01
50.		RC Chandigarh	01	79.		West Bengal & Odisha	02
51.	Extension Centre of STC/ SAG Centers	RC Mumbai	09				
52.		RC Gandhinagar	15				

Note: In the State of Chhattisgarh, under SAI Regional Centre Bhopal, SAI Training centres are in Raipur and Rajnandgaon.

Statement-III

State wise details of funds approved for release under Khelo India for the year 2017-18 (Position as on 28.02.2018)

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Infrastructure	Sports Competition	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.00	-	9.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.25	-	6.25
3.	Assam	15.20	-	15.20

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Infrastructure	Sports Competition	Total
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.50	-	2.50
6.	Goa	-	0.12	0.12
7.	Gujarat	8.50	-	8.50
8.	Haryana	12.50	0.30	12.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	2.16	3.16
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	8.75	-	8.75
13.	Kerala	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9.50	-	9.50
15.	Maharashtra	7.00	-	7.00
16.	Manipur	5.29	-	5.29
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	4.30	-	4.30
19.	Nagaland	3.00	-	3.00
20.	Odisha	11.56	-	11.56
21.	Punjab	6.00	-	6.00
22.	Rajasthan	20.42	0.27	20.69
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-
24.	Telangana	3.50	-	3.50
25.	Tamil Nadu	10.00	-	10.00
26.	Tripura	2.50	-	2.50
27.	Uttarakhand	9.30	0.10	9.40
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6.00	-	6.00
29.	West Bengal	6.50	-	6.50
UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
33.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
34.	Puducherry	-	-	-
35.	SAI (New Delhi)	14.62	65.63	80.25
36.	Special Olympic Bharat	-	6.07	6.07
Total		183.19	74.65	257.84

Statement-IV

Details of funds allocated/spent under various SAI promotional schemes during 2017-18

Grants released (allocated) and expenditure under North East Region

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	2017-18	
	Alloc.	Exp. upto Jan 18
National Sports Talent Contest	0.15	0.03
Army Boys Sports Companies	1.00	0.00
Special Area Games	6.20	6.58
SAI Training Centres (Including Ext. Centres and NSA)	7.20	3.45
Centres of Excellence	0.45	0.43
Total	15.00	10.49
Coaches salaries & other misc exp.	12.00	9.53
Salaries & other misc. expenses of establishment & field staff	2.00	5.23
Sports Sciences & Medical Centre	1.00	0.14
Equipment Support	3.00	0.55
Operation & Maintenance of stadia	2.00	0.88
Academic Programme	1.00	0.29
Capital Projects/Construction Works	10.00	26.17
Pension	3.00	0.00
Grand Total	49.00	53.28

Grants released (allocated) and expenditure under other than North East Region

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	2017-18	
	Alloc.	Exp. upto Jan 18
1	2	3
National Sports Talent Contest	1.00	0.36
Army Boys Sports Companies	10.00	11.62

1	2	3
Special Area Games	8.00	7.12
SAI Training Centres (Including Ext. Centres and NSA)	52.00	44.93
Centres of Excellence	4.00	2.03
Total	75.00	66.06
Coaches salaries & other misc exp.	105.00	84.07
Salaries & other misc. expenses of establishment & field staff	47.00	39.26
Sports Sciences & Medical Centre	5.00	0.67
Equipment Support	10.00	4.26
Operation & Maintenance of stadia (Delhi)	65.00	64.27
Operation & Maintenance of stadia (Units/Centers)	30.00	18.75
Academic Programme	8.00	2.86
Capital Projects/Construction Works	20.00	45.33
Capital Expenditure		
Establishment and Other Misc Expenses	200.00	122.02
Loans & Advances	2.00	0.22
Operation & Maintenances of Staff Houses	2.00	0.35
Computerised Sports Data Bank	2.00	0.50
Grand Total	571.00	448.62

[Translation]

Intermodal Stations

3432. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is planning to build Intermodal Stations in the fifteen cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cities where the intermodal stations will be developed;

(c) whether the Government has made any separate budgetary provision in the current budget for intermodal stations;

(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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Nagpur and Varanasi have been taken of as pilot cities for development. Currently the DPR is in progress for Varanasi and Nagpur. The other cities are Delhi, Jaipur, Mumbai, Pune, Bangaluru, Madurai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Amaravati, Vishakapatnam, Bhubaneshwar, Kolkata and Guwahati.

(c) to (e) The Inter-Modal Stations are proposed to be developed through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be established amongst between MoRTH, Ministry of Railways and respective State Governments. Members of SPV shall provide land or paid up capital as equity in the SPV.

[English]

Dilapidated Condition of NH 45C

3433. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is having any proposal to develop the severely damaged 40 km stretch of NH 45C Road between Thanjavur and Kumbakonam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government 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 (c)

Yes Madam. The proposal of four laning of the stretch from Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur has been approved recently. The stretch is divided into three packages, the details of these are as under:—

(i) 4-laning of Vikravandi-Sethiyathopu from Km 0.000 to Km 65.960 of NH-45C (Package-I)-LOA on EPC Mode issued on 24.03.2017.

(ii) 4-laning of Sethiyathopu-Cholapuram from Km 65.960 to Km 116.440 of NH-45C (Package-II)-LOA on HAM Mode issued on 29.09.2017.

(iii) 4-laning of Cholapuram-Thanjavur from Km 116.440 to Km 164.275 of NH-45C (Package-III)-LOA on HAM Mode issued on 29.08.17.

[Translation]

Repair of NH in Madhya Pradesh

3434. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for the repair of National Highways from Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the names of the roads for which sanction has been given to start work along with the details of the funds released, amount-wise and location-wise; and

(c) the locations for which clearance has not been given to start work along with 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) Maintenance & Repair of National Highways is carried out subject to availability of funds and Inter-se priority. During the last three years, 55 nos. of proposals amounting to Rs. 456.59 crore have been sanctioned on National Highway 3, 7 12, 45 Ext, 59A, 69, 75, 75 Ext, 78, 86 Ext, 135-B, 347-B, 347-C, 552 Ext., 543, 752-B, 752-C & 943 in the State of Madhya Pradesh and an expenditure of Rs. 217.00 crore have been incurred.

Strengthening Panchayati Raj System

3435. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any special decisions or chalked out any workplan this year to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system; and

(b) 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) The restructured scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee for implementation in the next financial year. RGSA envisages assistance to States for strengthening the capacities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions with special focus on the 50,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) covered by Mission Antyodaya and GPs falling in the areas of 115 Aspirational Districts identified by NITI Aayog.

[English]

Projects under CRF

3436. SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the details of projects sanctioned under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme during 2017-18, State-wise including Kerala; and

(b) the details of the projects sanctioned to Kerala, with name and sanctioned amount during the year 2017-18, constituency-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) and (b) The State-wise details of projects sanctioned under Central Road Fund (CRF) Scheme during 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Constituency-wise details of the projects sanctioned under CRF in state of Kerala during the year 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the projects sanctioned under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme during 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Sanctioned	
		Nos	Cost (cr)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	72.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	50.22
3.	Assam	3	88.5
4.	Bihar	10	647.4
5.	Gujarat	38	780.07
6.	Haryana	4	348
7.	Himachal Pradesh	25	419.79
8.	Karnataka	282	2138.69
9.	Kerala	16	215.99
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9	944.95
11.	Maharashtra	1	11.41
12.	Nagaland	2	28.49
13.	Odisha	2	82.06
14.	Tamil Nadu	50	355.91
15.	Uttar Pradesh	18	3055.25
16.	West Bengal	10	618.54
Total		476	9858.17

Statement-II

Details of the projects sanctioned under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme during 2017-18 in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of work	Length in km	Amount in lakhs	Parliament Constituency
1.	Improvements to Mekkunnu-Kunhippally-Kunnumakkara-Orkattery-Vikalassery-Chorode-Connecting SH in Kozhikkode District	16	2000.00	Kannur & Vadakara

Sl. No.	Name of work	Length in km	Amount in lakhs	Parliament Constituency
2.	Kottayam-Kozhenchery Road (SH9) Development of Mallappally-Pullad Sector in Pathanamthitta District	12	1500.00	Pathanamthitta
3.	Kolanchery-Ramamangalam-Parekathikavala-Karukappilly-Parekatil Kavala-Thonnika Junction, Kolanchery-Pulichottil Kuriz Junction Road in Ernakulam District	17	2000.00	Chalakkudy
4.	Improvements to Koyilandi-Muthambi-Anchampedika Road 0/000-14/150 in Kozhikkode District	14.5	1450.00	Vadakara
5.	Improvements to Idukki-Thankamani-Nalumukku Road in Idukki District	17	1700.00	Iddukki
6.	Alumkadavu-Alumpeedika Road in Kollam District	4	295.00	Alappuzha
7.	Improvements to Amballur-Kallayi Road connecting to NH 544 (Old NH) in Thrissur District	10.5	1050.00	Thrissur
8.	Improvements to Kolayaad-Menachodi-Thrikkadaripoyil-Kannur Airport Road in Kannur District	18	1800.00	Kannur
9.	Improvements to Pazhayachantha-Muthuvila-Kallara-Thumbode-Muthuvila-Chullalam road in Thiruvananthapuram District	17	2000.00	Attingal
10.	Improvements to Puthiyidam-Govinda Muttom-Prayar-Alumpadika road in Alappuzha District	12	1144.00	Alappuzha
11.	PS Kavala-Santhikavala-Pallichanda-Thavankkadavuroad in Alappuzha District	8.4	1060.00	Alappuzha
12.	Improvements of Neyyattinkara-Pazhayakada-Poovar and Pattiyakala Paraniyam Road in Thiruvananthapuram District	15	1500.00	Trivandrum
13.	Jagathy-Thiruvallam (MDR) Road in Thiruvananthapuram District	7	700.00	Trivandrum
14.	Improvements to Andikode-Pavandoor-Kakkoor-Narikkuni road in Kozhikkode District	13	1300.00	Kozhikkode
15.	Improvements to Areekad-Manthara-Palazhi-Kovoorroad connecting SH in Kozhikkode District	10.8	1000.00	Kozhikkode
16.	Improvements to Beach roads connecting Vypin Munhamban State Highway (Veliyathamparambu, Manjanakad Road, Arattuvazhi, Hospital Jn Road connecting Manjanakad Jetty road, Elanjikal lane, Perumbily Church, Elankunnapuzha-Pukkad Jetty in Ernakulam District.	11	1100.00	Ernakulam

[Translation]

Obscene Videos

3437. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the obscene videos being aired through the television channels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb such obscene videos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) 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. Action is taken as per rules as and when violation of Codes is noticed/brought to the notice of the Ministry. These codes contain a wide range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements including provisions to address content of obscenity, vulgarity and misleading advertisements.

Ministry has also constituted a composite Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) comprising officers from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law & Justice, Women & Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and a representative from Advertising Standards Council of India, to take cognizance suo moto or to look into specific complaints regarding content on private TV channels on any platform including FM Radio channels. As and when there is a prima facie case of violation by private satellite TV channels and private FM channels regarding content aired by them, the matter is placed before the IMC for its consideration/recommendations. Thus, IMC functions in a recommendatory capacity. The final decision is taken on the basis of the recommendations of IMC by the Ministry.

As part of self-regulation, the following are the self-regulatory bodies of broadcasting industry:-

- (i) News Broadcasters Association (NBA)-a representative body of news and current affairs TV channels has set up News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) to consider complaints against or in respect of broadcasters relating to content of any news and current affairs telecast on TV channels.
- (ii) Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), which is a representative body of non-News & current affairs TV channels, has set up Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) to examine the complaints about television programmes, and
- (iii) Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a self regulatory body of advertising industry has set up Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) to consider complaints in respect of advertisements.

The above mechanism has also been acknowledged by the Supreme Court of India in its order dated 12.01.2017 in the matter of WP(C) No. 387 of 2000-Common Cause vs UOI & Ors.

[English]

Yamuna Water Taxi Project

3438. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
SHRI. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the Yamuna Water Taxi project between Delhi and Palla (Haryana);
- (b) whether there has been any delay in this project and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the execution of the said project along with the time frame set for the purpose;
- (d) whether the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) proposes to conduct any study on the environmental impact/assessment regarding the said project in view of the orders of the National Green Tribunal; and

(e) if so, the details and the present status 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) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) had invited separate tenders for ferry vessels, fairway development (dredging) and setting up of floating jetties to introduce water taxi services from Wazirabad to Fatehpur Jat on the 16 km stretch of Yamuna river (National Waterway-110) in the Delhi NCR Region. The implementation of the project has been delayed due to the directions of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) prohibiting construction activities on flood plain of river Yamuna.

(c) to (e) IWAI had approached the National Green Tribunal for clearance regarding ecological and environmental aspects for plying of water taxi on river Yamuna. NGT referred the matter to a Principal Committee, which in its meeting on 05.05.2017, deliberated upon the ecological and environmental aspects for plying of water taxi on Yamuna. The Principal Committee had opined that the project proponent should relook at the proposal taking into account the environmental impact of the activities proposed in the drinking water reservoir and carry out the cost benefit analysis of the project taking into account the environmental costs and approach the Principal Committee for re-consideration of the proposal. NGT, Delhi has been duly informed about the recommendations of the Principal Committee. IWAI has appointed an agency to carry out the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study and cost benefit analysis of the Wazirabad to Fatehpur Jat stretch in river Yamuna.

Target for Rural Water Coverage

3439. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target to achieve the rural water coverage and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has achieved its target of rural water coverage;

(c) if so, the present status of rural water coverage achieved by the Government as on December, 2017;

(d) the funds earmarked for the rural water coverage during each of the last three years; and

(e) whether the funds released have been utilized in a judicious manner and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) The target of rural habitations set to be covered with drinking water supply during 2017-18 under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is 68,770. As per information entered by the States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 37792 rural habitations have been covered till 13.03.2018.

(d) and (e) The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under NRDWP during the last three years and current year is as under:-

(Amount in Rs. crore)			
Financial Year	Amount Allocated	Released	Expenditure
2014-15	9250	9191.22	9783.16
2015-16	4373	4264.58	5324.77
2016-17	6000	5931.9	5393.49
2017-18 (till 13.03.18)	7050	6232.3	4105.64

A web-based online 'Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)' is in place to monitor the progress of the schemes and expenditure of the funds released to the States under NRDWP. From time to time, review meetings are also held with the State Secretaries and Engineers-in-Chief/In-charge of Rural Water Supply in the States for effective monitoring of completion of schemes and expenditure of funds. Area Officers from the Ministry also keep on visiting the States for review/monitoring of the projects.

[Translation]

Misrepresentation of History through Films

3440. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the history of the country is being misrepresented through the films;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received by the Government during the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to impart value based moral education to the children through television serials?

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) and (b) The CBFC certifies films in accordance with the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and the guidelines issued thereunder. The guidelines issued under Section 5B(2) of the Cinematograph Act stipulates that the CBFC shall ensure that a film:—

- is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact.
- is examined in the light of the period depicted in the film and the contemporary standards of the country and the people to whom the film relates, provided that the film does not deprave the morality of the audience.

Further, in accordance with Rule 41(4) of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, if warranted CBFC asks the applicant to furnish the script and authentic sources/documents on which the subject of his film is based in order to ensure the correctness of the incidents depicted in the film.

(c) It is stated that as per existing regulatory framework, the programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are regulated as per Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the

Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of the programmes and advertisements aired on these channels. However, all these channels are required to adhere to the said codes. The said codes contain a wide range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV channels. The Programme Code includes certain provisions pertaining to child-related issues such as Rule 6(1) (l) which provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which “denigrates children”, Rule 6(4) “Care should be taken to ensure that programmes meant for children do not contain any bad language or explicit scenes of violence”, and Rule 6(5) “programmes unsuitable for children must not be carried in the cable service at times when the largest numbers of children are viewing” and Rule 7(7) of the Advertising Code also contains provisions related to child-related issues which stipulates that “No advertisement which endangers the safety of children or creates in them any interest in unhealthy practices or shows them begging or in an undignified or indecent manner shall not be carried in the cable service”.

[English]

Degraded Lands

3441. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 35 per cent of country's land is degraded/eroded due to deforestation, unsustainable agricultural practices and excessive ground water extraction etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the extent of degraded lands and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether his Ministry has any plan/scheme for the treatment/reclamation of degraded lands;

(d) if so, the details thereof including funds sanctioned and the work done during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the country has committed to land degradation neutrality by 2030 as part of Sustainable Development Goal and if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) to (f) As per information received from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), around 120.4 million ha area of the country is affected by various kinds of land degradation comprising of water erosion (82.6 million ha), wind erosion (12.0 million ha), chemical degradation (24.8 million ha) and physical degradation (1.0 million ha).

ICAR has developed several location specific bio-engineering measures to check soil erosion due to run-off of rain water, sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check wind erosion and reclamation technology for problem soils in the country.

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 hectare 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 during the last three years and the current year (upto 28th February 2018) under IWMP/WDC-PMKSY are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition, other Central Ministries/Departments like Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are implementing schemes and programmes like the Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY which *inter alia* includes activities for water conservation, drought proofing, water harvesting, ground water recharge, etc. that complement and supplement interventions undertaken under the WDC-PMKSY.

National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forest and adjoining areas through people's participation. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division Level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village level. An amount of Rs. 477.30 crores have been released to the States to treat an area of 152627 hectares during the last three years including the current year (2014-15 to 2017-18) as on 28.02.2018 details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Further, Government of India has announced the commitment to work towards achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030 with the cooperation and synchronized efforts of all the relevant Ministries.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, area of the projects and funds released for the projects in the last 3 years and the current year

(Area in million ha & Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15)@		Central Share Released			
		No. of Projects	Area of the Projects	2014-15@	2015-16#	2016-17#	2017-18# (upto 28.02.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	163.28	86.73	120.96	123.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	0.00	18.00	23.12	0.00
3.	Assam	372	1.577	6.99	45.00	0.00	26.80
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	21.47	5.00	28.26	19.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	10.00	20.00	34.96	33.45
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	72.34	100.00	115.04	87.51
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	26.97	6.91	12.82	10.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	0.00	20.00	35.40	26.83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	51.43	0.00	25.59	2.91
10.	Jharkhand	171	0.911	0.00	20.00	17.68	0.00
11.	Karnataka	571	2.569	125.43	125.00	145.72	175.69
12.	Kerala	83	0.423	15.16	20.00	16.62	11.53
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	303.98	150.00	129.44	134.84
14.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	197.91	250.00	186.95	279.21
15.	Manipur	102	0.491	11.10	9.00	11.29	13.84
16.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	37.16	18.00	11.56	8.95
17.	Mizoram	89	0.373	75.81	8.87	16.06	10.00
18.	Nagaland	111	0.476	95.09	27.00	60.84	32.08
19.	Odisha	310	1.700	248.79	67.50	91.99	94.48
20.	Punjab	67	0.314	0.00	7.95	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	403.08	200.00	199.35	157.47
22.	Sikkim	15	0.066	0.00	6.30	0.00	1.40
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	124.02	75.00	62.36	82.75
24.	Telangana	330	1.399	124.58	70.00	0.00	51.14
25.	Tripura	65	0.213	19.04	20.89	27.12	9.99
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	49.77	25.68	16.15	9.97
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	75.39	75.00	58.38	63.93
28.	West Bengal	163	0.693	25.85	10.00	24.06	15.48
Total		8214	39.07	2284.63	1487.83	1471.72	1483.75

Sanctioned/Released under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from 2015-16

Released under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Note: (1) WDC-PMKSY is not operational in Union Territories.

(2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of funds released and Approved Advance Work area under National Afforestation Programme (NAP)

(Area in ha & Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released				Approved Advance Work Area			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.56	0.87	1.33	3.36	810	913	445	1487
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	0.00		0.86	1000	0		1010
3.	Assam	0.00	2.56		0.00	0	0		
4.	Bihar	7.00	5.01	2.18	4.23	1786	2500		2450
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.00	10.20	4.92	10.86	4699	4475		2983
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0		
7.	Gujarat	10.50	8.54	4.36	0.00	5284	2755		
8.	Haryana	11.00	0.72	3.50	2.71	1900	2195		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.73	0.00		1.73	2237	0		2139
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.59	0.00		7.20	1606	0		2128
11.	Jharkhand	8.60	0.00		0.00	3924	0		
12.	Karnataka	21.35	1.05	7.33	3.24	2900	2580		2095
13.	Kerala	2.82	1.02		0.00	1478	0		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.00	9.45	4.00	8.74	4786	3655		5255
15.	Maharashtra	35.00	14.90	4.76	6.72	6647	4135		4150
16.	Manipur	8.00	3.67	1.21	3.20	1835	0		1733
17.	Meghalaya	3.61	1.35		1.65	0	0		
18.	Mizoram	15.00	10.17	6.74	5.80	3135	905		1750
19.	Nagaland	11.00	0.00	5.21	5.85	2130	0		2085
20.	Odisha	17.92	9.49	4.62	3.49	6535	1980		4565
21.	Punjab	1.87	0.00		0.00	1628	0		
22.	Rajasthan	3.35	0.75		1.40	2550	800		1400
23.	Sikkim	6.00	1.52	5.09	0.00	1851	0	1914	
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.25	1.42	1.56	0.00	750	1500		
25.	Telangana	2.03	0.00		0.00	795	0		
26.	Tripura	9.17	5.73		4.94	1796	2476		1835
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00	2.68	2.55	0.67	8548	2985		0
28.	Uttarakhand	2.50	3.05		3.36	1330	2132		2782
29.	West Bengal	0.78	0.00		0.00	2495	0		
Total		243.78	94.16	59.35	80.01	74435	35986	2359	39847

Source: National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.

[Translation]

Cauvery Water Dispute

3442. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Supreme Court has given any verdict on Cauvery water dispute;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of the States between which the Cauvery water dispute is mainly there; and
- (d) the legal efforts made to resolve this dispute 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) Yes, Madam. Supreme Court has given its verdict on Cauvery Water Dispute on 16.02.2018.

(b) The highlights of the verdict are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Cauvery Water dispute is among the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and UT of Puducherry (Pondicherry).

(d) The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) was constituted by the Government of India on 2nd June 1990 to adjudicate the water dispute regarding inter-state River Cauvery and the river valley thereof among the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and UT of Puducherry (then Pondicherry). The Tribunal passed an Interim Order in June, 1991. The Interim Order was not acceptable to Karnataka. It subsequently passed an Act in the same year to nullify the effect of Interim Order. The President of India made a reference to the Supreme Court under Article 143(1) of the Constitution on the various aspects of Interim Order and validity of the above Act. The opinion of the Supreme Court became available in November, 1991 and thereafter the Interim Order was published in the Official Gazette. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal submitted its reports and decision under Section 5 (2) of Inter-State River

Water Disputes Act, 1956 to Government on 5th February, 2007. The party States and the Central Government sought clarification and guidance under Section 5(3) of the Act. Further, the party States have also filed SLPs under Article 136 (1) of the Constitution in the Supreme Court against the report and decision of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunals. Maintainability of these Civil Appeals were taken up by the Supreme Court from September, 2016 onwards and was upheld in December, 2016. The Supreme Court pronounced its verdict in above Appeals on 16.02.2018. Supreme Court has slightly modified the order of Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) published in year 2013. Supreme Court in its verdict has increased the share of Karnataka from 270 TMC to 284.75 TMC and reduced the share of Tamil Nadu to 404.25 TMC from 419 TMC. Supreme Court has also directed Central Government to frame a scheme to implement the award within a span of six weeks.

Statement

Highlights of the Supreme Court Order Dated 16.02.2018 in Respect of Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal Award

- Supreme Court upheld the 1892 and 1924 Agreements between erstwhile Princely State of Mysore and the State of Madras. (*ref: page 458 of SC Order*)
- Supreme Court has held that waters of an inter-state river passing through corridors of the riparian states constitute a national asset and no single State can claim exclusive ownership of water. (*ref: page 460 of SC Order*)
- Drinking water requirement of the overall population of all the States has to be placed on a higher pedestal. (*ref: page 461 of SC Order*)
- Supreme Court revisited the water allocated by Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) to the Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It has enhanced the allocation to Karnataka by 14.75 TMC and consequently reduced 14.75 TMC of water from the allocation of Tamil Nadu State. Allocation to Kerala and Puducherry has not been changed. This 14.75 TMC consists of 10 TMC on account of availability of ground water in Tamil Nadu and

4.75 TMC for drinking and domestic purpose for the city of Bengaluru. Accordingly, 14.75 TMC of water would be deducted from the quantum allocated by the Tribunal to Tamil Nadu. (ref: page 448 of SC Order).

- Final allocation of the Cauvery water as per Supreme Court Order in respect of four basin States are as under: (ref: page 448-49 of SC Order)

Karnataka	: 284.75 TMC (270+14.75)
Tamil Nadu	: 404.25 TMC (419-14.75)
Kerala	: 30 TMC
UT of Puducherry	: 7 TMC
Environmental Protection	: 10 TMC
Inevitable escape into sea	: 4 TMC
Total	: 740 TMC

- As a consequence, the State of Karnataka would now be required to make available at the inter-state border with Tamil Nadu, *i.e.*, at Billigundulu, 177.25 TMC (192-14.75) of water for the basin. (ref: page 449 of SC Order)
- In view of the reduction in the quantum of water, now required to be released by Karnataka at Billigundulu, there would be a proportionate decrease in the monthly releases as worked out by the Tribunal. (ref: page 451-52 of SC Order)
- Supreme Court directed that a scheme shall be framed under Section 6A of the ISRWD Act, 1956 by the Central Government within a span of six weeks from the date of its Order (*i.e.* 16.02.2018) to implement the Tribunal's Award further modified by them. The Court further stated that no extension shall be granted for framing of the scheme on any ground. (ref: page 457 of SC Order)
- Allocation made to the basin States would be utilized for the purpose earmarked and accepted. (ref: page 464 of SC Order)

- Supreme Court found that other findings of the Tribunal are in order.
- The recommendations/directives of the Tribunal with regard to the monthly releases are endorsed for a period of 15 years. (ref: page 463-64 of SC Order)

Pathetic Condition of NH 80

3443. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of National Highway 80, which connects Farakka of West Bengal, Bhagalpur and Sahabganj of Bihar has been in a very pathetic condition for many years and there are many potholes on it;

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

(c) the details of the works executed by the Government to improve Sahabganj division of the said National Highway during the current financial year?

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) NH 80 from Farakka to Bewa Bridge (Jharkhand border) in West Bengal of about 8 km is a missing link for which DPR work sanctioned and alignment proposal is to be submitted by State PWD. Out of 8 km, 7 km is a kachcha village road and 1 km at the tail end near Farakka is in the NTPC township and maintained by NTPC to traffic worthy condition. The condition of NH 80 under NH Division, Deoghar/Sahebganj in Jharkhand from km 191 to 282.9 is satisfactory. Strengthening of Road has been completed recently from km 197 to 225 by Road Division Sahebganj. In Bihar, section of NH-80 starts from Mokama (Jn with NH-31) and passes through Munger, Bhagalpur, Kahalgaon, and ends at Mirjachauki at Bihar/Jharkhand Border (total length-190 km). The section from Bhagalpur to Mirjachauki (length 62 km) is maintained in traffic worthy condition with available resources. Strengthening work is sanctioned in 43 km length and 10 km road has been renewed in 2016-17.

Shortage of Mgnregs Workers

3444. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new policy to overcome the shortage of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers by increasing their wages;

(b) the details of the wages provided and the number of workers engaged in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh during the year 2016-17 under the said scheme;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the adverse conditions of increasing the number of workers 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. The employment provided under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is based on demand from households willing to do unskilled manual work.

Wage Rates for workers under the MGNREGA are notified and revised annually by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 6(1) of the Act.

(b) Details of workers and wage expenditure under MGNREGS during the Financial Year 2016-17 are as below:

(FY 2016-17)

State	Workers	Wage Expenditure (Rs.)
Chhattisgarh	39.98 lakh	2008.58 crore
Madhya Pradesh	52 lakh	2188.54 crore

(c) and (d) MGNREGS is a demand driven programme and as per the Act, 2005 provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

[English]

Modernisation of AIR/DD

3445. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to modernize All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) to make them more popular;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Modernization of Doordarshan is a continuous process and schemes in this regard have been formulated and implemented from time to time. Modernization plan covers a broad spectrum of activities, which, *inter alia*, include digitalization; adoption of new technologies at par with International standards; replacement of old ageing equipment and upgradation of infrastructure etc. Details of major projects taken up for Modernization of Doordarshan as part of 12th Plan Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As far as AIR is concerned, technological modernization of AIR Network is a continuous process. Modern state-of-the-art equipment have been introduced in the network as replacement of old/outlived broadcast equipment to keep pace with the advancements in broadcast technology from time to time in a phased manner and it is executed/ implemented as per approved schemes. Details of modernization work carried out under Plan schemes are given in the Statement-II.

In addition to above, 17 popular channels of All India Radio have already been provided on internet platform and can be received by browsing AIR's website <www.allindiaradio.gov.in> and also by downloading "ALL INDIA RADIO" app on iOS/ Android based mobile phones. All India Radio is also active on Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Blog and Instagram Social Media Platforms.

Statement-I*Major projects taken up for Modernization of Doordarshan as part of 12th Plan Schemes*

Sl. No.	Projects
1.	Digitalization of Studios-39 no.
2.	Digital High Power Transmitters (HPTs)-63 no.
3.	High Definition Television (HDTV) terrestrial transmitters-4 no.
4.	High Definition Television (HDTV) Studios-4 no.
5.	Multi camera Mobile production facility in HDTV format-3 no.
6.	Replacement of High Power Transmitters (HPTs)-15 no.
7.	Modernization of 20 Studio centres by way of replacement of old ageing equipment
8.	Replacement of old 100 W Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) by 500 W Automode LPTs (110 nos)
9.	Upgradation of 18 existing Earth Stations
10.	New Earth stations at 05 places
11.	Replacement of Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG) units at 6 places
12.	New Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG) Units at 9 places
13.	Upgradation of DTH Platform

Statement-II*Details of modernization work completed in All India Radio*

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects under taken	Nos.
A. North East Special Package		
1.	Replacement of 1000 kW MW Transmitter	1
2.	Up-gradation of 1 kW MW by 10 kW MW Transmitter	1
3.	Setting up of 100 W FM Transmitter in North East Region	98
4.	Setting up of 10 kW FM Transmitters	2
B. Replacement of Medium Wave (MW) transmitter		
1.	Replacement of 1000 kW MW Transmitter	1
2.	Replacement of 300 kW MW Transmitter (DRM)	6
3.	Replacement of 200 kW MW Transmitter (DRM)	9
4.	Replacement of 100 kW MW Transmitter (DRM)	10
5.	Replacement of 20 kW MW Transmitter (DRM)	5
6.	Up-gradation of 10 kW MW Transmitter by 20 kW MW Transmitter (DRM)	1
7.	Up-gradation of 100 kW MW Transmitter by 200 kW FM Transmitter (DRM)	1
8.	Up-gradation of 10 kW MW Transmitter by 100 kW MW Transmitter (DRM)	1
9.	Replacement of old HPT valve-based MW transmitters providing coverage in LWE affected areas. (Digital ready transmitter)	4

Sl. No.	Schemes/Projects under taken	Nos.
C. Expansion of FM Network		
1.	Installation of 5 kW FM Transmitter	7
2.	Installation of 1 kW FM Transmitter	12
3.	Installation of 100 W FM Transmitter	99
4.	Installation of 100 W FM Transmitter under J&K Schemes.	4
5.	Replacement of 10 kW FM Transmitter	7
6.	Replacement of 6 kW FM Transmitter	27
7.	Up-gradation of 1 kW MW Transmitter by 10 kW FM Transmitter	6
D. Replacement of Short Wave (SW) transmitter		
1.	Replacement of 500 kW SW Transmitter	1
E. Digitalization of Studios & RNUs (regional News Units)		
1.	Networking of Studio Centers-Centralized Content/Data Server with a Disaster Recovery System	98
2.	Digitization of Studios	48
3.	Augmentation of Archival facility at Delhi and Creation of Regional Archival Centers	5 places
4.	Automation of Regional News Units	44
5.	Creation of Regional News Units	2
F. Digitalization of Connectivity		
1.	Up-gradation of Analogue CES to Digital CES	4 places
2.	Replacement/Provision of Digital connectivity (STL)	73

Cheap Electricity to Farmers

3446. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government till date to provide cheap electricity to farmers in the country;

(b) whether Government has formulated any concrete policy to provide cheap electricity to farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to address this issue?

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) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity at an affordable rate to all the consumers including farmers, in a State/UT falls within the

purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various measures for improvement in power sector and to provide electricity at affordable rates. The generation, transmission and distribution of electricity have a cost and in order for the supply to be sustainable the cost has to be recovered. If a State Government wants to provide cheap electricity to farmers in the country, then the State Government will need to meet the costs of the power supplied.

The State Government can give subsidy to any class of consumers including farmers, to the extent they consider appropriate as per provision of Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 as well Clause 8.3 of the Tariff Policy. There is no provision to give free power to farmers by the Union Government.

Development of Inland Waterways

3447. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of siltation in the development of inland waterways and the estimated loss due to this;

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

(c) the details of the cargo and passenger traffic through inland waterways along with the financial allocation made for the development of inland waterways during the last four years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the transportation of freight through inland waterways and also to promote cruise tourism in 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) The impact of siltation on navigability in the navigable channel in National Waterways (NWs) is assessed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) by conducting regular hydrographic surveys. The shoal/siltation locations are identified based on the analysis of hydrographic survey data. Various conservancy measures such as regular bandalling, maintenance dredging and river training works are undertaken to deal with the problem of siltation in the navigable channels and to maintain the safe navigable depth in the NWs.

(c) Data on cargo traffic on NWs and budgetary allocation for Inland Water Transport from 2013-14 onwards, year-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Ferry services and passenger traffic on waterways is under the purview of the State Governments and data in this regard is not maintained by the IWAI.

(d) The measures taken by the Government to improve freight transportation on NWs and to promote cruise tourism in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Cargo Movement on National Waterways (NWs)*

(in Million Tonnes)

Year	NW-1	NW-2	NW-3	NWs in Goa#	NWs in Maharashtra#	Total
2013-14	3.35	2.48	1.07	-	-	6.90
2014-15	5.05	0.52	0.97	-	-	6.54
2015-16	6.24	0.60	1.06	-	-	7.90
2016-17	4.62	0.61	1.03	15.65	33.29	55.20
2017-18*	2.49	0.48	0.38	6.3	21.16	30.81

* till January, 2018

Inland Waterways in Goa and Maharashtra declared as "National Waterways" under the National Waterways Act, 2016 enforced w.e.f. 12th April, 2016.

Financial allocation for Inland Water Transport during the last five years

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE
2013-14	222.14	166.34
2014-15	228.17	143.155
2015-16	326.39	314.11
2016-17	BE 416.01+EB Rs 340	RE 362.31+EB Rs 340
2017-18	BE 303.00+660.00 (EBRs)	RE 450.00+660.00 (EBRs)

EBRs: Extra Budgetary Resources-Bonds raised by IW AI.

Statement-II*Measures taken to improve the transportation of freight through inland waterways*

- (i) The Government has declared 111 (including 5 existing) National Waterways spread over in 24 states under the National Waterways Act, 2016 which came into effect from 12th April, 2016.
- (ii) National Waterways-1, 2, & 3 have been developed with targeted depth of 3.0 m/2.5 m/2.0 m respectively with 24 hour navigational facilities and a combination of fixed and floating terminals with mechanized cargo handling facilities at strategic locations to enable movement of vessels in these waterways.
- (iii) The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) for capacity augmentation for navigation on NW-1 (River Ganga) on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch with technical and financial assistance of the World Bank at a cost of Rs. 5,369 crore is being implemented.
- (iv) On NW-4, work for development of fairway in the Vijayawada-Muktyala stretch of river Krishna has commenced. Work for installation of floating terminals at four locations is at an advanced stage.
- (v) Under a joint co-operation effort, Government of India and Bangladesh have decided to undertake the fairway development of Sirajganj-Daikhawa & Ashuganj-Zakiganj stretches of Indo- Bangladesh Protocol (IBP) route at a cost of Rs. 305.84 crore on 80.20 cost sharing basis (80% being borne by Government of India & 20% by Government of Bangladesh). This development envisages to provide critical connectivity to the North Eastern Region through the IBP Route.
- (vi) Feasibility studies have been undertaken for the 106 new NWs and as per the feasibility reports completed so far, 36 NWs have been found technically viable and out of these 36 NWs, development activities have been initiated on 8 NWs in 2017-18.

Measures taken to promote cruise tourism in the country

- (i) Standardized Operating Procedures (SOPs) for cruise vessels have been revised and operationalised *w.e.f.* 29th November, 2017 at all major ports.
- (ii) The port charges have been reduced and all major ports charge a uniform single rate of \$ 0.35 per GRT for first 12 hrs. of stay *w.e.f.* 03rd November, 2017 and these will remain in force for a period of three years.
- (iii) Cruise Tourists arriving with e-visa are exempted from the requirement of biometric enrolment for a period of three years *i.e.* till 31.12.2020 to facilitate expeditious immigration clearance.
- (iv) Further extension of Cabotage relaxation for foreign flag vessels carrying passengers has been relaxed for a period of five years beyond 05.02.2019 to 05.02.2024.
- (v) The Mumbai Port is upgrading the existing cruise terminal with a view to transform Mumbai into an international cruise destination.
- (vi) River cruise/tourism have been a regular feature on National Waterways-1 & 2 since last 3-4 years. Various companies namely M/s Heritage River Cruises Pvt. Ltd. (formerly known as Pandaw Cruises India Pvt. Ltd.), M/s Vivada Inland Waterways and M/s Assam Bengal Navigation Co. operate their cruise vessels on NW-L and Sunderbans waterways. M/s Assam-Bengal Navigation Company, M/s Far Horizon Co., are also operating cruise vessels on NW-2. River tourism on NW-3 is already popular among domestic and foreign tourists.

SBM-G

3448. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the States/UTs where Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) is under implementation

and the extent to which the sanitation coverage has increased in the country including the State of Gujarat after implementation of the said Mission, State-wise;

(b) the details of the States lagging behind in the field of sanitation along with the States which have achieved more than the desired results;

(c) the details of funds released to the State Government of Gujarat under SBM-G during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Union Government has evaluated the performance of the States under the Mission from time to time and if so, the details of the findings thereof during the said period; and

(e) whether the Union Government has appointed a Third party for independently monitoring the construction and usability of the toilets in every district, if so, the details of major findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The details of the States/UTs where Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) is under implementation and State/UT-wise Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 and 14.03.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The sanitation coverage has increased by 40.28% nationally and by 60.08% in Gujarat.

(b) The States which are lowest in terms of sanitation coverage are Bihar, UP, Odisha and Jammu & Kashmir. Good progress have been registered in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra since the launch of SBM (G) on 2.10.2014.

(c) The details of funds released to the State Government of Gujarat under SBM (G) during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
1.	2014-15	156.07
2.	2015-16	478.22
3.	2016-17	751.23
4.	2017-18 (Upto 14.03.2018)	369.46

(d) Ministry regularly reviews the performance of the States. Good progress have been registered in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra since the launch of SBM (G) on 2.10.2014. These States have successfully implemented the Program and have effectively involved communities in planning, implementation and management of the Program.

(e) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has engaged a third party for independently monitoring the construction and use of toilets.

Statement

State/UT-wise Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 and 14.3.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	% Coverage as on 02.10.2014	% Coverage as on 14.03.2018	Improvement since 2.10.2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52.73	97.44	44.71
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33.02	88.44	55.42
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.65	100.00	56.35
4.	Assam	40.37	82.10	41.73
5.	Bihar	21.44	41.40	19.96
6.	Chhattisgarh	36.67	100.00	63.33
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53.73	100.00	46.27
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	100.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Goa	60.59	76.22	15.63
10.	Gujarat	39.92	100.00	60.08
11.	Haryana	76.26	100.00	23.74
12.	Himachal Pradesh	87.95	100.00	12.05
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.18	51.35	29.17
14.	Jharkhand	26.55	70.82	44.27
15.	Karnataka	37.28	88.70	51.42
16.	Kerala	95.03	100.00	4.97
17.	Madhya Pradesh	32.39	89.49	57.10
18.	Maharashtra	50.28	100.46	50.18
19.	Manipur	51.09	85.09	34.00
20.	Meghalaya	57.67	100.00	42.33
21.	Mizoram	64.14	97.40	33.26
22.	Nagaland	57.12	87.60	30.48
23.	Odisha	10.22	48.49	38.27
24.	Puducherry	45.16	55.04	9.88
25.	Punjab	73.56	96.62	23.06
26.	Rajasthan	26.30	99.71	73.41
27.	Sikkim	91.84	100.00	8.16
28.	Tamil Nadu	48.63	95.03	46.40
29.	Telangana	30.84	82.38	51.54
30.	Tripura	51.86	74.32	22.46
31.	Uttar Pradesh	34.81	58.28	23.47
32.	Uttarakhand	68.27	100.00	31.73
33.	West Bengal	54.59	95.28	40.69
	Total	38.70	78.98	40.28

Bio-Toilets

3449. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up bio-toilets in a large number of Village Panchayats in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) whether it is proposed to expand the scheme

throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which all the Village Panchayats are likely to be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been implementing Swachh Bharat Mission

(Gramin), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to facilitate States in accelerating rural sanitation coverage. Under the Scheme, the States are free to choose any technology for safe disposal of excreta, including bio-toilets.

**Support for Students from Rural
and Backward Areas**

3450. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is planning to support students from backward and rural areas in the light of the current struggles in Universities for funding students from underprivileged backgrounds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) to (c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj oversees the implementation of the Part IX of the Constitution, the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and Article 243 ZD in Part IX A of the Constitution relating to District Planning Committees. Towards empowerment and enablement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) the Ministry *inter alia* devolves funds under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC). For the award period 2015-20, FFC grants to the tune of Rs. 2,00,292.20 crore have been allocated to Gram Panchayats 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 Grants provided are intended to be used to support and strengthen the delivery of basic civic services, such as-water supply, sanitation including septage management, sewerage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths and street lighting, and burial and cremation grounds, and any other basic service within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. The Ministry is also implementing Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan for Capacity Building of PRIs. There is no proposal in Ministry of Panchayati Raj to support students from rural and backward areas.

Department of Social Justice and Empowerment have informed that the programme of the Department are not specific to backward/rural areas. The Department through its programmes and schemes strives to build an inclusive society wherein students of the underprivileged, marginalized sections are provided adequate support for their growth and development. Scholarship Schemes at the pre-matric and post-matric levels aim for educational empowerment of Scheduled Caste (SCs), Other backward Classes (OBCs); Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs). Some of the other major Schemes of educational empowerment of the under privileged groups include (i) National Fellowship schemes for Scheduled Caste/OBC students that provide financial assistance to the students from the marginalized sections to pursue research studies leading to M. Phil., Ph.D. and equivalent research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions; (ii) Top Class Education Scheme promoting qualitative education amongst SC students, by providing full financial support for pursuing studies beyond 12th Class; and (iii) the National Overseas Scholarship scheme that provides assistance to selected Scheduled Caste, Denotified and Nomadic Tribes, landless agriculture labours and traditional artisans' students for pursuing higher studies of Master Level courses and PhD programmers abroad in specified fields of study.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements following Scholarships Schemes for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in the country:—

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarships for ST students (9th & 10th Std.)
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students (Class 11th onwards)
- (iii) National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students
- (iv) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students for studying abroad.

HON. SPEAKER: The House Stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

11.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri Thota Narasimham, Prof. Saugata Roy, Shri Gaurav Gogoi, Shri B. Vinod Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of adjournment motion from some Members on various subjects. Though the matters are important, still it would not be appropriate to disrupt the proceedings of the House. Thus I have not allowed any notices of adjournment motion to be taken up.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 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.)]: I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Activity/Post Games Report (Hindi and English versions) on 12th South Asian Games, 2016.
- (2) A copy of the Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Organizing Committee 12th South Asian Games, 2016, for the period from 29th August, 2015 to 31st March, 2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Organizing Committee 12th South Asian Games, 2016, for the period from 29th August, 2015 to 31st March, 2017.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 8896/16/18)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O.767(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2018, appointing the 1st day of April, 2018 as the date on which the Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Act, 2017 shall come into force issued under sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the said Act.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 8897/16/18)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:—

- (1) The Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.66(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2017, together with an explanatory note.
- (2) The Aircraft (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.832 (E) in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2017, together with an explanatory note.
- (3) The Aircraft (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.1358 (E) in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2017, together with an explanatory note. 15.03.2018 16
- (4) The Aircraft (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.1171 (E) in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2017, together with an explanatory note.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 8898/16/18)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (Design Management Technology), New Delhi, 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 Institute of Fashion Technology (Design Management Technology), New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8899/16/18]
- (3) 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.3997 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2017, nominating the Member Secretary, CSB to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of 3 years *w.e.f.* 06.11.2017.
 - (ii) S.O.489(E) published in Gazette of India date 1st February, 2018, nominating persons to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of 3 years from the date of notification.
 - (iii) S.O.490(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2018, nominating Dr. Mahendra Nath Panday, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) having been duly elected by the House on 21.12.2017 to serve as member of the CSB for a period of three years *w.e.f.* 21.12.2017.
[Place in Library. See No. LT8900/16/18]

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): (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Roads Congress, New Delhi, for the years 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Roads congress, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13 and 2013-2014 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8901/16/18]
- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.440(E) (Hindi and English version) published in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 76 (Pindwara-Udaipur and Chittorgarh-Kota-Baran-Rajasthan M.P. Border Section) in the State of Rajasthan Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8902/16/18]

12 02 hrs

**RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE
21st to 23rd Reports**

[Translation]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee:—

- (1) Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eleventh Report on Exploring PPP Avenues in Railway Infrastructure.
- (2) Twenty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twelfth Report on Green Energy Initiatives in Indian Railways.

- (3) Twenty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifteenth Report on Safety Provisions at Unmanned Level Crossings.

12.02 ½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

108th Report

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (PASCIM CHAMPARAN):
Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the 108th Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of AYUSH (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare.

12.03 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

- (i) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 7th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 7th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

- (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural**

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Librar, See No. LT 8903/16/18.

Development on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

- (c) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 33rd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development****

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 33rd Report of the standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

12.04 hrs

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL
RESOLUTION AND DEPOSIT INSURANCE
BILL, 2017

[Translation]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, I beg to move:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint three Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Financial Resolutaion and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017 vice Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray retired from Rajya Sabha and vice Shri Ajay Sancheti and Shri Bhupender Yadav who will retire

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8904/16/18.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8905/16/18.

from Rajya Sabha on 2nd and 3rd April, 2018 respectively and communicate to this House the names of the Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint three Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017 vice Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray retired from Rajya Sabha and vice Shri Ajay Sancheti and Shri Bhupender Yadav who will retire from Rajya Sabha on 2nd and 3rd April, 2018 respectively and communicate to this House the names of the Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs

MOTION RE: REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE
ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2016 — Extension of time*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (New Delhi): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move:

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the First day of the last week of the Monsoon Session, 2018."

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:—

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the First day of the last week of the Monsoon Session, 2018."

The motion was adopted.

12.06 hrs

PERSONAL STATEMENT UNDER RULE 199 BY
MEMBER WHO RESIGNED AS MINISTER

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 12.

Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Your own Member who was the Minister wants to make a statement. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU (Vizianagaram):
Madam Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity to make a statement on my resignation as a Minister in the Government of India.

I would like to thank our respected Prime Minister, my former colleague Ministers for the cooperation, guidance and goodwill extended to me. As a citizen of India, I feel that a few of us get an opportunity to serve the country in such a capacity. I have had the good fortune to be blessed with a hardworking, cohesive team along with a forward-looking aviation ecosystem, which has taken Indian civil aviation to being the fastest growing in the world.

Andhra Pradesh being reduced to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh in a rather unscientific manner, threw its people in a situation where deprived of institutions, infrastructure, capital, victim of frequent droughts and devastating cyclones was reduced to the lowest per capita incomes among the region.

Moreover, the way the division took place, along with the strain it put on the democratic processes is probably unparalleled in any democratic republic in the world. Extensive discussion addressing all concerns was absent.

We were thankful to the then Opposition who extracted reluctant assurances from the then Government which raised hopes of a future. Hope keeps mankind active. Active people make sacrifices, work hard and produce results. With a State Government playing a facilitating and motivating role, the purely agrarian State of Andhra Pradesh is registering above national average growth rates. Despite land being an emotive issue, farmers gave land for all institutions and the capital.

* Memorandum regarding Extension of time has been circulated Separately.

Farmers are simple people whose comprehension is different from professionals. They find it difficult to accept complicated figures and drafts. Awareness that the devil lies in the details of drafts is absent. They are baffled that at the highest level of assurance in Parliament, appears to be reverting back to a debateable issue.

It is well-known that the Telugu Desam Party was founded by Shri N.T. Rama Rao. This is a Party with a national outlook. The political history of our country has demonstrated our role of forging an alliance to get an alternative to the Congress Governments. Trying to get all shades of political thought on a common platform is not easy. Yet the effort continues.

The Telugus have always been proud Indians. India has always been united and its diversity has added to the literary and cultural fabric's richness. Democratic process should always address peoples' aspirations. It is in this context that I hope that the points raised during the division will be attended to logically. Thank you, Madam. *Jai Hind.*

12.10 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, Matters under Rule 377 would be laid on the Table. Those Members, who have been allowed to lay Matters under Rule 377 on the Table of the House and those who wish to do so, may personally lay the same on the Table of House within stipulated time. Only such Matters, which would be laid within the stipulated time and Rule, would be considered to be laid.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Need to run Howrah-New Delhi Duronto Express and Ranchi-Jaynagar Express via Dhandbad, Jharkhand

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Railways, that the Howrah-New Delhi Duronto Express should be run via Dhanbad, as earlier. The large number of the residents

of Mithila are facing problems due change in route of the Ranchi-Jayanagar Express. It should be run *via* Dhanbad, immediately out of the trains discontinued *via* Dhanbad

(ii) Need to provide reservation to Other Backward Classes in direct recruitment to the post of Professors and Associate Professors in Universities

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV (Sagar): 27 per cent reservation has been provided in order to provide employment opportunities in Government Services to the Other Backward Classes in the country.

The present Government is committed to continue this reservation. Under the same, it is mandatory to provide reservation in direct recruitment, except promotion for each service. However, the University Grants Commission has issued an order on 3 June, 2016, wherein all the Universities have been instructed to provide reservation to SC/ST community in the direct recruitment for the post of Professors and Associate Professors but the same order has denied the reservation to Other Backward Classes in the direct recruitment for the post of Professors and Associate Professors. This is denial of reservation and against the policy of the Government in this regard.

Hence the Government should intervene and get the said order revised.

(iii) Regarding shortage of drinking water in Rewa Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI JANARDEN MISHRA (Rewa): There is a Severe crisis of drinking water in Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) my Parliamentary Constituency, due to which people face many difficulties to get drinking water. I would like to request the Government to find suitable solution for the drinking water problem in my Constituency.

(iv) Regarding fertilizer plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited in Korba Parliamentary Constituency, Chhattisgarh

DR. BANSILAL MAHATO (Korba): In the Lok Sabha Constituency of Korba, there was a scheme to start the fertilizer plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCIL) in 1973 however despite all arrangements including land acquisition, boundary wall construction, machinery

* Treated as laid on the Table.

etc., it could not be started and ultimately in 1990, this fertilizer plant was shut down. I had raised this matter under starred question number 386 on 5th August, 2014. While replying to the supplementary question, Shri Anant kumarji, the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, had given an assurance to start the said fertilizer plant and the then Minister of State of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Hansraj Ahirji also went to Korba, Chhattisgarh. Recently, Shri Mansukhbhai Mandaviya, Hon. Minister of State has conducted a spot inspection also. There was an effort to start this plant under public private partnership and experts from the USA and China have also carried out spot inspection however till now, there has not been any progress in starting the fertilizer plant.

Korba region is rich in natural resources. There are coal resources, there is no water shortage and many power projects are running here. There is Minimata Hasdev-Bango Dam, Hasdev river and waterfalls. Korba city is connected with rail and it is also called the 'energy capital' of Chhattisgarh. Therefore it is justified that the basic infrastructure of said fertilizer plant is developed, for which necessary facilities are available in the region. Hence it is requested that necessary action is taken to start the said fertilizer plant early.

(v) Need to strengthen Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country

SHRI D.S. RATHORE (Sabarkantha): Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya is a very significant Board established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India for providing world-class education to the lower classes of society, for which I congratulate the Government.

For my Lok Sabha Constituency Sabarkantha, I humbly request the Ministry to broaden the scope of this institution so that more students can benefit from this arrangement. In this regard, following point wise improvements are required:

- There is a need to increase the number of categories.
- The non-resident schools (morning schools) should be opened for local students, larger number of local students would get the benefit.

- The district level Government Schools, which are closed, can be utilized to start JNVs.
- Similar arrangements can be made for Sainik Schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas etc. so that maximum utilization of the school buildings can be ensured.

As private education is becoming increasingly expensive, this would be the right step to give benefits to the citizens.

(vi) Need to implement health, education and employment schemes for girls in consonance with the spirit of 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' campaign

DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD (Bhind): In the last 50 years, there has been a worrisome decline in the sex-ratio of children in many regions of India. As per the Census of 1961, the sex ratio was 967 against 1000, which has declined to 918 against 1000 in the Census of 2011.

In order to make the Government's 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' campaign more relevant, there is a need to implement effective schemes. Apart from the publicity and ad-campaigns by various Ministries, programmes need to be organized. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards providing encouragement to the health, education and employment of girls and request that effective measures should be undertaken to deal with this serious problem.

(vii) Need to provide stoppage of Janshatabdi Express (train no. 12101) and South Bihar Express (train no. 13287) at Bilha Railway Station, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU (Bilaspur): In Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh State, there is district Bilha which is considered a commercial and industrial town. From the point of view of agricultural produce, it is a region which produces maximum rice hence there are several rice mills here. Between Bilha and Kaisla a train runs on Mumbai-Howrah Railway Track. At a distance of around 9 Kilometres, there is legal Capital of Bilaspur which is visited by people from all classes of society. Hence if the Jan-Shatabdi Express 12101 and South Bihar Express-13287 updown are given

stoppage here then not only the problems faced by public would be solved but the Railways would also earn good revenue which will ultimately contribute in the development of the country. Hence keeping in mind public demand as well as the present requirements, I demand from the Hon. Minister of Railways that these trains may be given stoppage at Bilha Station.

(viii) Need to strengthen and organise Lok Adalats keeping in view the large number of pending court cases in the country

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY (Mumbai North): The legal process in the country, right from the lower courts, High Courts till Hon'ble Supreme Court, is very expensive. People have to wait for a very long time to get justice due to which poor people face extreme difficulties. In the year 1976, Article 39 was added in the Constitution of India, through the Forty-Second Amendment, through which the Government was expected to ensure that no citizen of India is deprived of justice due to economic hardship or any other constraints. Lok Adalats were established to fulfill this objective. Justice Shri P.N. Bhagwati, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, started Lok Adalats in the State of Gujarat. Afterwards the States of Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, NCT of Delhi had set up Lok Adalats for rural as well as urban areas. Now the Lok Adalats have got a legal and constitutional status. Supreme Court has repeatedly stressed that early justice in criminal cases is a significant part of the fundamental right of freedom. These are the following significant benefits of dispute resolution by Lok Adalats:—

- No expenses for hiring advocates
- No court fees levied
- Court fee for old case is returned
- No punishment to any side. The matter is resolved through discussion
- Quick receipt of compensation and penal amount
- Quick disposal of case
- Everyone gets justice easily
- The decision is final
- No appeal against the decision anywhere

Hence it is clear that the institution of Lok Adalats is playing a very significant role in administration of justice. Recently Lok Adalats are being organized inside jail institution so that the prisoners can get necessary support for faster justice. This is truly a step in the right direction which will lead to decrease in the number of prisoners serving life-terms in various jails. Hence I would like to request the Government that in view of the large number of pendency in various courts in the country, Lok Adalats should not only be set up in lesser intervals but should also be strengthened more so that the citizens get justice without huge expenses and the load of cases under consideration in various courts is lessened too.

(ix) Need to establish Kendriya Vidyalayas in Jarmundi, Deoghar and Mahagama in Jharkhand

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Jharkhand is having two major regions Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur. No doubt the spread of Naxalism is an indication of the sense of desperation and alienation that is sweeping over large sections of Jharkhand's Santhal Pargana region, which have been not only systematically marginalized but also cruelly exploited and dispossessed in their own homeland. Keeping the socio-economic problem being faced by Santhal Pargana in mind where agriculture is the only main source of income, We see an urgent need of comprehensive plan of action where special emphasis on good and equal opportunity of employment friendly education is needed to be given utmost importance.

Santhal Pargana districts Deoghar, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur, Sahibganj and Dumka count amongst the socially, educationally and economically backward districts of the country. A look at the statistics of health, literacy, education, income, etc, gives an appalling picture of the poor State of the people.

Jharkhand is a rich state of poor people. It possesses 40% of India's mineral resources, but the availability of resources has made little difference to the lives of ordinary people. Poverty and ignorance are still the causes for low literacy rates, poor school attendance and large-scale drop outs.

I, therefore, want to draw your personal attention towards the need to set up three Kendriya Vidyalayas. An ideal location would be Jarmundi (Dumka), Deoghar and Mahagama (Godda) in the Santhal Pargana region. The locations are ideally suited for this purpose.

(x) Need to set up Anganwadi Centres for refugee girls from West Pakistan

[Translation]

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE (Jammu): The Central Government is implementing many schemes for 'Beti Padhao' but for the West Pakistan Refugee (WPR) girls, the Government has not done anything. I would like to request the Government that all the schemes being run under the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign should benefit the WPR girls too. Also these girls are not getting benefit of Anganwadi Kendras, which is under the Central Government. Hence I would like to request the Hon. Minister that Anganwadi Kendras should be opened for WPR girls.

(xi) Need to formulate a scheme for payment of compensation to farmers to offset the loss incurred by them

SHRI OM BIRLA (Kota): There is a lack of awareness about Minimum Support Price procedures as well as a mechanism for compensation for crop loss, among farmers of different States in the country. In the wake of such situation, the farmers are getting less price, as compared to the MSP, for their produce and many times, they even burn their crops or throw away their agricultural produce on the roads. In such circumstances, the farmers and the Government has to suffer huge loss in terms of finance and resources. Hence I strongly demand that the Government should consider to formulate a scheme for compensation for loss as well as an integrated Governmental mechanism for farmers welfare in the country which could be easily implemented by States in difficult times so that the farmers get maximum benefit of MSP.

(xii) Need to introduce new trains from Kerala

[English]

SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Kerala has always been neglected by the Railways. There are no

new projects. Further there is not timely implementation of the announced projects including the rail coach factory at Palakkad. The railway does not give any overriding priority be it new coaches, new trains or new lines for Kerala. The Sabari line, the Guruvayur-Thirunnavaya line, the Nanjankode-Mysore line are a few cases which lack attention of the Railways.

The decisions of the recently held Time Table Committee at Mumbai are a classic example of the attitude towards Kerala. Though the Southern Railway, to which both Trivandrum and Palakkad divisions belong, did not propose any new trains or extension of increase of frequency of trains originating/terminating at these two divisions, those demanded by other zones have been diverted to Tamil Nadu. The attitude of the Southern railway authorities is clearly against the interests of the State especially when the people of the State heavily depend on railways.

I take this opportunity to request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly intervene and consider to introduce the following trains to be originated/Terminated in Kerala:—

1. Jabalpur-Trivandrum (*via* Konkan)
2. Lalkuva-Trivandrum (ECR) (*Via* Konkan)
3. Extension of Pune-Emakulam to Trivandrum (*via* Konkan)
4. Increase of frequency of Kochuveli-Bikaner (*via* Konkan)
5. Convert Kochuveli-Lokmanya Tilak to daily service (*via* Konkan)
6. Introduce a new daily Calicut-Bangalore Express (*via* Palakkad)

Before concluding I also wish to suggest that in order to overcome this problem of negligence, the long pending demand for a separate Zone of Kerala is the only workable alternative.

(xiii) Need to reduce GST rate for Match Industry

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN (Virudhunagar): Match industry is one of the important industries in the country. It is best suited to the cottage sector. Being labour intensive,

it creates employment opportunities on a substantial scale for village people. Thus this industry has a great social-economic significance.

Tamil Nadu contributes a major portion of the total Match production in the country. In Tamil Nadu, Virudhunagar district is the leading match producing centre. This industry gives employment to more than one lakh workers. Virudhunagar district being a drought prone area, this industry is the only source of livelihood for lakhs of people. Our former Chief Minister had extended full support for the development and prosperity of Match Industry.

The Match Industry has been paying tax of 6% CENVAT and 4-5% Sales Tax. During GST regime, the tax has been fixed at 18% on safety Matches which is severely affecting the industry which is selling an essential product at a very cheap price of Rs. 1- per box. Match Box price has been remaining at Rs. 1 for the last 10 years and there is no scope for increasing the price. The 18% GST is severely affecting the industry and thus leads to tax evasion on a large scale. Due to high GST rate many match industry have been shut down, making the workers jobless.

Considering the grave problem faced by Match industry in my constituency, I call upon the Government for reduction of GST on Safety Matches from 18% to 12%.

(xiv) Need to establish Kendriya Vidyalaya in Yercaud Hills of Salem district and Sitheripattu village of Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu

DR. K. KAMARAJ (Kallakurichi): I urge the Government to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya each in Civil Sector at Villupuram and Salem District of Tamil Nadu.

Villupuram district is the largest district in Tamil Nadu and ranks 29th in Human Development Index (HDI) and Salem district occupies 17th rank in HDI out of total 32 districts. Villupuram and Salem district ranks 5th and 6th in total population of Tamil Nadu. 30% of population in Villupuram district and 20% of population in Salem district belong to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes. 25% of Tribal population of Tamil Nadu live in above districts and the remaining population belongs to most backward and back ward communities. Most of the population in above districts live below poverty line because of poor socio-economic conditions. They cannot afford high cost

of education and health needs. At present as there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya School in above districts, parents admit their children in private schools which are expensive.

In order to provide quality, low cost education, I kindly request the Hon'ble Minister for Human resource and Development to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya School each in civil sector in Yercaud hills of Salem and Sitheripattu village of Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu.

(xv) Need to establish an independent National Physiotherapy Council

DR. RATNA DE (NAG) (Hooghly): It is very pertinent to point out the role being played by Physiotherapy in the healthcare system. Physiotherapy plays an important role in public healthcare delivery system. The world health body, the WHO recognizes Physiotherapy as an independent medical profession. Likewise ILO too gave its concurrence in its International Standard Classification. India is the Member of both WHO and ILO. As I belong to the medicine profession, I have been aware for quite some time and of late, it came to my knowledge that there are more than four lakh Physiotherapists in India who graduated from more than 220 colleges and universities. Unfortunately, there is no authority to formulate standard curriculum, pedagogy and quality practice even after 70 years of independence. It is really disturbing to say the least.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister and the Government to immediately establish an independent National Physiotherapy Council to give recognition to Physiotherapists for the service they are rendering.

(xvi) Need to establish Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute at Bargarh, Odisha

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (Bargarh): Due to special drive taken by the State Government for popularising various farm machineries and equipment their demand is on the rise. Considering the spurt in use of such equipment of various makes and the need for their quality control, there is a proposal for the establishment of Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (FMTTI) in Odisha. The Central Team has visited the identified place for the FMTTI. However, approval of the Central Government is still awaited in this regard.

Straw-baler may be brought under subsidy fold to prevent farmers from straw burning and better post-harvest management.

I urge the Government of India to take necessary early steps in according their approval for establishment of FMTTI in Odisha to meet the Farm mechanization Demand. The FMTTI may please be established at Bargarh, the Rice Bowl of India.

(xvii) Need to improve BSNL mobile service in LWE affected districts in Odisha

SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH (Kandhamal): 253 BSNL mobile towers were allotted to the State of Odisha in the 1st phase of LWE Scheme for installation in LWE affected districts. In the meantime, 248 towers have been installed. Out of these 253 towers, 81 sites are in Security Force locations and 172 sites are in Revenue villages. As far as bandwidth is concerned, 162 sites are VSAT and 91 sites are through M/w mini-link. The 162 sites through VSAT are having limited broadband with 612 Kbps, which is hardly serving the purpose. The limited broadband speed is proving even insufficient for voice communication, let alone providing data communication. The sites with mini-link are having somewhat better connectivity compared to VSAT sites. Most of these towers are fitted with low power radiating Transreceiver Units (TRU) from 2 Watt to 10 Watt limiting the mobile coverage. Hardly, the coverage of 300 metres to maximum 3 KMs is available for mobile towers depending on the types of TRU. The basic purpose of these LWE projects is largely defeated because of the low coverage.

In the meantime, a list of 518 additional locations has been sent to the Government of India for installation of mobile towers in the 2nd phase of the Scheme.

It is suggested that Trans-receiver Units (TRUS) of the existing mobile towers may be upgraded and regular mobile towers of 20 Watt may be installed in all LWE sites in the second phase of the Scheme. The bandwidth of the towers may be enhanced to at least 4 Mbps, upgradable to 8 Mbps subsequently, which can meet the needs of data connectivity. The State Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government *vide* D.O. No. 1389/CS, dated 29.06.2017 to enhance the bandwidth of the towers.

Since Kandhamal, Boudh, Nayagarh and some parts of Ganjam districts of my Parliamentary Constituency come under Naxalite belt/LWE affected areas, I would request you to resolve this issue at the earliest.

(xviii) Need to accord environmental clearance to irrigation projects submitted by Government of Maharashtra

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Following proposals of Irrigation Projects submitted by the Maharashtra Government are pending with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India for Environment Clearance:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project	District	Date of Proposal sent to MOEF
1.	Surya Project	Thane	09.09.2002
2.	Sina Kolegaon	Usmanabad	29.09.2010
3.	Kurha Vadhoda L.I.S,	Jalgaon	04.01.20177
4.	Nardave Project	Sindhudurga	20.02.2016
5.	Vasni & Garga Projects	Amaravati	26.05.2017

Some of these Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra are pending with the Govt. of India for Environmental Clearance since long. The inordinate delay on the part of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate, Government of India to give environmental clearance to these Irrigation Projects is hampering agriculture production in the State and causing hardships to the farmers.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to expedite environmental clearance to these Irrigation Projects without any further delay.

(xix) Need to hand over control of rivers of Punjab to Government of Punjab

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI (Patiala): Our State Punjab is passing through a serious economic crisis. Due to bad condition of our agriculture, industry, education, health facilities, serious shortage of jobs, pitiable condition of agriculture labourers, heavy pollution of air, water and soil

and economic hardships development work is stalled. Our Punjab, which was the harbinger of the Green Revolution and produced food grains for the entire country, stands neglected by the Central Governments in the past. Our natural resources, be it our water or our hydroelectric projects, have been snatched away and our land, once green, has now become almost like a desert, I demand from the Government that not only ownership in our water must be returned but also we must get compensation for the statedly unjust and unconstitutional action on the water resources snatched from us. To give immediate relief to Punjab, which has reached economic bankruptcy, a package of Rs. 50,000 crore must be given so that Punjab can become prosperous again.

(xx) Regarding increasing pension of retired employees

SHRI RAJU SHETTY (Hatkanagle): There are several industries in the sector of manufacturing and services in the country. As on today, there are 50 lakh retired employees in such Government / Cooperative and private industries. An amount of Rs. 3 lakh 50 thousand has been deposited since 1995 as these employees contribution in the EPF. All these employees get between Rs. 750 to Rs. 3000 as pension but no dearness allowance is given to them. There was a Petitions Committee chaired by Hon. Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari in Rajya Sabha, has presented an unanimous Report number 147 and recommended therein for a minimum of Rs. 3000 as pension alongwith D.A. to all the retired employees and has asked for funds to be provided for the same, if needed. As per my information, in the year 2012, Hon'ble Prakash Javadekar Sahib had presented demands of these retired employees before the Koshyari Committee. I would like to request the Government to immediately implement the recommendations of the Petitions Committee.

12 11 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: INCREASE IN BASIC CUSTOMS DUTY ON CHICKPEAS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam,

on behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to move the following resolution;

"In pursuance of section 8A(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of notification No.28/2018-Customs, dated 1st March, 2018 which seeks to increase the basic customs duty (BCD) on chickpeas, falling under tariff item 0713 20 00, of the Customs Tariff Act from 40% to 60%."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"In pursuance of section 8A(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of notification No.28/2018-Customs, dated 1st March, 2018 which seeks to increase the basic customs duty (BCD) on chickpeas, falling under tariff item 0713 20 00, of the Customs Tariff Act from 40% to 60%."

The motion was adopted.

12.13 hrs

THE PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, I am again requesting all of you that this Bill is very important for the employees. This Bill is also important for women. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Hence, I am requesting all of you once again to allow the passage of this Bill as it is very important for both the employees and women. Please allow the House to transact the business. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): I would like to state here that the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2017 is a very important piece of legislation which is going to benefit millions of our workmen. Therefore, I would request all the political parties to cooperate and pass this piece of legislation. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotiraditya ji, what do you want to say?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Madam, this is a very important Bill that requires discussion with every Member of this House. It is incumbent on the Government to make sure that there is order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)* This Bill cannot be passed in a fashion like this. Every single Member has to participate in this debate. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: It is okay. Hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Payment of gratuity Act, 1972 be taken into consideration.”

I am moving Payment for Gratuity Bill, 2018 in the House for consideration...*(Interruptions)* All of you are aware that gratuity is a social security measure which is equivalent to 15 days of remuneration per year after having put in regular service for five years ...*(Interruptions)* At present, there is a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakh ...*(Interruptions)* The ceiling of gratuity has been raised to Rs. 20 lakh for the Government employees under Seventh Pay Commission ...*(Interruptions)* Thus, in this background, there is a need to revise the gratuity ceiling for those working in private and public sectors. Therefore, it is proposed to empower the Union Government to notify the ceiling of Gratuity ...*(Interruptions)* As has been stated earlier, maternity leave which was of 12 weeks has been increased to 26 weeks under Maternity Benefit Act ...*(Interruptions)* As gratuity is given for regular service, thus there is a need to modify the benefits given for maternity leave for 12 weeks in view of the new amendments...*(Interruptions)* The Union Government proposes to modify the period of 12 weeks as may be specified...*(Interruptions)* I request Hon. Members, I have spoken to all the Members and they agreed to it. Kindly pass the Bill unanimously so that it may be forwarded to Rajya Sabha for its passage ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Payment of gratuity Act, 1972, be taken into consideration”.

The motion was adopted.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I feel that discussion should be held on it. Both matters are important. I believe that it should be discussed but it is not possible, as it is essential to pass the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.”

Clause 3 Amendment of Section 2A

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving your Amendment No. 3?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Yes, Madam. I fully support the Bill. My amendment is that this may be made from retrospective effect from 1.3.2016. ...*(Interruptions)*

I beg to move:

Page 1, line 11,--

for “such period”

Substitute “twenty six weeks or such higher period”. (3)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 3 to Clause 3 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury. He is not present.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 4 Amendment of Section 4

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N. K. Premachandran, are you moving your Amendment No. 4?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Madam, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14, –

for "such"

Substitute "twenty lakh rupees or such higher". (4)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 4 to Clause 4 moved by Shri N. K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, are you moving your Amendment No. 7?

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14, –

for "such amount"

substitute "such amount, being not less than the amount of gratuity payable to the Central Government employees.". (7)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 7 to Clause 4 moved by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3, --

for "2017".

substitute "2018". (2)

(Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar)

HON. SPEAKER: There is an amendment No. 5 given by Shri N. K. Premachandran. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, --

for "on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint"

substitute "with effect from 1st January, 2016". (5)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 5 to Clause 1 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. 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.

...(Interruptions)

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, --

for "Sixty-eighth"

substitute "Sixty-ninth". (1)

(Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs

SPECIFIC RELIEF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 16 –

Shri P. P. Chaudhary.

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): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Specific Relief Act, 1963, be taken into consideration"

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Specific Relief Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Substitution of New Section for section 10

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N. K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 4?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN : Madam, I am moving the amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14, –

for "subject to the provisions contained"

substitute "with respect to the subjects not specifically covered". (4)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 4 to clause 3 moved by Shri N. K. Premachandran to the Vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 Amendment of Section 11

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N. K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No.5?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN : I beg to move:

Page 2, line 2, ---

after "contract shall"

insert " , in the discretion of the Court". (5)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 5 to clause 4 moved by Shri N. K. Premachandran to the Vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 Substitution of New Sections for section 14

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 6 to clause 5?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Madam, I am moving the amendment. I beg to move:

Page 2, *omit* lines 5 to 13. (6)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 6 to clause 5 moved by Shri N. K. Premachandran to the Vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 Amendment of Section 16

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 7 to clause 7?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN : Madam, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 44,---

omit “must”. (7)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 7 to clause 7 moved by Shri N. K. Premachandran to the Vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 Amendment of Sub-heading under chapter II

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N. K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 8 to clause 9?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN : Madam, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 7,---

before “Substituted performance of the contracts, etc.”

insert “Discretionary powers of the Court and”.

(8)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 8 to clause 9 moved by Shri N. K. Premachandran to the Vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 9 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 Substitution of New Sections for section 20

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N. K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment Nos. 9 to 14 to clause 10?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN : Madam, I beg to move:

Page 3, for *lines* 14 and 15,---

substitute “court of law”. (9)

Page 3, line 20, —

for "by a third party or by his own agency"

substitute "through court of law". (10)

Page 3, line 23, —

for "third party or by his own agency"

substitute "court of law and the court of law has awarded the cost". (11)

Page 3, *omit* lines 24 to 27. (12)

Page 3, line 30,---

after "granted by a court"

insert "against the Central Government or a State Government". (13)

Page 3, line 31, —

after "infrastructure project"

insert "directly implemented by the Central Government or a State Government without private participation". (14)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 9 to 14 to clause 10 moved by Shri N. K. Premachandran to the Vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

HON. SPEAKER : Hon. Minister may now move amendment No. 2.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,---

for "2017".

substitute "2018". (2)

(SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N. K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No.3 to clause 1?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 1, *for* lines 5 to 7, *substitute* ---

"in the Official Gazette, appoint". (3)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 3 to clause 1 moved by Shri N. K. Premachandran to the Vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. 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.

Enacting Formula

Amendment Made:

Page 1, line 1,--

for "Sixty-eighth"

substitute "Sixty-ninth" (1)

(Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Madam

Speaker, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 16th March, 2018, at 11 a.m.

12 27 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 16, 2018/Phalguna 25, 1939 (Saka).

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