

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session  
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 21 to 29)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition)  
and Printed by M/s DRV Grafix Print, 41 Institutional Area, D-Block Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058

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



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 22, 2018/Chaitra 1, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question Hour, Q.No. 381, Shri A. Anwhar Raajhaa.

...(Interruptions)

11.0½ hrs

(At this stage, Shri K. Parasuraman, Dr. Boora Narsaiah Gaud and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Is Shri Anwhar Raajhaa present?

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Sunil Baliram Gaikwad

...(Interruptions)

#### Women Toll Collecting Staff

+  
\*381. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:  
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

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

(a) the number of permanent and contract workers in different toll plazas of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) had decided to deploy all women toll collecting staff in day shift on at least one toll plaza close to the

city area in every State and UT on International Women's Day, if so, the details thereof along with number of women deployed at each toll plaza, the objectives behind this initiative and the result thereof;

(c) whether NHAI is considering to deploy all women staff across all toll plazas under their operation within the next three months and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by NHAI in this regard;

(d) the utilisation of men staff who have already been posted in toll plazas under operation of NHAI; and

(e) whether NHAI is also considering construction of Highway Nest (Mini) at toll plazas for the benefit of commuters, if so, the details thereof along with the basic amenities likely to be provided in all toll plazas for the benefit of customers and the time by which the plazas will be ranked on the basis of amenities?

[Translation]

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) Madam, a Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) As on 31.12.2017, there are 422 fee/toll plazas situated on NH stretches. Out of these, 270 toll plazas are situated on road projects executed under PPP mode, where the respective Operation & Maintenance of toll plazas, including selection/deployment of manpower rests with the private concessionaires. The remaining 152 toll plazas are located on public funded road projects, which are operated through Tolling contractors selected through competitive bidding. Therefore, NHAI does not sanction or deploy any manpower directly at the toll plazas.

(b) to (d) On International Women's Day, NHAI vide Circular dated 22.02.2018 instructed its Regional Officers to explore the possibility of deployment of all women toll fee collection staff in day shift on at least one toll plaza near city area under their jurisdiction. As per the circular, the toll plaza was to be selected keeping in mind women safety issues. While this move is to be tried on pilot

basis, the male staff shall continue to be deployed by their employer at toll plazas for collection of fee from NH users. Since this is a new initiative and introduced less than a month ago, the relevant data is not readily available.

(e) NHAI has launched an ambitious project of “**HIGHWAY NEST (MINI)**” for convenience of highway users for their safe and comfortable journey by facilitating them with drinking water, tea/coffee, packaged food and eatables on upside and downside of the National Highways at all the 372 toll plazas under operation by NHAI. Nearly 35 numbers of Toll Plazas have been covered with Highway Nest (Mini) by 28.02.2018 and it is proposed to cover a total of 50 toll plazas by the end of March, 2018.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nobody wants to listen! Nobody wants to run the House!

...(Interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### **Salaries of the Employees of Prasar Bharti**

\*382. SHRI BALKA SUMAN:  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether her Ministry has not released the funds meant for the payment of salaries to the employees of Prasar Bharati since December, 2017 and the organization had to pay the salaries of its employees for January and February, 2018 from its own contingency funds and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there was a delay in releasing funds, as a result of which salaries of thousands of Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR) staff had not been paid and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether her Ministry has not released the grants-in-aid to Prasar Bharati so far during the current year, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The release of funds to Prasar Bharati which is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is linked to signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry and Prasar Bharati. As per the recommendations of the Expenditure Management Commission chaired by Dr. Bimal Jalan, Eminent Economist/Public Policy Expert, each Ministry/Department should enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with their Autonomous Bodies, on the same lines as done for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), clearly laying down the performance parameters as also the roadmap to carry out the intended course of action. As per the report, Organizations that distinctly serve “a public purpose” specially in sectors with significant externalities need to be strengthened further and at the same time may be encouraged to raise internal resources.

Rule 229(xi) of General Financial Rules, 2017 also prescribes the requirement of signing of MoU by the Autonomous Organizations with their Administrative Ministry/Department. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been pursuing with Prasar Bharati, since March, 2017, to sign the MoU and several reminders have been issued to them. However, Prasar Bharati had not furnished the MoU as per prescribed norms. Nevertheless, the Ministry has released funds amounting to Rs.1989 crore under Grants-in-Aid Salaries to Prasar Bharati from April, 2017 to December, 2017. The salaries of Prasar Bharati’s employees for the months of January and February, 2018, have been paid by Prasar Bharati from their Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR).

The revised MoU received from Prasar Bharati has been considered in the Ministry and sent to them with some modifications to take further steps for signing the MoU with the Ministry.

Prasar Bharati earns nearly Rs. 1400.00 crore per year which is their IEBR. The total financial requirements of Prasar Bharati are met by combining IEBR with Grant-in-Aid releases from the Government. Prasar Bharati has to pay for Spectrum Charges and Satellite Charges from IEBR but for past several years has not been making any payment to Department of Space and Department of Telecommunications and the dues mounted to Rs. 1824.24 crore.

(c) No Madam. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has released Grants-in-Aid to Prasar Bharati in the current financial year (2017-18) as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Object Head	Grant released from April, 2017 to December, 2017	Grant released from January, 2018 to till date
1.	Grant-in-aid-Salaries	1989.00	2.75
2.	Grant-in-aid-General (Leave Salary & Pension Contribution)	49.175	87.655
3.	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets	179.86	-
4.	Grant-in-aid-General for Kisan Channel	25.45	12.00

**Khelo India School Games**

\*383. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:  
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to celebrate the year 2018 as the Year of Sports and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has recently organised "Khelo India School Games" to provide platform for children to nurture talent and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted a Talent Identification and Development Committee to scout for potential sportspersons and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures being taken by the Government for naturally gifted/talented youngsters to excel in competitive sports and create a pool of highly competitive athletes who can win at the International events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) At present, there is no specific proposal to celebrate the year 2018 as the Year of Sports in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) The 1st Khelo India School Games, 2018, which were held in Delhi from 31st January to 8th February, 2018 witnessed participation of 3507 athletes from 29 States and 7 Union Territories (UTs).

A total of 563 athletes have been identified/selected so far under the "Talent Search and Development" vertical of Khelo India Scheme in the first year for support under a Long Term Athlete Development (LTAD) programme, majority of whom have been identified from the Khelo India School Games held this year. Process of further scrutinizing these names is underway.

Khelo India vertical of Talent Identification and Development provides for three tiered structure including Talent Identification & Development Committee (TIDC) for selection of the players.

(d) The other major measures that are being taken by this Ministry to create of a pool of competitive athletes and help talented youngsters excel in competitive sports, including International events are as under:

- i. Financial Assistance is given to National Sports Federations (NSFs) under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for various activities, such as, holding coaching camps for national level sportspersons, national championships for sub-junior, junior and senior categories, organizing international tournaments in India, participation in international tournaments abroad, procurement of sports/sports science equipment and consumables, engagement of foreign coaches/experts to train athletes, etc.
- ii. Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, is implementing the following sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions:
  - National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)

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

#### **National River Water Disputes Tribunal**

\*384. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record regarding unsettled river water sharing disputes under consideration of various courts and tribunals in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is planning to establish a National River Water Disputes Tribunal in the country; and

(d) if so, the details including the salient features 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) 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. Currently, 5 water disputes Tribunals are active, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, the State of Odisha filed complaint dated 19.11.2016 under Section 3 of the ISRWD Act, 1956 in respect of Mahanadi basin to the Central Government.

Odisha also filed Original Suit No.1/2017 in the Supreme Court of India for constitution of a Water Dispute Tribunal for adjudication of water disputes between Odisha and Chhattisgarh. The Original Suit was disposed of in the final hearing on 23.01.2018 with directions to the Central Government to constitute Water Dispute Tribunal for adjudication of the water dispute between the concerned States within a period of one month from the date of order. Accordingly, the Central Government has constituted Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal *vide* Notification No. S.O.1114(E) dated 12.03.2018.

The State of Bihar has filed a complaint dated 04.01.2018 under Section 3 of the ISRWD Act, 1956 in respect of Tilaiya-Dhadhar Diversion Scheme.

(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 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister for WR, RD & GR on 14.03.2017 by amending the existing ISRWD Act, 1956. 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. In the proposed Bill, there is a provision for establishment of a Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) by the Central Government for resolving amicably, the inter-State water disputes within a maximum period of one year and six months. Any dispute, which cannot be settled by negotiations shall be referred to the Tribunal for its adjudication. The dispute so referred to the Tribunal shall be assigned by the Chairperson of the Tribunal to a Bench of the Tribunal for adjudication. 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.	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>sub-judice</i> .
2.	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.
3.	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 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 SLP 33623-26 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> .
4.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	February, 2010 However, as per the Supreme Court order the date of reckoning	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,

1	2	3	4	5
			of the constitution of the Tribunal is <i>w.e.f.</i> 17.9.2012	1956 on 11.12.2017 and 12.12.2017 respectively. The matter is thus under adjudication in the Tribunal.
5.	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]

#### Private FM Radio Channels

\*385. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive expansion of private FM radio channels is taking place across the country under the policy of providing entertainment to the common man and if so, the details thereof

(b) whether the said channels are likely to have comprehensive access to the cities with low population and the rural areas adjacent to these cities, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private channels get regular advertisements of the schemes of the Central Government, the State Governments and the local bodies and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to allow these channels to broadcast news and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any guideline to ensure quality/social standard of the contents of the programmes and the ratio of songs and advertisements to be broadcast by the private channels and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) It is stated that the Union

Cabinet, in its meeting held on 7.7.2011, approved the "Policy Guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting service through private agencies (Phase-III) which was notified on 25.7.2011". Under the Policy, permission for FM radio channels are awarded through ascending e-auction process, in batches. FM Phase-III Policy seeks to extend FM radio services to about 227 new cities, in addition to the existing 67 cities, with a total of 839 new FM radio channels in 294 cities. The Phase-III policy covers all cities with a population of one lakh and above besides 11 border area towns of J&K, NE States and Island territories having population less than one lakh.

(c) Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP) being the nodal advertising department of the Government of India, releases advertisement as per the requirements, allocated budget, target audience etc. in accordance with "Policy guidelines for the empanelment of Private FM Radio stations and fixation of rates for Government advertisements by DAVP 2016".

(d) The permission holders are permitted to carry the news bulletins of All India Radio in exactly same format, on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati, in addition to the broadcast pertaining to certain categories like information pertaining to sporting events excluding live coverage, live commentaries of sporting events of local nature, information pertaining to Traffic and Weather, coverage of cultural events, festivals, coverage of topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counselling, availability of employment opportunities, public announcements, pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc. as provided by the local administration.

(e) In accordance with the FM Phase-III Policy guidelines, the Permission holder is required to follow the same programme and advertisement code as followed by All India Radio, as amended from time to time or any acceptable code, which the Central Govt. may prescribe from time to time.

[English]

#### **Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Programme**

\*386. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:  
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to come out with a policy to scrap vehicles that are more than 15 years old to curb rising vehicular pollution in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has proposed the introduction of Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Programme and if so, the details along with the aims and objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a Committee of Secretaries in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in submission of its report to the Government; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to create an ecosystem to reduce emission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (d) The Government had initially circulated a concept note on 26th May, 2016 on 'Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme' which proposed scrapping of old Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles (MHCVs) seeking stakeholders' comments. A Committee of Secretaries (CoS) was set up for consideration of Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme (V-VMP). A meeting of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) was held on 09.02.2017 to discuss the Voluntary Fleet Modernization Programme, wherein it recommended that Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) may

consider redesigning the proposed scheme for greater participation of States with partial support from the Centre. CoS suggested that the scheme may dovetail a calibrated and phased regulatory approach for capping the life of vehicles together with stricter implementation of emission norms.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) prepared a revised consultation paper on the subject, which was deliberated in an inter-Ministerial meeting held on 16th March, 2018. Based on the inputs received from different related Departments/Ministries, it is now proposed to hold consultative meetings with OEMs and other stakeholders and thereafter place the proposal before the Cabinet for consideration.

(e) Ministry has issued notification number G.S.R. 643(E) date 19.08.2015 *vide* which the Mass Emission Standards for Bharat Stage-IV shall come into force all over the country in respect of four wheeled vehicles manufactured on or after the 1st April, 2017. Furthermore, this Ministry, *vide* notification number G.S.R. 889(E), dated 16.09.2016 has mandated mass emission standards for BS-VI throughout the country with effect from 1st April, 2020 to bring down emission. Ministry has also issued notifications for alternate fuels such as bio-diesel, bio-ethanol, bio-CNG, flex fuel ethanol and flex fuel methanol in addition to retro-fitment of hybrid electric vehicles to reduce vehicular pollution.

[Translation]

#### **Special Funds to Villages**

\*387. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to *provide* special funds to the villages for concretising the lanes of villages and constructing proper drains for drainage of water in them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate any such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government has not formulated any specific scheme to *provide* special funds to the villages for concretising the lanes of villages and constructing proper drains for drainage of water. However, under the Fourteenth Finance

Commission (FFC), grants are devolved to Gram Panchayats for delivering basic services such as sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drainage, roads, footpath etc. The total funds released under FFC to States during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per para 4(1) IV Category D (ii) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the following works relating to rural connectivity are permitted:

“Providing all weather rural road connectivity to unconnected villages and to connect identified rural production centre to the existing pucca road network; and construction of pucca internal roads or streets including side drains and culverts within a village”.

The details of completed Cement Concrete roads, cross drainage structures, culverts, interlocking block roads, kharanja, tiled roads and village drains during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as on 13.03.2018) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### **Statement**

*Release of Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants to State Governments for Rural Bodies (RLBs) for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as on 13.03.2018).*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16 Release	2016-17 Release	2017-18 Release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	928.41	1454.05	1675.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	138.45	0
3.	Assam	584.8	511.1	0
4.	Bihar	2269.18	3142.08	3630.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	566.18	886.82	905.81
6.	Goa	14.44	22.62	0
7.	Gujarat	932.25	1460.18	1491.47
8.	Haryana	419.28	656.72	756.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	306.05	312.6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	367.72	66.79	0
11.	Jharkhand	652.83	1022.53	1044.45
12.	Karnataka	972.36	1547.66	1580.179
13.	Kerala	433.76	679.39	693.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	2292.46	2341.57
15.	Maharashtra	1623.32	2542.61	2597.1



1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	22.25	34.84	17.795
17.	Odisha	955.52	1496.64	1528.71
18.	Punjab	441.7	386.04	0
19.	Rajasthan	1471.95	2305.52	2657.47
20.	Sikkim	16.04	25.11	16.125
21.	Tamil Nadu	947.65	1484.31	758.06
22.	Telangana	580.34	908.99	928.47
23.	Tripura	36.24	56.76	65.43
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3852.6	6034.33	3089.83
25.	Uttarakhand	203.26	318.37	325.19
26.	West Bengal	1470.86	2319.48	2369.18
	Total	21510.46	32099.9	28786.65

**Statement-II**

*The details of CC roads, cross drainage structures, culverts, interlocking block roads, kharanja, tiled roads and village drains are as follows:*

S.No.	Financial Year	Number of works completed
1.	Completed Works in 2015-2016	134290
2.	Completed Works in 2016-2017	153359
3.	Completed Works in 2017-2018*	118987

\*as on 13.03.2018

[English]

**Load Dispatch Control Network**

\*388. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to involve qualified/trained personnel to run/operate the Load Dispatch Centres/network across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the planning and the effective operation of Load Dispatch Centres require trained manpower, with higher outlays for compensation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the States oppose construction of excess capacity as it imposes a level of financial burden and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to develop/build intra-State transmission capacity as well 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) Load Dispatch Centres (LDCs) across the country are operated by qualified and trained manpower. Since April, 2011, training and certification of these operators at LDCs are being conducted in association with the National Power Training Institute. There are basic and specialist level of certification for the system operators.

(c) Considering the highly specialized and technical nature of functioning of LDC, the Government of India constituted a Committee on "Manpower, Certification and Incentives for System Operation and Ring fencing Load Dispatch Centres" in 2008 which, *inter-alia*, recommended a suitable compensation structure to attract and retain talent. Further, the CERC Regulations also provide for certification linked incentives to the certified system operator at RLDCs and NLDC. At the SLDC level, similar infrastructure and processes are recommended.

(d) During the Transmission Planning by the Centre and the States, excess capacity is created to address the technical requirement of reliability, security and redundancy. The N-1 criterion is followed which is a minimum system security measure in the transmission network to address redundancy avoiding potential power interruptions and/or system failure.

The Inter State Transmission System is planned by the Central Transmission Utility (CTU) in consultation with Central Electricity Authority (CEA) based on generation plan and long term power transfer requirements. This transmission system is, thereafter, discussed in the meetings of Standing Committee and Regional Power Committee and finalized after consultation with all the stakeholders including State utilities.

For the intra-State Transmission Systems, planning is carried out by the respective State Transmission Utility (STU). However, the intra state transmission system, which have bearing on inter-State transmission system (400 kV and 220 kV voltage level) are discussed and approved by the Standing Committee on Power System Planning in its meetings. Further, the intra State transmission system posed for multi lateral funding or Government of India funding/grant are approved by CEA.

(e) As per the Section 39 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the responsibility for development of intra-State transmission system lies with the respective STUs.

However, to supplement the efforts of State Governments, Govt. of India has approved schemes for strengthening of intra State Transmission and Distribution systems in Jammu & Kashmir and North-Eastern States including Sikkim. The details are:

- i. 220kV Transmission System from Alusteng (Srinagar) to Leh (*via* Drass, Kargil, Khalsti and Leh Sub-station in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) amounting to Rs. 1788 Crore.
- ii. North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) amounting to Rs.5111 crore through the budget of Ministry of Power and the World Bank on 50:50 basis.
- iii. Comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission and distribution system in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim amounting to Rs.4754 crore.

[Translation]

#### Air Services under UDAN

\*389. SHRI DINESH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities being connected by air services under the Regional Connectivity Scheme UDAN, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the time by which the development of infrastructure including other essential works of Jagdalpur airport as per the norms of the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is likely to be completed under UDAN Scheme; and

(c) the time by which air service is likely to be started to connect Jagdalpur to Raipur and Vishakhapatnam under UDAN Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) List of cities for which air connectivity has been awarded under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statment-II.

(b) and (c) Infrastructure including other essential works of Jagadalpur Airport as per the norms of Airports Authority of India (AAI) is likely to be completed in the next few months by the State Government. M/s Air Odisha Aviation Private Limited has been awarded the following network under RCS-UDAN:

Raipur-Bilaspur-Ambikapur-Bilaspur-Raipur-  
Jharsuguda-Raipur-Raigawrh-Raipur-Jagdalpur-  
Vishakhapatnam-Jagdalpur-Raipur

The selected airline operator has expressed  
readiness to commence RCS operations after completion  
of the works at various airports.

**Statement-I**

*List of State-wise cities connecting under RCS (UDAN)-1st Round of Bidding*

Name of State	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport
1	2	3
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
Served	Vijaywada	Kadapa
	Vishakhapatnam	Jagdalpur
Under Served	Kadapa	Chennai
		Hyderabad
		Vijaywada
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
Served	Raipur	Jagdalpur
		Jharsuguda
		Raigarh (Jindal)
		Utkela
Un served	Bilaspur	Ambikapur
	Raigarh (Jindal)	Raipur
	Ambikapur	Bilaspur
	Jagdalpur	Raipur
		Vishakhapatnam
<b>Daman and Diu</b>		
Under Served	Diu	Ahmedabad
<b>Delhi</b>		
Served	Delhi	Adampur
		Agra
		Bhatinda
		Bikaner (NAL)
		Kanpur (Chakeri)
		Ludhiana
		Pathankot
		Shimla

1	2	3
<b>Gujarat</b>		
Served	Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar Diu Jamnagar Mithapur (Dwarka) Mundra
Un served	Kandla Mithapur (Dwarka) Mundra	Mumbai Ahmedabad Ahmedabad
Under Served	Bhavnagar Jamnagar Porbandar	Ahmedabad Ahmedabad Mumbai
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
Un served	Shimla	Delhi
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
Served	Ranchi	Jharsuguda
Un served	Jamshedpur	Kolkata
<b>Karnataka</b>		
Served	Bangalore	Salem Vidyanagar
Un served	Mysore Vidyanagar	Chennai Bangalore Hyderabad
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
Served	Indore	Gwalior
Under Served	Gwalior	Delhi Indore Lucknow
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
Served	Pune Mumbai	Ozar (Nasik) Jalgaon Kandla Kolhapur

1	2	3
		Nanded
		Sholapur
Un served	Jalgaon	Mumbai
	Kolhapur	Mumbai
	Sholapur	Mumbai
	Ozar (Nasik)	Pune
	Nanded	Hyderabad
		Mumbai
<b>Manipur</b>		
Served	Imphal	Shillong (Barapani)
<b>Meghalaya</b>		
Under Served	Shillong (Barapani)	Agartala
		Airzawal
		Dimapur
		Imphal
<b>Mizoram</b>		
Served	Aizawal	Shillong (Barapani)
<b>Nagaland</b>		
Served	Dimapur	Shillong (Barapani)
<b>Odisha</b>		
Served	Bhubaneshwar	Jeypore
		Jharsuguda
		Rourkela
		Utkela
Un served	Jharsuguda	Bhubaneshwar
		Raipur
		Ranchi
	Rourkela	Bhubaneshwar
		Kolkata
	Utkela	Bhubaneshwar
		Raipur
	Jeypore	Bhubaneshwar

1	2	3
<b>Puducherry (U.T.)</b>		
Under Served	Puducherry	Hyderabad Salem
<b>Punjab</b>		
Un served	Ludhiana Adampur Bhatinda Pathankot	Delhi Delhi Delhi Delhi
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
Served	Jaipur	Agra Jaisalmer
Un served	Bikaner (NAL) Jaisalmer	Delhi Jaipur
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
Served	Chennai	Kadapa Mysore Neyveli Pondicherry Salem
Un served	Salem  Neyveli	Bangalore Chennai Pondicherry Chennai
<b>Telangana</b>		
Served	Hyderabad	Kadapa Nanded Pondicherry Vidyanagar
<b>Tripura</b>		
Served	Agartala	Shillong (Barapani)
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
Served	Lucknow Varanasi	Gwalior Kanpur (Chakeri)

1	2	3
Un served	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Delhi Varansai
Under Served	Agra	Delhi Jaipur
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
Served	Dehradun	Pantnagar
Under Served	Pantnagar	Dehradun
<b>West Bengal</b>		
Served	Bagdogra Kolkata	Durgapur (Andal) Burnpur Cooch Behar Jamshedpur Rourkela
Un served	Cooch Behar Burnpur	Kolkata Kolkata
Under Served	Durgapur (Andal)	Bagdogra

**Statement-II***List of State wise cities connecting under RCS (UDAN) Version 2.0*

Name of State/Category	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport
1	2	3
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
Served	Tirupati	Hubli Kolhapur
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
Un served	Daparizo Itanagar (Heliport) Passighat Tezu	Yinghiong Lilabari Tezpur Jorhat Tuting Guwahati Jorhat Walong

1	2	3
	Tuting	Dibrugarh
	Walong	Dibrugarh
	Yinghiong	Dibrugarh
	Ziro	Dibrugarh
<b>Assam</b>		
Served	Dibrugarh	Daparizo Jorhat Lilabari Tezu
	Guwahati	Burnpur Cooch Behar Nagaon (Heliport) Pakyong Rupsi Tezu
Un served	Nagaon (Heliport)	Guwahati Tezpur
	Rupsi	Guwahati
Under Served	Jorhat	Dibrugarh Kolkata Passighat Tezpur Tezu
	Lilabari	Dibrugarh Itanagar (Heliport) Kolkata Tezpur
	Tezpur	Itanagar (Heliport) Jorhat Kolkata Lilabari Nagaon (Heliport) Shillong



1	2	3
<b>Bihar</b>		
Served	Patna	Allahabad
		Bokaro
Un served	Darbhunga	Bangalore Airport
		Delhi
		Mumbai
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
Served	Raipur	Allahabad
<b>Delhi</b>		
Served	Delhi	Bareilly
		Darbhunga
		Hissar
		Kishangarh
		Ozar (Nasik)
		Pakyong
		Uterlal
<b>Goa</b>		
Served	Goa	Baldota/Koppal
		Hubli
		Kannur
		Ozar (Nasik)
<b>Gujarat</b>		
Served	Ahmedabad	Hubli
		Jaisalmer
		Jalgaon
		Kandla
		Keshod
		Ozar (Nasik)
		Porbandar
	Surat	Jaisalmer
Un served	Keshod	Ahmedabad
Under Served	Kandla	Ahmedabad
	Porbandar	Ahmedabad

1	2	3
<b>Haryana</b>		
Un served	Hissar	Chandigarh
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
Served	Dharamshala	Mandi (Heliport)
	Kullu	Manali (Heliport)
		Mandi (Heliport)
Un served	Kasauli (heliport)	Shimla
	Manali (heliport)	Kullu
	Mandi (Heliport)	Dharamshala
		Kullu
		Shimla
	NathpaJhakri (Heliport)	Rampur (Heliport)
	Rampur (Heliport)	NathpaJhakri (heliport)
		Shimla
Under Served	Shimla	Kasauli (Heliport)
		Mandi (Heliport)
		Rampur (Heliport)
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
Served	Jammu	Bhatinda
	Srinagar	Kargil
Un served	Kargil	Srinagar
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
Served	Ranchi	Dumka
Un served	Bokaro	Kolkata
		Patna
	Dumka	Kolkata
		Ranchi
<b>Karnataka</b>		
Served	Bangalore	Allahabad
		Baldota/Koppal
		Darbhunga
		Kannur
		Kolhapur

1	2	3
		Ozar (Nasik)
		Sholapur
		Vellore
Un served	Baldota/Koppal	Bangalore Airport
		Goa
		Hyderabad
Under Served	Hubli	Ahmedabad
		Chennai
		Cochin
		Goa
		Hindan
		Hyderabad
		Kannur
		Pune
		Tirupati
<b>Kerala</b>		
Served	Cochin	Hubli
		Kannur
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kannur
Un served	Kannujr	Bangalore
		Bangalore Airport
		Chennai
		Cochin
		Goa
		Hindan
		Hubli
		Mumbai
		Thiruvananthapuram
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
Served	Bhopal	Allahabad
		Ozar (Nasik)
	Indore	Allahabad

1	2	3
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
Served	Mumbai	Allahabad Darbhunga Kanpur
	Nagpur	Allahabad
	Pune	Allahabad Hubli
Un served	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad
	Kolhapur	Bangalore Airport Hyderabad Tirupati
	Ozar (Nasik)	Ahmedabad Bangalore Airport Bhopal Delhi Goa Hindan Hyderabad
	Sholapur	Bangalore Hyderabad
<b>Manipur</b>		
Served	Imphal	Moreh (Heliport) Tamenglong (Heliport) Thanlon (Heliport)
Un served	Jiribam (Heliport)	Tamenglong (Heliport)
	Moreh (Heliport)	Imphal
	Parbung (Heliport)	Thanlon (Heliport) Jiribam (Heliport)
	Thanlon (Heliport)	Imphal Parbung (Heliport)
<b>Meghalaya</b>		
Served	Shillong	Tezpur
<b>Odisha</b>		
Served	Bhubaneshwar	Allahabad

1	2	3
<b>Punjab</b>		
Under Served	Bhatinda	Jammu
<b>Rajashtan</b>		
Served	Jaipur	Bikaner
	Udaipur	Jaisalmer
Un served	Kishangarh	Delhi
	Uterlai	Delhi
Under Served	Bikaner	Jaipur
	Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad
		Surat
		Udaipur
<b>Sikkim</b>		
Un served	Pakyong	Delhi
		Guwahati
		Kolkata
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
Served	Chennai	Hubli
		Kannur
		Tanjore
		Vellore
Un served	Tanjore	Chennai
	Vellore	Bangalore Airport
		Chennai
<b>Telengana</b>		
Served	Hyderabad	Baldota/Koppal
		Hubli
		Kolhapur
		Ozar (Nasik)
		Sholapur
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
Served	Gorakhpur	Allahabad
	Hindan	Hubli
		Kannur

1	2	3
		Ozar (Nasik)
		Pithoragarh
	Lucknow	Aligarh
		Allahabad
		Azamgarh
		Bareilly
		Chitrakoot
		Jhansi
		Moradabad
		Muirpur (Korba)
		Shravasti
Un served	Aligarh	Lucknow
	Azamgarh	Lucknow
	Bareilly	Delhi
		Lucknow
	Chitrakoot	Lucknow
	Jhansi	Lucknow
	Moradabad	Lucknow
	Muirpur (Korba)	Lucknow
	Shravasti	Lucknow
Under Served	Allahabad	Bangalore Airport
		Bhopal
		Bhubaneswar
		Dehradun
		Gorakhpur
		Indore
		Kolkata
		Lucknow
		Mumbai
		Nagpur
		Patna
		Pune
		Raipur

1	2	3
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
Served	Dehradun	Allahabad
		Mussoorie (Heliport)
		New Tehri (heliport)
		Pithoragarh
		Ramnagar (Heliport)
	Pantnagar	Almora (Heliport)
		Nainital (Heliport)
		Pithoragarh
		Ramnagar (Heliport)
Unservd	Almora (Heliport)	Pantnagar
		Pithoragarh (Heliport)
		Ramnagar (Heliport)
Unservd	Almora (Heliport)	Pantnagar
		Pithoragarh (Heliport)
	Chinyali Saur	Sahastradhara (Heliport)A
	Dharchula (Heliport)	Haldwani (Heliport)
	Gaucher	Joshimath (Heliport)
		Sahastradhara (Heliport)A
		Srinagar (Heliport)
	Haldwani (Heliport)	Dharchula (Heliport)
		Haridwar (Heliport)
	Haridwar (Heliport)	Haldwani (Heliport)
	Joshimath (Heliport)	Gaucher
	Mussoorie (Heliport)	Dehradun
	Nainital (Heliport)	Pantnagar
	New Tehri (Heliport)	Dehradun
		Srinagar (Heliport)
	Pithoragarh	Dehradun
		Hindan
		Pantnagar
	Pithoragarh (Heliport)	Almora (Heliport)
	Ramnagar (Heliport)	Dehradun

1	2	3
		Pantnagar
	Sahastradhara (Heliport)	Chinyali Saur
		Gaucher
	Srinagar (Heliport)	Gaucher
		New Tehri (Heliport)
<b>West Bengal</b>		
Served	Kolkata	Allahabad
		Bokaro
		Dumka
		Jorhat
		Lilabari
		Pakyong
		Tezpur
Under Served	Burnpur	Guwahati
	Cooch Behar	Guwahati

*RCS Cell Airports Authority of India Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan New Delhi-110003.*

*C:\Users\Lenovo\Downloads>List of State wise cities connecting UNDER RCS Udan 2.0(1).docx*

[English]

### **Pilot Training Institutes**

\*390. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government and private Pilot Training Institutes across the country;

(b) the details of the number of pilots trained by the Indira Gandhi Udan Academy, Raebareli and other Government and private Pilot Training Institutes across the country during the years between 2009 and 2014;

(c) the details of Government and private Pilot Training Institute campus selections during the said period, institute-wise;

(d) whether a number of pilots trained during the said period by private Pilot Training Institutes and the Indira Gandhi Udan Academy, Raebareli have been

selected during the campus selection and if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines/rules in this regard; and

(e) the role of the Government/ Directorate General of Civil Aviation in granting commercial pilot licence to those pilots who come from private Pilot Training Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A list of Pilot Training institutes functional as on date is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The number of pilots trained by the Indira Gandhi Udan Academy (IGRUA), Raebareili and other Government and private Pilot Training Institutes across the country during the years between 2009 and 2014 is enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) As per the information available, Campus selection during the said period were carried out at IGRUA by Air India in 2010. A total of 62 candidates were selected.



(e) Commercial Pilot Licenses (CPL) are issued by DGCA under the provision of Rule 38 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, after compliance of requirements stipulated in Section J, Schedule II of the Aircraft Rules 1937,

irrespective of the status of the flying training institute, whether it is Government or private. Further, the information regarding application form and checklist for list of documents to be submitted is available on the DGCA's website.

**Statement-I**

*Pilot Training Institutes functional as on date*

Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Training Organisation	State	Firm Ownership Type	Validity upto
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Ltd. GMR HIAL Airport Office Rajiv Gandhi International Airport Shamshabad, Hyderabad-500409	Telangana	Pvt. Ltd.	09.02.2020
2.	Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Pant Nagar	Uttarakhand	Pvt. Ltd.	12.04.2021
3.	Academy of Carver Aviation, Plot No. P-50, MIDC Ind. Area, Near Baramati Airport, Baramati-413133	Maharashtra	Pvt. Ltd.	29.04.2020
4.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd. MS-10 NH-91, Aligarh Airstrip, Dhanipur, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 U.P.	Uttar Pradesh	Pvt. Ltd.	30.11.2020
5.	Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Ltd.,. AAA Hanger Old Terminal Airport, Ahmedabad-380003, Gujarat	Gujarat	Public Ltd.	11.08.2020
6.	Bihar Flying Instt. Govt. of Bihar Cabinet Secretariate Civil Aviation Directorate, Patna Airport, Patna	Bihar	State Govt.	13.09.2020
7.	Banasthali Vidyapaith Gliding Flying Club, Banasthali Univ., Banasthali, Distt-Tonk Raj.-304022	Rajasthan	Pvt. Ltd.	09.11.2020
8.	Chimes Aviation, Sagar (M.P.)	Madhya Pradesh	Pvt. Ltd.	20.04.2020
9.	Flytech Aviation Academy, A1-Kauser, Plot No. 295, Road No. 10, West Maredpally, Secunderabad	Telangana	Public Ltd.	17.11.2020
10.	Falcon Aviation Academy, Faizabad (U.P.)	Uttar Pradesh	Trust	19.12.2020
11.	Govt. Aviation Training Instt. Directorate of Aviation, Odisha Civil Aerodrome, Bhubaneshwar.	Odisha	State Govt.	27.12.2020

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hanger No. 3 Civil Aerodrome, Cantt. Kanpur-208004. U.P.	Uttar Pradesh	Pvt. Ltd.	10.11.2020
13.	Govt. Flying Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore	Karnataka	State Govt.	31.12.2020
14.	Gujarat Flying Club, Vodadara	Gujarat	Pvt. Ltd.	06.04.2021
15.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation	Haryana	State Govt.	10.12.2020
16.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi Fursatganj, Distt-Raebareilly, U.P.-229302	Uttar Pradesh	Central Govt.	26.03.2020
17.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome, Bijasan Road, Indore-452005	Madhya Pradesh	Public Ltd.	20.03.2020
18.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Public Ltd.	20.03.2020
19.	Nagpur Flying Club, Office of the Divisional Commissioner, Civil Lines, Nagpur-01	Maharashtra	State Govt.	17.08.2020
20.	National Flying Training Institute Pvt. Ltd. C/o Airport Authority of India, Birsi Airport, P.O. Paraswada, Gondia, 425 614 Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Pvt. Ltd. (Joint Venture between CAE and AAI)	18.02.2021
21.	Orient Flight Aviation Academy, Mysore	Karnataka	Pvt. Ltd.	17.12.2020
22.	Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala	Punjab	State Govt.	12.05.2021
23.	Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd. MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001, U.P.	Uttar Pradesh	Pvt. Ltd.	18.02.2021
24.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	State Govt.	22.03.2022
25.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P.	Madhya Pradesh	Trust	27.07.2020
26.	SKVM's Flying Academy of Aviation, Campus-Babulde, Banks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Distt-Dhule-425405	Maharashtra	Pvt. Ltd.	27.08.2020

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur, Amhat Airfield, U.P.	Uttar Pradesh	Trust	30.07.2020
28.	Telangana State Aviation Academy, Andhra Pradesh, Old Air Port, Hyderabad-500011	Telangana	State Govt.	07.01.2021
29.	The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Airport, Santacruz (W), Mumbai	Maharashtra	Society	28.10.2020
30.	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., 1-11-256/B Plot No. 108, Adjacent Airport Road, Begumpet, Hyderabad	Telangana	Pvt. Ltd.	26.10.2020

Note:

Number of Government FTOs: 9(8-State Government and 1-Central Government)

Number of Private FTOs: 13

Number of Public Limited FTOs: 04

Number of Trust/Society FTOs: 04

**Statement-II**

*Number of Pilots Trained by the IGRUA*

Sl.No.	Flying Training Organisation	Number of Pilots Trained from 2009 to 2014
1	2	3
1.	Asia Pacific Light Training Academy Ltd. GMR HIAL Airport Office Rajiv Gandhi International Airport Shamshabad, Hyderabad-500409	29
2.	Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Pant Nagar	51
3.	Academy of Carver Aviation, Plot No. P-50, MIDC Indl. Area, Near Baramati Airport, Baramati-413133	140
4.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., MS-10 NH-91, Aligarh Airstrip, Dhanipur, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 U.P.	28
5.	Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Ltd., AAA Hanger, Old Terminal Airport, Ahmedabad-380003, Gujarat	50
6.	Bihar Flying Instt. Government of Bihar, Cabinet Secretariate Civil Aviation Directorate, Patna Airport, Patna	19
7.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club, Banasthali University, Banasthali, Distt. Tonk, Rajasthan-304022	09
8.	Chimes Aviation, Sagar (M.P.)	92
9.	Flytech Aviation Academy, A1-Kauser, Plot No. 295, Road No. 10, West Maredpally, Secunderabad	125

1	2	3
10.	Falcon Aviation Academy, Faizabad U.P.	Nil  Falcon Aviation Academy commenced operations in January, 2014
11.	Govt. Aviation Training Instt. Directorate of Aviation, Odisha, Civil Aerodrome, Bhubaneshwar	17
12.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hanger No. 3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt. Kanpur-208004 U.P.	40
13.	Govt. Flying Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore	12
14.	Gujarat Flying Club, Vododara	12
15.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation	40
16.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi Fursatganj, Distt-Raebareilly, U.P.-229302	409
17.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome, Bijasan Road, Indore-452005	93
18.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	59
19.	Nagpur Flying Club, Office of the Divisional Commissioner, Civil Lines, Nagpur-01	26
20.	National Flying Training Institute Pvt. Ltd., C/o Airport Authority of India Birsia Airport, P.O. Paraswada, Gondia, 425 614, Maharashtra	202
21.	Orient Flight Aviation Academy, Mysore	Nil
22.	Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala	18
23.	Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 U.P.	12
24.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	13
25.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P.	78
26.	SKVM's Flying Academy of Aviation, Campus-Babulde, Banks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Distt-Dhule-425 405	19
27.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur, Amhat Airfield, U.P.	12
28.	Telangana State Aviation Academy, Andhra Pradesh, Old Airport, Hyderabad-500011	32
29.	The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Airport, Santacruz (W), Mumbai	18
30.	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., 1-11-256/B, Plot No. 108, Adjacent Airport Road, Begumpet, Hyderabad	119
Grand Total: 1774		

**Growth/Development of Panchayats**

\*391. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy based statistical measures/ study is being devised/ conducted on the growth/ development of Panchayats under various parameters over the last few decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the results of the study are likely to be published; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c)

Studies & evaluation is an ongoing process to assess the policy and legislative framework as well as outcomes of the schemes/programs implemented. Studies are taken up by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) from time to time, on various aspects of Panchayats, such as structure and functioning, Gram Sabhas, finances, devolution of powers and responsibilities, capacity building and training, elections, e-enablement, Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), and other issues affecting growth, development and performance of Panchayats. The Terms of reference, time lines and findings/outcomes of these studies are aligned towards enabling the Panchayati Raj Institutions to function effectively and efficiently. Some of the significant studies taken up by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj regarding growth/development of Panchayats are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

**Statement***Details of State of Panchayats Report Prepared*

Sl. No.	Year	Title of the Project	Name of the Institute	Remarks
1.	2007-08	Updating/ evaluation of State of Panchayat Report (SoPR)	Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Ahmedabad.	Published
2.	2008-09	Preparing SoPR 2008-09 – An Independent Evaluation.	Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Ahmedabad.	Published

*Details of Devolution Index Reports Prepared*

Sl. No.	Year	Title of the Project	Name of the Institute	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2008-09	Constructing of Revised Devolution Index 2008-09 for the scheme of PEAIS	National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi.	Published
2.	2009-10	Construction of Devolution Index in respect of PEAIS for 2009-10.	M/s. Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi	Published
3.	2010-11	Construction of a Devolution Index in respect of PEAIS for 2010-11.	M/s. Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi	Published
4.	2011-12	Construction of Devolution Index in respect of PEAIS for the year 2011-12.	M/s. Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi	Published

1	2	3	4	5
5.	2012-13	Study on Panchayat Strengthening Index under PEAIS and to support the proposed scheme on Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan.	M/s. Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi	Published
6.	2013-14	Study on Panchayat Strengthening Index for the year 2013-14 under the scheme on Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan	M/s. Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi	Published
7.	2014-15	Rapid Field Assessment of the Status of Devolution of Powers and Resources cross the States and Union Territories in the country for the year 2014-15 and to develop an indicative evidence based ranking	M/s. Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai	Published
8.	2015-16	Field Assessment of the Status of Devolution of Powers and Resources cross the States and Union Territories in the Country for the year 2015-16 to develop an indicative evidence based ranking	M/s Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai	Published

[Translation]

#### **Awareness under SBM**

\*392. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred in Maharashtra for promoting social awareness under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) during the last four years;

(b) whether the Government has received reports about the incidents of people being beaten up and subjected to social harassment for defecating in the open and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps are being taken by the Government to prevent such incidents;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) A total of Rs.48.13 crore have been spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) in Maharashtra during last four years under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM-G] by the Centre and State Governments.

(b) SBM-G guidelines and the programme stresses upon positive behaviour change and community mobilisation to promote toilet usage and to make villages

open defecation free. Grass root volunteers called Swachhagrahies and local Government machinery with support from the local people organise activities to create positive behaviour change. However, few isolated incidents of arguments during persuasion of behaviour change have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) Taking such isolated incidents seriously, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued two advisories restraining officers from such unwarranted incidents. Centre and State Governments have been emphasizing upon positive behaviour change communication and refraining from coercive methods in all SBM-G workshops, conferences, meetings and *video* conferences at all levels. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is also using social media to extensively promote positive behaviour change for toilet usage.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Manufacturing Potential in Rural Areas**

\*393. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to tap the manufacturing potential in rural areas by using the raw material available there and export the finished products so that the rural people can get employment and the economy of the villages can be improved under Rural Business Hub Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding with any agency/organization for the export of products from the rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to encourage the rural people to improve their financial condition at the panchayati level under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) had implemented the Scheme of Rural Business Hub (RBH) during the 11th Five Year Plan Period (2007-2012) with the objective to promote businesses using raw materials as well as skills available in the rural areas, by linking them with

industry and marketing organizations so that such products get the benefit of value addition and their marketability is increased. The entire process of RBH Scheme was facilitated by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Under the Scheme, the Ministry extended financial support upto Rs.25 lakhs for viable projects and the balance project cost had to be converged through other Central/State Government Schemes/Financial Institutions.

Under the said scheme, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) were encouraged to identify skills and endowments of rural people as well as natural resources in the Panchayat area. Based upon the assessment, joint awareness programs could be organized to bring together the business interest and the community on a common platform and thereby facilitate acceptance of business plan by local stakeholders. PRIs could also dovetail and converge government schemes with the initiative, or *provide* infrastructure support to ensure better livelihood opportunities for the rural community, better incomes and better and more sustainable use of local resources.

Under the RBH, Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) were entered into by business enterprises with PRIs in accordance with the guidelines of the Scheme in such diverse fields as fruit processing, power generation and distribution, Jatropha bio-fuels, handicrafts, carpet weaving, stone carving etc. Besides, this Ministry had also a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with EXIM Bank for the purpose of enhancing export possibilities of products sourced from RBHs.

The Scheme of RBH was implemented during the year 2007-2012 and therefore, no steps obviously for any purpose can be taken under the above mentioned defunct scheme.

However, Under the restructured Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) appraised by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for implementation in the next financial 3 year, there is component for assistance to States for project based support for economic development and income enhancement through Panchayats/ cluster of Panchayats to create sustainable livelihood systems and income enhancement avenues in rural areas, and transform cluster of Gram Panchayats to become growth centers for local economy. Under this initiative, Panchayats may assume supportive role in providing marketing support for secondary agriculture, as well as minor produce including medicinal plants, bamboo, handloom, handicraft etc. Financial assistance will be limited to viable gap funding which is not available under any other scheme or requires more resources in critical areas.

[English]

### **Construction of Toilets in Rural Areas**

\*394. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:  
Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing Rs.12,000 to the people living in rural areas for the construction of toilets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this amount is considered adequate to construct a decent/proper toilet;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to increase the said amount to facilitate construction of a proper toilet with the provision of water in the rural areas of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], there is a provision for providing an incentive of Rs. 12,000 for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households) as listed in the Base Line Survey, 2012.

(b) to (d) Under SBM(G), Rs. 12,000 is provided as incentive amount and not the actual construction cost of toilet. With the launch of the SBM(G), the incentive amount was increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 to provide for water availability, including for storing water for hand-washing and cleaning.

### **Development of Sporting Culture**

\*395. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:  
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the sporting culture in India has been found lacking and if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has taken major initiatives to revive and develop the sporting culture in the country from the grassroot level and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pool of talent created at the local community, school and university levels needs much improvement in terms of quantity and quality, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to invest with a long term view to develop the sporting culture and generate sports talents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (d) India has a long tradition and history of sports and sporting culture is prevalent throughout the country in varying degrees. The Government is taking continuous steps to improve the sporting culture and talent pool in the country, especially at community, school and university levels, in respect of international competitive sports.

Accordingly, to infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country and 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, based on the experience of implementing various sports promotional schemes and stakeholder consultations/feedback, has revamped the Khelo India Scheme being implemented from 2016-17. The revamped Khelo India Scheme came into effect from 14th October, 2017. Salient features of the Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Khelo India Scheme has specific verticals for development of sports at community, school and University levels. The Scheme also includes a vertical of 'Talent Identification and Development' through a Long Term Athlete Development (LTAD) Programme. The relevant provisions of the vertical are given in in the enclosed Statement-II.



Further, financial assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for various activities, such as, holding coaching camps for national level sportspersons, national championships for sub-junior, junior and senior categories, organizing international tournaments in India, participation in international tournaments abroad, procurement of sports/sports science equipment and consumables, engagement of foreign coaches/experts to train athletes, etc.

In addition, Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, is implementing the following sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions:

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

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Salient feature 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**

##### *Relevant provisions for 'Talent Identification and Development' under the Khelo India Scheme*

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. The identification of talented sportspersons will be done in a transparent manner through competitive performance and assessment made through scientifically designed battery of tests. Further, a National Talent Search Portal has been launched recently which will provide seamless access to upload individual achievements. In addition, the Gujarat model of mobile van will be adopted for carrying out scientific evaluation at remote places for better identification of the talented sportspersons. During the talent identification drive sporting talent hubs, discipline wise, including indigenous games, shall be identified and duly mapped. Efforts will be made through sports academies to conduct special programmes to encourage such specific sport/ game in that area.

Out of the talented players identified in priority sports disciplines at various levels through different avenues, best talents in those sports discipline will be identified by the High Powered Committee and provided annual financial assistance, at the rate of Rs.5.00 lakh per annum, for a period of 8 years under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme. Continuation of support to an individual athlete will be subject to his/her progress/performance in the identified sports discipline concerned, ensuring the best performers, having potential to excel at the highest level, are given continuous support and non-performers/non achievers can be taken out of the system.

This will ensure a sizable bench strength that the country is lacking at present. Additional funding requirement, if any, shall be met through mobilizing CSR support.

An amount of Rs.10 crore annually will be earmarked for maintenance of the Online Portal, identification of sporting talents through different avenues, including through advanced scientific profiling, short listing of talents and recommending the best talents for providing support. Identification of sporting talent will involve conduct of pan-India trials involving about 50,000 to 1,00,000 children by Talent Scouts (to be engaged for the purpose), in association with States/UTs. An amount of Rs.50 crore will be earmarked annually for providing annual financial assistance, at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakh per annum for 1000 athletes, for a period of 8 years, to identified athletes, under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme. Thus, Rs. 60 crore (Rs. 50 crore for talent nurturing towards Training/Coaching, Consumables & Equipment, Sports Nutrition support, Sports Science Support etc., and Rs. 10 crore for maintenance of online portal, Identification of Talent through trials, shortlisting of identified talents through Scientific profiling etc.). In the second year, when additional 1000 athletes are added, Rs. 110 crore (Rs. 50 crore each for first year and second year athletes for their talent nurturing and Rs. 10 crore for talent search and development) and so on. The expenditure will be incurred on various components mentioned above and no fee/scholarship will be paid to the athlete.

Department of Sports will *provide* financial assistance as well as overall guidance, supervision and monitoring. Implementation will be through SAI and involve State Governments as well as reputed athletes and private bodies. International experts shall also be engaged for project implementation.

#### **Export of Surplus Power**

\*396. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is a power surplus nation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether his Ministry is exploring the option of exporting surplus power to other countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 31.01.2018, the installed

generation capacity is 334 Giga Watt (GW) which is more than sufficient to meet the peak demand of 165 GW occurred during the current year (upto January, 2018).

As the all India installed capacity of power plants in the country is more than the demand, there are possibilities of exporting power to neighbouring countries.

(c) and (d) Presently, India is exporting power to Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar. Details of export of power and plan to increase it are given below:

- i. India- Bangladesh: India is currently supplying around 660 MW power to Bangladesh and it would increase by 840 MW after completion of additional transmission links.
- ii. India- Nepal: India is currently supplying around 465 MW power to Nepal and it would further increase 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.

#### **Flood Forecasting Stations**

\*397. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Water Commission (CWC) is the nodal organization entrusted with the task of flood forecasting and early flood warnings in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of flood forecasting stations established in the country so far, State-wise;
- (c) the number of stations modernized with automatic data collection and transmission systems so far;
- (d) whether the Government has decided to establish more flood forecasting stations as part of its e-Surface Water Information System (e-SWIS) for timely dissemination of flood forecast and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of States/UTs including river basins covered under the existing flood forecasting network?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Water Commission (CWC) under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has been listed as the nodal organization for flood forecasting in the country by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)/National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Presently, there are 226 flood forecasting stations consisting of 166 level forecasting stations for villages & towns and 60 inflow forecasting stations for dams in the country. State-wise distribution of the existing 226 flood forecasting stations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Out of 226 flood forecasting stations, 126 flood forecasting stations have been modernized so far with automatic real-time data collection & satellite based transmission (telemetry) system.

(d) Expansion of flood forecasting network is a continuous process. It has been planned to expand flood forecasting network from the existing 226 stations to 325 flood forecasting stations by March, 2020.

Flood forecast/ advisories with lead time of 24/72 hours are disseminated to concerned beneficiaries including State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Project Authorities, etc., in the shortest possible time after formulation of flood forecast through email/fax/SMS and website. The dissemination of flood forecast is also done through Online Surface Water Information System (e-SWIS).

(e) Existing flood forecasting network of 226 stations of CWC covers 20 States & 2 Union Territories and 19 River basins.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise Existing Flood Forecasting Stations of CWC*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of flood forecasting Stations		
		Level	Inflow	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	7	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2
3.	Assam	29	0	29
4.	Bihar	34	0	34
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1
6.	Gujarat	6	6	12
7.	Haryana	0	1	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	3
9.	Jharkhand	2	5	7
10.	Karnataka	1	9	10
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	4
12.	Maharashtra	7	3	10

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Odisha	11	2	13
14.	Rajasthan	0	3	3
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	10	10
16.	Telangana	4	6	10
17.	Tripura	2	0	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	38	2	40
19.	Uttarakhand	3	1	4
20.	West Bengal	11	3	14
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
22.	NCT of Delhi	2	0	2
Total		166	60	226

[Translation]

### Powerloom Industry

\*398. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the powerloom industry is on the verge of closure and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of powerloom industrial units closed during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken to address the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Madam. The production of cloth by the powerloom industry during the last two years has been as follows:

(in million square meters)

Year	Cloth production by powerloom	Share of Powerloom Industry in cloth production
2016-17	35672	55.39%
2017-18*	32825	58.84%

\*upto January, 2018

(b) As per the All India survey of Powerloom Industry, done during 2013, there are approximately 3.86 lakh Powerloom Units with 24.86 lakh Powerlooms. No structured survey has been carried out thereafter to assess the number of powerloom units set up or closed, during the last three years.

(c) To support the development and growth of Powerloom sector, Government of India had launched "PowerTex India" on 01.04.2017 which is a comprehensive scheme. The main components of PowerTex India

and the benefits extended under them to powerloom units (upto 5.3.2018) are given below:

1. In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms: Government provides subsidy ranging from 50% to 90% to upgrade plain powerlooms to improve quality and output of the looms. Since inception, 2,06,241 looms have been upgraded and subsidy amounting to Rs.203.12 crores has been released.
2. Group Workshed Scheme (GWS): Subsidy ranging from 40% to 90% is given on construction cost of Group Workshed. Since 2014-15, 262 projects have been approved and Government subsidy amounting to Rs.73.00 crores has been released.
3. Yarn Bank Scheme: Interest free corpus fund upto Rs.2 crores is given to the SPVs/ Societies formed by powerloom weavers to purchase raw yarn at reasonable price. Since 2014-15, 63 Yarn Bank projects have been approved and an amount of Rs.20.773 crores has been released.
4. Common Facility Centres (CFC): Subsidy upto Rs.2 crores is given to SPVs formed by powerloom weavers for construction of building and installation of machineries which is meant for common use by the powerloom weavers. Since 2014-15, 20 projects have been approved and Rs.3.94 crores has been released, so far.
5. Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers: A margin money subsidy of upto Rs.1 lakh and interest subvention of 6% is provided on the term loans availed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) for 5 years. Similarly, Margin money subsidy upto Rs.25 lakhs is given on the term loans availed under Stand-up India Scheme by SC/ST/ Women powerloom entrepreneurs.
6. Solar Energy Scheme for Powerlooms: Subsidy ranging from 50% to 90% is given for installation of Solar Energy system by powerloom weavers.
7. Financial support is also given for modernization/ upgradation of Powerloom Service Centres and equity participation is also done under Tex Venture Capital Fund. In

addition, for providing handholding support and increasing awareness, a toll free helpline number and a user friendly online portal are operational.

Apart from the above, duty on customs leviable has been increased from 10% to 20% against majority of Man-Made Fibre (MMF) fabric lines and silk to promote domestic fabric manufacturing industry and protect it against cheap imports.

### **Upgradation of Airports**

\*399. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of airports under the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of airports out of them which are proposed to be upgraded to the level of international standards;

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

(d) the details of the airports upgraded to international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and maintains 8 airports in Madhya Pradesh, including five operational airports at Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho, Indore & Civil Enclave at Gwalior and three non-operational airports at Khandwa, Panna & Satna.

(b) to (d) Development and upgradation of airports to international standards is a continuous process, which is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land etc. Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho Airports have already been upgraded to international standards with new Integrated Terminal Buildings and other associated work. Further, AAI has also finalized the scope of work for extension of existing runway, construction of new terminal building and other allied works for operations of A-320 type of aircraft at Jabalpur Airport.

[English]

### **Rural Development Schemes**

\*400. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for allocation of funds under various rural development schemes;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to the States which are performing well in implementation of the schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guideline has been issued in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) 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, skilling of youths, provision of social assistance and other amenities. These Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations.

Allocation of fund to States/UTs is made based on the respective programme guidelines. Under MGNREGA, the funds are released to the States on the basis of Labour Budget (LB), opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous year for the financial year, if any, and overall performance of the State. Under DAY-NRLM, the allocation of funds to States is made on the basis of inter-se poverty ratio of the States. There is a provision in the DAY-NRLM guidelines to *provide* an additional instalment of DAY-NRLM funds to better performing States based on physical and financial progress. As per DAY-NRLM guidelines, States are eligible for additional instalment subject to utilisation of 75% of available funds by 31st December and good performance on key NRLM parameters. DDU-GKY is demand driven scheme and

funds are allocated to the States on the basis of Action Plans approved for the States and funds required by the States on target achieved/funds utilized by the them. The funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are released to the State Governments for the projects sanctioned, based upon their absorption capacity, balance works in hand, unspent balance available, and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down as per the programme guidelines. Out of the total budget allocation for PMGSY, 5-6% is kept aside to be released to be States as financial incentives to better performing States showing higher achievement on the basis of set parameters. Financial allocation under PMAY-G, a target based scheme, is worked out on the basis of unit assistance *provided* to the beneficiaries. Re-allocation of target for the better performing States under PMAY-G is considered by the Empowered Committee. Under NSAP, State-wise requirement of fund is calculated on the basis of utilization of cap/ceiling communicated to States/UTs on the basis of BPL ratios.

### **Skill Development under MGNREGS**

4371. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of implementation of the “Livelihoods in Full Employment” project under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) the number of individuals who are undergoing/completed skill development training under LIFE-MGNREGA, Statewise;

(c) the reasons for the slow progress of LIFE-MGNREGA project; and

(d) the challenges faced in getting eligible candidates enrolled for the skill development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Government has launched the Project “Livelihoods in full Employment (LIFE)” under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (LIFE) in April, 2015. The project aims at promoting self-reliance and improving the skill- base of youths from among Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) households in convergence with Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI). Under the project, Youth, in



age group of 18-35 years (45 years in case of Women, particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, Persons with disabilities, Transgender, SCs/STs and other Special groups), from the rural households who have completed at least 15 days of work under MGNREGA in the previous financial years are eligible for livelihood interventions. Priority is given to households who have completed 100 days of work under MGNREGA.

(b) The number of candidates completed training under DDU-GKY and RSETI is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The reasons for slow progress of LIFE-MGNREGA Project and challenges faced in getting eligible candidates enrolled, include inability of beneficiaries to undergo training since they will have to forgo their daily wages, lack of awareness on Scheme and reluctance of beneficiaries to migrate outside the place of domicile. The States implementing DDU-GKY and RSETI have been sanctioned support costs for skill gap studies, IEC, capacity building etc to enhance project implementation in the States, including coverage of Project-LIFE.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of candidates trained under Project LIFE-MGNREGA under convergence with DDU-GKY and RSETI*

S.No.	States	Trained under DDU-GKY during 2017-18 (as on 28.2.2018)	Trained under RSETI during 2017-18 (as on 28.2.2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2040	975
2.	Assam	806	153
3.	Bihar	2299	39
4.	Chhattisgarh	1491	657
5.	Gujarat	407	440
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	293
7.	Haryana	2299	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	315
9.	Jharkhand	1211	1220
10.	Karnataka	189	66
11.	Kerala	4256	157
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3519	1336
13.	Maharashtra	1891	1153
14.	Meghalaya	0	620
15.	Odisha	5487	2668
16.	Punjab	252	1
17.	Rajasthan	1448	798

1	2	3	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	13639	610
19.	Telangana	402	110
20.	Tripura	443	379
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3843	967
22.	Uttarakhand	0	20
23.	West Bengal	196	202
Total		46118	13185

#### **Mandatory Certificates for showing advertisements**

4372. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:  
DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether it is mandatory for obtaining certificates from Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) for showing advertisements in theatres;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether there is any proposal in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any requests from cinema hall owners to do away with the practice of seeking certification from the CBFC for advertisements played during screening in theatres, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to make it compulsory that all trailers of upcoming movies and even public service messages are to be certified by CBFC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Yes, it is mandatory for obtaining certificates from the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) for showing advertisements in theatres. As per Section 4 of the Cinematograph Act 1952, any person desiring to exhibit any film for public exhibition should get his/her film certified by CBFC.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has received representation from the Multiplex Association of India regarding dispensing with the requirement of obtaining certificates in respect of advertisements from CBFC before the exhibiting the same in the cinema theatres. The matter has been examined in the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice. The requirement given in the Cinematograph Act 1952, is applicable to all films including trailers and advertisements and cannot be relaxed.

#### **Declaration of NHs in Assam**

4373. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads in Assam declared as National Highways (NHs) during the last three years;

(b) the funds allocated during the said period for development of NHs in the State; and

(c) the total length of NHs in the State?

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) Four roads aggregating to 157.49 km have been declared as National Highways (NHs) in the State of Assam during the last 3 years and the current year.

(b) The funds allocated during the last 3 years and the current year for development of NHs in Assam under National Highways (Original) is Rs.682 crore. Apart from this an amount of Rs.17,265 crore was allocated, for the North Eastern States during the period for the development of NHs and other roads under the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE). Out of this an expenditure of Rs.5432.35 crore was incurred for roads in the State of Assam.

(c) The total length of NHs in the State of Assam is 3814 km.

#### **Latest Technology for flood forecasting stations**

4374. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has acquired any latest technology and installed it at flood forecasting centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Water Commission (CWC) under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has installed sensor based automatic data acquisition and satellite based transmission system at 126 flood forecasting stations out of existing 226 flood forecasting stations in the country.

Rainfall Runoff model has been developed for 19 river basins covering 22 States/Union Territories and 226 Flood Forecasting Stations to provide flood advisories with three days lead time. Further inundation forecast model for Mahanadi delta using 2-D modelling technology and high resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) has been developed and sent to the Government of Odisha for verification.

#### **Power crisis in Assam**

4375. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Assam generally and Dhubri district specially is facing acute power crisis due to low grid capacity, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that Dhubri district was once a vibrant centre of trade and commerce and it is today the most marginalized and isolated due to power crisis which has led to shutdown of industries and small enterprises, if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any initiative for generating more power;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The State of Assam faced energy and peak shortage of 3.5% and 4.2% respectively during the current year (April, 2017 - February, 2018). Presently, at the Inter-State level, there are no transmission constraints for import of power to Assam. The Available Transmission Capacity (ATC) from Eastern Region to North Eastern Region is 1025 MW. However, there are some Intra-State transmission constraints in some pockets of Assam.

(b) to (e) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State/ UT, including Dhubri district, is within the purview of the respective State Government/ State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through CPSUs and allocating power there from to them. At present, Assam has been allocated 1304 MW power from Central Generating Stations. During 2016-17, the assistance from Central Generating Stations to Assam was 5929 Million Units (65.7%) against their total energy requirement of 9020 Million Units. Adequate power is available in the grid and the State can purchase power to meet their demand from Power exchanges or through competitive bidding route under Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price (DEEP) portal.

[Translation]

#### **Flying Hours for Pilots**

4376. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot in the country is considered qualified after 200 hours of flying on a light piston engine plane whereas a airline co-pilot in America and other countries needs to fly at least 1500 hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make aviation standards of the country at par with international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) A Pilot can fly for an airline after 200 hrs of flying and is in possession of Commercial Pilot License (CPL). As per the privileges of the License (CPL), the holder of License may act as Pilot-in-Command of any aeroplane having an all-up-weight not exceeding five thousand seven hundred Kgs. and which is entered in the aircraft rating of his license and may also act as Co-Pilot of any aeroplane where a Co-Pilot is required to be carried and which is entered in the aircraft rating of his license. For acquiring Air Transport Pilot License (ATPL), the candidate needs to acquire minimum 1500 hours as per Section M, Schedule II of the Aircraft Rule 1937 and the privileges of ATPL are as per Annex 1, para 2.6.2

To Fly as Co-Pilot (Second in command) in USA the pilot needs to have 1500 hours of flying experience and Air Transport Pilot License.

(c) Requirements and privileges for Commercial Pilot license and Airline Transport Pilot License in Aircraft Rules 1937 are in line with ICAO Annex I Standard & Recommended Practices.

[English]

#### UDAY

4377. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) launched in the year 2015 with a view to bring back good health in State-owned Discoms has started having a wrong impact on Discoms and is being turned into another window to pile up fresh debts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any review of implementation of UDAY, if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the scheme in letter and spirit and direct Discoms not to use it as another window to pile up debts?

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 received from the States, the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) has reduced from 59 paise per unit in FY 2015-16 to about 41 paise per unit in FY 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Review for implementation of UDAY is a continual process which includes monitoring of debt of DISCOMs. A Monitoring Committee, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power), has been constituted to ensure close monitoring of performance of the participating States under UDAY. The Committee reviews the operational and financial parameters of participating States at regular intervals. Further, State-specific focused meetings have also been held to handhold States/UTs and the DISCOMs for effective turnaround. Besides, this scheme is also being monitored regularly in the Review, Planning & Monitoring Meetings (RPMs) as well.

#### Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

4378. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in Assam during the last three years;

(b) the works undertaken and completed in the State during the said period;

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the quality and adequacy of the works undertaken; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The allocation of funds for drinking water facilities in Assam under National Rural Drinking

Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years is as under:

(All amount in Rs. crores)

Financial Year	Funds allocated
2014-15	501.10
2015-16	268.26
2016-17	353.23

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme, so State/UT-wise funds are not allocated. However, Central share released to Assam under SBM(G) during last 3 years is as under:

Year	Central share released (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	185.78
2015-16	474.27
2016-17	747.58

(b) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. State Governments are empowered to plan, design, implement and execute drinking water supply works/ schemes which are approved by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) for the coverage of rural habitation with drinking water supply. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to States to supplement its efforts for providing drinking water to rural habitations. As per information entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), the details of number of habitations covered (achievement) in the State of Assam against the target set by the Ministry during last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Target	Achievement
2014-15	9938	6399
2015-16	3993	1659
2016-17	1752	383

No. of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed in Assam under SBM(G) during last 3 years is as under:

Year	No. of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed
2014-15	1,50,735
2015-16	4,63,045
2016-17	10,54,910

(c) and (d) Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation is a State subject. Assessment about the quality and adequacy of the works/ projects undertaken in the State including Assam are monitored by State Level Implementing Agencies. Moreover, this Ministry has not received any reports regarding Assessment about the quality and adequacy of the works/ projects undertaken in Assam.

#### Maintenance of Database on Water Bodies

4379. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan under consideration of the Government to conduct any extensive and exclusive research and maintenance of database on the water bodies revealing their condition, increase/decrease in their number, their status of encroachment etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any observations have been made by certain quarters including Standing Committees on the issue, if any, during 2015-2016 and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the States for adoption of a unified classification of water bodies and to adopt the water bodies in the land records?

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 Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources in their Tenth report on "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" has recommended that in order to enable an objective assessment of water bodies and their condition, it should be made mandatory to build a database incorporating information from States. Accordingly, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has planned to conduct the first

Census of Water Bodies during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme—"Irrigation Census along with 6th minor irrigation census". The objective of the Census is to build up a database on water bodies. Information on use, storage capacity, status of filling up of storage etc. of water bodies will be collected through the Census.

(c) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has requested the State Governments to include water bodies in their land records. Unified classification of water bodies by type has been adopted in the Census of Water Bodies to be conducted by the Ministry through States/UTs.

#### **Assessment of Demand of Power**

4380. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the demand of electricity for the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action being taken by the Government to meet the demand;

(c) whether progress of the power projects is being affected due to paucity of funds and if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken in this regard; and

(d) other steps being taken to meet the future increase in 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) to (c) As per 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report, the Electrical Energy Requirement and Peak electricity demand on all-India basis during the year 2021- 22 is expected to be around 15,66,023 Million Units and 2,25,751 Mega Watt respectively, against already installed capacity of 3,33,550 MW.

As per Electricity Act, 2003, electricity generation is a delicensed activity and any generating company may establish a generating station. Funds for setting up of generation project(s) are arranged by the project developers themselves.

To meet the power requirement, conventional capacity comprising of 48,261 MW Thermal, 6,823 MW Hydro and 3,300 MW Nuclear are at various stages of construction

and are likely to yield benefits during the period 2017-2022. In addition, Government of India has set a target to have 175 GW of Installed Capacity from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) by 2021-22. With the likely generation capacity addition, the electricity demand projected by the 19th EPS will be fully met on all-India basis.

(d) The other steps being taken by the Government to meet the future increase in demand are as under:

- (i) Government of India is assisting States through Schemes like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) etc. for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks.
- (ii) Government is also supporting in electrification of villages and providing access of electricity to all unelectrified households through Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya).
- (iii) Coal blocks have been allotted to Central/ State power utilities to improve domestic coal availability.
- (iv) The Government has introduced a scheme SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India)-2017, to provide coal linkages to the power plants which do not have any linkage.
- (v) The Government has introduced flexibility in utilization of domestic coal amongst power generating stations to reduce the cost of power generation.

#### **Projects for Non-Himalayan Rivers**

4381. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is working on better ways to utilise water from non-Himalayan Rivers that are emptying out into the sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that while projects concerning Himalayan rivers such as the Ganga and the

Brahmaputra ought to be first completed the Government is targeting other rivers too; 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) 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 (non-Himalayan) & 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 been completed. Present status, States concerned with Inter Basin Water Transfer Links *w.r.t.* river linking projects under the Peninsular Component of NPP are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Himalayan Rivers Development Component envisages construction of storages on the principal tributaries of Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Nepal and Bhutan along with interlinking of canal systems which involves international ramifications. The consent of the neighbouring countries is required for taking up surveys & investigations in their territory. However, FRs of 2 links and draft FRs of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Therefore, priority has been given to implement the Peninsular Component first which entirely lies in India.

#### **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
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

### Shortage of Trained Pilots

4382. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether airlines in the country hire expatriate pilots to meet the shortage of trained senior pilots in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the prevalent Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) norms also stipulate a limited number of foreign pilots on roster of airlines for a limited period till such time they are able to train and upgrade the Indian pilots to replace the expats; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airlines hire Foreign Pilots with License issued from Contracting State to cover the shortage of type rated Pilot-in-Command/ Instructor/Examiner. Validation of Foreign License is done by DGCA under provision contained in Rule 45 of Aircraft Rule 1937 and procedure laid down in CAR Section 7, Series G, Part II.

(b) and (c) Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) is issued only to Pilot in Command/Instructor/ Examiner to train in Indian Pilots. All the Schedule and Non-Schedule airlines have been advised to develop their own in house strength to reduce the dependency on foreign pilots. Also airlines submit their Phase out plan periodically. Further the provision of FATA is extended



as per Policy decision taken from time to time depending upon demand of Industry. Presently the provision of extension of FATA is only upto 31.12.2018.

### DRDAs

4383. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation and utilization of funds made to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) during the last three years, State-wise including the District-wise details of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any suggestions/ complaints have been

received by the States to strengthen DRDA for its effective implementation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details of State-wise Budgeted Central allocation and release of funds made by the Centre during last three years under the DRDA Administration Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I. and District-wise details of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) No such information is available.

### Statement-I

*State-wise Central Allocation and Release of Central share of funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh under DRDA Administration Scheme during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-2015		2015-16		2016-2017	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	922.84	887.85	581.90	747.32	538.60	779.29
2.	Telangana	610.68	573.11	384.98	362.39	356.35	248.81
3.	Bihar	2560.12	1322.71	1614.26	1219.16	1494.10	1177.68
4.	Chhattisgarh	1457.76	1097.85	919.16	913.38	850.63	577.55
5.	Goa	121.92	114.71	76.88	76.88	71.15	71.12
6.	Gujarat	1588.24	1071.88	1210.46	1143.79	1120.25	901.27
7.	Haryana	1162.56	1029.59	733.04	830.18	678.39	567.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	669.52	621.89	422.14	447.80	586.02	628.91
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1252.40	794.04	789.66	905.33	1096.21	652.5
10.	Jharkhand	1499.44	929.43	983.16	872.41	909.94	1140.13
11.	Karnataka	1660.96	1296.69	1047.28	1206.94	969.21	925.89
12.	Kerala	909.08	596.57	573.10	744.47	530.47	778.57
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2850.24	2485.64	1797.16	1687.48	1663.21	1839.93
14.	Maharashtra	2137.92	1700.80	1347.86	1802.40	1271.28	1675.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Odisha	1899.40	1714.41	1197.54	1419.89	1108.39	1626.95
16.	Punjab	1228.88	955.21	774.82	803.07	717.07	883.44
17.	Rajasthan	1945.44	1808.84	1226.60	1435.05	1135.22	967.91
18.	Tamil Nadu	2065.16	2017.03	1301.96	1606.39	1205.12	1760.19
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4810.40	3127.84	3033.02	2549.36	2807.20	2886.97
20.	Uttaranchal	774.32	660.80	488.22	397.68	677.77	215.53
21.	West Bengal	1298.20	785.79	851.66	454.09	788.25	536.19
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	196.68	8.00	124.02	9.00	143.53	101.97
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65.56	8.00	41.34	8.00	47.84	47.8
24.	Daman and Diu	65.56	0.00	41.34	0.00	47.84	0
25.	Lakshadweep	81.26	9.00	51.22	8.00	59.29	0
26.	Puducherry	81.26	25.00	51.22	25.00	59.29	40
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	1126.74	1031.72	710.4	631.51	951.10	896.76
28.	Assam	1912.04	1726.88	1205.54	1598.01	1394.84	1832.49
29.	Meghalaya	677.64	506.58	427.22	213.61	494.27	251.95
30.	Manipur	573.66	429.82	361.68	358.96	418.45	326.02
31.	Nagaland	705.84	352.92	445.02	203.9	514.87	444.55
32.	Mizoram	472.32	413.45	297.76	423.28	344.48	522
33.	Sikkim	73.14	64.74	46.12	65.57	53.36	26.65
34.	Tripura	542.82	331.21	342.26	237.03	395.99	159
Total		40000.00	30500.00	25500.00	25407.33	25500.00	25491.41

**Statement-II**

*DRDA-wise Central Allocation and Release of Central share of funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh under DRDA Administration Scheme during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17*

S.No.	Name of District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Anantapur	71.64	71.64	45.18	45.18	41.80	50.09
2.	Chittoor	71.64	71.64	45.18	60.42	41.80	61.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Cuddapah	69.52	69.52	43.82	58.60	40.52	59.52
4.	East Godavari	71.64	71.64	45.18	60.33	41.80	61.39
5.	Guntur	71.64	71.64	45.18	60.33	41.80	61.39
6.	Krishna	71.64	71.41	45.18	60.40	41.80	61.39
7.	Kurnool	69.52	69.52	43.82	58.60	40.52	59.52
8.	Nellore	69.52	69.52	43.82	58.60	40.52	59.52
9.	Prakasam	71.64	71.64	45.18	60.33	41.80	61.39
10.	Srikakulam	71.64	71.64	45.18	60.33	41.80	61.39
11.	Visakhapatnam	71.64	71.64	45.18	60.42	41.80	61.39
12.	Vizianagaram	69.52	34.76	43.82	58.60	40.52	59.52
13.	West Godavari	71.64	71.64	45.18	45.18	41.80	61.39
Total		922.84	887.85	581.90	747.32	538.28	779.29

[Translation]

#### Activities under SBM

4384. SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes/activities being run under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) the details of the amount allocated and spent during each of the last two years and current year under SBM, State-wise; and

(c) whether the State Governments are performing as per the targets fixed and if so, the year-wise and State-wise details of the number of toilets built by Uttar Pradesh and other States during the said period, State/UT-wise?

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. The main activities of SBM(G) are:

- Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs)
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes
- Solid Liquid Waste Management
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building.

(b) SBM(G) is a demand driven scheme, hence State/UT-wise funds are not allocated. However, State/UT-wise Central share released and utilised under this scheme during last 2 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As SBM(G) is a demand driven scheme, State/UT-wise targets are not fixed. However, State/UT-wise, number of IHHLs constructed under the scheme during last 2 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise, Central share released and utilised under SBM(G) during last 2 years and current year (Rs. in crore)*

State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20	30.50	17.73
Andhra Pradesh	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.08	1190.71	1057.41
Arunachal Pradesh	38.71	29.22	65.09	65.05	136.49	46.17
Assam	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.29	1149.57	576.60
Bihar	221.55	325.59	131.86	148.69	829.83	166.08
Chhattisgarh	144.72	263.19	584.46	408.88	641.49	561.79
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	1.50
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.99
Goa	1.05	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.92
Gujarat	478.22	575.90	751.23	626.23	369.46	370.52
Haryana	32.76	72.27	68.79	34.61	0.00	32.95
Himachal Pradesh	4.37	71.42	117.30	82.25	0.00	23.81
Jammu and Kashmir	4.05	66.92	59.51	53.16	197.82	105.86
Jharkhand	97.32	262.77	455.46	423.44	680.04	474.06
Karnataka	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53	949.38	669.06
Kerala	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52	0.00	9.22
Madhya Pradesh	374.33	803.06	1210.77	1121.10	1340.45	641.18
Maharashtra	567.45	644.49	528.94	616.11	1155.33	621.71
Manipur	44.19	53.48	27.28	4.54	75.67	11.41
Meghalaya	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13	143.89	77.39
Mizoram	3.32	6.66	10.98	4.31	44.49	27.02
Nagaland	10.83	28.10	64.12	44.12	70.26	8.77
Odisha	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.29	437.44	365.42
Puducherry	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65	50.00	8.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	38.70	59.34	197.02	73.26	265.22	215.29
Rajasthan	938.73	1287.23	777.30	1065.63	916.02	824.57
Sikkim	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85	7.74	1.02
Tamil Nadu	78.94	560.44	537.02	506.17	838.75	707.44
Telangana	128.39	157.53	135.72	174.02	462.03	380.03
Tripura	38.89	52.89	24.98	20.03	0.00	14.72
Uttar Pradesh	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1132.21	3073.56	2168.30
Uttarakhand	49.37	71.67	348.05	149.55	132.03	159.90
West Bengal	712.92	904.79	655.50	838.60	492.77	422.92
	6362.96	9370.47	10559.58	10027.48	15700.42	10789.77

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines(IHHLs) constructed during last two years and current year as on 19.03.2018*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 19.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		979	17524
2.	Andhra Pradesh	354996	788496	1890626
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19439	42552	41460
4.	Assam	465545	1054882	661309
5.	Bihar	427038	872331	2280381
6.	Chhattisgarh	357107	1464977	931066
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	18758
8.	Daman and Diu		0	1600
9.	Goa	28637	0	0
10.	Gujarat	922728	1559806	428729
11.	Haryana	132661	126162	319957
12.	Himachal Pradesh	66632	80521	10

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	64665	83455	327464
14.	Jharkhand	315130	832239	1041265
15.	Karnataka	533011	720075	1390372
16.	Kerala	11752	195090	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1022566	1860073	2261265
18.	Maharashtra	889170	1917675	2148995
19.	Manipur	47636	41423	49751
20.	Meghalaya	44129	45973	87138
21.	Mizoram	6026	2872	20794
22.	Nagaland	22617	38112	17124
23.	Odisha	1329832	1263960	559269
24.	Puducherry	0	2430	6778
25.	Punjab	71543	106626	69601
26.	Rajasthan	2164590	2721433	2101569
27.	Sikkim	3707	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	948287	1139701	1959898
29.	Telangana	240168	520092	1472089
30.	Tripura	61173	43829	28817
31.	Uttar Pradesh	694487	1740917	3738642
32.	Uttarakhand	64030	335264	42976
33.	West Bengal	1432065	2322394	974251
Grand Total		1,27,41,367	2,19,24,339	2,48,89,478

[English]

### **Elevated Highways**

4385. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have requested for construction of elevated highways due to protests on land acquisition in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the acquisition of land is a serious law and order problem in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to redress the grievances of the inhabitants of such areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and works on NHs are taken up from time to time depending upon inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds. Construction of elevated road passing through a city/town or construction of bypass is decided based upon the Detailed Project Report (DPR) which takes into account various factors such as availability of land, cost of construction of elevated road *vis-à-vis* cost of construction of bypass, connectivity issues etc.

(c) to (e) No Madam.

There are sufficient provisions such as hearing of objections under section 3C as well as option to go for arbitration under section 3G (5) of the National Highways Act, 1956 to redress the grievances of the inhabitants/land owners.

#### **Certification of Films by CBFC**

4386. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films which were denied certification by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) during the last three years;

(b) the details of films which were challenged in the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal during the said period;

(c) whether her Ministry has reviewed the recommendations made by the Shyam Benegal Committee; and

(d) whether her Ministry is planning to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and rules made thereunder to incorporate the certification process recommended by the said Committee and if so, the details and timeline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) The list of films refused certification for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of films which were challenged in the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal (FCAT) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has examined the recommendations made by Shyam Benegal Committee. Consultations were also held with stakeholders. The amendment process requires wider consultations. It is therefore not feasible to give any specific timelines in this regard.

#### **Statement-I**

*List of Films which were refused Certification at EC/RC levels by the Board from 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015*

Celluloid, video and digital (Indian & Foreign)

Sr. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Position (Refused by EC/RC)
1	2	3	4
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

1	2	3	4
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
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



1	2	3	4
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 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016*

*Celluloid, Digital and Video (Indian & Foreign)*

Sr. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Position (Refused by EC/RC)
1	2	3	4
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.

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1	2	3	4
10.	Ishq Ka Manjan	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
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.
22.	Hardcore Henry	English	Refused at EC level.
33.	The Babadook	English	Refused at EC level.
34.	Men, Women and Children	English	Refused at EC level.

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1	2	3	4
35.	Hard Candy	English	Refused at EC level.
36.	Ex Machina	English	Refused at EC level.
37.	The 40 Year Old Virgin	English	Refused at EC level.
38.	Calvary	English	Refused at EC level.
39.	Wander Lust	English	Refused at EC level.
40.	Slightly Single in L.A	English	Refused at EC level.
41.	The Dorm	English	Refused at EC level.
42.	Sint	English	Refused at EC level.
43.	Stranded	English	Refused at EC level.
44.	Flying Monkey	English	Refused at EC level.
45.	The Strangers	English	Refused at EC level.
46.	Legacy	English	Refused at EC level.
47.	Ouija	English	Refused at EC level.
48.	As above So Below	English	Refused at EC level.
49.	Purge Anachery	English	Refused at EC level.
50.	Two Night Stand	English	Refused at EC level.
51.	Snow Piercer	English	Refused at EC level.
52.	The Collection	English	Refused at EC level.
53.	Feeding Gigolo	English	Refused at EC level.
54.	Love Rosie	English	Refused at EC level.
55.	Repentance	English	Refused at EC level.
56.	Dark Water	English	Refused at EC level.
57.	Kept Women	English	Refused at EC level.
58.	The ABCD's of Death	English	Refused at EC level.
59.	The ABCD'S of Death 2	English	Refused at EC level.
60.	The Woman Black Q: Angel of Death	English	Refused at EC level.

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1	2	3	4
61.	Scouts Guide to The Zombie - Apocalypse	English	Refused at EC level.
62.	R. I. Sline's Monsterville: The Cabinet of Soil	English	Refused at EC level.
63.	The Night Before	English	Refused at EC level.
64.	Hump day	English	Refused at EC level.
65.	Redirected	English	Refused at EC level.
66.	Maasi Veedhi	Tamil	Refused at EC and RC level.
67.	Muttrupullia	Tamil	Refused at EC and RC level.
68.	Kadhali Kaanavillai	Tamil	Refused at EC and RC level.
69.	Moondru Saaral	Tamil	Refused at EC level.
70.	Aagu Pugu	Tamil	Refused at EC level.
71.	Oru Melliya Kodu	Tamil	Refused at EC level.
72.	Sahib Bibi Ghulam	Bengali	Refused at EC.
73.	Chamatkari Hero	Hindi	Refused at EC level.
74.	Hum Hain Naughty Naughty	Hindi	Refused at EC and RC level.
75.	Ye Road Romance	Hindi	Refused at EC and RC level.
76.	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 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017

Celluloid, digital and Video (Indian & Foreign)

Sr. No.	Name of the Film	Language	Position (Refused by EC/RC)
1	2	3	4
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.

1	2	3	4
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
33.	Kaamwali Bai (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC
34.	G Kutta Se (Hindi)	Hindi	Refused in EC/RC

1	2	3	4
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.	Ill 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.

1	2	3	4
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.

**Statement-II**

*Details of films which were challenged in the film certification appellate tribunal*

S. No.	Name of film
1	2
<b>2015</b>	
1.	I (Tamil)
2.	MSG-The Messenger of God (Hindi)
3.	Blemished Night (English)
4.	Kala Sach – The Black Truth (Hindi)
5.	Sreemad Bhagwad Geethe (Kannada)
6.	Mastizaade (Hindi)
7.	Porkalathil Oru Poo (Tamil)
8.	Hyena (Hindi)
9.	Pakashala (Telugu)
10.	Stylish Memsahab (Hindi)
11.	Tharle Nan Maklu (Kannada)
12.	Sex Vigyaan (Hindi)
13.	Chayam Poosiyaa Veedu – The Painted House (Malayalam) - Withdrawn
14.	Muttrupulliyaa (Tamil)
15.	Battle for Banaras (Hindi)
16.	Pavitar Singh Urf Peter Kaum De Heere 2 (Punjabi) - Withdrawn
17.	Love Games – Love Dangerously (Hindi)

1	2
<b>2016</b>	
1.	Jai Gangaajal (Hindi)
2.	Wah Taj (Hindi)
3.	Dirty Grandpa (English)
4.	Aligarh (Hindi) - Withdrawn
5.	Great Grand Masti (Hindi)
6.	Pyaar Ka PUNCHAMA 2 (Hindi)
7.	Saheb, Biwi Golaam (Bengali)
8.	Yaara Silly Silly (Hindi)
9.	Malaysia Irvu (Tamil)
10.	Love Games (Hindi) for satellite exhibition
11.	Guddu Ki Gun (Hindi) - satellite
12.	Everybody Wants Some (English)
13.	Kamathipura (Hindi)
14.	Saka – Nankana Saheb De Shaheed (Punjabi)
15.	Knock Knock (English) - for satellite exhibition
16.	HCL Healthcare (Advt.) - Withdrawn
17.	Raman Raghav 2.0 (Hindi)
18.	Saat Uchakke (Hindi)
19.	Udta Punjab (Hindi) - Withdrawn
20.	Hum Hain Naughty Naughty (Hindi)
21.	Udta Punjab (Hindi) - Withdrawn
22.	Three Girls (Hindi)
23.	The Green Inferno (English)

1	2
24.	Sideways (English)
25.	Carrie (English) – for satellite exhibition
26.	1920 London (Hindi) – for satellite exhibition
27.	Saladgto Sawal Anamat (Gujarati)
28.	Mastizaade (Hindi) for satellite exhibition - Withdrawn
29.	Toofan Singh (Punjabi)
30.	Mohalla Assi (Hindi)
31.	Haramkhor (Hindi)
32.	Power of Patidar (Gujarati)
33.	Fredrick (Hindi) – for satellite exhibition
34.	Raman Raghav 2.0 (Hindi) for satellite exhibition
35.	Pyaar Ka Din – Love Day (Hindi)
36.	Kathrina Kareena Madyalo Kamalhasan (Telugu)
37.	Udta Punjab (Hindi) for satellite exhibition
38.	G Kutta Se (Haryanvi)
39.	Ek Kahani Julie Ki (Hindi) - Withdrawn
40.	Kaam Wali Baai (Hindi) - Withdrawn
41.	Kya Kool Hain Hum 3 (Hindi) for satellite exhibition
42.	Charlie & the Coca Cola Company (Hindi/English)
43.	Deadpool (English) - Withdrawn
44.	1946 Calcutta Killings (Hindi)
45.	Kay Rao Tumhi (Marathi) for satellite exhibition
46.	Miss You (English Music Video)
47.	Veerum Macbeth (Malyalam) - Withdrawn
48.	Great Grand Masti (Hindi) for satellite exhibition
49.	31st October (Hindi)
<b>2017</b>	
1.	Rambhajjan Zindabad (Hindi)
2.	Kerry on Kutton (Hindi)

1	2
3.	Game of Ayodhya (Hindi)
4.	Lipstick Under My Burkha (Hindi)
5.	Ik Onkar (Punjabi)
6.	The Hateful Eight (English)
7.	Sameer (Hindi)
8.	Danish Girl (English)
9.	Vartak Nagar (Hindi)
10.	Yeh Jantantra Hai: An Insignificant Man (Hindi)
11.	Bhouri (Hindi)
12.	1946 Calcutta Killings (Hindi)
13.	Modi Ka Gaon (Hindi)
14.	Ragini MMS 2 (Hindi)
15.	Babumoshai Bندوقbaaz (Hindi)
16.	Indu Sarkar (Hindi)
17.	Kaalakaandi (Hindi)
18.	Sex Education (Hindi)
19.	Suhagraat Chorva Ke Saath (Bhojpuri)
20.	Love Sonia (Hindi)
21.	Jeena Teri Gali Main (Bhojpuri)
22.	Abhiyum Anuvum (Tamil)
23.	Ghoul (Hindi)
24.	Neelam (Tamil <i>video</i> trailer)
25.	Whisky Ch Whisky (Punjabi <i>video</i> song)
26.	Shab (Hindi)
27.	X Zone (Hindi)
28.	JD (Hindi)
29.	Vardiwala Gunda (Hindi)
30.	Love Rosie (English)
31.	The Brotherhood (Hindi)



**Funds for Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu**

4387. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:  
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:  
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds for the local bodies in Tamil Nadu for implementing various rural projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated under each head for the implementation of rural projects and schemes in the State during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any specific norms and rules for the direct funding to the village and town panchayats; and

(e) 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) to (c) Yes. Rs.1710.90 crore has been allocated to Gram

Panchayats in Tamil Nadu under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC ) grants for the current year 2017-18. Details of allocation and release of funds for implementation of rural projects and schemes in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The FFC funds are released by the Government of India to duly constituted local bodies *i.e.* where elections have been held and an elected body is in place as provided in Part IX and IX A of the Constitution. Subsequent instalment of grants is subject to receipt of Utilization Certificate in the prescribed format for the previous instalment drawn. The FFC funds are released only to Gram Panchayats among rural local bodies. Besides, for release of Performance Grant for the years 2017-18 to 2019-20 to Rural Local Bodies, a Scheme for determining eligibility and distribution of these grants has been formulated with four mandatory conditions—submission of Audited Accounts, increase in Own Source Revenue (OSR), Completion/uploading of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and Uploading of sector-wise FFC expenditure details in the Dashboard application developed by the Ministry. The marking system for distribution of Performance Grant now includes achievement in collection of own source of revenue, Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and Child Immunization in the Gram Panchayats. There is also similar norm for providing basic grant and performance grant to urban local bodies.

**Statement**

*Details of allocation and release of funds for implementation of rural projects and schemes in the State of Tamil Nadu*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Grant/Schemes	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9
1.	Finance Commission grants for Rural Local Bodies	866.84	668.48	947.65	947.65	1484.31	1484.31	1710.90	758.06
2.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	221.89	221.89	205.00	205.00	254.00	254.00	598.00	589.25
3.	Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (PMAY)	374.00	374.00	369.70	369.70	2116.10	1856.60	1562.60	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9
4.	Mahatma Gandhi	-	3781.80	-	5470.37	-	4552.78	-	5831.66
	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)#								

# There is no annual allocation under MGNREGS. Fund release to State/Union Territories under the scheme is a continuous process based on various factors including labour budget, opening balance, pending liabilities, overall performance etc.

### Saubhagya

4388. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Saubhagya Scheme;

(b) the total outlay for the scheme and the outlay for rural and urban households;

(c) whether the scheme will help the country to meet its global climate change commitments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya in September, 2017 with an outlay of Rs.16,320 crore. Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for rural areas is Rs.10587.50 crore and for urban areas is Rs.1732.50 crore. The salient features of the scheme, are as under:

- (i) Last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural areas.
- (ii) Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) based standalone systems for un-electrified households located in remote and inaccessible villages/habitations, where grid extension is neither feasible nor cost effective.
- (iii) Last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining economically poor un-electrified households in urban areas. Non-poor urban households are excluded from this scheme.

(c) and (d) 'Saubhagya' Scheme includes provision of Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) based standalone systems to provide electricity to un-electrified households in remote & inaccessible villages/habitations, where grid extension is not feasible or cost effective. The use of solar energy/ electricity for these villages would reduce carbon emissions, thus helping the country to meet global climate change commitments.

### Tribunal for Mahanadi River Water Dispute

4389. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a national tribunal to resolve various river water disputes in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has approved setting up of a tribunal to resolve the dispute regarding sharing of river water of Mahanadi and also found an amicable solution on Cauvery water dispute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons 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) 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 (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the Inter

State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 was introduced in the 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 the need to set up a separate Tribunal for each water dispute which is invariably 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, which 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.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has constituted Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal *vide* Notification No. S.O. 1114(E) dated 12.03.2018 for adjudication of water disputes between the concerned States on Mahanadi river.

Further, the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) submitted its reports and decision under Section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 to the Central Government on 05.02.2007 which was published in the Official Gazette on 19.2.2013 to make it effective and binding on party States. CWDT determined the yield of Cauvery basin at Lower Coleroon Anicut as 740 TMC at 50 % dependability. It allocated 419 TMC to Tamil Nadu, 270 TMC to Karnataka, 30 TMC to Kerala and 7 TMC to Puducherry. It also allowed 10 TMC for environmental purpose and 4 TMC as inevitable escape to the sea. It also directed the Karnataka to make available 192 TMC at inter-State contact point Billigundulu by specifying monthly schedule.

The party States 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 final verdict 16.02.2018 wherein share of Karnataka has been increased to 284.75 TMC and the share of Tamil Nadu has been reduced to 404.25 TMC. Consequently, Karnataka has now to make available 177.25 TMC at Billigundulu. The Supreme Court also directed the Central Government to frame a scheme under Section 6 (A) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 to give effect to the award of the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Community Radio Stations

4390. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:  
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) the guidelines for setting up of community radio stations in the country;

(b) the number of community radio stations operating in the country including Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra, State-wise;

(c) whether there are not even 500 community radio stations in the country even after one decade and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of such radio stations which are likely to be set up in the country during 2018-19, State-wise;

(e) the steps taken by the Government for further simplification of the application process for setting up of such radio stations; and

(f) whether the Government has planned to strengthen the community radio station movement in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Policy Guidelines for establishing Community Radio (CR) stations in India, approved in 2002 and as amended in 2006 and January, 2017 are available on Ministry's website [www.mib.gov.in](http://www.mib.gov.in).

(b) At present there are 214 operational Community Radio stations in the country including Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra. State-wise list of the number of operational CR stations in India is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As mentioned above, there are 214 operational CR stations in the country. Setting up of CR station is a voluntary effort. All the applications, for setting up of CR station, received in the Ministry are processed as per the Policy Guidelines. The processing of application involves obtaining mandatory clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing, D/o Telecommunications, Ministry of Human Resource Development (in respect of educational institutes), Screening Committee and Inter-Ministerial Committee. The completion of process takes time. Lack of awareness/preparedness among potential organizations also contribute to setting up of less number of CR stations.

(d) There are 357 applicants who have been issued Letters of Intent (LoI) from the Ministry. Out of these, 87 applicants have signed GOPA with the Ministry. These applicants, subject to necessary clearances from Wireless Planning & Coordination (WPC) Wing of D/o Telecommunications, are eligible to set up a CR station. State-wise list of GOPA holders and LoI holders is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Ministry, in its effort to strengthen the Community Radio Movement in the country, simplified the process for application to set up Community Radio Station. Ministry also conducted workshops from time to time to create awareness among the stakeholders, provide guidance and support to the applicants. To promote transparency and digitalization, Ministry has also started [www.broadcastseva.gov.in](http://www.broadcastseva.gov.in), an online portal.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT wise list of number of operational Community Radio Stations in India*

Sr. No.	State/UT	Number of operational CRS
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Goa	Nil
7.	Gujarat	7

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	18
13.	Kerala	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15
15.	Maharashtra	18
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	Nil
18.	Mizoram	Nil
19.	Nagaland	Nil
20.	Odisha	10
21.	Punjab	5
22.	Rajasthan	9
23.	Sikkim	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	30
25.	Telangana	9
26.	Tripura	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	23
29.	West Bengal	3
<b>Union Territories</b>		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil
31.	Chandigarh	3
32.	NCT of Delhi	6
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
34.	Daman and Diu	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	Nil
36.	Puducherry	4
Grand Total		214

**Statement-II***State/UT wise list of Letters of Intent (LoIs) Issued and GOPAs signed in India*

Sr. No.	State/UT	Permissions Issued	GOPA Signed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	09	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	04	01
3.	Assam	11	01
4.	Bihar	23	03
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	03
6.	Goa	01	01
7.	Gujarat	09	02
8.	Haryana	14	08
9.	Himachal Pradesh	06	02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	04	Nil
11.	Jharkhand	06	02
12.	Karnataka	17	03
13.	Kerala	05	01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24	07
15.	Maharashtra	35	14
16.	Manipur	07	02
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
18.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
19.	Nagaland	03	Nil
20.	Odisha	33	07
21.	Punjab	08	03
22.	Rajasthan	24	03
23.	Sikkim	03	01
24.	Tamil Nadu	30	08
25.	Telangana	07	Nil
26.	Tripura	03	02

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand	04	01
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29	08
29.	West Bengal	18	04
<b>Union Territories</b>			
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	Nil
31.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
32.	NCT of Delhi	03	Nil
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
34.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
36.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil
Grand Total		357	87

[English]

#### Linking of Aadhaar for MGNREGS

4391. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers in rural areas enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) must have an Aadhaar card and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has invoked Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):  
(a) No, Madam.

(b) In pursuance of the provisions of Section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targetted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services Act, 2016 (18 of 2016), the Central Government in the Ministry of Rural Development has notified on 3rd January, 2017 that any individual registered under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA who is not yet enrolled for Aadhaar shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment. Till the time Aadhaar is assigned

to the individual, S/he shall be allowed to work under the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005.

[Translation]

#### Development of Major Ports

4392. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop Major Ports in view of huge capacity of rivers for inland transportation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which transportation cost is likely to be reduced as a result thereof; and

(d) the details of rivers likely to be connected with the said projects, State-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 Government has developed 12 Major Ports of Chennai, Cochin, Deendayal (Kandla), JNPT, Kamarajar, Kolkata, Mormugao, Mumbai, New Mangalore, Paradip,

V.O. Chidambaranar and Visakhapatnam to cater to the EXIM, Coastal and Inland Waterways trade and passenger movement.

(c) As per RITES Report of 2014 on "Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid (INWTG)" the cost comparison between Inland Water Transport (IWT) mode and other mode of surface transport like rail and road is as below:

Mode	Railways	Highways	IWT
Freight (Rs./TKm)	1.36	2.50	1.06

The above comparison shows significant cost-reduction in transportation of goods through Inland Water Transport (IWT) mode.

(d) National Waterway NW-1, NW-2 and NW-3 are connected with the Major Ports.

[English]

#### Contribution under CSR

4393. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the investment/contribution made by the private sector in the field of sports as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last three years and the current year, sport-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the Indian Boxing Council has agreed to receive funds from a private company to promote boxing in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for setting up of boxing academies and training centres in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to constitute an elected body for boxing federation in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said body/boxing federation is likely to be formulated/made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Madam, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not maintain such details.

However, details of contribution made to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) set up under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports by various entities including Banks and Corporates during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Government is not aware of the activities of the Indian Boxing Council, as it is not a recognized National Sports Federation (NSF).

(c) Sports Authority of India has set up one boxing academy at Rohtak (Haryana) in the month of August, 2016. Further, the Ministry has provided financial assistance from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for boxing academies being run by Mary Kom Regional Boxing Federation, Imphal and Sarita Regional Boxing Academy, Imphal.

(d) and (e) Government has given recognition to Boxing Federation of India (BFI) as the National Sports Federation (NSF) for development and promotion of boxing sports discipline in the country. Boxing Federation of India (BFI) is already having an elected body as per its constitution.

#### Statement

##### Details of Contribution Made to NSDF

As on (19.03.2018)

Year	Name of the source through which the funds have been raised (Name of Donor)	Amount donated (in Rs)	Matching contribution of Government of India (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	100000000.00	37500000.00
	Total (2014-15)	100000000.00	

1	2	3	4
2015-16	The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	582654.00	50000000.00
	Bank of Baroda	10000000.00	
	Bank of Maharashtra	1000000.00	
	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	1500000.00	
	Total (2015-16)	13082654.00	
2016-17	National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC)	1000000.00	142000000.00
	Syndicate Bank	100000.00	
	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	5000000.00	
	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC)	1000001.00	
	Antrix Corporation Limited	500000.00	
	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	500000.00	
	Container Corporation of India Limited	1000000.00	
	Power Finance Corporation Limited	1000000.00	
	Allahabad Bank	200000.00	
	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	100000000.00	
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2500000.00	
	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	1000000.00	
	National Seeds Corporation Limited	772015.50	
	IDBI Bank Ltd.	5000000.00	
	Northern Coalfields Limited	1000000.00	
	The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	2100000.00	
	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	.1000000.00	
	State Bank of India	10000000.00	
	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd.	500000.00	
	Coal India Ltd.	250000000.00	
	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	22500000.00	
	The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	10000000.00	



1	2	3	4
	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilder Ltd.	5000000.00	
	Shri Mohit Malik	150000.00	
	Andhra Bank	1000000.00	
	Total (2016-17)	422822016.50	
2017-18	Shri Jitendra Kumar Lohar	5001.00	20000000.00
	UCO Bank	1000000.00	
	M/s Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1000000.00	
	Seva THDC (NGO under THDC India Ltd.) Rishikesh	1,500,000.00	
	Allahabad Bank	500,000.00	
	SJVN Limited	1000000.00	
	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	1000000.00	
	National Seeds Corporation Limited	500000.00	
	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	10,00,00,000.00	
	Total (2017-18)	106505001.00	
	Total	642409671.50	249500000
	Grand Total		891909671.50

### **Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme**

4394. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Service Scheme volunteers who have participated in the Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme since its launch;

(b) the details of funds disbursed to various organizations/States towards the realization of the scheme during each of the last five years and the current year; and

(c) the mechanism adopted for monitoring the implementation of these programmes at various levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Since its launch, a total of 9890 National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers have successfully participated in these programmes.

(b) The details of funds disbursed to various NSS Regional Directorates in last five years and current year *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2017-18 towards realisation of the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Adventure Courses are conducted in the batches comprising of 40 volunteers each. An annual Action Plan is prepared in the beginning of the financial year giving Schedule for conducting different activities including adventure camps. The implementation of these programmes is regularly monitored at various levels through periodical reports.

**Statement***Status of Funds Released for Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme under NSS*

Sl. No.	Name of NSS Regional Directorate (With States/UTs under its Jurisdiction)	Funds Released (in Rs.)				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Delhi (UT Delhi, J&K, Haryana)	261900	466200	696000	696000	600600
2.	Bhopal (Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh)	218250	479200	464000	464000	600600
3.	Chandigarh (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh)	3863250	8497800	8853200	7533200	76630700
4.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	130950	162000	232000	232000	300300
5.	Lucknow (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh)	893250	472400	556800	556800	450450
6.	Patna (Bihar, Jharkhand)	130950	364800	464000	464000	4004000
7.	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	143550	324000	232000	232000	300300
8.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh & Telengana)	187200	324000	324800	324800	600600
9.	Pune (Maharashtra & Goa)	174600	384900	464000	464000	500500
10.	Trivandrum (Kerala & Lakshadweep)	174600	344400	324800	324800	300300
11.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu)	218250	337300	417600	417600	450450
12.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	130950	256600	324800	324800	300300
13.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu, UT Puducherry)	261900	418600	510400	510400	500500
14.	Guwahati (Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura)	494550	1100000	1289400	2609400	2833200
15.	Kolkata (West Bengal, Sikkim)	310950	376900	41620	416200	300300
<b>Total</b>		<b>7595100</b>	<b>14309100</b>	<b>15570000</b>	<b>15570000</b>	<b>16069500</b>

During 2017-18, provision of Rs. 16541700/- was made for organising for NSS Adventure Camp. However due to issues in Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and Expenditure Advance Transfer (EAT) module implementation, the funds could not be released.

**Bridge on Brahmaputra**

4395. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that country's largest bridge (9.15 km long) over the Brahmaputra river in Assam has rendered some boat men and other business people jobless as there would be no one to take a boat ride to cross the river;

(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) No Madam,

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Installation of CCTV Cameras on NHs**

4396. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:  
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether CCTV cameras are being used to monitor the traffic violations on National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details of cameras installed during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is a proposal for use of high resolution satellite images for monitoring crime and accidents on highways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of funds sanctioned for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No Madam,

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

**Construction of VIP Terminal at Jaipur Airport**

4397. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to direct Airports Authority of India (AAI) to request the State Government make available necessary land for construction of VIP terminal at Jaipur Airport;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) have received a request from the State Government of Rajasthan for construction of VVIP Terminal at Jaipur Airport. AAI has already offered 2.5 acre of land to the Govt. of Rajasthan for this purpose.

[English]

**Funding and Monitoring of Sports**

4398. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that multiple bodies in funding of sports has not been found as a good practice to promote sports in the country and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has studied that US, UK, Australia and some other countries have a single overarching sports body for funding and monitoring of various sports bodies which has helped in promoting and achieving high results in sports;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish one such overarching body in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Madam, Government release funds to the National Sports Federations (NSFs) and the Sports persons from its various schemes only through Sports Authority of India for their training, participation in international events, equipment support etc.

(b) No such study has been carried out by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Erosion by Brahmaputra River**

4399. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to prevent erosion of the Brahmaputra and Barak river in Assam;

(b) the funds allocated for the said purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the progress made in preventing erosion during the said period?

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) The Water Resources Department of Government of Assam is primarily involved in flood and river bank erosion management of the State through execution of different schemes. So far the Water Resources Department, Govt. of Assam has provided protection to 16.50 lakh hectares of land out of 31.05 lakh hectares of flood prone area in the State by constructing 4474.42 Km of embankment, 958 anti-erosion & town protection works, 98 major sluices & 545 minor sluices, 881.97 Km of drainage channels and 807.89 Km of raising & strengthening of existing dyke.

Further, Brahmaputra Board has taken up the following erosion protection works in Assam:

- (i) Protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion of river Brahmaputra under various phases namely: Phase-I, Immediate measures, Emergent measure and Phase II & III.
- (ii) Protection of Mankachar Kalair-Alga International Border area from flood and erosion of river Brahmaputra.
- (iii) Restoration of Dibang and Lohit rivers to their original courses at Dhola-Hatighuli under various phases namely: Phase-I, Phase-II, Phase-III and Phase-IV.

(b) Funds allocated during the last three years against various heads and expenditure incurred upto Feb, 2018 by the Water Resources Department, Assam is enclosed as Statement-I.

Similarly expenditure during last three years incurred by Brahmaputra Board for the said purpose are as follows:

2014-15	Rs.15.93 crore
2015-16	Rs.17.84 crore
2016-17	Rs. 7.65 crore

(c) The progress of the schemes of Water Resources Department, Assam is enclosed as Statement-II.

Similarly, the progress of schemes implemented by Brahmaputra Board in said period in Assam are as under-

- (i) Protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion of river Brahmaputra under various phases:  
Phase-I, Immediate measures, Emergent measure have already completed and Phase II & III is in progress (99.97% completed up to Feb, 2018). Progress during last three years is 19.99%.
- (ii) Protection of Mankachar Kalair-Alga International Border area from flood and erosion of river Brahmaputra is in progress (27% completed up to Feb, 2018). Progress during last three years is 22.53%.
- (iii) Restoration of Dibang and Lohit rivers to their original courses at Dhola-Hatighuli have already been completed

**Statement-I***Fund allocated and utilised by the Water Resources Department, Assam during 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18*

(Rs. in lakh)

Plan fund	Year	Budget allocation of the Department (Works only)	Amount of expenditure/utilization by the department (Works only)
1	2	3	4
State-Plan	2015-16	5654.00	625.96
	2016-17	7896.83	5098.49
	2017-18	8993.64	261.96
	Total	22544.47	5986.41
NABARD	2015-16	10840.00	6539.05
	2016-17	18761.00	18470.25
	2017-18	26600.00	5521.58
	Total	56201.00	30530.87
N.E.C.	2015-16	1406.42	298.61
	2016-17	391.01	91.12
	2017-18	168.01	86.05
	Total	1965.44	475.78
N.L.C.P.R.	2015-16	589.00	0.00
	2016-17	97.19	97.19
	2017-18	0.00	0.00
	Total	686.19	97.19
CLA/CSS/EFC/FMP	2015-16	123100.00	2802.36
	2016-17	122617.23	2722.54
	2017-18	161344.61	1768.95
	Total	407061.84	7293.85
FMP State Share	2015-16	15000.00	7163.06
	2016-17	23436.99	0.00
	2017-18	23437.00	0.00
	Total	61873.99	7163.06

1	2	3	4
EAP	2015-16	5002.00	0.00
	2016-17	20744.00	16244.00
	2017-18	13346.63	0.00
	Total	39092.63	16244.00
C.M.'s Barak Valley Package	2015-16	6250.00	747.97
	2016-17	3807.73	3807.34
	2017-18	2606.36	645.51
	Total	12664.09	5200.82
SPA	2015-16	5966.44	928.44
	2016-17	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	0.00	0.00
	Total	5966.44	928.44
State Share of RIDF	2015-16	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	2397.00	895.79
	2017-18	21915.55	236.14
	Total	24312.55	1131.92
Grand Total		632368.64	75052.35

**Statement-II**

*Schemes taken by the Water Resources Department, Assam for erosion management in Brahmaputra and Barak valley since 2015-16 to 2017-18*

*Status of scheme under State Plan for the year 2016-17*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated Amount	Upto date Physical progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nagaon	Anti Erosion measures to protect B/dyke from the erosion of river Brahmaputra at No-1 Bihdubi area	300.00	Work in progress
2.	Nagaon	A/E measures to protect Diphalu from the erosion of river Kollong	68.04	70%

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Nagaon	Reclamation of land in the Gakhirkhaity area by chocking of oblique channel of river Brahmaputra	299.95	100%
4.	Nagaon	Anti-erosion measures to protect Magurgaon from the erosion of river Kopili on left bank	99.80	100%
			Total: 767.79	

**New schemes under State Plan for the year 2017-18**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated Amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sivasagar	A/E measures to Dikhow bund L/B from Upper Nazira to A T Road (Protection of Nazira town and Haldhibari area)	350.00	Work in progress
2.	Chirang	A/E measures to protect villages Taisoguri, Garlajhar, Laokriguri and Santikunja from the erosion of Toklai river on L/B.	400.00	Work in progress
3.	Kokrajhar	A/E measures to protect village Saralpara from the erosion of river Saralbhangra on L/B.	99.95	Work in progress
4.	Dhubri	Anti erosion measures to protect Hatipota, Kathaldi, Kazaikata & its adjoining areas from the river Gaurang on its R/Bank.	150.00	Work in progress
5.	Dhubri	Anti erosion measures to protect Kuti Bhamadanga, Bhamadanga Pt-III and its adjoining areas from flood damages of river Raidak.	150.00	Work in progress
6.	Nagaon	Protection of Hatimura dyke from Kukurkata Hill to Hatimura Hill at Sawguri village near HatimuraShivmandir Including beutification.	500.00	Work in progress
7.	Haflong	Protection of BoroNarayanpur village and surrounding areas from the erosion of Jatinga river, (Ph-I)	19.98	Work in progress
8.	Haflong	Protection of Rangapur village and surrounding areas from the erosion of Jatinga river (L/B), Ph-I	17.03	Work in progress
9.	Nagaon	(B) Rejuvenation at Kollong river (Bank protection work near Amlapatty area)	146.75	Work in progress
10.	Nagaon	(D) Rejuvenation at Kollong river (Bank protection work near Koliabor B. Ed College)	188.93	Work in progress
11.	Nagaon	(F) Rejuvenation at Kollong river (Protection work at Teliagaon and its adjoining area)	64.14	Work in progress

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Nagaon	(G) Rejuvenation at Kollong river-Protection work near Sishu Bidyapeeth High School at Konworitol	139.09	Work in progress
13.	Nagaon	(H) Rejuvenation at Kollong river-Protection work near Uluoni area Mishamukh area and near Khaloitati Irrigation office	168.90	Work in progress
Total			2394.77	

**Schemes Under NABARD (RIDF-XX) for 2015-16**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated Cost	Upto date Physical progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dibrugarh	Anti erosion measures to T/dyke along the R/B of river Buridehing from Bhekulajan to Tipling (near Panchuti) Ph-II	575.00	100%
2.	UAID	Anti erosion measures against the erosion of river Brahmaputa at U.P. stream of Swarasath Math	375.00	55%
3.	North Lakhimpur	Protection of Subansiri R/B from the erosion of river Subansiri including extension & strengthening of existing check bund at Dhunaguri area	525.00	100%
4.	Ghy-West	A/E measures to protect D/S area of Chamariasatra from the erosion of river Jaljali	499.89	100%
5.	Mangaldoi	Ext. of Noa-nadi Embankment R/B from M.P.K- road to NH-52 including A/E measures at different reaches	550.00	100%
6.	Silchar	A/E measures to protect Dudpatil area from the erosion of river Borak on its R/B (Gap portion)	300.00	100%
7.	Sibsagar	A/E measures of Dikhow bund L/B from Namdang outfall to Dikhowmukh at Nakatani, Decial and Raghubari area from the erosion of river Dikhow	760.00	100%
8.	Nagaon	A/E measures to protect Bhurbandha- Bazargaon and its adjoining area ( D/S of Kaliabhomora Bridge) from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	450.00	100%
9.	Baksa	Anti-erosion measures to protect different reaches from the erosion of river Baralia	758.00	100%
10.	Morigaon	Anti-erosion work to protect Brahmaputra dyke from 69th km (Ulubari) to 78th km Borigaon	800.00	100%
11.	Guwahati East	Protection of Dharapur and Garal area D/S of Dhoptola bazar from the erosion of river Brahmaputra from Ch. 5500 m to 6100 m, Ph-II.	350.00	100%



1	2	3	4	5
12.	Guwahati East	A/E measures to protect Soalkuchi Chandrapur area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra.	651.00	100%
13.	PGP	Strengthening of embankment along R/B of river Kulsi from Kulsi Bazar area to Bagapanighat including A/E measures.	850.00	100%
14.	Barpeta	Protection of Pampara, Pun-Mahachara, Kachumara, Alopai, Majerchar and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra.	850.00	100%
15.	Dhubri	Training of river Champamati by Pro-Siltation measures to protect Barchara, Chikibiki, Naldoba and Bamumtila village.	750.00	60%
16.	C.I.D. Badarpur	A/E measures to protect Mahadevpur area from the erosion of river Surma on its R/B near Mahadevpur BOP camp and boundary Pillar No. 1346 in the District of Cachar Ph-II (Ch. 350-700 m), (international border area protection).	600.00	60%
17.	Hailakandi	A/E measures to protect the P.W.D. Road from Kalacherra to Gudamghat at Goalipar under Sudarshanpur Part-III area from the erosion of river Katakhal on its R/B (L=500m)	755.20	90%
18.	Mangaldai	R/S to Saktolaern bankment (B/B) from MPK road to RK embankment )ch 6600m to 9600m) including protection works at different reaches	735.67	100%
19.	Mangaldai	Anti-erosion measures to protect Gadhowa Bazar and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Tangni (Golandi)	585.60	100%
20.	Barpeta	A/E measures to protect Paschim Moinbari area from the erosion of river Aai-Manas	640.02	51%
21.	Jorhat	Protection of Sonalee Pathar area from the erosion of river Doyang	500.00	100%
22.	Barpeta	Pro-siltation measures at different reaches on both banks of river Deojara and Kaldia (Review)	681.21	72%
23.	North Lakhimpur	Raising & Strengtening of Kakoi R/B embankment from Lilabari T.G. to Kadam including A/E works(Ph-II)	850.00	100%
24.	Dibrugarh	A/E measures to Dehing bund left bank from Aghunibari to Sessughat (Protection work at 36th km)	855.99	100%
25.	Guwahati East	A/E measures to protect F/E along L/B of Kollong river from the erosion of river Kollong at different reaches in between ch.17.00 km to 46.00 km	750.00	100%
26.	Kokrajhar	A/E meausres to protect village Bamungaon Part-IV and Part-II and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Gaurang on its L/B	821.37	100%
27.	Goalpara	A/E measures to protect Krishnai Bazar and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Krishnai	752.79	100%

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Goalpara	Anti-erosion measures to protect Jaleswar Beelpara and Superivita area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	501.51	100%
29.	Dibrugarh	Anti erosion measures to protect Chapakhowa town and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Kundil (Ph-IV)	497.47	100%
30.	Dibrugarh	Anti-erosion measures to Dehing bund R/bank from Bhogamur to Sessamukh (Protection work at 10th km)	844.81	100%
31.	Nagaon	Protection of Bihdubi area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	757.65	100%
32.	Tezpur	Extension of existing protection works at U/S of defferent location and D/S from ch. 225 m to ch. 825 m of Bardikarai Bamunipam area of river Jiabharili L/Bank.	733.50	100%
33.	Barpeta	Protection of B/B from the erosion of river Bhellengi at different reaches	651.33	100%
Total			21558.01	

**Schemes Under NABARD (RIDF-XXIII) for 2017-18**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	PGP, Mirza	Anti erosion measures to protect Kalbagan area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	350.00	Works being started
2.	Mangaldai	A/E measures to B/B of river Saktola to protect the village Pariapara, Neogpara, Muslimchuba, Dakhin Bokrajhar from erosion of river Saktola	449.69	Works being started
3.	Mangaldai	A/E measures to protect Chereng Bazar and its adjoining atreas from the erosion of river Mangaldai & Brahmaputra	466.55	Works being started
4.	Guwahati West	Pro-Siltation measures to protect Sarulah-Barlah village and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	500.00	Works being started
5.	Guwahati West	A/E measures to protect Panikhati and Sontoli area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	650.00	Works being started
6.	Guwahati East	Channelisation of river Brahmaputra at Khanamukh, Garigaon, Dharapur & Garal area, Ph-I	750.00	Works being started
7.	Morigaon	A/E works to protect from Muwamari to Leruamukh area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	400.00	Works being started
8.	Kokrajhar	A/E measures to protect village Simultapu Block, Simultapu-II and Birgaon village from the erosion of river Sonkosh under NABARD	300.00	Works being started

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kokrajhar	R/S of existing embankment with A/E measures on L/B of river Saralbhanga from Patgaon to Khalashi	300.00	Works being started
10.	Kokrajhar	A/E measures to protect village Umanagar and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Gangia	200.00	Works being started
11.	Chirang	A/E measures to protect village Aie Poali No.1,2, Khanibhur and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Aie on R/B (Ph-I)	400.00	Works being started
12.	Dhubri	A/E measures to protect Bhangaduli and Pub Kaldoba village from the erosion of river Gangadhar	475.00	Works being started
13.	Dhubri	Training of river Kanibhur and Kujia by prosiltation measures against severe damage at Bhadrangaon village and its adjoining areas	98.00	Works being started
14.	Nagaon	Protection of Hatimura dyke and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	550.00	Works being started
15.	Nagaon	A/E measures to protect Borghuli and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	750.00	Works being started
16.	Nagaon	A/E measures to protect Pub Guimari and PachimGuimari from the erosion of river Kopili, Ph-I	400.00	Works being started
17.	Nalbari	A/E measures to protect the R/B of B/dyke from Adabari to Kukarjan (at Saikiapara area) from Ch. 5,830m to Ch. 7,270m	325.00	Works being started
18.	Dibrugarh	Protection of T/dyke along the R/B of river Burhidehing from Deochalli hill to Tiplingghat (Ph-I)	400.00	Works being started
19.	Haflong	Protection of Siding area at Maibang (Near Dimasa Kingdom Stone House) from erosion of river Mahur(L/B)	88.96	Works being started
20.	Haflong	Protection of Mahur Town area from the erosion of Diyung river	72.37	Works being started
21.	North Lakhimpur	Protection work on R/B of river Subansiri at Hekerajan near Boginadi (Ph-I)	750.00	Works being started
22.	North Lakhimpur	A/E measures to protect the Subansiri R/B along with R/S work (From Badati to Kharoi outfall) (Ph-I)	200.00	Works being started
23.	Barpeta	A/E measures to protect Sundardia Satra and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Nakhanda (Ph-I)	407.00	Works being started
24.	Sivasagar	R/S of Jhanji bund R/B embankment from A.T. Road to Tamulichiga P.W.D. road including anti-erosion measures at 4th, 5th & 6th KM	350.00	Works being started
25.	Sivasagar	A/E measures to protect Sonari Town and its adjoining areas near Ward No.12 from the erosion of river Towkak	300.00	Works being started
26.	Dhemaji	R/S to B/dyke from Deorighat to Sissikalghar from Ch.18150m to 27175m including A/E measures (Ph-I)	450.00	Works being started

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Baksa	A/E measure at different reaches of Bhola river on its B/B under RIDFXXII	600.00	Works being started
28.	Baksa	A/E measures including closing avulsion of Suklai river on its B/B under Udalguri district	500.00	Works being started
29.	Baksa	Reconstruction of existing submersible dam at Tarabari including protection works on its R/B in the river Dhansiri	600.00	Works being started
30.	Hailakandi	A/E measures to protect Sahabad-Rongpur area including NH-154 from the erosion of river Khatakhal on its L/Bank (Length=165m)	350.00	Works being started
31.	C.I.D. Badarpur	A/E measures to protect Mohadevpur area from the erosion of river Surma on its R/B near Mohadevpur B.O.P. Camp and Boundary Pillar No.1346 in the district Cachar (International Border Area Protection) Ph-I	350.00	Works being started
32.	Jorhat	A/E measures at different reaches of Bhogdoi river on both bank in between Mariani town and Jorhat town Ph-I(NABARD-RIDF- XXII)	500.00	Works being started
33.	Jorhat	A/E measures at different reaches of Jhanji river (Construction of single barrel box sluice culverts on Jhanji bund L/B at Bhakatgaon and Hatiporagaon)	160.00	Works being started
34.	Jorhat	A/E measures to protect Daldolia and Ikorani area including Dergaon Township and Basic Training Centre from the erosion of river Gelabeel	250.00	Works being started
35.	Goalpara	A/E measures to protect Baladmari and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	450.00	Works being started
36.	Tezpur	Protection of Gangmouthan and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Borgang on L/Bank	500.00	Works being started
37.	Tezpur	Protection of Left bank of river Jiabharali at up stream of NH-52	450.00	Works being started
38.	Tezpur	A/E measures to protect both bank of river Gabharu at Puthimari and Nabeel area from the erosion of river Gabharu (including R/S works)	400.00	Works being started
39.	Nalbari	A/E measures against bank erosion at different reaches of river Tihu (Bhadrakuchi and its adjoining areas)	200.00	Works being started
40.	Barpeta	A/E measures to protect Safarkamar and its adjoining area from erosion of river Beki	400.00	Works being started
41.	Morigaon	Protection of Sarukuloi area including R/S to ring bund at Dimoruguri, Satabori and Borkuloi along R/B of Kollong river	400.00	Works being started
42.	Barpeta	Protection of Jadavpur, Donga and its adjoining areas by channelization of river Brahmaputra and reclamation of eroded land within the reach	300.00	Works being started
Total			16792.57	

**Direct Subsidy to Consumers**

4400. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy given by the State Governments for supply of power to consumers during each of the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has constituted an expert Panel to study direct subsidy for power consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with composition of the Panel;

(d) whether the Panel has submitted its report to the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the main recommendations made by the Panel; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Panel?

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 total subsidy booked by distribution utilities and the subsidy released by the State Governments for the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as given below:

	(Rs in crore)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Subsidy Booked	37,052	47,965	57,680
Subsidy Received	36,758	45,584	55,283

The State-wise and utility-wise details of subsidy booked and received are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (f) There is no Expert Panel constituted by Ministry of Power to study direct subsidy to power consumers.

**Statement***State-wise details of subsidy booked and received by Utilities during 2013-14 to 2015-16*

Region	State	Utility	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
			Subsidy Booked	Subsidy Received	Subsidy Booked	Subsidy Received	Subsidy Booked	Subsidy Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern	Bihar	NBPDCL	1,025	1,025	1,217	1,023	1,579	1,579
		SBPDCL	1,631	1,631	1,675	1,675	2,811	2,811
	Bihar Total		2,656	2,656	2,892	2,698	4,390	4,390
	Jharkhand	JSEB	967	967				
		JBVNL	533	533	2,107	2,107	1,600	1,600
	Jharkhand Total		1,500	1,500	2,107	2,107	1,600	1,600
	Odisha	CESU	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NESCO	0	0	0	0		
		SESCO	0	0	0	0		
		WESCO	0	0	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		NESCO Utility					0	0
		SESCO Utility					0	0
		WESCO Utility					0	0
	Odisha	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sikkim	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	Total		4,156	4,156	4,999	4,804	5,990	5,990
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assam	APDCL	165	0	269	269	335	245
	Assam	Total	165	0	269	269	335	245
	Manipur	Manipur PD	0	0				
		MSPDCL			0	0	216	216
	Manipur	Total	0	0	0	0	216	216
	Meghalaya	MePDCL	15	15	110	110	24	24
	Meghalaya	Total	15	15	110	110	24	24
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	0	0	0	0	142	142
	Mizoram	Total	0	0	0	0	142	142
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nagaland	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tripura	TSECL	40	40	62	40	69	40
	Tripura	Total	40	40	62	40	69	40
North Eastern	Total		220	55	441	419	785	666
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	0	0	0	0	0	0
		BSES Yamuna	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		TPDDL	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Delhi Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Haryana	DHBVNL	1,460	1,460	2,098	2,098	2,529	2,529
		UHBVNL	3,520	3,520	3,137	3,137	3,794	3,794
	Haryana Total		4,981	4,981	5,235	5,235	6,323	6,323
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Himachal Pradesh Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jammu & Kashmir Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Punjab	PSPCL	4,696	4,696	5,875	4,642	5,761	4,847
	Punjab Total		4,696	4,696	5,875	4,642	5,761	4,847
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	579	579	578	578	557	557
		JDVVNL	375	375	466	466	472	472
		JVVNL	651	651	816	816	755	755
	Rajasthan Total		1,604	1,604	1,859	1,859	1,784	1,784
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	918	918	2,578	2,578	2,884	2,757
		KESCO	0	0	122	122	6	6
		MVVN	818	818	1,398	1,217	1,593	1,593
		Pash VVN	1,547	1,547	1,848	1,702	1,241	1,173
		Poorv VVN	1,891	1,891	2,948	2,948	3,001	3,001
	Uttar Pradesh Total		5,174	5,174	8,893	8,568	8,724	8,530
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uttarakhand Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Northern Total		16,455	16,455	21,862	20,304	22,593	21,484
	Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	1,627	1,627			
			APEPDCL	255	255	875	875	868





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	781	781	1,154	1,116	1,464	1,464
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	922	922	2,294	2,294	3,000	3,000
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	498	492	870	857	954	954
	Madhya Pradesh Total		2,201	2,195	4,318	4,268	5,418	5,418
	Maharashtra MSEDCL		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Maharashtra Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Total			3,301	3,295	5,883	5,833	6,925	6,925

Source: CEA

[Translation]

#### Accidents in Power Plants

4401. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents which took place in various under construction/current power plants in different States including Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years and current year along with the nature of such accidents, plant-wise;

(b) the number of persons who lost their lives/got injured in such accidents during the aforesaid period and the approximate loss of property caused by such accidents, plant-wise;

(c) the amount of compensation and other facilities given to the families of deceased/injured persons in such accidents;

(d) the annual average expenditure incurred on maintenance of these plants during the said period; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such accidents in future?

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) The details of accidents in various under construction/operational power plants, the number of persons killed or injured due to these accidents, loss of property, the amount of compensation paid during the last three years and the current year and facilities provided to persons injured, killed and average annual expenditure incurred on maintenance of these plants during the said period are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Under Section 162 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central/State Governments have their own Electrical Inspectorates to enforce the said safety regulations in electrical installations belonging to or under the control of their respective jurisdiction.

Based on the provisions specified under Section-53 of Electricity Act 2003, Central Electricity Authority has framed the Safety Regulations, namely; Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 and subsequent amendment namely; Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Amendment Regulations, 2015 which are applicable for all installations in the country.

On occurrence of electrical accidents in the electrical installations, Chief Electrical Inspector/Electrical Inspector appointed by the appropriate Government, conduct enquiries on case to case basis and suggest remedial measures for prevention of such accidents.

## Statement

Year	Name of organization	Name of operational/under construction power plant	No. of persons killed	Persons injured	Loss of property (Rs. in crores)	Killed	Injured	Average annual expenditure on maintenance of plants (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2014-15	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)	Barh, Bihar	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	111.16
		Badarpur, Delhi	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Rihand, Uttar Pradesh	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Kahalgaoon, Bihar	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Simhadri, Andhra Pradesh	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Vindhyachal, Madhya Pradesh	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Mouda, Maharashtra	1	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Bongaigaon, Assam	1	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Solapur, Maharashtra	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Kudgi, Karnataka	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Sipat, Chhattisgarh	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Ramagundam, Telengana	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Korba, Chhattisgarh	Nil	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Unchahar, Uttar Pradesh	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Farakka, West Bengal	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Lara, Chhattisgarh	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)	Dhauliganga Power Station, Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10.32
		Dulhasti Power Station, Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	18.21
		Salal Power Station Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17.94
		URI-II Power Station Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	62.5*	Nil	Nil	2.7
		Kishanganga HE Project, Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	Nil	0.1	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Subansiri Lower HE Project, Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2014-15	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO)	Kameng HEP, Arunachal Pradesh	3	Nil	Nil	0.20	Nil	Nil
		Agartala Gas Turbine Power Plant, Tripura	1	2	Nil	0.136	Treatment given in NEEPCO dispensary.	10.07
		Pare HEP, Arunachal Pradesh	1	Nil	Nil	0.057	Nil	Nil
		Assam Gas Based Project, Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.35
		Kopili HEP, Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9.57
		Doyang HEP, Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.39
		Ranganadi HEP, Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8.96
	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)#	Bokaro Thermal Power Station, Jharkhand	Nil	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	51.27
		Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, Jharkhand	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	97.56
		Durgapur Thermal Power Station, West Bengal	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	40.66
		Panchey & Tilayia, Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.33
		Mejia Thermal Power Station, West Bengal	1	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	145.99
		Kodarma Thermal Power Station, Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	26.55
		Durgapur Steel Thermal Power Station, West Bengal	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	54.19



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2015-16	NTPC	Barh (Bihar)	3	2	Nil	As regards NTPC, the deceased injured persons in case of accident are given compensation under the Workmen Compensation Act as per the formula applicable in each case.		138.81
		Korba (Chhattisgarh)	2	2	Nil			
		Tanda (U.P)	1	Nil	Nil			
		Unchahar (U.P)	2	1	Nil			
		Vindhyachal (M.P)	3	1	Nil			
		Singrauli (M.P)	1	Nil	Nil			
		Kahalgaoon (Bihar)	Nil	1	Nil	The nominee of the deceased is aided in the transport of the mortal remains to their native place. In case of injured, affected persons are provided free of cost medical treatment in township/ nearby hospitals.		
		Dadri (U.P)	Nil	2	Nil			
		Farakka (W.B)	Nil	7	Nil			
		Solapur (Maharashtra)	1	1	Nil			
		Ramagundam (Telangana)	Nil	3	Nil			
		Rihand (U.P)	Nil	2	Nil			
		Simhadri (A.P)	Nil	1	Nil	At some of NTPC units, an ex-gratia amount over and above the statutory benefits, is given by the immediate employer/ employees by making voluntary contribution.		
		Bongaigaon (Assam)	Nil	1	Nil			
		Mouda (Maharashtra)	3	1	Nil			
		Kudgi, Karnataka	2	Nil	Nil			
		Lara, Chhattisgarh	2	Nil	Nil			
		Sipat, Chhattisgarh	1	Nil	Nil			
2015-16	NHPC	Dhauliganga Power Station, Uttarakhand	3	Nil	Nil	0.6	Nil	20.52
		Salal Power Station, Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	26.5
		Parbati-III Power Station, Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.28
		URI-I Power Station, Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.01
		Chutak Power Station, Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	8.64**	Nil	Nil	7.34
		Parbati-II HE Project, Himachal Pradesh	1	5	Nil	Insurance has been claimed under Workmen Compensation (WC) Policy		Nil
		Subansiri Lower HE Project, Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NEEPCO	Assam Gas Based Project, Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	19.23
		Agartala Gas Turbine Power Plant, Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.71
		Kopili HEP, Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9.73
		Doyang HEP, Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.78
		Ranganadi HEP, Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15.04
	DVC#	Bokaro Thermal Power Station, Jharkhand	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	55.45
		Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, Jharkhand	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	85.92
		Durgapur Thermal Power Station, West Bengal	Nil	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	27.01
		Panchey & Tilayia, Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.19
		Meija Thermal Power Station, West Bengal	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	164.73
		Kodarma Thermal Power Station, Jharkhand	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	39.54
		Durgapur Steel Thermal Power Station, West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	38.35
		Raghunathpur Thermal Power Station, West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Maithon Hydel, Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.55
2015-16	THDC	Tehri HPP (1000 MW, under operation), Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Treatment is given in Tehri dispensary.	16.57 (operational plants)
		Koteshwar HEP (400 MW, under operation), Uttarakhand	1	5	Nil	0.10	Treatment is given in Koteshwar dispensary.	
		Tehri PSP (1000 MW, under construction), Uttarakhand	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.02 (under construction projects)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Vishnugad Pipalkoti HEP (444 MW, under construction), Uttarakhand	1	Nil	Nil	0.08	Nil	
	SJVNL	NathpaJhakri Hydro Power Station, Himachal Pradesh (H.P.)	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	0.0040	42.67.
		Rampur Hydro Power Station, H.P	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	0.0010	12.61
	BBMB	Bhakra Power Plant, Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.29.
		Ganguwal & Kotla Power Plant, Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.75.
		Dehar Power Plant, Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15.20
		Pong Power Plant, Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.56.
2016-17	NTPC	Farakka (W.B.)	2	3	Nil	As regards NTPC, the deceased/injured persons in case of accident are given compensation under the Workmen Compensation Act as per the formula applicable in each case.		161.94.
		Kahalgaoon (Bihar)	2	1	Nil			
		Singrauli (U.P)	2	Nil	Nil			
		Korba (C.G)	1	1	Nil			
		Rihand (U.P)	2	Nil	Nil			
		Solapur (Maharashtra)	4	3	Nil			
		Darlipalli (Odisha)	2	Nil	Nil	The nominee of the deceased is aided in the transport of the mortal remains to their native place. In case of injured, affected persons are provided free of cost medical treatment in township/nearby hospitals.		
		Gadarwara (M.P)	4	Nil	Nil	At some of NTPC units, an ex-gratia amount over and above the statutory benefits, is given by the immediate employer/employees by making voluntary contribution.		
		Barh (Bihar)	1	6	Nil			
		Bongaigaon, Assam	1	2	Nil			
		Lara (Chhattisgarh)	2	5	Nil			
		Kudgi (Karnataka)	2	2	Nil			
		Tanda (U.P)	1	Nil	Nil			
		Auraiya (U.P)	Nil	1	Nil			
		Mouda (Maharashtra)	Nil	13	Nil			
		Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)	Nil	1	Nil			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		TSTPS (Odisha)	Nil	1	Nil			
		Vindhyachal (M.P)	Nil	1	Nil			
		Dadri (U.P)	Nil	1	Nil			
		Kayamkulam, Kerala	Nil	1	Nil			
		Unchahar (U.P)	Nil	1	Nil			
		Sipat (Chhattisgarh)	Nil	2	Nil			
		Tapovan (Uttarakhand)	Nil	1	Nil			
2016-17	NHPC	URI Power Station, Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.46
		Parbati-III Power Station, Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.07
		TLDP IV, West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.26
		Dhauliganga Power Station, Uttarakhand	2	1	Nil	0.9555	Nil	35
		Teesta V Power Station, West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24.75
		Kishanganga Projects, Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Parbati-II HE Project, Himachal Pradesh	7	5	Nil	Insurance has been claimed under WC Policy	Nil	Nil
		Subansiri Lower HE Project, Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	NEEPCO	Kameng HEP, Arunachal Pradesh	1	Nil	Nil	0.86	Nil	19.00
		Assam Gas Based Project, Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	19.00
		Agartala Gas Turbine Power Plant, Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	79.7
		Kopili HEP, Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16.88
		Doyang HEP, Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24.3
		Ranganadi HEP, Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13.00
	DVC#	Bokaro Thermal Power Station, Jharkhand	1	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	54.55
		Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, Jharkhand	Nil	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	89.76
		Durgapur Thermal Power Station,	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	18.93





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2017-18	NTPC	Dehar Power Plant, Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.51
		Pong Power Plant, Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.64
		Barh (Bihar)	1	2	Nil	As regards NTPC, the deceased/injured persons in case of accident are given compensation under the Workmen Compensation Act as per the formula applicable in each case. The nominee of the deceased is aided in the transport of the mortal remains to their native place. In case of injured, affected persons are provided free of cost medical treatment in township/nearby hospitals. At some of NTPC units, an ex-gratia amount over and above the statutory benefits, is given by the immediate employer/employees by making voluntary contribution.	86.56	
		Mouda (Maharashtra)	1	5	Nil			
		Vindhyachal (M.P.)	1	5	Nil			
		Farakka (W.B)	1	Nil	Nil			
		Simhadri (A.P)	2	1	Nil			
		Auraiya (U.P)	1	Nil	Nil			
		Unchahar (U.P)	45	Nil	Nil			
		Dadri (U.P)	1	1	Nil			
		Kudgi (Karnataka)	1	Nil	Nil			
		Gadarwara (M.P)	1	Nil	Nil			
		Daripali (Odisha)	3	2	Nil			
		Lara (Chhattisgarh)	1	3	Nil			
		Khargone (M.P)	1	2	Nil			
		North Karanpura (Jharkhand)	1	2	Nil			
		Tanda (U.P)	Nil	3	Nil			
		Solapur (Maharashtra)	Nil	4	Nil			
		Koldam (H.P)	Nil	1	Nil			
		Annantpur SPV (A.P)	Nil	1	Nil			
		Bongaigaon (Assam)	Nil	2	Nil			
		Korba (Chhattisgarh)	Nil	3	Nil			
		Talcher K (Odisha)	Nil	1	Nil			
		Kahalgaon (M.P.)	Nil	1	Nil			



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
THDC (Upto Dec.17)	Tehri HPP (1000 MW, under operation), Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Treatment is given in Tehri dispensary.	9.29 (operational plants)
	Koteshwar HEP (400 MW, under operation), Uttarakhand	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Treatment is given in Koteshwar dispensary	
	Tehri PSP (1000 MW, under construction) Uttarakhand	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Treatment is given in Tehri dispensary	0.04 (under construction projects)
	Vishnugad Pipalkoti HEP (444 MW, under construction), Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Treatment is given in Pipalkoti dispensary	
2017-18	SJVNL (Till date)	Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station, Himachal Pradesh	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	0.0012	30.00
		Rampur Hydro Power Station, Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16.35
	BBMB	Bhakra Power Plant, Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.56
	(Upto Dec.17)	Ganguwal & Kotla Power Plant, Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.40
		Dehar Power Plant, Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.51.
		Pong Power Plant, Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.56

\* At URI-II Power Station was a fire accidents in Power house in 2014-15. An estimated loss of Rs.95 crore was initially assessed which was claimed from insurance company. However during restoration the expenditure of Rs. 62.50 crore has been assessed.

\*\* Chutak Power Station was under complete shutdown due to sudden ingress on water in power House in 2015-16. An estimated loss of Rs. 7.93 crore was initially assessed; which was claimed from insurance company. However during restoration the expenditure of Rs. 8.84 crore has been assessed.

# DVC – Benefits are given under Workmen Compensation ACT 1923 or/and ESI Act 1948, whichever is applicable.

*[English]***Low Prices of Imported Solar Cells/Modules**

4402. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the low prices of the imported solar cells and modules which has resulted in loss to the domestic producers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to redress the grievances of domestic producers thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has advised the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) against imposition of anti-dumping duty on solar cells and modules imported from Taiwan, China and Malaysia 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) Domestic solar manufacturers, in their petition before the Directorate General of Safeguard Duty, have stated that they have incurred losses on domestic sales on account of low prices of imported solar cells and modules.

(b) The solar power projects being implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) with financial support from Government and those rooftop solar projects implemented with Central financial assistance are mandated to source their requirement of solar cells & modules from domestic sources as per extant Guidelines, in a World Trade Organization (WTO) compliant manner.

(c) The Solar Cells & Module manufacturers have made a request to withdraw their petition filed before the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD).

*[Translation]***Pollution in Yamuna River**

4403. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yamuna river of the country has become so polluted that 200 kilometre area around the

capital of Delhi has been declared as the second most arsenic affected region of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per Central Pollution Control Board, 22 industrial units from Haryana, 42 units from Delhi and 17 units from Uttar Pradesh have been polluting the waters of Yamuna river since the year 2000; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make Yamuna river pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors the water quality of river Yamuna at 4 locations in Delhi on monthly basis. The observed data does not indicate presence of Arsenic in the river Yamuna.

(c) and (d) As per information available with CPCB, there are 660 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) in Haryana and 1510 GPIs in Uttar Pradesh. GPIs were identified as Industries discharging effluents into a water course and (a) handling hazardous substances, or (b) effluent having Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) load of 100 Kg per day or more, or (c) a combination of (a) and (b).

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 Maily Se Nirmal Yamuna Revitalization Plan 2017, 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.

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 Million Litres per Day (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), Uttar Pradesh 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 Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

#### PMAY-G in Uttar Pradesh

4404. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the demands raised by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to *provide* houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) as on 1st December, 2017;

(b) the details of Central assistance *provided* to State Government in comparison to the demand during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the number of houses constructed during the said period in the said State/district-wise; and

(d) the time frame fixed to meet the said demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is not a demand driven scheme. Under PMAY-G, financial assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North Eastern States, Hilly States & difficult areas including IAP districts is *provided* to the beneficiaries, selected from Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data base, for construction of house in rural areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh.

In addition, 90/95 person days of unskilled wage from MGNREGS and Rs. 12,000/- for toilet construction under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, MGNREGS or any other dedicated financial source is *provided* to the beneficiary over and above unit assistance. Under PMAY-G, one crore houses are to be constructed by March, 2019.

The detail of funds released under PMAY-G during last three years and current year in the State of Uttar Pradesh is given as under:

(Rs. in lakh)	
Financial Year	Funds released to Uttar Pradesh
2014-15	161431.10
2015-16	158312.83
2016-17	223980.44
2017-18	494806.43

A Statement indicating houses constructed under PMAY-G during last three years and current year in the State of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise is enclosed.

#### Statement

*House completed under PMAY-G/ IAY in State of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise during last three year and current year*

(units in nos.)

S.No.	District Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	297	0	1466	2413
2.	Aligarh	0	226	987	1118

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Allahabad	9410	5308	13267	29847
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	11281	641	10572	9967
5.	Auraiya	153	1554	3242	10568
6.	Azamgarh	0	3649	10078	17404
7.	Baghpat	0	0	0	0
8.	Bahraich	6084	5120	20516	27562
9.	Ballia	0	143	12770	9495
10.	Balrampur	18	137	5404	5566
11.	Banda	14452	8833	11302	8599
12.	Barabanki	3105	12068	11475	17365
13.	Bareilly	0	189	3532	3518
14.	Basti	246	5736	5443	12031
15.	Bijnor	1746	1767	6131	3176
16.	Budaun	21	331	7230	8529
17.	Bulandshahr	0	53	47	587
18.	Chandauli	2038	2041	9483	8309
19.	Chatrapati Sahu Ji Maharaj Nagar	0	455	6313	9271
20.	Chitrakoot	959	1185	5791	4674
21.	Deoria	0	412	3935	5720
22.	Etah	0	110	2923	3641
23.	Etawah	1382	965	3272	6703
24.	Faizabad	8931	2583	12459	12427
25.	Farrukhabad	2763	738	3505	4315
26.	Fatehpur	4375	4277	4312	17434
27.	Firozabad	0	405	1945	2728
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0	12	164	0
29.	Ghaziabad	4	0	0	5
30.	Ghazipur	874	205	11902	8846
31.	Gonda	4847	2445	16079	16750

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1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Gorakhpur	0	4393	6814	12457
33.	Hamirpur	3081	1538	1468	2445
34.	Hapur	0	26	16	30
35.	Hardoi	4949	9603	18544	22222
36.	Jalaun	5666	1383	1026	6550
37.	Jaunpur	4050	350	10092	16976
38.	Jhansi	1607	352	1386	5925
39.	Jyotiba Phoole Nagar	2179	84	2317	215
40.	Kannauj	170	1442	5009	7113
41.	Kanpur Dehat	1705	1721	4262	7583
42.	Kanpur Nagar	0	1478	3568	4882
43.	Kashiram Nagar	0	236	1373	1357
44.	Kaushambi	3691	255	12068	10958
45.	Kheri	19168	5749	18818	31818
46.	Kushi Nagar	0	922	7422	8737
47.	Lalitpur	1503	766	2722	4461
48.	Lucknow	45	2233	6509	6042
49.	Mahamaya Nagar	0	419	676	392
50.	Maharajganj	0	755	4671	10803
51.	Mahoba	24	1591	1058	2846
52.	Mainpuri	86	2682	2867	6506
53.	Mathura	0	326	975	788
54.	Mau	0	1799	3822	8685
55.	Meerut	0	93	599	429
56.	Mirzapur	6404	2334	8538	17255
57.	Moradabad	403	65	3435	6060
58.	Muzaffarnagar	379	202	974	179
59.	Pilibhit	6206	2077	5090	9040
60.	Pratapgarh	4645	3354	7816	24097

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1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	Rae Bareli	15821	15357	14321	18218
62.	Rampur	3218	60	2858	1775
63.	Saharanpur	382	453	1240	173
64.	Sambhal	0	1	3740	3417
65.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	212	95	4621	10119
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0	492	1842	6640
67.	Shahjahanpur	2667	373	11373	10742
68.	Shamli	0	468	443	28
69.	Shravasti	5530	218	3356	4426
70.	Siddharth Nagar	76	612	4373	5942
71.	Sitapur	25779	6244	41155	38770
72.	Sonbhadra	12976	6302	12056	13115
73.	Sultanpur	5417	5113	10595	19310
74.	Unnao	8157	14300	12715	18600
75.	Varanasi	1557	1	4084	5112
Total		220739	159905	478252	661806

Figures as reported by the State of Uttar Pradesh on AwaasSoft on 20.03.2018

These include houses completed sanctioned under erstwhile IAY also

NR- Not reported

[English]

#### **Growth in Air Passenger Traffic**

4405. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:  
SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:  
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 150 million passengers are expected to take flights from Indian airports in the next financial year, making the country the world's third largest aviation market for departures, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether airports in the country are expected to exceed their maximum structural capacity in the coming

few years, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether aviation industry in the country holds major share of the total share of the airlines traffic in the South Asia region and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the country has the fastest growing domestic aviation market in the world, as per the International Air Transport Association (IATA), if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the domestic air passenger demand is growing year by year and if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government to meet the growing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The number

of estimated departure passengers in India (both domestic and international) for the 2018-19 is about 171 million.

(b) At present, the terminal capacity at all Indian airports is about 334 Million Passengers Per Annum (MPPA) as against the demand of 265 Million Passengers during the year 2016-17. Upgradation and modernization of airports is a regular/continuous process based on current demand and forecasted traffic. Airports Authority of India (AAI) plans infrastructure well in advance to meet growing aviation demand. Presently, there are plans to create additional capacity in AAI airports like Chennai, Srinagar, Pune, Dehradun, Lucknow, Managaluru, Jaipur, Goa, Agartala, Guwahati, Leh, Patna, Trichy, Vijayawada, Port Blair, Calicut, Trivandrum and Jabalpur with capital expenditure of Rs. 20000 crores. Additional capacity will also be created in Joint Venture/Private/State Govt. airports like Delhi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Cochin, Navi Mumbai, Pune (Greenfield), Mopa, Kannur, Sindhudurg and Shirdi.

(c) As per International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) estimates, Indian aviation industry holds major share (72.3%) of the total passenger traffic in the South Asia region in 2016. Share of other South Asian countries are: Afghanistan (1.2%), Bangladesh (14.4%), Bhutan (1.9%), Maldives (0.9%), Nepal (0.4%), Pakistan (5.8%) and Sri Lanka (3.2%).

(d) According to IATA report, for 2017, Indian domestic passenger market, in terms of Revenue Passenger Kilometers (RPK), has posted the fastest full year growth for the third year in a row (17.5%), followed by China (13.3%).

(e) The Scheduled Domestic air passenger demand in terms of revenue passenger kilometre performed and percentage growth thereon for the last years *viz* 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Year	Revenue Passengers kilometers performed (Demand) on Scheduled Domestic Services (in Million)	%age growth
2012-13	56,739	
2013-14	59,139	4.23
2014-15	67,023	13.33
2015-16	80,966	20.80
2016-17	98,641	21.83

[Translation]

**Illegal Exploitation of Ground Water**

4406. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ground water is being rapidly exploited in an illegal manner across the country including Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take any concrete and effective steps to stop the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time schedule fixed in this regard; 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) to (c) 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 appointed under Section 4 of 'The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' to take suitable action *viz.* sealing of wells, launching of prosecution against offenders etc, in case of violations.

CGWA had received a number of complaints/greivances of illegal extraction of ground water from various parts of the country including Delhi during last few years. These cases have been referred to the concerned authorized officers for necessary action in accordance with law.

(d) In view of reply above, question does not arise.

[English]

#### Commercial Capacity of NTPC Group

4407. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited Group's capacity will cross 51,000 MW mark with the beginning of commercial operations of Unit 12 of the Kudghi Super Thermal Project, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the commercial capacity of NTPC and NTPC Group would reach 44,492 MW and 51,383 MW, respectively with this expansion; 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) Yes, Madam. The capacity of NTPC Ltd. has reached 44,500 MW and with its Joint Venture Companies and Subsidiaries companies with the beginning of commercial operation of 2nd Unit of Kudgi Super Thermal Power Station, Karnataka, the total capacity comes to 51391 MW.

#### DAY-NRLM

4408. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) to extend financial services to farmers; and

(b) the number of farmers benefitted under the said scheme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a flagship programme

of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) which aims at organizing rural poor women, including women farmers, into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations, to ensure their financial inclusion and also to provide livelihoods support. One of the key focus of DAY-NRLM is to build access to formal banking services to enable women SHG members to borrow from bank to meet their immediate households needs, acquire productive assets and make investment in enterprises. The mandate of DAY-NRLM is to facilitate access to credit of at least Rs 1 lakh per households over 4-5 years. During the period Apr, 2013 to Dec, 2017, women SHGs under the mission were able to leverage cumulative credit of over 1.5 lakh crores. The loan outstanding with women SHGs as on Feb, 2018 is Rs 63486 crores.

The Ministry is also implementing Mahila Kisan Sahshaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), as a sub scheme under DAY-NRLM with an aim of promoting agriculture based livelihoods of rural women by strengthening community institutions of poor women farmers to promote sustainable agriculture. MKSP focuses on agriculture, non-timber forest produce and livestock interventions. It provides three kind of services to the farmers, namely

- Extension services
- Training capacity building and handholding services
- Facilitation for convergence with other line department to access the benefit from other schemes/programmes.

So far this Ministry has approved 80 projects under MKSP covering about 33 lakhs mahila kisans in 21 States and one Union Territory with Central allocation of about Rs. 822 crores. The State/UT-wise details are given below:

Sl.No.	State	No. of Mahila Kisan
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1301107
2.	Bihar	135012
3.	Chhattisgarh	26725
4.	Gujarat	24587
5.	Haryana	3382
6.	Jharkhand	66614

1	2	3
7.	Karnataka	19000
8.	Kerala	339288
9.	Maharashtra	108815
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37166
11.	Odisha	38620
12.	Rajasthan	59824
13.	Tamil Nadu	14800
14.	Telangana	1022291
15.	Uttar Pradesh	31273
16.	West Bengal	60790
17.	Assam	14549
18.	Himachal Pradesh	2510
19.	Mizoram	
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Project just approved
21.	Puducherry	Intervention yet to Start.
22.	Meghalaya	
Total		3306353

[Translation]

### **New Air Services**

4409. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy for making new air services available in the country;

(b) the locations where new air services have been made available during the last four years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether proposal for starting air services in Barmer in Rajasthan has been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to start air services in Barmer and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN on 21st October, 2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable by supporting airline operators through (1) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes/other support measures and (2) financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes.

The list of locations where new air services have been made available under the Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Implementing Agency has awarded Delhi-Uterlai (Barmer Distt.) Delhi route to Zoom Air in second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN on 24.01.2018. As per Scheme document, the Selected Airline Operator shall be obligated to commence RCS Flight operations on an RCS Route, as part of Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal within a period of 180 days from the issuance of Letter of Award for such Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal unless any extension is granted by the Implementing Agency.

### **Statement**

*RCS Routes Operational under 1st and 2nd Round of bidding; as on 15 March, 2018*

S.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
2.	Kadapa (A.P.)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	27.04.2017

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kadapa (Telangana)	Trujet	27.04.2017
4.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Trujet	27.04.2017
5.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	27.04.2017
6.	Delhi	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
7.	Shimla (H.P.)	Delhi	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
8.	Delhi	Shimla (H.P.)	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
9.	Gwalior (MP)	Delhi	Alliance Air	31.05.2017
10.	Indore (MP)	Gwalior (MP)	Alliance Air	31.05.2017
11.	Gwalior (MP)	Indore (MP)	Alliance Air	31.05.2017
12.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Spice Jet	10.07.2017
13.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Kandla (Gujarat)	Spice Jet	10.07.2017
14.	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Spice Jet	10.07.2017
15.	Puducherry (UT)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spice Jet	16.08.2017
16.	Hyderabad (AP)	Puducherry (UT)	Spice Jet	16.08.2017
17.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air	02.09.2017
18.	Delhi	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Alliance Air	02.09.2017
19.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Trujet	20.09.2017
20.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	20.09.2017
21.	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	21.09.2017
22.	Hyderabad (AP)	Vidyanagar	Trujet	21.09.2017
23.	Delhi	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	26.09.2017
24.	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Delhi	Alliance Air	26.09.2017
25.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Spice Jet	29.10.2017
26.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Spice Jet	29.10.2017
27.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet	16.11.2017
28.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Trujet	16.11.2017
29.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kadapa (A.P.)	Trujet	16.11.2017
30.	Kadapa (A.P.)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	16.11.2017

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Agra (U.P.)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	08.12.2017
32.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Agra (U.P.)	Alliance Air	08.12.2017
33.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Pune (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air	23.12.2017
34.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air	23.12.2017
35.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air	23.12.2017
36.	Pune (Maharashtra)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air	23.12.2017
37.	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
38.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Mundra (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
39.	Mundra (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
40.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
41.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Diu (UT)	Air Odisha	24.02.2018
42.	Diu (UT)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	24.02.2018
43.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Trujet	01.03.2018
44.	Kadapa (AP)	Vijayawada (AP)	Trujet	01.03.2018
45.	Vijayawada (AP)	Kadapa (AP)	Trujet	01.03.2018
46.	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Trujet	01.03.2018
47.	Jammu Jammu and Kashmir	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Alliance Air	27.02.2018
48.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	Alliance Air	27.02.2018

[English]

#### **Infrastructure Facilities in Panchayats**

4410. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any plans/schemes to ensure adequate infrastructure facilities in the Gram Panchayats across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has also proposed for computerization of all panchayats and provision of services online;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the financial allocation made by the Government for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, Statewise; and

(d) whether the computerisation efforts are made with the latest technology/software/internet connectivity, etc. and are frequently upgraded with the changing technologies/software and 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) to (c) 'Panchayat' being a State subject, providing infrastructure facilities to the Panchayats is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. Under the Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)/ Capacity Building- Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA)/erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides financial assistance to States/UTs for capacity building including infrastructure and e-enablement

including computers and peripherals, to Gram Panchayats. However, in the context of devolution of funds under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award, the support for procurement of computers, construction of building etc. to States has been discontinued *w.e.f.* 2015-16. The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned for e-enablement during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. Further, some amount from the FFC grant can also be utilised by the Gram Panchayats for procurement of computers.

MoPR is also implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) that seeks to transform the functioning of all the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by making them more transparent, accountable and effective as organs of decentralized self-governing institutions. Under e-Panchayat MMP, a suite of Core Common Applications has been developed to address various aspects of Panchayats' functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licences etc. Together these applications constitute the Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES). The aim of the MMP is to automate the internal functioning and e-enable the service delivery across all nearly 2.5 lakh Panchayats. The level of adoption of various PES Applications at panchayat level varies across States/ UTs due to differentials in the preparedness of panchayats for e-enablement. Besides, some States have also developed their own State-specific applications for similar purposes.

Department of Telecommunications (DoT), Government of India, is implementing the BharatNet

project to *provide* broadband connectivity to all GPs of the country. Phase-I of the project to connect one lakh GPs has been completed in December, 2017. As on 4th March, 2018, about 1,13,226 GPs in the country have been connected by Optical Fibre and 1,03,730 GPs have been made service ready. All the GPs in the country are targeted to be connected by March, 2019 in phase II of the project.

Further, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India, initiated a project namely, "Common Services Centre (CSC) 2.0" in August, 2015 under Digital India Programme for a period of four years, which aimed to set up at least one CSC at GP level to cover all 2.5 lakh GPs across the country. The key objective of CSCs is to deliver various citizen centric services, such as, Government to Citizen (G2C), Business to Citizen (B2C) services, financial inclusion services, educational services, skill development services etc. Till February, 2018, there are 2,92,481 CSCs functioning across the country; among which, 1,83,184 CSCs are at GP level.

(d) Based on the feedback received from States, the PES applications are continuously updated to meet the various State-specific requirements. Furthermore, with changing technologies, the software applications are also continuously upgraded by National Informatics Center (NIC). Also, under BharatNet it is now targeted to connect all the GPs in the country through Optical Fibre Cable by using an optical mix of underground fibre, aerial fibre, radio and satellite media.

### **Statement**

*Statewise amount sanctioned for e-enablement (2014-15 to 2017-18)*

S.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.53	0.76	12.89	10.55
2.	Assam	4.4	1.26	1.2	3.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.08	0	0
4.	Bihar	7.32	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	2.96	2.29	0.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Daman and Diu	0.18	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	0	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0.33	0.01	0.03
10.	Gujarat	4.31	3.25	4.82	0
11.	Haryana	3.68	0	1.4	1.90
12.	Himachal Pradesh	7.64	0.51	0.4	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.19	1.5	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	0	2.05	2.09	2.12
15.	Karnataka	2.52	1.37	1.32	1.33
16.	Kerala	9.78	0	0	0
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0.06	0	0
18.	Maharashtra	0	0	3.06	8.31
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1.85
20.	Manipur	0	0.26	0.18	0.29
21.	Mizoram	0.48	0	0	0.5
22.	Odisha	5.61	0.88	1.12	1.12
23.	Punjab	0.4	0	0.94	0.95
24.	Rajasthan	0	0.75	3.54	3.52
25.	Sikkim	0.7	0.28	0.31	0.38
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0.61	0.15
27.	Telangana	8.22	0	0	5.42
28.	Tripura	0.08	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	40	0	0	6.09
30.	Uttarakhand	4	0.99	0.62	0
31.	West Bengal	2.03	0.89	0.91	1
32.	Andaman	0	0	0	0
	Total	122.21	18.18	37.71	48.64



[Translation]

### Water Facility in Toilets

4411. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage and number of rural households in the country which do not have water facility in toilets, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(b) the details of the toilets constructed in the county during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the financial assistance provided to hilly States of the country including the remote areas for construction of these toilets during the said period, State/UTwise;

(d) the steps taken to provide toilet facilities to the entire population of the country; and

e) whether the Government has launched any awareness programme to encourage the people of rural areas to use toilets and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UT-wise, percentage of rural households not having access to water in toilets is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State/UT-wise number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) State/UT-wise Central share released under SBM(G) during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The SBM(G) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. The following steps have been/are being taken to achieve the target under SBM(G):

- Focus is being given on community based collective behavior change by massive campaigning at the national and States level.
- Focus is also on creation of complete ODF villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets.

- Given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations, the programme provides flexibility to the States to choose the strategy best suited to them in its implementation.
- Greater emphasis is being given on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management, by imparting training to the States and selected organizations called Key Resource Centres (KRCs), involving District Collectors to provide leadership to the programme at the district level.
- The programme is being run as a janandolan with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- Zila Swachhata Preraks have been engaged for support of districts.

(e) Under SBM(G), upto 5% of the programme funds is to be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building at the State and District level, and upto 3% is to be spent at the Central level. Massive media campaigns have been started at national level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio) aids. States are also carrying out IEC campaign including Interpersonal Communication (IPC). Cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns are also held at regular intervals. Besides conventional IEC tools, social media is also being used for spreading the mass awareness. A Facebook page for SBM(G) has been created and twitter handles are also active. Media celebrities have been roped in as brand ambassadors.

#### Statement-I

*State/UT-wise, percentage of households not having access to water for use in household*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Percentage of households not having access to water for use in toilets out of the households having toilets
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.2
2.	Assam	2.7

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Bihar	10.0	15.	Meghalaya	0.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	16.0	16.	Mizoram	0.0
5.	Gujarat	5.3	17.	Nagaland	0.1
6.	Haryana	2.2	18.	Odisha	22.5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	19.	Punjab	2.3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.2	20.	Rajasthan	2.0
9.	Jharkhand	16.0	21.	Sikkim	0.3
10.	Karnataka	8.7	22.	Tamil Nadu	1.1
11.	Kerala	0.5	23.	Telangana	0.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10.8	24.	Uttar Pradesh	8.7
13.	Maharashtra	4.7	25.	Uttarakhand	2.2
14.	Manipur	1.1	26.	West Bengal	10.2
					6.1

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise Individual household latrines(IHHLs) constructed during last three years and current year as on 19.03.2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 19- 03-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands			979	17524
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996	788496	1890626
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439	42552	41460
4.	Assam	148237	465545	1054882	661309
5.	Bihar	165457	427038	872331	2280381
6.	Chhattisgarh	39128	357107	1464977	931066
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0	18758
8.	Daman and Diu			0	1600
9.	Goa	0	28637	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
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	327464
14.	Jharkhand	98512	315130	832239	1041265
15.	Karnataka	791687	533011	720075	1390372
16.	Kerala	34101	11752	195090	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566	1860073	2261265
18.	Maharashtra	500897	889170	1917675	2148995
19.	Manipur	27860	47636	41423	49751
20.	Meghalaya	42002	44129	45973	87138
21.	Mizoram	534	6026	2872	20794
22.	Nagaland	0	22617	38112	17124
23.	Odisha	130925	1329832	1263960	559269
24.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	6778
25.	Punjab	9887	71543	106626	69601
26.	Rajasthan	653306	2164590	2721433	2101569
27.	Sikkim	3562	3707	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	378162	948287	1139701	1959898
29.	Telangana	130725	240168	520092	1472089
30.	Tripura	24869	61173	43829	28817
31.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487	1740917	3738642
32.	Uttarakhand	57833	64030	335264	42976
33.	West Bengal	847080	1432065	2322394	974251
Grand Total		5854987	12741367	21924339	24889478

**Statement-III***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
1	2	3	4	5
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				2.00
Goa	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00
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	680.04
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	143.89
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

1	2	3	4	5
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	838.75
Telangana	105.62	128.39	135.72	462.03
Tripura	50.65	38.89	24.98	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	565.39	1153.33	3073.56
Uttarakhand	40.52	49.37	348.05	132.03
West Bengal	371.52	712.92	655.50	492.77
	2730.30	6362.96	10559.58	15700.42

[English]

#### **Asian Beach Games-2020**

4412. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for hosting Asian Beach Games-2020 in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the details and the present status of the pending projects in this regard in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has also requested the Union Government to bear 50 per cent of the total proposed expenditure of about Rs. 200 crore and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (d) Madam, a proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh was received for hosting

Asian Beach Games-2020 in Andhra Pradesh. Government of Andhra Pradesh had projected an estimated expenditure of Rs. 200 crores for hosting the event and had proposed to bear 50% of the cost. The same was referred to the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), which is responsible for hosting of such events. In its General Assembly meeting held on 14.12.2017, IOA has chosen the State of Goa to bid for hosting of Asian Beach Games-2020. Government has no pending projects for hosting of the event in Andhra Pradesh. The Government is yet to take a decision on this.

#### **Allocation of Funds to Gujarat**

4413. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of Gujarat has been allocated/sanctioned funds by the Union Government;

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

(c) the details of the work undertaken by utilising these funds in Gujarat, district-wise including Jamnagar;

(d) whether the Union Government has reviewed the said work; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has been implementing various schemes for promotion of sports in the entire country, including Gujarat, through creation/development of sports infrastructure and conduct of annual sports competitions, etc. Proposals, as and when received from States/UTs under these Schemes, if complete in all respects and technically feasible, are being sanctioned subject to availability of funds. No State-wise allocation of funds is made for this purpose.

Details of funds sanctioned to Sports Authority of Gujarat during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) District-wise release of funds is not done under the sports promotional schemes of this Ministry. Therefore, district-wise details of work undertaken thereunder are not maintained by this Ministry.

(d) and (e) Review of progress of works undertaken against funds released under the sports promotional schemes of this Ministry is done through Utilization Certificates and reports of physical and financial progress, supported by recordable evidences like photographs, videos, etc., and also by periodic visits by officers of this Ministry and organizations under it. Status of utilization of funds released to the Sports Authority of Gujarat is also indicated in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details of fund released to Sports Authority of Gujarat under the erstwhile Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) and Khelo India Scheme during the last three year*

2014-15 : NIL

2015-16 : NIL

2016-17

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Remarks
1.	For conducting sports competitions at District and State level (Recurring grant)	2.46 (27.09.2016)	Utilization Certificate (UC) has become due on 01.04.2017 which is awaited.
2.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Naroda, District Ahmadabad (Non-recurring grant)	7.00 (20.03.2017)	Out of Rs.7.00 crore sanctioned, Rs.2.50 crore was released as first installment, the Utilization Certificate (UC) for which will become due on 01.04.2018.

**2017-18 (Position as on 28.02.2018)**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Laying of Hockey Turf Ground at Devgadhi Bariya, District Dahod	5.50 (28.07.2017)	Out of Rs.5.50 crore sanctioned, Rs.2.50 crore was released as first installment, the Utilization Certificate (UC) for which will become due on 01.04.2019.

1	2	3	4
2.	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Kanpur, Vyara, District Vapi	8.00 (27.09.2017)	Out of Rs.8.00 crore sanctioned, Rs.3.00 crore has been approved for release as first installment. However, funds could not be released due to Utilization Certificate (UC) outstanding against Rs.2.46 crore released on 27.09.2016 for organizing competitions under the Khelo India Scheme.

### Closure of Spinning Mills

4414. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many spinning mills have been closed in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry to ascertain the reasons for the closure of such mills and if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has set up Board for Industrial and Financial Infrastructure (BIFI) and if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;

(d) the number of companies registered with BIFI since its inception;

(e) whether the Government has also started Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme; and

(f) if so, the number of unemployed textile workers who have been provided interim relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) As per records maintained by the Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai, a total of 612 number of cotton/Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) have been closed in the country since 1983. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam, No enquiry has been conducted on the closure of spinning mills. However, according to closure reports, the mills have been closed over the years mainly owing to labour related issues and financial problems.

(c) and (d) Information relating to Board for Industrial and Financial Infrastructure (BIFI) is not available. However, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and its appellate body, the Appellate Authority for Industrial Finance and Reconstruction (AAIFR), which were entrusted with the revival and rehabilitation of sick industrial companies under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 have been dissolved.

(e) and (f) 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. Since inception, an amount of Rs. 326.98 crores has been disbursed to 1.20 lakhs workers of 96 Mills under TWRFS, up to January, 2018.

### Statement

#### State-wise cotton/Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI) closed since 1983

Sr. No.	Name of State	No of Mills
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19
2.	Assam	7

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Daman and Diu	1
6.	Gujarat	42
7.	Haryana	42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10.	Karnataka	23
11.	Kerala	17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20
13.	Maharashtra	64
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Odisha	13
16.	Puducherry	2
17.	Punjab	19
18.	Rajasthan	24
19.	Tamil Nadu	229
20.	Telangana	8
21.	Uttar Pradesh	53
22.,	Uttaranchal	4
23.	West Bengal	16
Total		612

#### **Operations by Airlines in Remote Areas**

4415. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage operations by airlines in remote areas and inaccessible regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to strengthen airport infrastructure in these parts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN on 21st October, 2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable by supporting airline operators through (1) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes/other support measures and (2) financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes.

(c) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal for revival of 50 un-served/under-served airports/airstrips of the State Government, Airports Authority of India and Civil enclaves at an estimated cost of Rs. 4500 crores, in three financial years starting from 2017-18. However, the revival of airstrips/airports will be 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions as airports will be developed without insisting on financial viability.

#### **Meeting of Special Committee on Inter-linking of Rivers**

4416. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Special Committee on inter-linking of rivers was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has urged the concerned States to sort out issues pending for finalization; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which pending issues among States and the Government are likely to be sorted out?

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 Fourteenth meeting of the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) was held on 17.01.2018 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. During the meeting, the issues like status of various statutory clearances of Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I, present status of DPRs Ken-Betwa Link Project



Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjla and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Projects, introduction of micro-irrigation in the command area of projects, guidelines for arriving surplus water in a river basin, status of intra-State link projects, restructuring of National Water Development Agency (NWDA), funding resources for ILR projects, consideration of ILR projects as National Project were discussed. Further, alternative proposal of diversion of Godavari waters upto Cauvery basin was also discussed.

(c) and (d) Though no time lines have been fixed, the ILR programme has been taken up on high priority. The Government is pursuing the ILR program in a consultative manner. State Irrigation/ Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States participate in the meetings of the Committee. The Special Committee on ILR takes into consideration all the suggestions/observations of stakeholders while planning and formulating the ILR projects. The Committee, after considering views of all 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.

During the meeting held on 17.01.2018, the Minister for WR, RD & GR requested States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala to resolve their inter-State disputes through the inter-State meetings. Further, he requested Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat to convey their consent for signing of Memorandum of Understanding for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjla and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Projects.

#### **Share of Renewable Power Supply**

4417. ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country will need at least US \$ 125 billion to fund a plan to increase the share of renewable power supply in the country's grid by 2022, underlining the immense financing challenge ahead;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government expects renewable energy to make up 40 per cent of installed power capacity by 2030 compared with 18.2 per cent at the end of 2017; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has set a target for installing 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro. A cumulative Renewable Energy capacity of 65.55 GW has been installed in the country upto February, 2018. To achieve the balance target of 109.45 GW, an investment of approx. 85 billion US\$ has been estimated as the capital cost. The details of the source-wise requirement of funds are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per Government of India's submission to the United Nations Frame Work Convention on Climate Change on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), a cumulative electric power capacity of 40% from non-fossil fuel based energy resources is to be achieved by 2030. To achieve this, the Government has scaled up the target of installing renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022.

#### **Statement**

##### *Share of Renewable Power Supply*

##### *Details of Source-wise calculation of amount required to achieve the target of 175 GW*

Source	Target to be achieved by 2022	Capacity Achieved as on 28.2.2018	Balance	Average estimated capital cost per MW (in crore)	Total amount required (in crore)	Amount req (in \$ crore ) @ 64.88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wind	60000	32957.86	27042.14	5	135210.7	2084.01
Solar Power	100000	19584.15	80415.85	5	402079.25	6197.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Biomass	10000	8527.88	1472.12	7	10304.84	158.83
SHP	5000	4476.65	523.35	10	5233.5	80.66
Grand Total	175000	65546.54	109453.5		552828.29	8520.78
Expected amount required					In Billions	85.20
						say 85.00 US\$

[Translation]

#### Use of Land Damaged by Mining Activities

4418. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land involved in major and minor mining activities in the country and the area out of it damaged due to mining activities there;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take any appropriate action to use the damaged land for agriculture, industry, environment and forests etc.;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Details of the land involved in minor minerals mining activities and damaged due to these activities are not Centrally maintained as it comes under the purview of the respective State Governments. As per information available with the Indian Bureau of Mines (a Subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines), the details of area involved in major minerals mining activities and damaged by these activities are given below:

Total area under Mining Leases for Major Minerals	Total area Degraded/Damaged due to Major Minerals Mining Activities
2.95 million hectare	0.71 million hectare

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

(b) to (d) Indian Bureau of Mines (a Subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines) carries out inspection of mines of major minerals for enforcement of the provisions of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017 (MCDR, 2017) which includes systematic and scientific development of mineral deposits, conservation of mineral resources and protection of environment. Rule 22 of MCDR, 2017 prescribes that every mine shall have a mine closure plan *i.e.* Progressive Mine Closure Plan and Final Mine Closure Plan. Through these closure plans, the protective, reclamation and rehabilitation work in the mining lease areas is envisaged. Further, Rule 35 to 44 of MCDR, 2017 stipulates sustainable mining, which includes various environmental protection measures to

be taken in the mining areas, reclamation and rehabilitation of lands affected by prospecting or mining operations.

[English]

#### Modern Spinning Mills

4419. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps for providing necessary support to establish a modern spinning mill in the interest of cotton farmers in Odisha; and

(b) whether Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has any plan to open a branch at Bhawanipatna, the epicenter of cotton production in the State for providing MSP support so as to benefit the cotton farmers and if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Government of India does not set-up textile unit/ industry including modern spinning mills in any part of the country including Odisha. The role of the Government is to provide a conducive policy environment, facilitate creation of enabling conditions for the industry and private entrepreneurs to set-up manufacturing units including modern spinning mills. Government has been assisting entrepreneurs to set-up textile units under various programmes and schemes such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, PowerTex India, a Comprehensive Scheme for Powerloom Sector, etc. The benefit of above schemes is available across the States/ regions of the country.

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has already established a branch office at Rayagada in Odisha and has opened adequate procurement centres to cover maximum cotton farmers in the State. As Bhawanipatana (District Headquarter of Kalahandi District) does not have any market yard of cotton, the cotton farmers of Bhawanipatana bring their cotton in nearby regulated market yards (RMC) viz, Kesinga and Karpada where the Corporation has already opened its procurement centres.

#### Setting up of Aviation Universities

4420. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up aviation universities with world class facilities and if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose; and

(b) whether the Government has prepared any project report in this regard along with the expenditure for setting

up such universities and if so, the details thereof and the time by which they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government has set up a National Aviation University at Fursatganj, Uttar Pradesh, as a Central University at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 225.03 crores. The University has been set up under the Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University Act, 2013. The construction of academic block of the University has been completed. The key bodies of the University, including Executive Council and Academic Council, have been constituted and the key functionaries, including the Vice Chancellor, have been appointed.

[Translation]

#### NTPC Units in Tribal and Rural Areas

4421. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the units of the NTPC set up in the tribal and rural areas in the country;

(b) the details of the problems reported in these units during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to have a check on the problems which are arising time and again in these units?

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) Details of the units of NTPC set up in tribal and rural areas are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No major problem has occurred in operation of these units during the last three years.

#### Statement

##### NTPC Units set up in Tribal area

#### A. NTPC owned Thermal Power Projects

S. No.	State (District)	Project	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1.	Chhattisgarh (Korba)	Korba	Coal	2600
2.	Assam (Kokrajhar)	Bongaigaon	Coal	500 (Remaining 250 MW under construction)

**NTPC Units set up in Rural areas****B. NTPC owned Thermal Power Projects**

Sl. No.	State (District)	Project	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Visakhapatnam)	Simhadri	Coal	2000
2.	Bihar (Bhagalpur)	Kahalgaon	Coal	2340
3.	Bihar (Patna)	Barh	Coal	1320
4.	Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur)	Sipat	Coal	2980
5.	Gujarat (Bharuch)	Jhanor-Gandhar	Gas	657
6.	Gujarat (Surat)	Kawas	Gas	656
7.	Haryana (Faridabad)	Faridabad	Gas	432
8.	Karnataka (Bijapur)	Kudgi	Coal	2400
9.	Kerala (Alappuzha)	Kayamkulam	Naptha	360
10.	Madhya Pradesh (Singrauli)	Vindhyachal	Coal	4760
11.	Maharashtra (Nagpur)	Mouda	Coal	1660
12.	Maharashtra (Solapur)	Solapur	Coal	660
13.	Odisha (Angul)	Talcher-Kaniha	Coal	3000
14.	Odisha (Angul)	Talcher-Thermal	Coal	460
15.	Rajasthan (Baran)	Anta	Gas	419
16.	Telangana (Karimnagar)	Ramagundam	Coal	2600
17.	Uttar Pradesh (Ambedkar Nagar)	Tanda-I	Coal	440
18.	Uttar Pradesh (Auraiya)	Auraiya	Gas	663
19.	Uttar Pradesh (Gautam Budh Nagar)	Dadri	Coal	1820
20.	Uttar Pradesh (Gautam Budh Nagar)	Dadri	Gas	830
21.	Uttar Pradesh (Raebareli)	Unchahar	Coal	1050
22.	Uttar Pradesh (Sonebhadra)	Rihand	Coal	3000
23.	Uttar Pradesh (Sonebhadra)	Singrauli	Coal	2000
24.	West Bengal (Murshidabad)	Farakka	Coal	2100

**C. NTPC owned Hydro Power Projects**

1.	Himachal Pradesh (Bilaspur)	Koldam	800
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**D. NTPC owned Renewable Power Projects**

Sl. No.	State (District)	Project	Renewable Source	Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Ananthapuram)	Ananthapuramu	Solar	250
2.	Gujarat (Rajkot, Amreli)	Rojmal	Wind	50
3.	Haryana (Faridabad)	Faridabad	Solar	5
4.	Madhya Pradesh (Mandsaur)	Mandsaur	Solar	250
5.	Madhya Pradesh (Rajgarh)	Rajgarh	Solar	50
6.	Odisha (Angul)	Talcher	Solar	10
7.	Rajasthan (Jodhpur)	Bhadla	Solar	260
8.	Telangana (Karim Nagar)	Ramagundam	Solar	10
9.	Uttar Pradesh (Gautam Budh Nagar)	Dadri	Solar	5
10.	Uttar Pradesh (Raebareli)	Unchahar	Solar	10
11.	Uttar Pradesh (Sonebhadra)	Singrauli	Small Hydro	8
12.	Uttar Pradesh (Sonebhadra)	Singrauli	Solar	15

*[English]***Conversion of Major Airports as International Hub**

4422. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted a policy to convert major airports as international hubs;

(b) if so, the details of airports identified in this category;

(c) whether Cochin International Airport is included in this category;

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

(e) the criteria followed in selecting such airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Madam.

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

*[Translation]***Packaged Drinking Water Plants**

4423. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of packaged drinking water plants in Bundelkhand region;

(b) the rules framed with regard to the establishment of such plants; and

(c) the number of applications pending regarding setting up new plants of packaged drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) As the information received from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, there are 25 manufacturers having BIS Certification Mark License for Packaged Drinking Water as per IS 14543:2016 in the Bundelkhand Region. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) Regulations, 2011, it is compulsory for the manufacturer to have BIS Certification Marks License as

per IS 14543:2016 for establishing Packaged Drinking Water plant.

IS 14543:2016 stipulates the quality parameters including physico-chemical, microbiological, radio activity and pesticidal residues. It also stipulates the details of hygienic conditions that should be maintained in a Packaged Drinking Water plant.

(c) As reported by BIS, three applications are pending for grant of license to use BIS Certification Marks on Packaged Drinking Water as per IS 14543 in the Bundelkhand region.

### **Statement**

#### *List of licenses for Packaged Drinking Water as per IS 14543:2016 in Bundelkhand Region*

Sl.No.	Licensee	District	Licence no.
1	2	3	4
1.	Patel Group of Fine Products	Banda	9300053809
2.	M M Products	Banda	9300020911
3.	Santosh (Sainik) Aqua Minerals	Chitrakoot	2624654
4.	C B S Bundela & Sons	Jhansi	9948517
5.	Prajapati Food Products	Jhansi	9300026107
6.	Yash Global Manufacturing & Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Jhansi	9942606
7.	Chandra Gramodyog Sansthan	Mahoba	9718702
8.	Sistec Infra India Pvt. Ltd.	Orai	9300033112
9.	Heera Rani Food & Beverages Pvt. Ltd.	Jalaun	9300053708
10.	Bundelkhand Beverages	Mahoba	9300056714
11.	Pratishtha Mineral Water	Banda	9300051005
12.	Anamaya Ganga Packaged Drinking Water	Datia	3193658
13.	A.T. Aqua Mineral	Chhatarpur	8200062508
14.	K.S.N. Company	Chhatarpur	8200056808
15.	Sudha Industries	Chhatarpur	8200035097
16.	J.S. Beverages	Damoh	2611443
17.	Shanti Aqua Industries	Damoh	8611473
18.	Shree Jageshwarnath Beverages	Damoh	8200001686

1	2	3	4
19.	Pankaj Traders	Panna	8200012085
20.	Gaurav Foods and Beverages	Sagar	2682466
21.	Kiran Beverages	Sagar	2645765
22.	Narmada Minral Water	Sagar	8200065607
23.	Balaji Beverages	Tikamgarh	8200063106
24.	Agrawal Beverages	Ganj Basoda	2617152
25.	Shree Balaji Drinking Water Udyog	Vidisha	8787817

**DMF under PMKKKY***[English]*

4424. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Mineral Foundation (DMF) has been set up in the Nashik region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the works carried out so far under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) for the welfare of the affected people in the said region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of Maharashtra have informed that in exercise of powers conferred under sub-section(1) of section 9(B) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Government of Maharashtra have established a Trust, as a non-profit body, to be called the District Mineral Foundation, for each revenue District (except Greater Mumbai District which does not have mining areas) in the State with Governing Council and Managing Committee.

The details of collection and utilisation of DMF funds are mandated to be maintained by the respective DMFs and are not maintained Centrally. However, as per the information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, an account in the name of District Mineral Foundation has been opened in all districts (Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar) of Nashik region and so far Rs. 6.12 crores have been deposited by Minor Mineral lease holders in this region. So far, no work has been carried out under PMKKKY in this region.

**Tampering of Television Viewership Data**

4425. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is seized of the widespread issue of tampering of television viewership data in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has sought information in this regard from the Broadcast Audience Research Council of India and enquired about the economic consequences of such activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) Viewership data of registered Television satellite channels is generated by Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) which has been granted registration for operating as Television Rating Agency under the Policy Guidelines for Television Rating Agencies in India. A reference has been received regarding efforts by unauthorised persons to tamper with TV viewership. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a direction dated 08.11.2017 wherein all the broadcasters and distributors of television channels have been directed to restrain from placing any registered satellite television channel, whose TV rating is released by TV rating agency, on the landing Logical Channel

Number (LCN) or landing channel or boot up screen. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has, on 13.02.2018, advised BARC to comply with the terms and conditions prescribed in the Policy Guidelines for Television Rating Agencies in India and to take cognizance of TRAI's directions dated 08.11.2017.

### **Cap on Air Fares**

4426. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capping of air fares would lead to costlier travel for the majority of flyers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been criticism that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has failed to protect the interest of the air passengers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DGCA has received more than 10,000 complaints during the year 2017 in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the pricing deregulation has allowed to bring down prices dramatically in India, making it one of the lowest fare markets in the world, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Indian carriers follow globally accepted dynamic pricing practices and only between 1% and 2% of tickets are transacted at the highest fare basket, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) The airline pricing system runs in multiple levels (buckets or RBDs) which are in line with practice being followed globally. The prices are fixed by airlines keeping in mind the market, demand, seasonality and other market forces. The airfare increases with increases in demand of seat as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast when bookings are offered by airlines. Some of the airlines have introduced Apex-90, in addition to existing advance purchase schemes of 60 days, 30 days, 14 days etc., in which highly discounted fares being offered which would entail travelling even during peak seasons on low fares. The fare structures stated above have been displayed by airlines on their websites. The airlines are compliant to the Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 as long as fare charged by them is in line with fare displayed on their website. Examination of the airfare

data has indicated that over the last three years, the average fares offered by scheduled domestic airlines on various routes have reduced by about 17%. Examination of airfare data has also indicated that about 2% of air tickets are sold in the highest fare bucket.

Further, Airlines are free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

Competition Commission of India (CCI) in its order dated 06.03.2012 on fixing of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) for airfares has also stated that CCI cannot give direction to the Government to fix MRP of a service being provided by private entrepreneur and that the same will be contrary to the spirit of competition law. CCI has also stated that the forces of demand and supply govern airfares. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has not received any complaint substantiating capping of air fares.

### **Support to Traditional Handloom Weaving**

4427. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry is aware that the towns of Kancheepuram, Gudiyattam, Arni and Pochampalli are traditionally known for handloom weaving employing hundreds of thousands of skilled workmen who have been involved in the art for generations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether her Ministry presents awards to skilled handloom workers in Kancheepuram and Gudiyattam and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether her Ministry has any proposal to conduct an International Expo showcasing the handloom wear and materials manufactured in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal pending with her Ministry to organise an exhibition for the benefit of the manufacturers of lungies in Gudiyattam and Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu in order to enable them to export their goods to the South Asian and South East Asian countries where they are in high demand and if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) According to the third handloom census 2009-10, there are 3,52,321 handloom weavers and allied workers in Tamil Nadu including towns

of Kancheepuram, Gudiyattam, Arni and Pochampalli.

(b) The awards are given yearly on merit after three tier selection process on national basis. Details are as follows:

S. No.	Name of award	Category	Total number of awards			Grand Total
			General	Exclusively for women	Total	
1.	Sant Kabir Award (SKA)	Weaving	10	02	12	12
2.	National Award (NA)	Weaving	20	04	24	32
		Design Development for promotion of handloom products	03	-	03	
		Marketing of handloom products	05	-	05	
3.	National Merit Certificate (NMC)	Weaving	20	04	24	40
		Design Development for promotion of handloom products	06	-	06	
		Marketing of handloom products	10	-	10	
Total						84

(c) and (d) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC), is participating in international fairs every year in major international markets viz. Germany, France, USA, Japan, Australia, China, Malaysia, etc., showcasing handloom products manufactured in India including Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

#### Shortage of Coal for Power Plants

4428. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:  
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power plants in the country are facing acute shortage of coal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the power plants at Badarpur, Bhatinda and Panki have been closed down due to the shortage of coal;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the coal supply to the power plants is likely to be improved; and

(d) the detailed reasons for unavailability of coal in the power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) 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 15.7 MT as on 18.03.2018, which is sufficient to meet the requirement for 10 days.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. Power plants at Badarpur, Bhatinda and Panki are not generating power due to reasons other than shortage of coal.

#### Violation of Electricity Act

4429. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government can sue someone for violation of the provisions of the Electricity Act/State Acts, regulations/terms and conditions of license with reference to Section 146 of the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the details of the private power distribution companies which have violated the said rules during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of cases filed against them and the status of the said cases as on date, company-wise;

(d) whether no cases have been filed against the private companies despite the violation of the said rules by the said companies; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) As per the provision of Section 146 of Electricity Act, 2003, whoever fails to comply with any order or directions given under Electricity Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term as specified in this Section.

(b) to (e) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Distribution of electricity is a licensed activity. Distribution licenses are issued by respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) and they have the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the various provisions of Electricity Act, 2003. Information regarding any violation by the power distribution companies will be available with the State Government and Regulators.

[English]

### Safe Drinking Water

4430. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for provision of safe drinking water in rural areas, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and spent during each of the last three years and the current year, State and Scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government in consultation with State Governments of Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh proposes to install Arsenic and Metal Removal Indian Technology in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with the details of districts to be covered under this technology, State-wise;

(e) the names of the States in the country, where work is under progress under the clean drinking water mission/ scheme and the districts in Jharkhand where this mission/scheme is being implemented; and

(f) the time by which the Government proposes to achieve the objectives of this scheme?

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. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe drinking water in rural areas of all States. Under NRDWP, this Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to supplement the efforts of State Government in providing safe drinking water to rural population. States are empowered to design, plan, implement and execute rural drinking water supply schemes which are approved by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC).

(b) The State-wise details of funds allocated, released and spent during each of the last three years and the current year till date under NRDWP is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No Madam. However, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has set up a High Level Expert Committee to provide innovative and cost effective technologies to the States. Adoption of the technologies suggested by the Committee is only suggestive in nature for the States because choice of the technologies rests totally with the States.

(d) Doesn't arise.

(e) and (f) No scheme named as 'Clean Drinking Water Mission/ Scheme' is under progress in the country with the support of this Ministry. However, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March, 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic/ fluoride affected habitations in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

Under NWQSM, the works are under progress in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal.

In Jharkhand, NWQSM works are in under progress in Palamu, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Garhwa and Pakur districts.

## Statement

## State-wise Financial Status under NRDWP (All amount Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (till 18.03.2018)		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.16	0	0.44	0.22	0	0.43	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	372.43	377.78	427.08	156.69	170.05	190.6	183.01	204	157.38	159.51	233.09	216.91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.21	109.83	119.5	58.08	65.4	66.23	97.39	110.84	113.71	99.12	84.69	30.03
4.	Assam	501.1	585.32	586.88	268.26	284.11	216.2	353.23	348.06	206.61	524.1	334.27	238.3
5.	Bihar	441.07	399.11	381.9	229.6	202.73	295.38	336.89	373.81	473.29	391.61	352.67	170.18
6.	Chhattisgarh	159.08	150.74	173.08	63.69	60.83	64.64	87.86	84.28	65.66	64.33	49.84	39.09
7.	Goa	4.61	0	0	2.08	1.66	0	2.38	1.19	3.35	2.32	0	0
8.	Gujarat	509.48	405.58	491.44	240.13	238.91	274.78	279.07	278.5	265.16	231.62	290.86	191.19
9.	Haryana	218.09	277.98	228.82	97.65	122.65	150.74	113.67	111.53	116.42	118.95	88.82	52.88
10.	Himachal Pradesh	131.84	120.89	120.18	65.2	64.38	69.88	88.06	83.31	66.04	66.02	101.85	61.41
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	461.33	474.41	458.03	199.4	192.12	222.16	227.5	225.14	219.94	222.26	325.33	132.18
12.	Jharkhand	169.86	175.18	206.88	126.85	132.09	133.7	134.76	131.74	157.89	172.68	209.09	149.77
13.	Karnataka	623.2	563.91	622.37	307.62	278.08	366.68	356.12	343.72	341.33	290.86	365.81	268.49
14.	Kerala	115.59	124.1	131.86	52.78	48.05	64.45	78.98	75.22	74.21	56.88	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	195.67	135.51	126.75
16.	Maharashtra	780.06	748.23	901.96	344.16	330.88	584	406.83	404.45	412.32	338.13	161.08	154.76
17.	Manipur	90.35	88.54	92.25	28.98	27.92	43.44	36.08	40.61	18.87	32.2	66.25	45.68
18.	Meghalaya	59.61	69.5	81.02	30.52	31.24	30.92	34.55	40.42	49.29	41.86	85.91	19.49
19.	Mizoram	42.43	34.5	39.81	17.71	17.32	23.16	21.33	24.49	24.82	22.4	46.1	18.47
20.	Nagaland	108.19	101.44	86.45	39.27	38.53	61.9	33	36.84	40.2	27.66	12.81	13.7
21.	Odisha	205.69	230.67	272.83	96.9	103.19	165.25	136.2	134.96	100.59	102.69	83.59	59.86
22.	Puducherry	1.62	0	0	0.74	0	0	0.83	0.29	0	0.82	0	0
23.	Punjab	93.88	97.38	90.23	39.77	42.79	36.57	51.16	51.89	53.56	115.25	173.29	76.27
24.	Rajasthan	1194.46	1304.64	1386.8	547.17	526.75	480.21	1074.15	1072.92	681.21	891.95	714.24	547.45
25.	Sikkim	30.38	31.7	32.03	10.64	12.05	12.49	18.11	19.42	15.21	9.3	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	121.61	185.1	140.35
27.	Telangana	200.65	212.24	189.25	88.77	97.71	106.42	131.07	133.09	111.89	775.01	843.56	559.35
28.	Tripura	62.06	68.31	64.81	28.07	31.68	39.97	38.72	43.73	38.73	32.26	83.93	37.72
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1006.43	1073.22	1146.2	477.69	490.31	690.46	650.36	621.95	639.54	534.66	468.09	363.62
30.	Uttarakhand	135.01	111.48	138.05	63.57	60.06	99.79	89.17	88.19	99.95	68.42	110.28	114.92
31.	West Bengal	436.53	431.09	480.72	199.68	216.85	288.75	422.33	440.15	444.86	798.79	984.99	451.17
	Total	9007.64	9191.22	9783.16	4233.31	4264.58	5324.8	5898.47	5931.9	5393.49	6509.37*	6703.72	4338.06

\* This excludes funds earmarked for Ministry level expenditure, Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, World Bank project assisted Project, Calamity.

[Translation]

### Road Network in Uttar Pradesh

4431. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to construct a network of roads costing around two lakh crore rupees for the ease of the investors in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the time by which all the said roads are targeted to be constructed?

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. My Ministry is mandated with the development and maintenance of only National Highways in the country.

[English]

### Sporting Talent from Tribal Areas

4432. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the special schemes implemented by the Government for identifying and honoring the young sporting talents in the rural and particularly the tribal areas of Jharkhand; and

(b) the details of funds spent on the training and stipend provided to the aforementioned youth along with the number of youth who were benefited as a result thereof during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) To promote sports among the young sportspersons Sports Authority of India is

implementing various Sports Promotional Schemes in the country including Jharkhand to identify and nurture talented sportspersons in the age groups of 8-25 years to excel in National & International level competitions.

Accordingly, to identify and nurture young talent specifically from the Rural & Tribal belts including the State of Jharkhand, Sports Authority of India is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes:

- a. Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA) under NSTC Scheme
- b. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme
- c. SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme
- d. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
- e. Extension Centre of STC/SAG

The selected trainees are provided financial support in the form of expert coaches, sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical/insurance and stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

Presently, in the State of Jharkhand 288 talented sportspersons (171 Boys & 117 Girls) are being trained in 5 SAI Sports Centres. The Centrewise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The number of sportspersons benefitted under the aforesaid SAI Schemes from the State of Jharkhand in the last three years & current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The details of expenditure incurred by SAI while implementing the Sports Promotional Schemes in the State of Jharkhand during last three years & current year is as under:

Expenditure incurred on training			
(Rs. in lakhs)			
2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
62.59	58.74	86.25	91.87

**Statement-I**

*The Centrewise/Disciplinewise number of Sportspersons trained under SAI Schemes  
in the State of Jharkhand during year 2017-2018*

Sl.No.	States/Centre	Disciplines	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
<b>IGMA</b>								
1.	Swami Shardhanand DAV Centenary Public School, Khunti	Archery	0	0	0	10	11	21
		Total:	0	0	0	10	11	21
<b>ABSC</b>								
1.	Punjab Regimental Centre, Ramgarh Cantt	Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Boxing	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Total:	22	0	22	0	0	0
<b>STC</b>								
1.	Hazaribagh	Archery	02	0	02	0	0	0
		Athletics	06	0	06	0	0	0
		Football	15	0	15	0	0	0
		Hockey	16	0	16	0	0	0
		Volleyball	05	0	05	0	0	0
		Total:	44	0	44	0	0	0
<b>SAG</b>								
1.	Ranchi	Archery	04	11	15	0	0	0
		Athletics	09	10	19	0	0	0
		Football	25	24	49	0	0	0
		Hockey	25	23	48	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	15	15	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	0	0	06	09	15
		Total	63	83	146	06	09	15
<b>Extension Centres</b>								
1.	Tata Steel Limited, Jamshedpur	Athletics	0	0	0	14	05	19
		Boxing	0	0	0	12	09	21
		Total:	0	0	0	26	14	40

**SUMMARY**

Sl.No.	Scheme(s)	No. of Centres	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1.	IGMA	01	0	0	0	10	11	21
2..	ABSC	01	22	0	22	0	0	0
3..	STC	01	44	0	44	0	0	0
4..	SAG	01	63	83	146	06	09	15
5..	Ext. Centre of STC/SAG	01	0	0	0	26	14	40
Total		5	129	83	212	42	34	76

**Statement-II**

*The number of Sportspersons benefited during last three years & current year under Sai Schemes in the State of Jharkhand*

S.N.	2014-2015						2015-2016						
	Resi.			Non-Resi.			Resi.			Non-Resi.			
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	
1.	0	0	0	06	04	10	0	0	0	02	04	06	
2.	59	69	128	0	0	0	59	74	133	0	0	0	
3.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		59	69	128	6	4	10	59	74	133	2	4	6

S.N.	2016-2017						2017-2018						
	Resi.			Non-Resi.			Resi.			Non-Resi.			
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	
1.	0	0	0	14	13	27	0	0	0	10	11	21	
2.	62	79	141	0	0	0	22	0	22	0	0	0	
3.	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	44	0	0	0	
4.	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	83	146	06	09	15	
5.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	14	40	
		62	79	141	14	13	27	129	83	212	42	34	76

## SUMMARY

S.N.	Year(s)	No. of Centres	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1.	2014-2015	03	59	69	128	06	04	10
2.	2015-2016	03	59	74	133	02	04	06
3.	2016-2017	04	62	79	141	14	13	27
4.	2017-2018	05	129	83	212	42	34	76
	Total	12	250	236	486	58	51	109
1.	2014-2015	Total	65	73	138			
2.	2015-2016	Boys &	61	78	139			
3.	2016-2017	Girls	76	92	168			
4.	2017-2018		171	117	288			

[Translation]

**PMEYSA**

4433. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA);

(b) whether the Government proposes to amend PMEYSA for implementation during Fifteenth Finance Commission period; and

(c) 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) The Scheme of Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) was implemented from the year 2007-08 till 2012-13 with the broad objective of empowerment of Elected Women & Youth Representatives of Panchayats. Activities under Scheme included holding of State/ Divisional/ District Level Sammelans of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) and Elected Representatives (ERs), formation of Associations, setting up of State Support Centres, sensitization programmes

for EWRs and Elected Youth Representatives (EYRs). The Scheme was subsumed under the erstwhile Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), *w.e.f.* 01/04/2013, which was implemented during the 12th five year plan upto 2015-16. Under the PMEYSA Scheme, 14 State Support Centres, 24 State Level Sammelans, 131 Divisional Level Sammelans, 909 Batches of Training & Sensitization Programmes and 10 State Level Associations have been formed.

(b) and (c) No Madam.

[English]

**Development of Sports**

4434. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop any new sports facilities/infrastructure /University in various districts of Punjab along with training of medical staff engaged in sports and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has collaborated with various countries and universities to increase the research and development in sports science in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) whether the Government has created any special facilities for physically challenged athletes for their training and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) The Ministry is implementing the Khelo India Scheme which, *inter-alia*, provide for development of sports facilities and infrastructure in the entire country, including Punjab. Salient features of the Scheme, having twelve verticals, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition, National Centre of Sports Science and Research (NCSSR) is to be established in the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala (an existing institution of sports coach education, sports sciences, sports medicine and athlete training under the Sports Authority of India.) A sum of Rs. 5 crore has already been released by the Ministry for the purpose of creation of infrastructure and procurement of equipment. Besides, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar has been selected as one of the Universities for creation of Sports Science Department therein and a sum of Rs. 1.80 crore has been released. This University proposes to conduct the following courses from July, 2018:

- (i) Certificate Programme in Sports Anthropometry;
- (ii) M.SC in Sports Bio-Chemistry;
- (iii) M.Sc in sports Nutrition;
- (iv) M.Sc. in sports Physiology;
- (v) M.Sc. in Sports Psychology;
- (vi) Masters in Sports Physiotherapy.

The NSNIS, *inter-alia*, also conducts short and long term academic courses in sports coaching, sports sciences and other related fields, including Post Graduate Diploma in Sports Medicine, and provides scientific back up to the elite sportspersons for achievements of high level performance.

A National Centre for Sports Coaching (NCSC) will also be established in the NSNIS, Patiala to enhance sports coaching, education in the country and also to create coaching development framework of the country and to conduct the research in technical, tactical and skill development aspect of coaching and training of athletes, A sum of Rs. 2 crore has been released for the purpose so far.

(b) and (c) The Ministry and its organizations have been collaborating with various other countries and foreign universities, prominent among them being Australia, Japan, etc., and Universities such as University of Canberra and Victoria University, Australia, Nippon Sports Science University and University of Tsukuba, Japan, Birmingham University, United Kingdom, etc., with various objectives relating to development of Sports, including research and development in sports and sports science. The efforts are largely collaborative in nature on exchange basis, without any specific budget allocation.

(d) While many of the facilities of the organizations under this Ministry are disabled-friendly and efforts are on to make more of them suitable for persons with disabilities, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization 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. In order to meet the special needs of Para Athletes the sports infrastructure available at SAI Regional Centre, Gandhinagar has been upgraded so that regular training to the physically challenged athletes (Para Athlete) could be imparted. Further upgradation of the Centre is being undertaken with a total estimated cost of Rs.50 crore out of which Rs.20 crore is being provided by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

#### **Statement**

##### *Salient feature 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 (NPFAl). District and State level Associations will register existing play areas, map them on the GIS platform and affiliate with the National Playing Fields Association (NPFAl) 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.

*[Translation]***ROBs and Underpasses**

4435. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether accidents have been reported on the National Highways in the absence of Road Over Bridge (ROB) and underpasses on the National Highways in the country particularly in Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether proposals have been received from various State Governments particularly the State Government of Rajasthan for constructing ROBs and underpasses on the National Highways passing through their respective territories; and

(d) if so, the details and the current status 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) Total number of accidents on the National Highways (including expressways) in the country and Rajasthan during 2016 are reported 1,42,359 and 6,567, respectively. Information for the accidents on the National Highways in the absence of Road Over Bridge (ROB) and underpass on the National Highways in the country are not maintained separately. Government of India has already decided to replace all level crossings on the National Highways in the country either with Road Over Bridge (ROB) or underpass.

(c) and (d) During current financial year, Ministry has received 27 proposals from various State Governments including 4 proposals from Rajasthan. All four proposals of Rajasthan and seven other proposals of other States for constructing ROBs and underpasses on the National Highways passing through their respective Territories have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 121.06 crore and Rs. 472.95 crore, respectively.

*[English]***Commissioning of Solar Park**

4436. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently commissioned a solar park having total capacity of 2000 Megawatts (MW) which is claimed to be the world's largest solar park and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is "plug and play" model for development of park, under which it acquires and develops land as blocks for solar power generation, embedded with required Government approvals and gives it out to solar power developers through auctions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area of the park and mode of land acquisition from farmers; and

(d) whether this will create employment and act as an incentive for natives and farmers to explore new opportunities of socio-economic growth in the region 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) Government of Karnataka has reported the commissioning of first phase of 600 MW out of total capacity of 2000 MW solar park in Pavagada, Tumkur District in Karnataka. With 600 MW commissioned capacity, it is not yet the largest solar park.

(b) Yes, it is plug and play system where the Solar Power Park Developer develops the infrastructure like land development, evacuation of power by establishing Internal transmission lines and pooling stations, roads, water facilities, streetlights etc. and leases the land to Solar Project Developers to set up the solar power plants. This park is developed in eight blocks of 250 MW each totaling to 2000 MW.

(c) Government of Karnataka has reported that 13000 acres of land was obtained on annual lease rent basis from land owners for a period of 28 years for the 2000 MW Solar Park.

(d) Government of Karnataka has reported that establishment of park would lead to creation of employment for the local population. Further, the lease model will help farmers in earning lease rentals for a period of 28 years. The annual land lease rent is approved for escalation by 5% on the principal lease rent in every two years for the next 28 years.

**Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Schemes**

4437. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated, released and the expenditure incurred by the States under various schemes or rural development and poverty alleviation during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Scheme-wise;

(b) the number of SC and ST beneficiaries under each of the said scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the achievements made thereunder during the said period, State-wise and Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter-alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G),

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The State/ UT-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under various rural development schemes during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As MGNREGS is a demand driven programme, no State/UT-wise allocation of funds is being made under the programme.

(b) Specific provisions have been made under rural development programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Separate earmarking of funds are made for SCs and STs under PMAY-G and DAY-NRLM. The number of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, State/UT-wise, under MGNREGA, IAY, now restructured as PMAY-G and DAY-NRLM are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The State/ UT- wise physical achievements made under various rural development schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise funds released and expenditure incurred under MGNREGA*

(in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Central Release				Total Expenditure				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till 15.03.2018	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till 15.03.2018	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2903.14	3073.80	3940.21	5139.47	2851.39	4651.04	4557.91	5710.22	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.04	43.95	156.76	207.17	35.01	66.12	155.68	207.79	
3.	Assam	500.23	878.30	1254.60	1105.15	497.40	620.64	1497.60	1345.48	
4.	Bihar	959.68	1024.12	1667.41	2474.32	1077.76	1625.98	2192.86	2742.49	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1505.70	1063.41	2231.94	2911.54	1752.46	1283.04	2753.15	2947.16	
6.	Gujarat	354.43	305.99	643.24	826.88	470.78	428.63	742.14	845.09	
7.	Haryana	167.15	124.71	287.71	301.41	216.13	142.42	324.72	306.19	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	355.43	396.10	388.61	588.24	405.93	392.20	563.28	541.58	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	521.71	558.02	804.09	1254.18	393.90	769.78	845.42	1046.19
10.	Jharkhand	724.33	978.80	1679.14	1356.29	1026.03	1331.62	1831.88	1422.76
11.	Karnataka	1716.87	991.55	2258.65	2964.49	1665.88	1821.94	3309.77	2879.71
12.	Kerala	1587.58	1526.34	1582.49	1858.25	1616.73	1483.51	2426.37	1649.85
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2451.63	2367.32	3448.92	3764.86	2808.74	2500.47	3648.12	4072.70
14.	Maharashtra	799.52	1238.35	1657.09	1863.50	1615.96	1857.61	2095.05	2111.53
15.	Manipur	219.97	255.32	343.70	158.53	267.14	231.22	369.24	156.55
16.	Meghalaya	277.86	221.83	860.69	869.79	309.02	272.31	794.18	1073.06
17.	Mizoram	111.41	285.17	144.51	201.55	114.20	298.59	149.83	201.16
18.	Nagaland	113.05	266.66	501.53	962.52	157.82	194.85	618.73	711.75
19.	Odisha	1035.30	1479.41	1895.27	2203.67	1060.92	2051.55	2136.18	2248.11
20.	Punjab	189.48	245.33	490.73	621.41	213.04	300.20	534.00	601.66
21.	Rajasthan	2976.10	2695.83	4818.17	4728.28	3251.81	3268.44	5156.96	4860.47
22.	Sikkim	73.86	86.23	132.63	106.36	76.43	95.85	137.60	110.27
23.	Tamil Nadu	3781.80	5470.37	4552.78	5856.44	3624.51	6027.83	5677.70	6164.55
24.	Telangana	1919.96	1824.85	1806.85	2548.07	1930.14	2407.43	2574.75	2602.88
25.	Tripura	636.62	1358.94	1016.29	407.41	819.71	1371.52	1200.43	451.85
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2513.41	2695.69	3915.85	3702.24	3135.11	2976.17	4254.95	4173.06
27.	Uttarakhand	286.36	450.77	514.35	718.65	322.89	492.59	720.34	616.38
28.	West Bengal	3744.95	4711.74	5377.23	5960.36	4010.06	4847.72	7248.71	7764.78
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	13.02	10.36	8.01	9.66	9.75	3.99	2.42	1.32
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	1.38	2.47	4.26	0.56	4.57	3.01	4.00	2.63
33.	Lakshadweep	0.45	0.12	0.00	0.27	0.71	0.30	0.20	0.12
34.	Puducherry	7.40	12.93	3.47	15.69	6.50	9.18	11.01	12.69
Total		32476.87	36644.80	48387.16	55687.23	35748.42	43827.77	58535.18	59582.01

## Funds Allocated, Released and Utilized under IAY/PMAY-G (Rs in lakhs)

S.No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42729.188	42660.114	50545.920	28818.242	28113.322	50441.227	56200.250	21712.785	16706.827	0.000	7092.260	23687.105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1416.257	1813.737	175.290	952.509	4240.285	0.000	10993.117	5412.300	0.000	2661.140	1210.970	0.000
3.	Assam	128586.168	92867.665	120627.922	86481.143	87865.745	82446.484	267324.750	132197.898	62273.367	48816.800	154507.200	158988.660
4.	Bihar	153019.468	103487.974	229093.627	103203.063	90718.460	129123.472	477477.968	211427.064	37489.305	413112.960	60257.060	355017.120
5.	Chhattisgarh	23417.646	39984.452	22028.924	17990.121	14025.750	25604.100	181109.260	83815.912	78748.934	158566.700	179611.850	367441.296
6.	Goa	320.277	540.429	0.000	216.009	268.143	135.600	569.573	284.785	353.400	0.000	0.000	31.050
7.	Gujarat	18621.643	5041.494	43441.224	12559.255	12274.953	19662.601	85059.614	36527.407	9626.155	68221.670	10734.420	109598.595
8.	Haryana	18985.094	9492.490	13689.515	12804.383	9174.585	9883.310	19136.611	7414.461	8214.350	9649.040	2153.840	16393.160
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2742.505	1433.542	2310.030	1849.666	2191.749	2374.072	5931.190	3253.818	2368.300	3055.380	3560.185	3532.130
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7888.384	4232.385	806.550	5320.273	5363.087	5060.037	20709.693	8033.007	2.250	26467.830	4982.112	5173.300
11.	Jharkhand	27137.023	21030.137	18307.346	18302.402	29740.267	27393.896	172863.885	79630.141	42654.232	124547.280	100356.215	296906.841
12.	Karnataka	51867.695	28524.509	111288.510	34981.856	60406.492	124448.353	69686.757	27863.995	61239.274	39150.260	40482.625	43273.958
13.	Kerala	32247.234	16075.332	30510.350	21748.954	35717.191	39303.299	24380.433	10049.440	15389.975	7392.150	2140.780	12364.105
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62891.875	57020.431	18774.425	42417.048	57139.162	45769.172	342581.680	170114.866	196840.708	296389.390	475996.500	760186.587
15.	Maharashtra	102822.276	94599.371	97972.731	69347.868	34673.934	58409.702	172540.337	73566.023	93826.695	113019.380	31164.150	206073.905
16.	Manipur	3270.353	2715.770	485.215	2199.489	4681.350	366.000	11851.131	5767.410	1169.888	0.000	588.130	6413.793
17.	Meghalaya	5920.633	4629.682	6779.118	3981.945	4950.954	3467.966	20722.043	8078.230	1037.363	4520.410	4273.762	9801.968

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18. Mizoram			908.185	455.242	216.254	610.803	759.240	277.425	5847.664	2482.986	393.675	2182.940	644.250	2435.985
19. Nagaland			1039.151	4575.011	826.918	698.885	1068.221	0.000	10319.534	4676.217	0.000	0.000	832.990	0.000
20. Odisha			87693.074	68403.594	6751.427	70154.488	98281.938	167655.665	311871.520	149452.934	70944.720	269164.020	176709.850	548739.265
21. Punjab			30985.911	0.000	2122.850	20998.262	1124.292	660.285	18322.329	7559.100	377.090	4953.310	1602.060	2955.645
22. Rajasthan			55154.412	41385.736	64895.095	37198.563	39834.597	54983.480	187393.353	87153.102	72782.225	167453.400	189566.230	416938.160
23. Sikkim			1288.122	1287.467	1207.500	866.332	433.166	239.650	2381.207	1190.605	186.650	0.000	0.000	937.900
24. Tamil Nadu			29172.571	38213.492	22960.523	23069.206	21273.315	22011.097	132041.902	69059.770	19922.355	97504.240	20355.317	96059.366
25. Telangana			36752.189	41035.176	53671.630	24787.640	24787.526	34364.600	38157.735	14263.335	0.000	14762.590	4815.530	0.000
26. Tripura			6704.136	12244.450	5452.933	6640.164	6876.038	5652.162	28875.108	13455.455	3060.463	1531.950	17550.480	23311.870
27. Uttar Pradesh			232213.428	161431.103	240079.986	156614.954	158312.826	197684.364	430753.033	223980.445	116942.347	298544.560	421594.790	1011550.498
28. Uttarakhnad			6694.360	4004.400	5375.782	4514.971	4164.847	5499.285	13216.023	7484.090	4937.960	5980.570	1381.400	6615.590
29. West Bengal			236310.748	210429.278	213040.580	159378.367	172273.428	305119.382	331772.002	139363.741	170856.240	280522.200	320800.018	770603.441
30. Andaman and Nicobar			631.692	0.000	75.940	443.290	0.000	0.000	262.511	196.370	0.000	326.980	33.070	0.000
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			162.367	81.172	39.030	113.945	56.972	0.000	378.928	282.830	0.000	999.650	330.880	0.000
32. Daman and Diu			44.284	0.000	0.000	31.077	0.000	0.000	67.353	49.880	0.000	33.700	8.740	0.000
33. Lakshadweep			16.656	0.000	0.000	11.689	0.000	0.000	70.920	0.000	0.000	0.000	68.190	0.000
34. Puducherry			300.000	0.000	0.000	400.000	0.000	0.000	400.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total			1409955.005	1109695.635	1383553.144	969606.860	1010791.835	1417986.686	3451269.416	1605800.402	1088344.748	2495516.330	2235405.854	5255031.293

As reported by States on AwaasSoft as on 20.03.2018

*Details of Allocation, Release and Expenditure under PMGSY*  
(Rs in crore)

Sl.No	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.98	32.9833	330.25	379.20	379.20	411.53	197.59	197.59	214.54	92.37	92.37	119.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	345.92	345.92	362.68	375.00	375.00	390.81	421.00	205.92	339.01	700.00	700.00	364.43
3.	Assam	316.07	316.07	538.22	347.82	347.82	475.2	475.76	475.76	273.75	575.58	575.58	265.41
4.	Bihar	1548.16	1548.16	2259.30	2781.00	2781.00	1776.87	3002.77	2958.34	2830.38	1349.31	1349.31	1254.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	270.75	270.75	925.18	498.00	498.00	759.94	718.00	449.81	313.59	338.96	338.96	470.09
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	418.77	418.77	685.91	474.10	474.10	793.66	31.04	31.04	40.42	0.00	0.00	49.88
8.	Haryana	218.96	218.96	383.83	304.70	304.69	291.81	44.01	44.01	57.65	0.00	0.00	26.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.40	99.40	215.04	268.40	268.40	315.88	396.61	396.61	213.38	399.56	399.56	337.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	416.60	416.60	422.73	488.00	488.00	258.39	786.00	755.61	-0.11	1400.00	1400.00	615.62
11.	Jharkhand	249.48	249.48	785.02	865.00	864.99	552.44	820.00	819.59	652.62	1122.26	1122.26	1027.43
12.	Karnataka	237.00	237.00	411.23	140.80	140.80	279.4	331.95	331.95	291.81	5.00	5.00	43.30
13.	Kerala	151.41	151.41	190.59	151.00	151.00	160.16	180	179.45	223.90	169.13	169.13	154.34



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	708.00	708.00	1667.32	1122.00	1122.00	1798.39	1979.48	1979.48	1393.94	1294.63	1294.63	1687.12
15.	Maharashtra	212.53	212.53	540.37	553.30	553.30	622.66	606	606.00	578.87	270.59	270.59	349.88
16.	Manipur	100.00	100.00	173.94	299.80	299.80	284.7	417.82	412.19	236.22	231.50	231.50	218.28
17.	Meghalaya	62.56	62.56	83.24	150.70	150.70	119.31	215.90	211.99	154.21	50.04	50.04	105.03
18.	Mizoram	54.74	54.74	72.35	50.90	50.90	44.11	95.00	93.36	74.07	200.00	200.00	59.79
19.	Nagaland	58.99	58.99	50.47	4.00	4.00	30.42	8.05	8.05	2.08	8.80	8.80	8.99
20.	Odisha	1051.50	1051.50	1666.10	1382.70	1382.70	1857.5	1925.67	1925.67	1479.39	2147.80	2147.80	2200.42
21.	Punjab	310.21	310.21	285.03	221.10	221.10	236.52	275.66	275.66	225.25	339.15	339.15	134.58
22.	Rajasthan	425.66	425.66	649.97	559.90	559.90	776.33	571.00	559.41	575.08	1120.26	1120.26	468.23
23.	Sikkim	94.59	94.59	94.50	68.60	68.60	121.01	138.16	138.16	80.67	337.00	337.00	171.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	239.65	239.65	580.72	205.00	205.00	98.03	309.58	309.58	253.19	636.39	636.39	486.25
25.	Tripura	187.36	187.36	322.83	274.83	274.83	281.45	447.00	392.37	84.88	135.38	135.38	102.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh	638.70	638.70	1002.26	1110.35	1110.35	250.36	1238.22	1234.87	900.57	866.81	866.81	1584.14
27.	Uttarakhand	314.92	314.92	425.17	409.20	409.19	1083.39	550.20	550.20	315.36	702.21	702.21	445.07
28.	West Bengal	1193.80	1193.80	1414.20	1427.58	1427.58	455.24	1256.00	819.18	753.54	1058.35	1058.35	801.86
29.	Telangana	0.88	0.88		273.730	273.73	1259.84	146.03	146.03	164.31	99.22	99.22	94.42
	Total	9959.58	9959.58	16538.45	15186.71	15186.68	15785.35	17584.49	16507.85	12722.57	15650.28	15650.28	13646.66



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17. Telengana			6585.44	0.00	229.61	1915.71	1480.54	0.00	3126.11	847.01	423.51	0.00	797.77	4438.98	2219.49	0.00	262.57	
18. Uttar Pradesh			14223.00	0.00	5658.06	8261.14	3575.83	2230.31	10852.46	6962.06	5163.55	9531.42	22852.20	36486.54	27362.74	1752.06	19016.00	
19. Uttarakhnd			772.00	0.00	450.32	434.61	0.00	0.00	603.26	366.56	366.56	0.00	1253.56	1921.04	1921.04	0.00	806.59	
20. West Bengal			7028.00	2016.68	3617.25	8847.28	3221.30	3880.16	2000.00	15119.93	2583.93	3490.93	7619.68	20428.24	13541.73	13393.46	2134.06	12616.94
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands										25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	
22. Daman and Diu										25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli										25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24. Lakshadweep										25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	
25. Puducherry			350.00	135.34	0.00	0.00	475.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	400.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	
Total			102464.00	22749.34	42343.43	175217.62	46635.00	28439.49	53628.40	188269.31	37150.00	34194.54	85273.78	208691.99	181300.00	160039.16	26386.56	138477.07
North Eastern States																		
26. Arunachal Pradesh			226.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.82	0.00	0.00	68.51	600.00	576.51	0.00	528.66	920.00	1496.33	0.00	21.79
27. Assam			7103.00	0.00	0.00	7997.20	4588.89	0.00	500.00	9404.06	7000.00	5884.57	4242.32	11841.41	9865.00	9496.27	2122.91	6952.87
28. Manipur			467.00	0.00	0.00	206.74	285.71	0.00	0.00	142.64	800.00	782.18	0.00	280.42	920.00	460.00	0.00	79.06
29. Meghalaya			467.00	0.00	0.00	22.11	319.00	0.00	0.00	561.89	400.00	400.00	0.00	544.70	1380.00	3500.80	0.00	916.71
30. Mizoram			207.00	64.00	0.00	239.76	74.75	329.50	354.50	97.93	1600.00	1600.00	0.00	983.59	1840.00	2991.78	0.00	1647.31
31. Nagaland			318.00	185.00	0.00	968.35	221.66	545.22	789.50	658.46	2400.00	2400.00	0.00	1204.94	2760.00	1380.00	0.00	215.25
32. Sikkim			146.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.43	72.00	0.00	143.07	600.00	564.66	0.00	489.72	690.00	619.36	0.00	735.75
33. Tripura			866.00	0.00	0.00	414.70	535.74	226.44	0.00	746.73	2700.00	2373.53	0.00	1651.93	3105.00	2677.15	0.00	149.67
Total			9800.00	249.00	0.00	9848.86	6270.00	1173.16	1644.00	11823.29	16100.00	14581.45	4242.32	17525.36	21500.00	22621.69	2122.91	10718.40
Grand Total			112264.00	22998.34	42343.43	185066.48	52905.00	29612.65	55272.40	200092.60	53250.00	48775.99	89516.10	226417.36	202800.00	182660.85	28509.47	149195.47

\*Expenditure Against Total Available Funds which also includes State share, Opening Balance and Misc. Receipts

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise Employment Generated for SCs/STs under MGNREGA*

(In lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Persondays generated			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till 19.03.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1559.05	1992.10	2058.78	1936.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.38	50.46	85.38	31.58
3.	Assam	210.95	486.33	466.81	451.76
4.	Bihar	351.98	670.92	858.64	767.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.90	1013.97	885.94	1082.47
6.	Gujarat	181.49	225.41	271.06	329.21
7.	Haryana	61.65	48.48	84.92	83.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190.77	177.71	236.61	198.67
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	121.09	316.32	315.75	326.06
10.	Jharkhand	453.34	585.61	707.44	560.18
11.	Karnataka	433.28	598.38	914.07	813.26
12.	Kerala	588.72	741.74	684.62	548.55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1175.40	1237.42	1130.39	1579.21
14.	Maharashtra	613.87	763.37	708.99	746.86
15.	Manipur	101.17	75.33	119.03	48.90
16.	Meghalaya	167.35	199.71	282.57	263.57
17.	Mizoram	42.70	131.26	168.23	113.34
18.	Nagaland	89.99	212.07	290.71	193.66
19.	Odisha	535.40	894.46	774.62	833.45
20.	Punjab	64.56	144.34	157.73	211.17
21.	Rajasthan	1686.19	2341.25	2596.74	2282.70
22.	Sikkim	24.13	43.84	46.12	29.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Tamil Nadu		2679.65		3686.75		3999.42		2310.62
24.	Telangana		1032.07		1417.76		1082.12		1077.37
25.	Tripura		511.76		538.76		460.67		173.51
26.	Uttar Pradesh		1312.27		1822.39		1575.52		1649.61
27.	Uttarakhand		147.31		223.87		236.80		204.60
28.	West Bengal		1696.30		2864.97		2355.52		3069.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar		5.17		2.68		4.12		1.64
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		NR		NR		NR		NR
31.	Daman and Diu		NR		NR		NR		NR
32.	Goa		1.73		1.07		1.26		0.98
33.	Lakshadweep		0.13		0.03		0.001		0.06
34.	Puducherry		3.78		5.62		5.37		6.62
Total			16618.51		23514.37		23565.96		21926.15

*House Sanctioned to SC&ST beneficiaries under IAY/PMAY-G for the last three years and current year*

(unit in nos.)

Sl. No	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	170	2	16	0	182	0	6	0
2.	Assam	31016	22139	27809	13892	62465	30079	6702	2020
3.	Bihar	6469	163631	5605	65341	21049	175862	1650	18340
4.	Chhattisgarh	19008	4503	26855	7402	98436	41772	75417	44064
5.	Goa	17	15	70	18	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	14857	3571	15012	3626	51035	6177	39722	2817
7.	Haryana	13	15928	4	7575	40	4812	3	3440
8.	Himachal Pradesh	752	3742	562	1825	848	1885	207	513
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	0	2346	787	3959	1955	418	516

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jharkhand	12282	3637	26178	9217	89053	42830	52624	33179
11.	Kerala	4105	15013	4349	20233	1061	3751	175	844
12.	Madhya Pradesh	44784	15010	55913	18181	198725	98531	133273	75215
13.	Maharashtra	77902	42951	71196	34056	69685	62600	45571	27070
14.	Manipur	720	37	4131	84	5777	262	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	7252	27	5558	6	15540	89	10	0
16.	Mizoram	279	0	745	0	2354	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	1332	0	994	1	92	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	12451	3863	77682	40245	135932	100458	132699	68627
19.	Punjab	0	1859	6	2998	0	5633	0	171
20.	Rajasthan	65904	14316	50970	7016	110471	49352	87057	49279
21.	Sikkim	957	556	335	49	474	82	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1499	28630	3661	59103	7253	95340	371	8741
23.	Tripura	5619	2078	9170	2030	12944	3042	675	117
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3746	223092	7266	213472	7406	332921	4355	152382
25.	Uttarakhand	1079	5738	1141	2969	1189	3196	0	0
26.	West Bengal	66274	154229	61896	180849	51321	190289	45024	157845
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	223	0	0	0	288	3	777	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	5	0	8	0	0	0
31.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Andhra Pradesh	12230	24346	11628	24356	8315	19891	76	139
33.	Karnataka	30502	43523	32308	44931	12856	26169	12289	16996
34.	Telangana	15902	17207	17025	11271	0	0	0	0
Total		437356	809643	520436	771533	968758	1296981	639107	662315

As reported by States on AwaasSoft as on 20.03.2018

Status of State-wise SHGs formed, Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) for Scheduled Castes (SCs) disbursed under DAY-NRLM

S.No.	State	Progress during 2014-15								Progress during 2015-16								Progress during 2016-17								Progress during 2017-18 (Dec'17)			
		Revolving Fund				Community Investment Fund				Revolving Fund				Community Investment Fund				Revolving Fund				Community Investment Fund				Revolving Fund	Community Investment Fund	Community Investment Fund	
		No. of Promoted SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of Promoted SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of Promoted SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of Promoted SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of Promoted SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of Promoted SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of Promoted SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22								
	1.	Andhra Pradesh	4368	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	2.	Assam	1068	1881	282.45	428	214.00	1588	1418	211.35	858	360.95	2310	2196	287.60	710	328.25	2422	1531	204.05	820	407.00							
	3.	Bihar	60444	14241	2133.20	13797	8176.33	29172	14083	2110.70	13754	2300.73	50351	16651	2495.85	378	56.70	24651	19837	2972.82	240	44.55							
	4.	Chhattisgarh	344	368	55.20	217	127.46	660	541	81.15	306	212.00	2523	997	149.55	79	48.45	2150	1056	158.10	3618	2182.01							
	5.	Gujarat	601	216	25.38	35	17.50	2388	295	31.39	114	58.00	3558	991	118.66	22	11.00	15630	10303	727.95	857	345.16							
	6.	Jharkhand	946	629	94.35	392	196.00	1419	1006	150.67	873	569.78	5327	1764	264.45	424	212.00	4410	944	141.60	1985	990.62							
	7.	Karnataka	2279	605	88.35	379	360.65	2205	120	18.00	1371	1704.75	820	245	35.20	34	38.28	104	10	1.50	93	106.05							
	8.	Kerala	186	0	0.00	0	0.00	243	112	16.40	64	31.75	1256	36	4.25	17	8.05	184	38	5.50	0	0.00							
	9.	Madhya Pradesh	1790	978	129.57	951	634.15	6011	2614	332.84	1277	763.16	10418	3648	447.66	759	523.86	7039	2000	248.70	365	259.97							
	10.	Maharashtra	2432	1536	221.46	414	235.34	2156	1586	231.53	465	257.43	2476	1831	269.66	217	128.21	7263	2550	370.69	1239	664.07							
	11.	Odisha	3420	982	132.58	91	47.37	1206	1215	167.96	1501	715.80	3027	3372	490.42	497	286.98	2518	1547	220.99	2711	1448.97							
	12.	Rajasthan	1407	363	54.25	103	59.05	5828	868	127.80	539	555.89	5585	1228	182.50	62	68.20	4838	1941	290.70	1462	1607.30							
	13.	Tamil Nadu	4538	2438	350.05	0	0.00	2751	1130	144.27	797	444.18	4117	2768	393.72	527	200.29	2622	1505	221.61	37	17.60							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14. Telangana	2042	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
15. Uttar Pradesh	1723	1055	129.95	79	39.50	7466	3186	474.35	1258	1132.58	9483	7555	1131.30	1013	789.20	6372	4279	641.75	140	138.40		
16. West Bengal	1096	2127	291.45	0	0.00	4869	3620	504.69	641	280.96	9750	6030	895.27	725	306.29	61086	20238	2701.45	2545	946.01		
17. Haryana	1159	729	109.14	365	182.50	504	361	54.15	128	63.35	1796	994	99.75	90	40.40	1953	1122	112.16	0	0.00		
18. Himachal Pradesh	198	91	13.45	0	0.00	157	76	10.25	58	39.25	322	69	8.20	0	0.00	200	172	17.60	0	0.00		
19. Jammu and Kashmir	401	340	51.00	386	154.40	338	324	48.60	348	139.20	695	324	48.60	10	4.00	465	632	94.80	211	84.40		
20. Punjab	387	266	39.60	248	136.35	805	629	94.35	195	163.90	1318	718	75.05	65	30.50	1427	332	33.20	0	0.00		
21. Uttarakhnad	125	54	5.40	0	0.00	157	65	6.50	61	48.82	764	413	41.40	65	47.89	1019	512	53.95	29	14.40		
22. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00		
23. Manipur	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0.00		
24. Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3	0.45	188	165.78		
25. Mizoram	0	1	0.15	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0	0.00	455	287.83		
26. Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00		
27. Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	41	31	4.65	0	0.00	15	10	1.50	258	116.16		
28. Tripura	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	46	5.60	12	7.20	301	129	15.85	13	10.40	390	282	35.35	246	245.28		
Grand Total	90958	28900	4206.97	17885	10580.60	70019	33295	4822.5424620	9849.67116244	51990	7459.59	5707	3138.94	146762	70844	9256.42	17499	10071.55				



## Status of State-wise SHGs formed, Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) for Scheduled Tribes (STs) disbursed under DAY-NRLM

Sl. No.	State	SHGs Pro-moted	Progress during 2014-15						Progress during 2015-16						Progress during 2016-17						Progress during 2017-18 (Dec'17)					
			Revolving Fund			Community Investment Fund			Revolving Fund			Community Investment Fund			Revolving Fund			Community Investment Fund			Revolving Fund			Community Investment Fund		
			No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1189	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	
2.	Assam	2561	4110	616.20	1161	671.00	3496	3708	544.10	2545	1114.40	3739	4882	666.70	2699	1179.50	4993	2864	379.45	658	326.95					
3.	Bihar	2140	925	138.75	885	528.40	1303	843	126.45	763	120.35	3219	754	113.10	449	68.40	1826	920	137.70	6200	1432.05					
4.	Chhattisgarh	2808	2161	324.15	1596	946.86	5128	3529	529.35	2506	1647.80	11298	4873	729.45	2799	1705.36	12952	8368	1253.85	595	356.45					
5.	Gujarat	2046	1657	183.80	660	326.80	9614	1190	117.99	690	318.02	9993	3738	442.77	1527	671.62	8070	5624	444.72	354	171.97					
6.	Jharkhand	5798	5299	793.20	4044	2078.18	5677	4717	706.69	4760	3294.49	17967	71201068.00	5790	3112.11	10504	3118	467.70	480	251.75						
7.	Karnataka	1222	257	37.85	159	147.25	1406	87	13.05	833	1041.15	507	188	28.20	484	584.68	39	5	0.75	132	149.80					
8.	Kerala	60	0	0.00	0	0.00	401	14	2.10	8	4.00	377	7	0.80	12	5.55	17	8	1.05	29	14.50					
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13733	8664	1183.93	7800	5118.79	24995	17112	2202.13	8993	5650.95	12908	98741227.40	8866	5070.48	10353	3526	437.93	183	122.04						
10.	Maharashtra	4337	2347	345.03	868	501.36	5468	2616	381.83	491	258.69	6067	3778	560.83	1365	730.45	9887	3429	508.73	790	453.60					
11.	Odisha	3754	2395	325.23	174	92.41	2156	2569	346.05	3044	1565.22	4852	3482	498.21	3669	1966.69	5698	2130	306.75	1791	1060.06					
12.	Rajasthan	2051	230	34.65	78	41.67	9168	949	141.30	454	483.80	10039	1771	263.70	1226	1347.90	7091	2522	377.85	1469	1614.70					
13.	Tamil Nadu	448	186	27.71	0	0.00	261	79	10.90	19	8.95	167	176	26.05	153	55.73	95	21	3.15	2533	1049.87					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
14. Telangana	1361	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	
15. Uttar Pradesh	97	51	5.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	376	156	23.40	43	47.30	399	275	41.25	235	253.10	283	141	21.15	3934	3538.45	
16. West Bengal	174	643	87.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	829	649	88.49	100	43.01	2464	1277	191.20	994	434.77	19443	3984	542.50	10898	4277.46	
17. Haryana	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	345	125.95	
18. Himachal Pradesh	7	2	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1	0.15	1	0.75	43	8	1.15	0	0.00	28	10	1.25	4	2.00	
19. Jammu and Kashmir	139	86	12.90	60	24.00	201	125	18.75	132	52.80	541	130	19.50	91	36.40	96	320	48.00	552	220.80			
20. Punjab	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	78	36.85	
21. Uttarakhnad	50	3	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	119	42	4.20	9	7.00	274	166	16.65	72	39.30	298	241	24.15	164	129.08	
22. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	128	61	9.15	0	0.00	598	104	15.60	0	0.00	
23. Manipur	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	192	74	11.10	0	0.00	68	57	8.55	0	0.00	
24. Meghalaya	134	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	612	135	19.97	13	9.75	1167	465	68.70	38	21.75	1292	630	93.40	0	0.00	
25. Mizoram	288	403	49.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	51	39	5.25	0	0.00	1314	409	60.55	286	143.50	1081	367	53.00	0	0.00	
26. Nagaland	629	845	126.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	39	414	62.10	60	30.00	1277	400	60.00	319	123.53	587	70	10.50	0	0.00	
27. Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	284	273	40.95	0	0.00	146	76	11.40	32	16.00	
28. Tripura	127	73	7.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	539	410	48.25	168	99.79	970	756	85.15	252	166.45	481	410	47.30	73	79.44	
Grand Total	45153	30337	4301.47	17485	10476.72	71843	39384	5392.50	25632	15798.22	90186	449376230.56	3132617717.27	95926	38945	5196.43	3129415429.76						

**Statement-III***State/UT-wise total households provided employment under MGNREGA*

(In lakh)

Sl.No.	State	SCs HHs Provided Employment				STs HHs Provided Employment			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till 19.03.2018	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till 19.03.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.30	9.02	9.83	9.31	3.32	3.66	3.90	3.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	1.65	1.86	1.12
3.	Assam	0.62	0.84	0.84	0.82	1.76	2.95	3.14	2.80
4.	Bihar	2.83	3.56	5.20	4.51	0.18	0.26	0.40	0.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.81	2.09	2.08	2.24	5.86	8.07	7.62	7.83
6.	Gujarat	0.33	0.36	0.45	0.46	2.28	2.62	2.93	3.65
7.	Haryana	1.01	0.91	1.46	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.26	1.17	1.47	1.35	0.33	0.32	0.38	0.35
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.18	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.67	1.05	1.05	0.99
10.	Jharkhand	1.39	1.34	2.06	1.58	4.30	4.45	5.97	4.24
11.	Karnataka	1.74	2.12	3.07	3.07	0.84	1.08	1.65	1.68
12.	Kerala	2.25	2.39	2.31	2.04	0.44	0.50	0.52	0.48
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4.55	4.36	4.58	5.69	8.76	9.69	10.49	11.72
14.	Maharashtra	1.16	1.21	1.32	1.65	2.17	2.49	2.86	3.09
15.	Manipur	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	2.32	2.36	2.43	2.33
16.	Meghalaya	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	3.23	3.38	3.86	3.89
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.89
18.	Nagaland	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	3.81	3.99	4.00	3.83
19.	Odisha	2.41	3.39	3.45	3.78	5.63	7.39	7.08	7.35
20.	Punjab	2.28	3.69	4.14	4.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	7.38	8.56	9.43	9.12	8.86	9.78	10.11	9.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Sikkim	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.23
23.	Tamil Nadu	16.34	17.12	17.41	16.06	0.68	0.81	0.84	0.69
24.	Telangana	5.79	6.07	5.92	5.68	3.95	4.18	4.21	4.12
25.	Tripura	1.03	1.02	1.02	0.89	2.40	2.33	2.38	2.29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13.89	18.94	16.77	15.71	0.35	0.55	0.49	0.47
27.	Uttarakhand	0.78	0.93	0.93	0.83	0.14	0.21	0.22	0.20
28.	West Bengal	16.22	19.48	17.84	16.17	4.58	5.34	4.86	4.63
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.009	0.007	0.009	0.004
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
33.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.005	0.001	Nr	0.001
34.	Puducherry	0.101	0.106	0.108	0.113	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		93.86	109.30	112.34	107.94	70.28	81.24	85.40	83.59

Units in Nos

S.No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		House targeted	House constructed	House targeted	House constructed	House targeted	House constructed	House targeted	House constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78258	46722	65976	65091	75054	30573	48058	13980
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2017	110	1357	1	9034	0	2187	0
3.	Assam	183171	99704	123193	71803	219695	249721	40119	41797
4.	Bihar	280255	493874	236271	277330	637658	693912	538959	244200
5.	Chhattisgarh	42889	27274	41186	23845	232903	124978	206372	306904
6.	Goa	586	1093	495	27	761	594	-	7
7.	Gujarat	34105	65355	28753	39747	113595	39840	91108	26316
8.	Haryana	34771	7196	29314	12939	25556	16866	12886	7602

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4688	1620	2635	3031	4874	4463	2511	2651
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13484	1736	7579	1981	17020	3136	21752	164
11.	Jharkhand	49701	30681	41901	29308	230855	143545	159052	147867
12.	Karnataka	94995	104098	80087	157936	93065	80123	52284	37937
13.	Kerala	59060	46448	49792	50666	32559	71063	9872	11032
14.	Madhya Pradesh	115186	45465	97109	18959	448147	367309	389532	622348
15.	Maharashtra	188319	45082	158763	120292	230422	136869	150934	122656
16.	Manipur	4658	1248	3133	96	9740	869		602
17.	Meghalaya	8433	10076	5672	863	17030	7059	3715	1640
18.	Mizoram	1293	276	870	378	4806	537	1794	807
19.	Nagaland	1480	1114	996	628	8481	933	13	
20.	Odisha	160610	11474	160610	275998	396102	76390	340498	323743
21.	Punjab	56750	2120	47844	611	24469	2462	6615	737
22.	Rajasthan	101015	92069	85162	64737	250258	107879	223629	213313
23.	Sikkim	1834	1538	1234	213	1957	754		248
24.	Tamil Nadu	53429	28869	52814	28537	176338	144877	130214	103790
25.	Telangana	67312	57437	56748	45763	50959	2759	19715	0
26.	Tripura	9550	23056	9459	6248	23730	7084	1259	2534
27.	Uttar Pradesh	425299	220739	358551	159905	575258	478252	396594	645809
28.	Uttarakhand	11443	4196	6432	7748	10861	8711	4915	5610
29.	West Bengal	432803	182128	364877	358368	436512	421091	374629	503095
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	867	148	609	0	210	0	262	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	223	0	157	0	304	0	801	0
32.	Daman and Diu	60	0	43	0	54	0	27	0
33.	Lakshadweep	22	0	16	0	57	0		0
34.	Puducherry	412	0	549	0	0	0		0
Total		2518978	1652737	2120187	1823049	4358325	3222649	3230293	3387402

As reported by States on AwaasSoft as on 20.03.2018

*Status of State-wise SHGs formed, Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) for Scheduled Castes (SCs) disbursed under DAY-NRLM*

S. No.	State	Progress during 2014-15					Progress during 2015-16					Progress during 2016-17					Progress during 2017-18 (Dec'17)				
		Revolving Fund		Community Investment Fund		SHGs	Revolving Fund		Community Investment Fund		SHGs	Revolving Fund		Community Investment Fund		SHGs	Revolving Fund		Community Investment Fund		SHGs
		No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)		No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)		No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)		No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Andhra Pradesh	4368	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Assam	1068	1881	282.45	428	214.00	1588	1418	211.35	858	360.95	2310	2196	287.60	710	328.25	2422	1531	204.05	820	407.00
	Bihar	60444	14241	2133.20	13797	8176.33	29172	14083	2110.70	13754	2300.73	50351	16651	2495.85	378	56.70	24651	19837	2972.82	240	44.55
	Chhattisgarh	344	368	55.20	217	127.46	660	541	81.15	306	212.00	2523	997	149.55	79	48.45	2150	1056	158.10	3618	2182.01
	Gujarat	601	216	25.38	35	17.50	2388	295	31.39	114	58.00	3558	991	118.66	22	11.00	15630	10303	727.95	857	345.16
	Jharkhand	946	629	94.35	392	196.00	1419	1006	150.67	873	569.78	5327	1764	264.45	424	212.00	4410	944	141.60	1985	990.62
	Karnataka	2279	605	88.35	379	360.65	2205	120	18.00	1371	1704.75	820	245	35.20	34	38.28	104	10	1.50	93	106.05
	Kerala	186	0	0.00	0	0.00	243	112	16.40	64	31.75	1256	36	4.25	17	8.05	184	38	5.50	0	0.00
	Madhya Pradesh	1790	978	129.57	951	634.15	6011	2614	332.84	1277	763.16	10418	3648	447.66	759	523.86	7039	2000	248.70	365	259.97
	Maharashtra	2432	1536	221.46	414	235.34	2156	1586	231.53	465	257.43	2476	1831	269.66	217	128.21	7263	2550	370.69	1239	664.07
	Odisha	3420	982	132.58	91	47.37	1206	1215	167.96	1501	715.80	3027	3372	490.42	497	286.98	2518	1547	220.99	2711	1448.97
	Rajasthan	1407	363	54.25	103	59.05	5828	868	127.80	539	555.89	5585	1228	182.50	62	68.20	4838	1941	290.70	1462	1607.30
	Tamil Nadu	4538	2438	350.05	0	0.00	2751	1130	144.27	797	444.18	4117	2768	393.72	527	200.29	2622	1505	221.61	37	17.60

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
14. Telangana	2042	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
15. Uttar Pradesh	1723	1055	129.95	79	39.50	7466	3186	474.35	1258	1132.58	9483	7555	1131.30	1013	789.20	6372	4279	641.75	140	138.40			
16. West Bengal	1096	2127	291.45	0	0.00	4869	3620	504.69	641	280.96	9750	6030	895.27	725	306.29	61086	20238	2701.45	2545	946.01			
17. Haryana	1159	729	109.14	365	182.50	504	361	54.15	128	63.35	1796	994	99.75	90	40.40	1953	1122	112.16	0	0.00			
18. Himachal Pradesh	198	91	13.45	0	0.00	157	76	10.25	58	39.25	322	69	8.20	0	0.00	200	172	17.60	0	0.00			
19. Jammu and Kashmir	401	340	51.00	386	154.40	338	324	48.60	348	139.20	695	324	48.60	10	4.00	465	632	94.80	211	84.40			
20. Punjab	387	266	39.60	248	136.35	805	629	94.35	195	163.90	1318	718	75.05	65	30.50	1427	332	33.20	0	0.00			
21. Uttarakhand	125	54	5.40	0	0.00	157	65	6.50	61	48.82	764	413	41.40	65	47.89	1019	512	53.95	29	14.40			
22. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
23. Manipur	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
24. Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3	0.45	188	165.78	
25. Mizoram	0	1	0.15	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0	0.00	455	287.83	
26. Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
27. Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	41	31	4.65	0	0.00	15	10	1.50	258	116.16			
28. Tripura	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	46	5.60	12	7.20	301	129	15.85	13	10.40	390	282	35.35	246	245.28	
Grand Total	90958	28900	4206.97	17885	10580.60	70019	33295	4822.54	24620	9849.67	116244	51990	7459.59	57073	138.94	146762	70844	9256.42	17499	10071.55			

Status of State-wise SHGs formed, Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) for Scheduled Tribes (STs) disbursed under DAY-NRLM

Sl. No.	State	Progress during 2014-15						Progress during 2015-16						Progress during 2016-17						Progress during 2017-18 (Dec'17)					
		Revolving Fund			Community Investment Fund			Revolving Fund			Community Investment Fund			Revolving Fund			Community Investment Fund			Revolving Fund			Community Investment Fund		
		No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1189	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
2.	Assam	2561	4110	616.20	1161	671.00	3496	3708	544.10	2545	1114.40	3739	4882	666.70	2699	1179.50	4993	2864	379.45	658	326.95				
3.	Bihar	2140	925	138.75	885	528.40	1303	843	126.45	763	120.35	3219	754	113.10	449	68.40	1826	920	137.70	6200	1432.05				
4.	Chhattisgarh	2808	2161	324.15	1596	946.86	5128	3529	529.35	2506	1647.80	11298	4873	729.45	2799	1705.36	12952	83681	253.85	595	356.45				
5.	Gujarat	2046	1657	183.80	660	326.80	9614	1190	117.99	690	318.02	9993	3738	442.77	1527	671.62	8070	5624	444.72	354	171.97				
6.	Jharkhand	5798	5299	793.20	4044	2078.18	5677	4717	706.69	4760	3294.49	17967	71201068.00	5790	3112.11	10504	3118	467.70	480	251.75					
7.	Karnataka	1222	257	37.85	159	147.25	1406	87	13.05	833	1041.15	507	188	28.20	484	584.68	39	5	0.75	132	149.80				
8.	Kerala	60	0	0.00	0	0.00	401	14	2.10	8	4.00	377	7	0.80	12	5.55	17	8	1.05	29	14.50				
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13733	8664	1183.93	7800	5118.79	24995	17112	2202.13	8993	5650.95	12908	98741227.40	8866	5070.48	10353	3526	437.93	183	122.04					
10.	Maharashtra	4337	2347	345.03	868	501.36	5468	2616	381.83	491	258.69	6067	3778	560.83	1365	730.45	9887	3429	508.73	790	453.60				
11.	Odisha	3754	2395	325.23	174	92.41	2156	2569	346.05	3044	1565.22	4852	3482	498.21	3669	1966.69	5698	2130	306.75	1791	1060.06				
12.	Rajasthan	2051	230	34.65	78	41.67	9168	949	141.30	454	483.80	10039	1771	263.70	1226	1347.90	7091	2522	377.85	1469	1614.70				



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
13. Tamil Nadu	448	186	27.71	0	0.00	261	79	10.90	19	8.95	167	176	26.05	153	55.73	95	21	3.15	2533	1049.87		
14. Telangana	1361	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
15. Uttar Pradesh	97	51	5.40	0	0.00	376	156	23.40	43	47.30	399	275	41.25	235	253.10	283	141	21.15	3934	3538.45		
16. West Bengal	174	643	87.53	0	0.00	829	649	88.49	100	43.01	2464	1277	191.20	994	434.77	19443	3984	542.50	10898	4277.46		
17. Haryana	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	345	125.95	
18. Himachal Pradesh	7	2	0.30	0	0.00	4	1	0.15	1	0.75	43	8	1.15	0	0.00	28	10	1.25	4	2.00		
19. Jammu and Kashmir	139	86	12.90	60	24.00	201	125	18.75	132	52.80	541	130	19.50	91	36.40	96	320	48.00	552	220.80		
20. Punjab	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	78	36.85	
21. Uttarakhand	50	3	0.30	0	0.00	119	42	4.20	9	7.00	274	166	16.65	72	39.30	298	241	24.15	164	129.08		
22. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	128	61	9.15	0	0.00	598	104	15.60	0	0.00		
23. Manipur	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	192	74	11.10	0	0.00	68	57	8.55	0	0.00		
24. Meghalaya	134	0	0.00	0	0.00	612	135	19.97	13	9.75	1167	465	68.70	38	21.75	1292	630	93.40	0	0.00		
25. Mizoram	288	403	49.85	0	0.00	51	39	5.25	0	0.00	1314	409	60.55	286	143.50	1081	367	53.00	0	0.00		
26. Nagaland	629	845	126.75	0	0.00	39	414	62.10	60	30.00	1277	400	60.00	319	123.53	587	70	10.50	0	0.00		
27. Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	284	273	40.95	0	0.00	146	76	11.40	32	16.00		
28. Tripura	127	73	7.95	0	0.00	539	410	48.25	168	99.79	970	756	85.15	252	166.45	481	410	47.30	73	79.44		
Grand Total	45153	30337	4301.47	17485	10476.72	71843	39384	5392.50	25632	15798.22	90186	44937	6230.56	31326	17717.27	95926	38945	5196.43	31294	15429.76		

[Translation]

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana**

4438. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken in Ranchi district of Jharkhand under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

(b) the number of people benefited under the said scheme in the said district of Jharkhand so far;

(c) the details of the works pending under the said scheme in the said district; and

(d) the time by which the pending works are likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (c) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) in rural areas of the country including Jharkhand under which financial assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North Eastern States, Hilly States & difficult areas including IAP districts is provided to the beneficiaries, selected from Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data base, for construction of house.

As reported by the State of Jharkhand on AwaasSoft, as on 19.03.2018, in Ranchi district, 20,999 houses have been sanctioned to the beneficiaries out of which 6,618 houses have been constructed.

(d) As per Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G, the construction of house should be completed within 12 months from the date of sanction.

[English]

**Scarcity of Drinking Water**

4439. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the most problematic districts in various parts of country including Uttar Pradesh which are suffering from the problem of scarcity and quality of drinking water;

(b) the measures taken by the Union Government to overcome this problem; and

(c) the number of villages and blocks in Uttar Pradesh with 100 per cent sanitation facilities, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), information regarding coverage of rural water supply is maintained in terms of Fully Covered habitations (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litres per capita per day safe drinking water), Partially Covered habitations (*i.e.* getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) and Quality Affected habitations (*i.e.* containing at least one contaminantlike Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron etc.). The habitations coming under partially covered and quality affected category can be considered as problematic areas in terms of rural drinking water supply. With this classification, State-wise percentage of coverage of habitations is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As on 19th March, 2018, State-wise (including Uttar Pradesh) number of districts affected by Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity, Nitrate and Heavy metal as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Government 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 with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India had released Rs 1,000 crore in March, 2016 for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) and surface water based piped water supply schemes. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March, 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic/ fluoride affected habitations. As on 19th March, 2018, Rs. 2814.13 crore has been released to arsenic/ fluoride affected States under NWQSM.

(c) District-wise, no. of villages and blocks have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) having 100 percent sanitation facilities is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I***Statewise percentage of Coverage of Habitations*

S.No.	State	Total Habitations	% of Fully Covered Habitation	% of Partially Covered Habitation	% of Quality Affected Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	400	81.00	19.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48363	69.13	30.01	0.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7582	38.54	61.05	0.41
4.	Assam	88099	59.98	27.51	12.51
5.	Bihar	110234	61.14	35.04	3.82
6.	Chhattisgarh	74685	94.41	4.03	1.56
7.	Goa	347	99.42	0.58	0.00
8.	Gujarat	36066	100.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Haryana	7948	95.75	2.65	1.60
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	80.25	19.75	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	56.41	43.49	0.10
12.	Jharkhand	120764	96.92	0.74	2.34
13.	Karnataka	60248	41.96	56.35	1.69
14.	Kerala	21551	22.94	75.39	1.68
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128061	99.79	0.06	0.15
16.	Maharashtra	99732	87.47	12.26	0.27
17.	Manipur	3788	59.05	40.95	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	10475	17.05	82.64	0.31
19.	Mizoram	738	63.96	36.04	0.00
20.	Nagaland	1452	46.83	51.10	2.07
21.	Odisha	157773	88.22	9.86	1.92
22.	Puducherry	266	57.52	42.48	0.00
23.	Punjab	15384	65.76	11.32	22.92
24.	Rajasthan	121648	46.65	37.19	16.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Sikkim	2084	36.23	63.77	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	93.45	6.36	0.19
27.	Telangana	24562	57.07	38.68	4.25
28.	Tripura	8723	52.59	18.32	29.10
29.	Uttar Pradesh	260027	98.57	0.90	0.53
30.	Uttarakhand	39360	56.69	43.26	0.04
31.	West Bengal	105905	49.32	33.77	16.91
Total		1726031	77.69	18.19	4.11

(source: format C-17)

**Statement-II**

*State-wise number of districts affected by Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity, Nitrate and Heavy Metal (including Uttar Pradesh) as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 19th March, 2018*

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Districts						
		Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	9	1	8	3	0	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
3.	Assam	17	8	24	0	0	1	26
4.	Bihar	13	12	11	0	0	0	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	11	17	2	1	0	21
6.	Haryana	0	9	0	2	0	0	10
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
8.	Jharkhand	8	22	19	1	2	0	22
9.	Karnataka	2	19	13	11	19	1	25
10.	Kerala	0	2	12	11	6	0	14
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	5	1	1	0	0	7
12.	Maharashtra	0	11	7	11	10	0	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Meghalaya	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
14. Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15. Odisha	0	9	24	7	0	0	26
16. Punjab	16	19	19	6	16	21	21
17. Rajasthan	0	32	3	32	27	0	33
18. Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
19. Telangana	0	24	9	19	20	0	26
20. Tripura	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
21. Uttar Pradesh	17	24	8	2	3	0	32
22. Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
23. West Bengal	9	6	18	3	0	13	18
Total	84	223	208	117	108	36	358

**Statement-III***District-wise, No. of villages and blocks have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)*

S.No.	District	ODF declared villages	ODF declared blocks
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	277	0
2.	Aligarh	167	0
3.	Allahabad	375	0
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	335	0
5.	Amethi	125	0
6.	Auraiya	196	0
7.	Azamgarh	86	0
8.	Bagpat	280	4
9.	Bahraich	113	0
10.	Ballia	120	0
11.	Balrampur	43	0
12.	Banda	55	0

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1	2	3	4
13.	Barabanki	185	0
14.	Bareilly	212	0
15.	Basti	136	0
16.	Bijnor	2321	11
17.	Budaun	321	0
18.	Bulandshahr	369	0
19.	Chandauli	218	0
20.	Chitrakoot	85	0
21.	Deoria	328	0
22.	Etah	141	0
23.	Etawah	193	0
24.	Faizabad	137	0
25.	Farrukhabad	275	0
26.	Fatehpur	213	0
27.	Firozabad	175	0
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	120	4
29.	Ghaziabad	191	4
30.	Ghazipur	383	0
31.	Gonda	139	0
32.	Gorakhpur	816	0
33.	Hamirpur	84	0
34.	Hapur	326	4
35.	Hardoi	91	0
36.	Jalaun	90	0
37.	Jaunpur	261	0
38.	Jhansi	100	0
39.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Amroha)	559	0
40.	Kannauj	284	0
41.	Kanpur Dehat	81	0
42.	Kanpur Nagar	223	0
43.	Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj)	273	0

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1	2	3	4
44.	Kaushambi	247	0
45.	Kushinagar	314	0
46.	Lakhimpur Kheri	105	0
47.	Lalitpur	160	0
48.	Lucknow	53	0
49.	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	293	0
50.	Maharajganj	140	0
51.	Mahoba	73	0
52.	Mainpuri	221	0
53.	Mathura	160	0
54.	Mau	57	0
55.	Meerut	605	12
56.	Mirzapur	826	3
57.	Moradabad	277	0
58.	Muzaffarnagar	588	3
59.	Pilibhit	339	0
60.	Pratapgarh	311	0
61.	Raebareli	174	0
62.	Rampur	298	0
63.	Saharanpur	204	0
64.	Sambhal	97	0
65.	Sant Kabir Nagar	320	0
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	363	0
67.	Shahjahanpur	172	0
68.	Shamli	288	3
69.	Shravasti	144	0
70.	Siddharthnagar	118	0
71.	Sitapur	152	0
72.	Sonbhadra	310	0
73.	Sultanpur	150	0
74.	Unnao	145	0
75.	Varanasi	413	0
		19619	48

### Development of Ganga River

4440. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/released/utilised during the financial year 2016-17 for the development of Ganga river; and

(b) the progress made in cleaning of the said river so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India has allocated/released Rs. 1,675.00 crore to National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), out of which, NMCG has released/utilized Rs. 1,062.81 crore to State agencies/executing agencies for development of Ganga River during the financial year 2016-17.

(b) Government of India has launched Namami Gange Programme in May, 2015 for conservation of river Ganga with total outlay of Rs. 20,000 crores. Namami Gange Programme is a holistic approach to clean Ganga through various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, ghats & crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, awareness creation & public outreach etc.

Cleaning of the rivers is an ongoing continuous process and NMCG has sanctioned a total of 192 projects of Rs. 19630 crores for above activities, out of which, 49 projects have been completed so far.

### Textile Production

4441. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken concrete steps to increase the textile production of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government for increasing the employment generation in textile sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) Details of some

of the major steps taken by the Government to increase production and employment generation in the Textile Sector are given below:

- i. **Special Package for Textile and Apparel sector:** Rs. 6000 cr package was launched in June, 2016 to boost employment and export potential in the apparel and made up segments. This package consists of Remission of State Levies for garmenting and made-ups; additional production and employment linked subsidy of 10% under ATUFS for garmenting; assistance for the entire 12% employers' contribution towards EPF; fixed term employment in garmenting; and income tax concessions under section 80JJAA for the garmenting sector.
- ii. **Enhancement of rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS):** To further boost exports of apparel & made-up sectors, interest rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) has been enhanced from 2% to 4% in Nov, 2017.
- iii. **PowerTex India:** A comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector was launched in April, 2017 with an outlay of Rs. 487 crores for three years. This Scheme has components relating to loom upgradation; infrastructure creation and concessional access to credit . The Scheme has been designed to attract investment of Rs. 1000 crores and employment to 10000 persons in powerloom sector and will also result in higher returns to powerloom units. iv. **Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):** The amended Scheme was launched in January, 2016 with an outlay of Rs. 17822 cr. The scheme has been designed to mobilize new investment of about Rs 95 000 cr and employment for 35 lakh persons by the year 2022.
- v. **Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS):** A new scheme with an outlay of Rs. 1300 cr has been approved recently on 20 Dec, 2017 for providing employment oriented training to 10 lakh people in various segments in textiles including one lakh in traditional sectors.



- vi. **Apparel & Garment Making Projects in North East:** The project has been introduced to promote industrial garmenting in North East. Under this Project plug and play Centres (factories), fully equipped with industrial garmenting machineries have been set up in each NE States and Sikkim. Each Centre is estimated to generate employment for 1200 persons.
- vii. **Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP):** This Scheme is implemented in Public Private Partnership mode to attract private investments in developing new clusters of textiles manufacturing. The Government of India provides financial assistance up to 40% of the project within a ceiling of Rs 40 cr. 19 new projects were sanctioned from 2014 onwards
- viii. **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP):** The programmes aim at holistic development of handloom and handicrafts clusters through integrated approach. The strategic interventions under the programme include financial assistance for new upgraded looms and tool kits, design development, training, easy access to working capital through customized Mudra loan for weavers and artisans and direct marketing support to the weavers and artisans through expos, fair, Buyer seller meet and e commerce.

#### **Coverage under Drinking Water Schemes**

4442. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the villages of the State of Haryana have not been covered under supply of safe drinking water schemes of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of villages to be covered during 2018-19; and

(d) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Drinking

Water Programme (NRDWP), information regarding coverage of rural water supply is maintained in terms of Fully Covered habitations (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litres per capita per day safe drinking water), Partially Covered habitations (*i.e.* getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) and Quality Affected habitations (*i.e.* containing at least one contaminant). As per information entered by State of Haryana on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 211 habitations are partially covered and 127 habitations are Quality Affected.

(c) The percentage of villages/habitations to be covered is decided by State Government depending on the funds made available through State plan and assistance from this Ministry. However, as reported by State Government of Haryana in the Annual Action Plan meeting, 272 number of habitations will be covered during 2018-19.

(d) For the year 2018-19, a tentative allocation of Rs. 81.62 crore has been made for the State of Haryana under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

#### **Textile City in Bundelkhand**

4443. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to develop a Textile city in Bundelkhand;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps in this direction and if so, the details thereof and the name of the place and the time by which it is likely to be developed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) No Madam. No such proposal for a textile city in Bundelkhand is under consideration. However, Government promotes textiles sector through various policy interventions such as subsidy on textiles machinery under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Integrated development of Powerloom sector through Powertex India, Special Package for Apparel and Made-up sectors, setting up new textile cluster under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP), financial assistance to textiles processing sector for Common Effluent Treatment Plant

(CETP) under Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), employment linked training programmes under the Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) etc. These Schemes are, however, demand driven and open to interested entrepreneurs of all regions of the country including Bundelkhand subject to fulfillment of guidelines of the respective schemes.

#### **Civilian Use of Drones**

4444. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow civilian use of drones in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines issued for the purpose;

(c) whether the Railways and Army also propose to deploy drones to enhance safety and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed the safety and security issues involved before allowing civilian use of drones and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Aircraft Rules, 1937 have been amended to include Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS), which is a subset of the Unmanned Aircraft System commonly known as UAS of drone.

On 1st November, 2017, a draft Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) on civil use of RPAS was uploaded on DGCA website for public comments. Many comments have been received and are being reviewed for finalisation of CAR. After the approval of competent authority, the CAR on RPAS will be published on DGCA

website. Until then, the public notice dated 7th October, 2014 restricting non-Government agencies, organisations and individuals from launching civil UAS will be effective.

(c) No such information is available with this Ministry.

(d) Views and comments from various Government organisations, which include MHA, MoD, IAF, CISF, Indian Coast Guard, DoT, AAI and IB have been obtained before allowing civilian use of drones.

#### **Effluent Treatment Plants**

4445. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned high capacity common effluent treatment plants for textile processing under the aegis of the Integrated Processing Development Scheme in order to make textile processing sector compliant with environmental standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of common effluent treatment plants that have been sanctioned by the Government since the inception of the scheme, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned for the high capacity common effluent treatment plants, year-wise; and

(d) whether the scheme has been effective in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The Government has sanctioned 7 Projects under the Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) for setting up/upgrading Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) with Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems. The details of the projects are as under:

S.No.	Project Description	State	Year of Sanction	Gol Grant component in the project (in Rs. crores)	Gol Grant released (in Rs. crores), so far
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sanganer Enviro Project Development	Rajasthan	2016	75.00	37.5
2.	Jasol Water Pollution Control Treatment & Reverse Osmosis Private Limited	Rajasthan	2015	11.25	1.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Balotra Water Pollution Control Treatment & Reverse Osmosis Private Limited	Rajasthan	2015	57.56	8.63
4.	Pali Water Pollution Control Treatment Research Foundation	Rajasthan	2015	50.00	7.5
5.	Kadayampatti Cluster, Erode District - Setting up of ZLD CETP with CPP with Cogen	Tamil Nadu	2016	75.00	-
6.	Sree Bhavani Dyeing Cluster Erode District- Setting of ZLD CETP with MD with Solar thermal	Tamil Nadu	2017	46.10	-
7.	Southern District Textile Processing Cluster Kariyapatti village, Virudhunagar District, Setting up of ZLD CETP with CPP with Cogen	Tamil Nadu	2016	71.04	-

(d) The objective of the Integrated Processing Development Scheme is to enable the textile processing sector to meet environmental standards through adoption of appropriate technology, specifically in the area of water and waste water management.

#### **Use of Robotic Arms to Wash and Clean Aircraft**

4446. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present, more than 20 people have to work for 10 hours at a stretch on each airplane to ensure that the entire aircraft is clean, to provide flyers with the best hygiene possible and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) and Air India have joined hands to bring in a new system from Sweden, which uses robotic arms to wash and clean an aircraft inside out and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this new technology is likely to come to enable them to save time, helping the airlines to increase their frequency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) have awarded the concession of 'automated exterior aircraft cleaning' at IGI Airport through a tender process to Air India SATS

(AISATS), a ground handling company. Currently AISATS uses automated robotic arms to clean only large aircrafts at IGIA, Air India is one of the customers of AISATS.

(c) The automated exterior aircraft cleaning concession has been operationalized by AISATS at IGI airport from April, 2017. However, aircrafts do not require cleaning on a frequent basis, hence it does not affect the operational frequency of the aircraft.

#### **Solar Manufacturing Base**

4447. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present solar manufacturing base in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce a policy for solar power generation equipment;

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

(d) whether the Government also proposes to introduce incentives for solar manufacturers in the country with a view to promote the domestic manufacturing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) Based on the information provided to the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) by Solar Photovoltaic (PV) manufacturers till 29.12.2017, the solar PV manufacturing capacities in India, are as follows:

Type of Manufacturing	Total no. of manufacturers (nos.)	Installed capacity as on 31.07.2017 (MW)
Solar Cells	19	3026
Solar Modules	92	9732

(b) to (e) The Government of India already has a policy for supporting domestic manufacturing in Solar Photovoltaic (PV) sector in the form of Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS)/ Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). The Scheme, *inter alia*, provides for:

- i. 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of the manufacturing facility.
- ii. Reimbursement of Countervailing Duty (CVD)/ Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

The incentives are available for several categories of electronic products and product components including Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) product components including Polysilicon, Ingots and/ or Wafers, Cells, Modules/Panels. Units across the value chain starting from raw materials to assembly, testing, and packaging of these product categories are included. In addition, the solar power projects being implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) with financial support from Government and those rooftop solar projects implemented with Central financial assistance are mandated to source their requirement of solar cells/modules from domestic sources as per extant guidelines, in a World Trade Organization (WTO) compliant manner.

#### **Dilapidated Condition of Surat-Dahisar Section**

4448. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the action taken and efforts made by the NHAI for completion of pending work for

repairing the dilapidated stone pitched toe wall for protection of slope of the high embankment in front of Pattidar Samaj Community Hall at 313 km. of Surat-Dahisar section of NH-8 at Majhigam, Chikhli; and

(b) the time by which the repairing work at the above said junction is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (b) The rectification of protection wall including stone pitching work at Chikhli area in front of Patidar Samaj Community Hall at Km 313 of Surat-Dahisar section of NH-8 has been taken up and completed in March, 2015.

#### **Supply of Wind Power to Non-Windy States**

4449. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to facilitate supply of wind power to the non-windy States at a price discovered through transparent bidding process is progressing well;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of wind-mills set up under the scheme, State-wise;

(d) whether this will also facilitate the fulfilment of Non-Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation requirements of non-windy States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam

So far a cumulative capacity of 6000 MW has been bid by SECI to facilitate supply of wind power the non-windy States at a price discovered through bidding process. Out of this, Letter of Award (LoA) have been issued for 4049.9 MW capacity.

(c) The number of wind mills depend on the wind turbine size which would vary from developer to developer. The time period of completion of projects for first auction

is not yet over. Location of projects where LoA have been issued are as follows:

State	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu
Capacity	3299.8	749.9

(d) and (e) Non-windy States can comply with Non-Solar Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) by purchasing the wind power from these projects. Non-windy States which have entered into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for purchase of power from projects allocated in first two tranches are given below:

**Tranche I (1049.9 MW):** Uttar Pradesh (439.9 MW), Bihar (200 MW), Jharkhand (200 MW), Delhi (100 MW), Odisha (50 MW), Assam (50 MW), NPCL- Noida (10 MW).

**Tranche II (1000 MW):** Assam (50 MW), Bihar (100 MW), Goa (50 MW), Odisha (100 MW), Haryana (250 MW), Jharkhand (100 MW), Punjab (150 MW), Uttar Pradesh (200 MW).

#### **Progress of Solar Activities**

4450. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of solar activities in each of the model solar city selected under the Model Solar City Programme;

(b) whether Bhubaneswar has been selected as a solar city under the Development of Solar Cities Programme of the Union Government and if so, when was Bhubaneswar selected as a solar city;

(c) whether the Union Government has received the master plan for development of Bhubaneswar as a solar city from the city's municipal body;

(d) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made thereon and if not, the reasons for the delay 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 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under its Scheme 'Development of Solar Cities' has approved/sanctioned five Model Solar Cities upto 12th Five-year Plan period. The progress made in these Model Solar Cities is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Ministry accorded 'in-principle approval' for inclusion of Bhubaneswar as a solar city under its Scheme 'Development of Solar Cities' on 15th September, 2009.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has received master plan for development of Bhubaneswar as a solar city from the city's municipal body. In the city, grid connected rooftop Solar PV (SPV) power projects of aggregate capacity 0.57 MW have been commissioned.

This Scheme got over in March, 2017 with the completion of 12th Plan and, hence, no further activity can be sanctioned.

#### **Statement**

*City wise progress of the Solar Activities in sanctioned Model Solar Cities under "Development of Solar Cities Programme".*

Sl.No.	Sanctioned Model Solar City	Status of Master Plan	Establishment of Solar City Cell	Progress of the solar activities	
				Promotional Activities	Solar Projects
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bhubaneshwar	Prepared	No	Nil	Grid connected rooftop Solar PV (SPV) power project of aggregate capacity 0.57 MW have been commissioned.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chandigarh	Prepared	Yes	Promotion of Solar has been done with Seminars/ workshops, HD quality <i>video</i> film on solar deployment, Poster/hoarding, FM radio campaigns and advertisement in newspaper.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An aggregate capacity of 17.961 MWp rooftop SPV power plants at 260 nos. sites of various Government buildings has been installed.</li> <li>2. An aggregate capacity of 3.121 MWp SPV power plants at 189 nos. sites of various private, residential, institutional and commercial buildings has been installed.</li> </ol>
3.	Gandhinagar	Prepared	Yes	Publicity has been done through putting hoardings in the City.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ground mounted Solar Power Projects (2 Nos.)=2000kW</li> <li>2. Grid tied Rooftop for sale to Utility=4600 Kw</li> <li>3. Grid tied Roof Top Systems for Captive Use=1960 kW</li> <li>4. Wind Solar Hybrid for Captive Use (4 Nos)= 40 kW</li> <li>5. Capacity added by Solar Stand Alone Power Packs at Residences (129 Nos)=129 kW</li> <li>6. Solar Street Lights (on Roads, in Parks)=4.81kW</li> <li>7. Solar Water Heaters at Residences (210 Nos)=52,500 LPD</li> <li>8. Solar Water Heaters at Institutes (12 Nos)=43,500 LPD</li> </ol>
4.	Mysore	Prepared	Yes	KIOSK was set up at "GRUHA SHOBHA" Exhibition (2014) for educating the public with respect to Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy measures.	196 kWp SPV power projects have been sanctioned.
5.	Nagpur	Prepared	Yes	Seminars/ workshops organized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The solar water heating systems with collector area of 4156.35 m<sup>2</sup> has been installed.</li> <li>2. Solar PV Project of 125 kWp capacity has been installed.</li> <li>3. A solar PV Rooftop project of 960 kWp has been sanctioned.</li> </ol>

**Krishnapatnam Harbour**

4451. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has designated Krishnapatnam Harbour in Andhra Pradesh to work as an authorized Immigration Checkpost; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has notified Krishnapatnam Seaport as an authorized Immigration check Post *w.e.f.* 08 February, 2018 for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers' A copy of Gazette Notification published in this regard is enclosed' as Statement.

**Statement**

Regd. No. D.L.-33004/99

# The Gazette Of India

EXTRAORDINARY

PART II— Section 3— Sub-section (ii)

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

[No.650]

NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 2018/MAGHA 30, 1939

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2018

S.O. 732(E)— in pursuance of sub-rule (b) of rule 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950, the Central Government hereby designates Krishnapatnam Port in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh State as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.

[F.No. 25022/09/2017-Imm]

ANIL MALIK, Jt. Secy.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2018

S.O. 733(E)— In pursuance of Sub-Clause (2) of clause 2 of the Foreigners Order 1948, the Central Government hereby appoints the Superintendent of Police, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh as the "Civil Authority" for the purposes of the said Order for the Seaport Immigration Check Post located at Krishnapatnam Port of Nellore District in the jurisdiction of Andhra Pradesh State with effect from 15th February, 2018.

[F.No. 25022/09/2017-Imm]

ANIL MALIK, Jt. Secy.

[Translation]

### Construction of Toilets

4452. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in Narmada and Bharuch districts of Gujarat;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned/ released/ utilized for construction of these toilets in the said districts; and

(c) the number of more toilets proposed to be constructed in Narmada and Bharuch districts of Gujarat under SBM in coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) The number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed in Narmada and Bharuch districts of Gujarat under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] are as under:

Narmada District	Bharuch District
52526	93232

(b) The details of the funds released and utilized for construction of the setoilets in Narmada and Bharuch districts during the last three years and the current years as available on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) are as under:

(Amount in Rs. in lakh)

District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Release	Utilised	Release	Utilised	Release	Utilised	Release	Utilised
Bharuch	787.55	677.20	1264.99	1892.29	0	1970.33	0	397.95
Narmada	605.96	542.91	1194.54	3350.39	0	35.76	285.15	28.10

(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). Under SBM(G), no more toilets are proposed to be constructed in these districts.

### Man-Days Generated under MGNREGS

4453. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-days generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the concerns related to MGNREGS at grassroot level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise details of persondays generated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. The status of implementation of MGNREGS is reviewed on a regular basis of all States/UTs. National Level Monitors, Common Review Missions and Officers of the Ministry visit States at regular intervals to review implementation of the programme. After the field visits, the findings/shortcomings and recommendations are shared with the States for appropriate action at their end. Performance Review Committee Meetings of the Ministry and regular Video Conferencing on specific issues are also important tools of monitoring.



**Statement***Number of Mandays Generated under MGNREGS Statewise*

S.No.	State	Persondays Generated (in lakh)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1559.05	1992.10	2055.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.38	50.46	85.38
3.	Assam	210.95	486.33	467.24
4.	Bihar	351.98	670.92	866.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.90	1013.97	885.94
6.	Gujarat	181.49	225.41	271.06
7.	Haryana	61.65	48.48	84.92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190.77	177.71	236.61
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	121.09	316.32	319.59
10.	Jharkhand	453.34	585.61	707.59
11.	Karnataka	433.28	598.38	914.43
12.	Kerala	588.72	741.74	684.62
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1175.40	1237.42	1130.43
14.	Maharashtra	613.87	763.45	709.04
15.	Manipur	101.17	75.33	119.03
16.	Meghalaya	167.35	199.71	282.61
17.	Mizoram	42.70	131.26	168.23
18.	Nagaland	89.99	212.07	290.71
19.	Odisha	535.40	894.46	775.76
20.	Punjab	64.56	144.34	157.74
21.	Rajasthan	1686.19	2341.25	2596.81
22.	Sikkim	24.13	43.84	46.12
23.	Tamil Nadu	2679.65	3686.75	3999.42
24.	Telangana	1032.07	1417.76	1079.10
25.	Tripura	511.76	538.76	461.18

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1312.27	1822.39	1577.78
27.	Uttarakhand	147.31	223.85	236.92
28.	West Bengal	1696.30	2864.97	2356.07
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.17	2.68	4.12
30.	Goa	1.73	1.07	1.26
31.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.03	0.001
32.	Puducherry	3.78	5.62	5.37
	Total	16618.51	23514.43	23576.81

[English]

#### **New Projects for Ganga River Cleaning**

4454. DR. KULAMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is going to launch new Swajal Project, Gangotri Swachh Iconic Place Project and Bagori Ganga Gram Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these projects are part of the Namami Gange Mission since it covers sewage treatment, river surface cleaning, afforestation, industrial effluent monitoring, river front development, Ganga Gram etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for diversion of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Swajal Pilot Project has been planned in six States viz. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Villages have been selected by the States. So far, two Swajal Pilot Projects have been launched in Bagori village of Uttarakashi district in

Uttarakhand and Bhikampura village of Karauli district in Rajasthan.

Gangotri has been taken up as one of the Iconic Sites which is a part of Swachhta Iconic Places Project under Swachh Bharat Mission. Bagori Ganga Gram is one of the 24 Pilot Ganga Grams under Namami Gange Mission.

(c) and (d) New Swajal Project is a drinking water supply project and Gangotri Iconic Place is under Swachh Iconic Places. Bagori Ganga Gram Project is under Namami Gange Mission.

[Translation]

#### **Electricity to All**

4455. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed a target for providing electricity to all;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the target fixed for generating electricity could not be achieved during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details of the targets set and the achievements made during the period along with the reasons for non-achievement of targets; and

(e) the details of the corrective measures proposed 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) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject and distribution of electricity and management of associated functions is carried out by concerned State Govt/ Distribution utility. Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for preparation of State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply

to all households, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the "24X7 Power For All" document to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. Government of India supplements the efforts of States through its various Schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) etc.

(c) to (e) The details of targets fixed and achievements made for power generation during the last three years are as under:

*Generation Target and achievement during the last three years in Billion Units*

Year	Target	Achievement	Achievement (in Percentage)
2014-15	1023.000	1048.673	102.50
2015-16	1137.500	1107.822	97.39
2016-17	1178.000	1160.141	98.48
2017-18 (upto February, 2018)	1123.565	1100.113	97.91

During the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17), the Generation capacity of 83,009 MW comprising of 60,753 MW from the conventional sources and 22,256 MW from renewable sources have been added to meet the electricity requirement.

**Airline Services**

4456. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made special allocation in the Budget for the year 2017-18 for operating airline services from various locations to save the time of common people and if so, the details thereof;

b) whether air-services from various cities of Rajasthan is going to be made operational very soon, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for introducing the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) This Ministry

has not made any special allocation in the Budget for the year 2017-18 for operating airline services from various locations.

(b) and (c) As per Winter Schedule-2017, scheduled flights are available to /from 05 airports in Rajasthan namely Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer.

In addition, after the 1st round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS), M/s Alliance Air has commenced RCS flights between Delhi & Bikaner and Jaipur & Agra Spicejet has commenced RCS flight between Jaipur & Jaisalmer.

Further after 2nd round of bidding the following RCS routes have been awarded to Selected Airline Operators on 24.01.2018:

- (i) Bikaner-Jaipur
- (ii) Jaipur-Bikaner
- (iii) Jaisalmer-Ahmedabad
- (iv) Jaisalmer-Surat

- (v) Jaisalmer-Udaipur
- (vi) Kishangarh-Delhi
- (vii) Udaipur-Jaisalmer
- (viii) Uterlai-Delhi

As per Scheme document, the Selected Airline Operator (SAO) is obligated to commence RCS flight operations on an ARC route, as part of individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal within a period of 180 days from the issuance of Letter of Award for such individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal unless any extension is granted by the Implementing Agency.

**Engine issues with Aircraft of IndiGo  
and GoAir Airlines**

4457. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indigo and GoAir airlines companies are using New Engine Boeing Aircrafts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the problem detected in the aircraft;
- (c) whether the Government has made any assessment from the point of view of passenger safety and journey risk factor and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor 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) Indigo and GoAir airlines are not using Boeing aircraft.

(c) and (d) After occurrence of 03 cases of in-flight shutdown of PW1100 engine with ESN450 and above, the matter was reviewed in DGCA and keeping in view the safety of aircraft operations, it was decided to ground A320neos Airbus aircraft fitted with such engines with effect from 12.03.2018.

At present, a total of 10 A320noes Airbus aircraft with PW1100 engines beyond ESN 450 (08 of Indigo and 02 of GoAir) are grounded.

[English]

**Teesta Inter-linking of Rivers Project**

4458. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of inter-linking of rivers project with regard to Teesta river;
- (b) the impact of inter-linking project on water availability in downstream areas; and
- (c) the manner in which the decline in glacial source waters due to climate change are to affect livelihood of mountain communities and lower riparian communities?

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 envisaged in National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources development through Inter Basin Water Transfer prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation) in August, 1980, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 16 links under Peninsular and 14 links under Himalayan component. One of the link namely Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga (MSTG) link under the Himalayan Component of NPP envisages diversion of the surplus waters of Manas and Sankosh rivers with supplementation from the intermediate major streams namely Aie, Raidak, Torsa and Jaldhaka for the benefit of augmenting the flows of Ganga at Farakka and further transfer to water scarce areas of Krishna, Pennar and Cauvery basins and providing irrigation facilities to the enroute command areas including the Teesta basin for meeting the requirements of North Bengal. No transfer of water from Teesta river is envisaged. Pre-Feasibility Report of this link has been prepared by NWDA.

(c) The contribution of the glaciers to the river flow depends upon the size and properties of the glacier and temperature. Most of the contribution due to glacier is received in the downstream areas during the months when temperature remains high, e.g. April to June in North India. In case the contribution of glacier reduces in lean season due to any reason, the livelihood of mountain communities and lower riparian communities dependent on these sources would be adversely affected.

Central Water Commission (CWC) carries out hydrological observation on important rivers round the year including Teesta Basin. CWC has observed the river flow in Teesta Basin at Bansoi, Lachung and Sankalang HO site. Snow melt and glaciers melt is cyclic process which rejuvenate the river in non-monsoon season. From available flow data, no specific trend on increase/decrease of availability of water in River Teesta has been observed especially in summer season.

[Translation]

#### **Closure of Industrial Units Polluting Ganga River**

4459. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has failed to check the industrial units which are polluting the Ganga river;

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

(c) whether the Government is going to close down those units that are polluting the river most and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to make the river pollution free so that it can remain a life line for the people besides holding religious belief for them?

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) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has inspected 1109 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) during December, 2015- April, 2017 out of which 538 GPIs were found non-complying with the prescribed effluent discharge standards, non-availability of valid consent and non-connectivity. The details of the same and the action taken against these units are given in the table below:

*Status of directions issued to GPIs operating in the main stem of River Ganga during December, 2015–30th June, 2017*

State	Total	Closed	Complying	Non-complying	Show Cause	Closure Direction
Uttarakhand	68	15	22	31	20	11
Uttar Pradesh	955	197	315	443	119	324
Bihar	40	8	3	29	10	19
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	46	1	10	35	31	4
Total	1109	221	350	538	180	358

(d) Government of India has launched Namami Gange Programme in May, 2015 for conservation of river Ganga with total outlay of Rs. 20,000 crores. Namami Gange Programme is a holistic approach to clean Ganga through various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, ghats & crematoria works, ghat

cleaning afforestation, biodiversity conservation, awareness creation & intensive public outreach etc.

Cleaning of the rivers is an ongoing continuous process and National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has sanctioned a total of 192 projects of Rs. 19630 crores for above activities, out of which, 49 projects have been completed so far.

[English]

### Schemes Implemented through PRIs

4460. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) along with the funds allocated/released and the expenditure reported by States/PRIs there under during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the criteria and procedure for allocation of funds to PRIs;

(c) whether the funds allocated/released to States/PRIs have been fully utilized by them during the said period;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure optimum utilization of funds by them;

(e) the details of the cases of irregularities/mismanagement/diversion of funds reported by States/PRIs under the schemes and the action taken/to be taken by the Union Government thereon, Statewise; and

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to enhance the annual allocation of funds to the States/PRIs and 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) to (d) Within the Constitutional framework Panchayat' is a State subject. Under Article 243G of the Constitution, State Legislatures are to endow to the Panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of local self-government and plan and implement schemes for

economic development and social justice including on matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers to Panchayats. Within the above framework and respective schematic guidelines, the Panchayats are actively involved in implementation of various Central Schemes/ Programmes such as Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) etc.

Two schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) and District Component of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) were being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj till 2014-15. The State Component of RGPSA and the District Component of BRGF were delinked from budgetary support of Central Government *w.e.f.* 2015-16. Under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) implemented during the year 2012-13 to 2015-16 and Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA) during 2016-17 & 2017-18, funds were provided to States for strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country. The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by States during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. States are required to fulfil certain essential conditions for availing funds. The criteria *inter-alia* include the following:

- Regular elections to Panchayats or local bodies in non-part-IX areas under the superintendence and control of the State Election Commission.
- At least one third reservation for women in Panchayats or other local bodies.
- Constitution of State Finance Commission (SFC) every five years and placement of Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the SFC in the State legislature.

- Constitution of District Planning Committees in all districts, and issuing of guidelines/rules to make them functional.

The funds are released to States on basis of the Annual Plans, received from States, as approved by Central Executive Committee (CEC) and as per guidelines of the Scheme of RGPSA/ CB-PSA after adjusting unspent balance of previous year.

Funds under BRGF were utilized by the States to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that were not being adequately met through existing inflows. A Statement showing funds allocated, released to States by MoPR and utilization reported by them during the financial year 2014-15 (Programme delinked *w.e.f.* financial year 2015-16) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), *inter-alia*, is implementing rural development Schemes, namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana-Garmin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Manti Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojna–National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalaya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The objective of these programmes is to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance and provision of other basic amenities. PRIs have been entrusted Central role in the implementation and monitoring of rural development schemes. As per MGNREGA Act, the Gram Panchayats are responsible for identification of work to be taken up as per the recommendation of Gram Sabha and in terms of cost at least 50% of the total work shall be executed by the Gram Panchayats. Under PMAY-G, beneficiaries

are identified through Gram Sabha based on the Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 data. Further under NSAP, Gram Panchayats have been given the Central role for identification of new beneficiaries. For Centrally sponsored Schemes of MoRD, funds are transferred to the State Governments and UTs or transferred directly to the beneficiary's bank account under Direct Benefit Transfer.

Under the RGPSA/ CB-PSA Scheme, the States are supposed to utilise the funds as per guidelines and in line with the specific observations of Central Empowered Committee (CEC) if any, while approving the respective proposals. The States have been repeatedly requested for furnishing their audited report, statement of account and utilization certificate in respect of financial assistance provided to them for strengthening the Panchayats at all levels. The progress of utilization of funds reviewed regularly through meetings, field visits of senior officers and *video* conference. Under BRGF Programme, all States have been advised to submit complete Utilization Certificates (UCs) or refund the unspent balance, if any, to this Ministry.

(e) Under the RGPSA/CB-PSA Scheme, no case has been reported so far from any State regarding mismanagement/ irregularities/diversion of funds.

(f) Union Government has proposed enhancement of total budget allocation to Rs. 720.80 crore for 2018-19 under Capacity Building–Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB/PSA). The Scheme of CB-PSA is a demand driven scheme which primarily aims at strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions across the Country. No financial target for any State under the scheme is fixed since the scheme provides for funding activities selected by States/ UTs as reflected in their respective Perspective Plan and Annual Plan subject to the approval of CEC of the scheme. The funds are released to States on the basis of the Annual Plans of States approved by CEC as per guidelines of the scheme out of annual budgetary provision made for the scheme for the respective year.

## Statement-I

(Amount Rs. in cr.)

## States/UTs wise Sanctions, Releases and Utilization during 2014-15 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18				
		Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	Sanctioned	Released			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144.35	24.19	24.19	21.04	12.5	12.5	91.61	91.61	91.61	90.74	81.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.13	7.72	7.72	2.9	0	0	2	0.59	0.52	7.33	3.59
3.	Assam	98.21	26.04	26.04	39.48	17.08	17.08	55.29	49.08	40.65	36.02	27.59
4.	Bihar	192.3	63.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	94.33	11.4	11.4	29.68	14.64	14.64	42.62	42.62	42.62	38.82	33.21
6.	Gujarat	37.7	1.06	1.06	10.36	0	0	66.76	33.38	33.37	0	0
7.	Haryana	57.9	18.78	16.25	21.81	0	0	30.39	11.37	11.37	49.09	10.55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51.59	15.26	15.26	13.12	2.48	1.91	4.51	1.4	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.71	8.58	0	7.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	47.92	16.2	16.2	23.89	9.49	9.49	60.79	20.9	17.23	67.66	47.16
11.	Karnataka	160.09	46.8	46.8	77.76	32.71	32.71	58.81	15.08	15.08	45.37	41.08
12.	Kerala	60.35	14.49	14.49	10.55	0	0	23.53	8.55	8.55	26.50	23.36
13.	Madhya Pradesh	164.76	37.46	37.46	41.63	10.80	10.80	86.21	55.45	40.11	91.25	30.25
14.	Maharashtra	214.31	34.76	34.76	39.76	4.5	4.5	45.66	21.17	21.17	63.63	44.53
15.	Manipur	12.03	5.42	5.42	10.8	5.40	5.4	10.02	9.82	9.82	6.53	6.52
16.	Mizoram	5.52	2.48	2.48	0	0	0	12.95	9.22	9.22	11.72	10.13



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17. Odisha	116.51	32.92	32.92	19.58	0	40.03	25.06	25.06	42.77	32.90			
18. Punjab	7.32	0	2.69	2.69	19.38	11	11	8.26	8.26				
19. Rajasthan	44.84	11.56	16.37	4.48	4.48	22.27	19.64	21.7	13.72				
20. Sikkim	17.77	6.85	6.85	2.7	1.26	4.83	2.33	2.33	5.35	5.35			
21. Tamil Nadu	54.10	20.16	18.26	8.96	8.96	27.32	27.32	53.7	36.83				
22. Tripura	13.34	2.36	5.21	1.35	1.35	13.32	8.30	4.08	10.86	1.21			
23. Telangana	154.26	29.94	35.78	13.13	13.13	47.26	43.38	61.94	16.84				
24. Uttarakhnad	46.82	13.04	9.53	3.09	3.09	27.45	13.21	13.21	21.38	7.82			
25. Uttar Pradesh	87.17	0	70.54	11.00	11.00	118.59	39.87	29.7	125.84	84.07			
26. West Bengal	102.88	27.71	37.13	9.91	9.91	45.2	21.86	14.73	55.57	48.44			
27. Goa	0	0	2.6	1.06	1.06	3.83	1.38	0.45	2.29	1.14			
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.9	1.09	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
29. Daman and Diu	4.02	1.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
30. Chandigarh	0	0	1.33	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0			
31. Lakshadweep	0	0	4.26	1.65	0	0	0	0	0	0			
32. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.42	0.17	0.13	13.60	6.75			
Total	2062.13	481.45	404.95	575.84	168.47	165.96	1012.69	586.39	532.35	957.92	622.65		

**Statement-II***BRGF: Funds allocated, released to States and utilization reported by them during the financial year 2014-15*

(Amount Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	2014-15			2015-16	2016-17
		Annual Allocation (As per BE)	Funds Released (As per RE)	Utilization Reported (as on 19.03.2018)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136.09	43.80	35.33	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government <i>w.e.f.</i> 2015-16	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.05	15.35	14.95		
3.	Assam	226.65	139.41	138.86		
4.	Bihar	796.92	206.52	0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	313.95	218.26	186.61		
6.	Gujarat	127.52	65.07	15.54		
7.	Haryana	35.42	12.98	0.00		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35.51	11.92	11.92		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	81.43	45.67	21.78		
10.	Jharkhand	427.74	281.75	111.74		
11.	Karnataka	144.62	46.53	34.03		
12.	Kerala	40.62	29.20	28.91		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	647.20	221.22	197.52		
14.	Maharashtra	322.93	236.14	110.81		
15.	Manipur	48.36	36.76	36.76		
16.	Meghalaya	45.60	2.56	2.35		
17.	Mizoram	28.12	24.39	24.39		
18.	Nagaland	69.86	60.87	1.02		
19.	Odisha	396.83	179.46	17.30		
20.	Punjab	19.62	14.87	14.87		
21.	Rajasthan	335.83	211.45	177.66		
22.	Sikkim	16.05	12.32	12.32		
23.	Tamil Nadu	136.49	42.42	34.25		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Telangana	294.50	89.42	45.59		
25.	Tripura	15.03	12.63	12.63		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	774.36	346.86	334.64		
27.	Uttarakhand	52.03	2.53	2.48		
28.	West Bengal	312.66	226.64	21.28		
Total		5900.00	2837.00	1645.54		

### Status of Implementation of SAGY

4461. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation and achievements made under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) the details of bottlenecks in proper implementation of the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) adopts a holistic approach towards development and envisages integrated development of the Gram Panchayat - not only in providing physical infrastructure and access to basic amenities but also in improving the standard of living, enriching social capital and building community spirit. An Adarsh Gram evolves out of people's shared vision, using their capacities and available resources to the best extent possible which are also context specific. Hon'ble Members of Parliament have identified 1,308 Gram Panchayats across India under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) till 20 March, 2018. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. So far 942 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their Village Development Plans (VDP) on the SAGY web-site (<http://saanjhi.gov.in/>) containing 50,380 projects. Out of these, implementation of 21,001 (42%) projects have been completed as on 20

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 SAGY GPs: 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 Dhan Yojana (174 GPs), Atal Pension Yojana (58 GPs), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (85 GPs), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (70 GPs), Widow Pension (332 GPs), Old Age Pension (323 GPs).

The Ministry, *inter-alia*, has taken following initiatives for better implementation of the scheme:

- o As many as 22 Central Schemes have amended their guidelines or enabled priority for the SAGY Gram Panchayats. 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. Ministry has also 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 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 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. 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.

#### **Work Days under MGNREGS**

4462. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of households which availed 100 days of work during the last three years and the current year under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the percentage has been very low/ marginal in providing 100 days of work to the people and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not availing/ providing 100 days of work for households under the said scheme;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that the available provision of 100 days to all households in the drought affected areas of the country is being properly implemented and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has made additional provision of the funds and if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (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. State/ UT-wise details of %age of households availed 100 days of employment under MGNREGS during the last three years and current year 2017-18 (as on 19.03.2018) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (c) The MGNREGA provides for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. Forest Rights Act (FRA) beneficiaries are entitled to 150 days of wage employment per household in a Financial Year. An additional 50 days of wage employment are

provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas of the States/UTs on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme and fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is making funds available keeping in view the demand for work.

**Statement**

*Statewise details of percentage of households availed hundred days of employment*

Sl.No.	States	%age of households availed 100 days of employment			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 19.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.59	16.32	14.63	10.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1.08	2.81	0.73	0.57
4.	Bihar	2.96	3.90	0.62	0.59
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.75	11.16	8.11	11.78
6.	Goa	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	3.22	3.45	1.15	1.13
8.	Haryana	2.48	2.13	0.89	1.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.77	4.82	2.10	2.12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.38	5.31	5.57	4.35
11.	Jharkhand	7.42	15.48	2.13	3.48
12.	Karnataka	3.78	10.76	10.80	1.44
13.	Kerala	7.14	11.02	7.77	5.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.68	8.35	5.03	3.53
15.	Maharashtra	14.26	17.13	11.71	10.59
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	9.25	13.25	20.86	19.38
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	29.86	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.36	0.05	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	5.58	9.89	1.76	2.21
21.	Punjab	0.69	1.58	0.65	1.25
22.	Rajasthan	7.63	11.10	9.22	3.40
23.	Sikkim	5.81	14.81	12.33	3.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.89	13.98	21.09	2.41
25.	Telangana	6.59	16.29	6.86	7.38
26.	Tripura	43.21	53.46	20.13	0.81
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2.80	3.42	0.83	0.68
28.	Uttarakhand	1.69	3.66	4.70	3.58
29.	West Bengal	3.09	6.72	3.43	10.01
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	6.82	2.08	4.17	0.00
31.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		6.02	10.07	7.79	4.79

#### Private Sector Investment on TOT Model

4463. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is expecting some increase in private sector investment during the next three months as many projects under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model are set to be awarded;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the public funded works will eventually become Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects when the Government awards them for fixed years under Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) 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) to

(b) As per approved Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) of Bharatmala Pariyojana the base case scenario is to take up 60% of projects under Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) and 10% under BOT (Toll) and remaining on Engineering, Procurement, Construction (EPC) Mode.

(c) Government of India has approved Toll Operate and Transfer (TOT) model under which the Public funded projects operational for two years shall be put to bid wherein the right of collection and appropriation of fee shall be assigned for a pre determined concession period (30 years) to Concessionaires (Developers/Investors) against upfront payment of a lump sum amount to NHAI. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) obligation of such projects shall be with the concessionaire till the completion of the concession period. Projects to be undertaken in the TOT model are to be treated as Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) projects.

(d) The first bundle of TOT projects comprising of 9 project stretches aggregating to a length of 680 km has already finalised and Letter of Award (LOA) has been issued. Apart from TOT Bundle-I, NHAI has also identified stretches of approximate length of 1640 kms under TOT

in which condition survey and traffic studies is under progress.

#### **Land to Landless Dalits**

4464. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of rural Dalit households are landless in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been demand for giving five acres of land to landless dalits as a means to resolve the rural livelihood crisis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Union Government thereto?

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

(a) to (e) As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the subject of 'Land' and its management falls in the jurisdiction of the States. Power to enact laws relating to 'Land' vests in the Legislatures of the States. Each State has its own State-Specific Revenue Laws to deal with 'Land' and matters related thereto. Information on land to landless Dalits is not Centrally maintained in the Department of Land Resources.

#### **Training cum Coaching Centres**

4465. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of training cum coaching centres functioning under the Union Government for athletes and sportspersons in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the Government has established or proposes to establish such centres in Chhattisgarh for international and domestic sports and games; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) Presently, SAI has established 2 (Two) SAI Training Centres one each at Raipur & Rajnandgaon for implementing its SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme in the State of Chhattisgarh, where 188 trainees (92 Boys & 96 Girls) are being trained on residential and non residential basis, in the sports discipline of Archery, Badminton, Basketball, Football, Hockey, Judo, Kayaking & Canoeing, Volleyball and Kabaddi. There is no proposal for establishment of more centres in the State of Chhattisgarh.

#### **Funds for Irrigation Projects**

4466. DR. NARAMALLI SIVA PRASAD:  
SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

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

(a) the irrigation projects undertaken by the Government in Andhra Pradesh, district/location-wise; and

(b) the funds released for each of the said projects during the last three years and the current year?

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) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

During 2016-17, eight (08) irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh have been prioritized under PMKSY-AIBP for completion in phases by December, 2019. Their details regarding districts benefitted, Central Assistance (CA) etc. are given below:

(Rs. In Cr.)

S.No	Name of Project	District(s) Benefitted	CA Released/Sanctioned under AIBP++			State share released by NABARD under AIBP	
			Upto 31.03.2016	2016-17	2017-18 (so far)	2016-17	2017-18 (so far)
1.	Gundlakamma Reservoir Project+	Prakasham	99.3525		11.7900	1.6050	146.9850
2.	Tadipudi Lift Irrigation Scheme	West Godavari	48.2200			55.00	
3.	Pushkara Lift Irrigation Scheme	East Godavari	47.0847			34.00	
4.	Thotapally Barrage Project	Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram	99.7310				
5.	Tarakaram Teerta Sagaram	Vijayanagaram	33.0060		3.4470	7.2960	244.4540
6.	Musurumilli Reservoir Project	East Godavari	85.7420	7.40			
7.	Yerrakalva Reservoir Project	West Godavari	28.4630				
8.	Maddigedda Reservoir Project*	East Godavari	3.7920				

\* *Completed Project*+ *An amount of Rs.3.64 crore has also been sanctioned for CAD works during 2017-18.*++ *CA is released for the projects on receipt of proposals from the State Government as per their eligibility.*

In addition, Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh is also getting Central funding. An amount of Rs.3364.16 crore has been released to Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) for this project after it was declared National Project from 1.4.2014 to 31.3.2017. Further, an amount of Rs.2000 crore has been released to PPA for this project during 2017-18 so far.

#### **Closure of Textile Units**

4467. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the closing of 67 textile units between financial year 2015 and financial year 2017 has led to the loss of 17,600 jobs in textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the number of textile units which were closed during this period and the number of people rendered unemployed; and

(c) the specific steps taken by the Government to provide interim assistance to the persons rendered unemployed due to the closure of textile units during the above mentioned period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Opening and closure of textile units, is a cyclical and continuous process depending upon the demand and other factors of production. The details of number of cotton and man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) enlisted with the office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Number of Non-SSI Mills
2014-15	1976
2015-16	1980
2016-17	2008



The data relating to units in the small scale sector is not compiled. Employment in the textile industry is mostly in the decentralized sector, namely, Powerlooms, Handlooms, Readymade Garments, etc. The details of variation in employment in the textile sector are not compiled.

(c) 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 for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment. Details of State-wise funds disbursed since inception and number of workers benefitted under TWRFS are given below:

Name of State	No. of Mills	No. of workers paid	Amount disbursed *(Rs. in lakhs)
Gujarat	43	63719	15995.65
Maharashtra	6	8087	2395.23
Madhya Pradesh	6	20961	6094.11
Tamil Nadu	7	5886	1179.18
Kerala	1	437	247
Karnataka	11	6175	2242.73
Andhra Pradesh	11	3330	1337.60
Telangana	1	162	58.35
Delhi	1	5170	1193
West Bengal	3	2042	533.49
Punjab	5	3149	1206.89
Uttar Pradesh	1	1003	214.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>120121</b>	<b>32697.81</b>

\*As on 31.01.2018

[Translation]

#### Proposals for Safe Drinking Water

4468. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:  
Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals related to safe drinking water received from the State Government of Maharashtra during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the proposals approved out of those proposals received by the Union Government and the quantum of funds released by it, proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) As Rural Water Supply is State subject and this Ministry only provides financial & technical assistance to improve the coverage of drinking water supply in rural habitations, the proposal of schemes/projects is not required to be sent for approval to this Ministry. However, for technical examination and recommendation to Department of External Affairs for external assistance from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), a project proposal amounting to Rs. 596.55 crore had been received from Government of Maharashtra in 2015-16 which did not have necessary documents and as such the same was not progressed.

[English]

**Allocation of Funds to IREDA**

4469. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) to promote, develop and extend financial assistance for the renewable energy projects during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the extent to which the funds have been utilized by IREDA during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to evaluate the functioning of IREDA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of funds released to the borrowers by IREDA?

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 funds provided to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) to promote, develop and extend financial assistance for the renewable energy projects during each of the last

three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The performance of IREDA is evaluated on annual basis by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) considering its achievements against the targets fixed in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between IREDA and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). IREDA has been rated by DPE as 'Excellent' during 2014-15, 'Very Good' during 2015-16 and 'Excellent' during 2016-17.

(e) IREDA has an independent board of directors which is authorized to sanction funds in accordance with approved RBI guidelines and financing norms of IREDA. IREDA ensures proper utilization of funds by monitoring the progress of project implementation as follows:

- (i) Pre-sanction site visit of the project.
- (ii) Inspection of physical progress of the projects before first disbursement.
- (iii) Inspection during the subsequent disbursement made in the project implementation phase.
- (iv) Inspection before the last disbursement, which is made after commissioning of the project.
- (v) Utilisation of funds by borrowers is also monitored through concurrent auditors and physical progress of the projects through engineer monitors.

**Statement**

*Details of the funds allocated to IREDA during last three years and current year.*

Year	Wind Generation Based Incentive (GBI) (In crore)		Solar GBI (Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP)) (In crore)		Allocation of Equity (In crore)		Allocation of fund from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) (In crore)	
	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization
2014-15	566	564.35	130.5	128.23	40	40	200	Nil*
2015-16	311.22	307.17	201.02	197.71	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil*
2016-17	1380.13	776.85	136.69	144.29	Nil	Nil	Nil	111.76
2017-18 (as on 15.3.18)	750	973.35	89.66	64.05	Nil	Nil	Nil	12.03

\*The amount of Rs. 200 crore was allocated during 2014-15 under National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) for revival of Stressed projects under Biomass and Hydro sector. The guidelines for utilization of funds for such stressed projects were finalized during 2014-15 and 2015-16, so the fund could be utilized in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18.

**Multi Modal Transport**

4470. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expression Of Interest (EOI) inviting proposals from cities and special category States for multi-modal transport was issued by the Government in 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under the said Expression of-interest, additional incentive was also proposed to augment charging infrastructure for public transport; 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) To continue the Government of India's sustained push to electric mobility in India, the Department of Heavy Industry announced the launch of public & shared transportation based on electric power train, through a system of Expression of Interest (Eoi) issued on 31st October, 2017. Under this Eoi, a grant of upto Rs. 105 crore per city, for a minimum of 5 cities with million plus population and Special Category States, was proposed to be extended by the Government of India through demand incentives in combinations of electric buses, electric 4-wheeler passenger cars and electric 3-wheelers. Funding for setting up of the charging infrastructure with a ceiling of Rs. 15 crore per city was also proposed for the selected cities. Department received 47 proposals from 44 cities across 21 States having requirement of 3144 E-buses, 2430 E-Four Wheeler Taxies and 21545 E-Three Wheeler Autos, After evaluation eleven (11) cities were selected for funding as a pilot project.

S.No.	City	Proposal approved for		
		e-Bus	e-4W	e-3W
1.	Delhi	40	-	-
2.	Ahmedabad	40	20	20
3.	Bengaluru	40	100	500
4.	Jaipur	40	-	-
5.	Mumbai	40	-	-
6.	Lucknow	40	-	-
7.	Hyderabad	40	-	-
8.	Indore	40	50	200
9.	Kolkata	40	200	-
Cities from Special Category States				
10.	Jammu	15	-	-
11.	Guwahati	15	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>720</b>

**Induction of Aircraft by Airlines**

4471. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic public and private sector airlines are likely to induct more than 900 aircrafts in the coming years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that many private airlines are set to significantly expand their respective fleet sizes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India would induct three B777-300ER and 16 A320 planes between December this year and March, 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The information in respect of aircrafts owned by Indian airline companies and their expansion plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Air India had placed an order for 15 B777-300 ER aircraft in 2005. 12 of these had been delivered by July, 2010. Out of remaining 3,2 were delivered in January, 2018 and the last aircraft in the second week of March, 2018. Further, Air India has initiated the process of leasing 32 new A320 aircrafts, out of which, 21 have already been inducted and remaining 11 aircraft shall be inducted by February, 2019.

**Statement***Purchase of New Aircraft/Fleet Expansion Plan by Indian Airlines*

S.No.	Name of Operator	Existing Fleet	Tentative Expansion Plan	
			Type of Aircraft	Numbers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India Limited	164	B777-300ER	1B777-300ER and 11 Airbus 320 will be inducted in March 2018 and February 2019
2.	Airasia (India) Ltd. (Air Asia)	15	Airbus 320	60 aircraft will be inducted in next 5 years
3.	Blue Dart Aviation Ltd. (Cargo)	6	Boeing 757-200	01 aircraft in the year 2018
4.	GO Airlines (India) Ltd. (Go air)	32	Airbus 320	119 aircraft will be inducted during the period of 2018-22
5.	Interglobe Aviation Ltd. (Indigo)	155	Airbus 320 ATR72-600	399 aircraft will be inducted during next 7 to 8 years. 49 aircraft will be inducted during next 7 to 8 years.
6.	Jet Airways (India) Ltd. (Jet Airways)	111	Boeing 737-800	05 aircraft during the period of 2017-18
7.	Jetlite (India) Ltd. (Jet Airways Konnect)	8		Nil
8.	Spice Jet Ltd. (Spice Jet)	57	Boeing 737-800 Bombardier Q400	107 aircraft will be inducted during the period of 2018-23 50 aircraft will be inducted during the period of 2018-23

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Tata SIA Airlines Ltd. (Vistara)	17	Airbus 320	05 aircraft will be inducted in year 2018
10.	Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd. (Tru Jet)	4	ATR72-500/600	06 aircraft each year will be inducted during the period of 2018-22
11.	Zexus Air Services Pvt. Ltd. (Zoom Air)	2	CRJ-200	Order Placed-05 will be inducted during the period of 2018-19.
			CRJ-900	Order Placed-14 will be inducted during the period of 2019-20.

### Misleading/Surrogate Advertisements

4472. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the misleading and surrogate advertisements in media even by public idols;

(b) if so, whether there is any law to prevent these advertisements and also for restraining the big names from doing so;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not enforcing that law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (d) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs has informed that the Government is aware that misleading advertisements in the media are endorsed by celebrities. D/o Consumer Affairs has introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in the Lok Sabha on 5.1.2018. The Bill seeks to provide for establishment of an executive agency to be called the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) which will intervene to prevent unfair trade practices or consumer detriment at all the three stages of consumers' engagement with the market-before, during and after purchase.

Further, it is stated that all advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are regulated in

accordance with the Advertising Code prescribed in Rule 7 of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 enshrined in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

Appropriate action is taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 in case of violations of the said code.

### Electricity an Enforceable Legal Right

4473. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to make the right to electricity an enforceable legal right, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the proposed penal provisions for power companies who fail to provide 24 hours electricity?

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) One of the main objectives of Tariff Policy issued by the Central Government is to facilitate supply of adequate and uninterrupted Power to all categories of consumers. In the amendments to the Electricity Act, which are under consideration, Government of India proposes to provide for stiff penalties in case there is gratuitous load shedding. However, there will be no penalties in case of disruption of supplies because of technical faults/breakdowns or natural calamities etc.

### Brahmaputra Board

4474. SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the formation of Brahmaputra Board along with the details of its members;

(b) the number of members from West Bengal therein; and

(c) the funds allocated for the said Board and the major activities taken up by it during the last three years?

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) The Brahmaputra Board was constituted in 1980 by an Act of Parliament Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980 (No. 46 of 1980) with the objective of planning and integrated implementation of measures for control of floods and bank erosion in Brahmaputra Valley and matters connected therewith.

Presently it has Jurisdiction in all North Eastern States including Sikkim and a part of West Bengal falling in Brahmaputra Basin. The Brahmaputra Board consists of 4 full time members - Chairman, Vice-Chairman and General Manager & Financial Adviser to the Board, ex officio and 17 part time Members representing 7 States of the North Eastern Region, North Eastern Council, concerned Ministries of Government of India namely Water Resources River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Agriculture, Irrigation, Finance, Power, Transport and Organisations of Government of India, namely Central Water Commission, Central Electricity Authority, India Meteorological Department and Geological Survey of India, to be appointed by the Central Government.

(b) In the Brahmaputra Board Act 1980 (No. 46 of 1980) no member was included from the State of West Bengal as initial jurisdiction of Brahmaputra Board had not covered the State of West Bengal. During the Year 2005 the jurisdiction of Brahmaputra Board has been extended covering all the North Eastern Region including Sikkim and a part of West Bengal Falling in Brahmaputra Basin. Accordingly, representative from State of West Bengal had been included as special invitee for the Board meetings.

(c) Fund allocated for Brahmaputra Board and major activities taken up by it during last three years are as under-

Rs. in crore		
2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
80.00	78.31	67.61

- (i) Updating of 8 (eight) Master Plans have been taken up using:
- Satellite maps of different periods
  - Updated data of hydrology
  - Statistics
  - Modern tools (GIS for preparation of maps and analysis)
- (ii) DPRs of 2 (two) National Projects Noa-Dihing and Kulsi were completed.
- (iii) DPRs of 4(four) Drainage Development Schemes (DDS) viz. Kolamonijan, Nelli, Pola and Depota techno-economically cleared
- (iv) Mathematical model of 1 D model and 2 D model for feasibility studies for channalisation of river Brahmaputra
- (v) 4 (four) DDS viz. Barbhag, Amjur, Jengrai and Jakaichuk were under execution.
- (vi) 4(four) Anti-erosion schemes viz.
- (1) Protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion, Ph-II & III and Additional works for protection of Majuli Island
  - (2) Restoration of Dibang & Lohit to their original courses at Dholla- Hatighuli, Ph-IV
  - (3) Protection of Balat village from erosion of river Umngi in West Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya
  - (4) Anti-erosion measures for protection of areas under severe erosion in Kalair Alga of Mankachar, Masalapur area in Assam near International Border from erosion of river
- (vii) 3 (three) raised Platforms at (1) Tulsimukh (2) Barbalarchar and (3) Satrakanara in Assam taken up for construction

**Poor Implementation of PMGSY**

4475. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set a target to provide all-weather connectivity to all the habitations by March 2019 under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is concerned about the poor implementation of the said scheme in several States due to inadequate fund allocation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor the implementation of PMGSY in States to achieve the target to provide all weather connectivity to all the habitations under the said scheme by March, 2019?

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

(a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, has formulated an Action Plan to complete the connectivity mandate of the balance eligible habitations under PMGSY-I by March, 2019, much before the earlier set target date of 2022.

(b) Under PMGSY funds are being provided to the states as per their demand for funds and the fulfillment of stipulated conditions laid down in the scheme guidelines. There is no inadequacy of fund allocation.

State-wise details of fund allocated and released under PMGSY during the years 2014-15 to 2017-18 (as on date) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to achieve the targets of New Connectivity under PMGSY by March, 2019, all State Governments have formulated an action plan to complete all sanctioned works within the stipulated time frame, by preparing a time-line for Project Implementation Unit (PIU) wise completion of road works. The progress of implementation of PMGSY is regularly monitored by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered Committee Meetings with the States etc. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) headed by a Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. Special review meetings are also held by Secretary/Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries of the States. Review meetings were held at the level of Minister of Rural Development with all the States on 15th December, 2017 and 28th February, 2018. The following additional steps have been taken by the Ministry to ensure effective and timely implementation of PMGSY:

- (i) Additional Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) set up for augmenting the execution capacity of the State.
- (ii) Provisions in the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) rationalized.
- (iii) Training to field engineers, contractors and their staff, imparted regularly for capacity building.
- (iv) Regular outreach programmes for contractors, organized at State level.

**Statement***Allocation and Release under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*

(Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release (as on 20.3.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.98	32.9833	379.20	379.20	197.59	197.59	92.37	92.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	345.92	345.92	375.00	375.00	421.00	205.92	700.00	700.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	316.07	316.07	347.82	347.82	475.76	475.76	575.58	575.58
4.	Bihar	1548.16	1548.16	2781.00	2781.00	3002.77	2958.34	1349.31	1349.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	270.75	270.75	498.00	498.00	718.00	449.81	338.96	338.96
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	418.77	418.77	474.10	474.10	31.04	31.04	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	218.96	218.96	304.70	304.69	44.01	44.01	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.40	99.40	268.40	268.40	396.61	396.61	399.56	399.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	416.60	416.60	488.00	488.00	786.00	755.61	1400.00	1400.00
11.	Jharkhand	249.48	249.48	865.00	864.99	820.00	819.59	1122.26	1122.26
12.	Karnataka	237.00	237.00	140.80	140.80	331.95	331.95	5.00	5.00
13.	Kerala	151.41	151.41	151.00	151.00	180	179.45	169.13	169.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	708.00	708.00	1122.00	1122.00	1979.48	1979.48	1294.63	1294.63
15.	Maharashtra	212.53	212.53	553.30	553.30	606	606.00	270.59	270.59
16.	Manipur	100.00	100.00	299.80	299.80	417.82	412.19	231.50	231.50
17.	Meghalaya	62.56	62.56	150.70	150.70	215.90	211.99	50.04	50.04
18.	Mizoram	54.74	54.74	50.90	50.90	95.00	93.36	200.00	200.00
19.	Nagaland	58.99	58.99	4.00	4.00	8.05	8.05	8.80	8.80
20.	Odisha	1051.50	1051.50	1382.70	1382.70	1925.67	1925.67	2147.80	2147.80
21.	Punjab	310.21	310.21	221.10	221.10	275.66	275.66	339.15	339.15
22.	Rajasthan	425.66	425.66	559.90	559.90	571.00	559.41	1120.26	1120.26
23.	Sikkim	94.59	94.59	68.60	68.60	138.16	138.16	337.00	337.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	239.65	239.65	205.00	205.00	309.58	309.58	636.39	636.39
25.	Tripura	187.36	187.36	274.83	274.83	447.00	392.37	135.38	135.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	638.70	638.70	1110.35	1110.35	1238.22	1234.87	866.81	866.81
27.	Uttarakhand	314.92	314.92	409.20	409.19	550.20	550.20	702.21	702.21
28.	West Bengal	1193.80	1193.80	1427.58	1427.58	1256.00	819.18	1058.35	1058.35
29.	Telangana	0.88	0.88	273.730	273.73	146.03	146.03	99.22	99.22
	Total	9959.58	9959.58	15186.71	15186.68	17584.49	16507.85	15650.28	15650.28



[Translation]

### **Lobbying in Tender Process of Prasar Bharati**

4476. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of lobbying in the tender process of Prasar Bharati during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether such cases of lobbying have been reported in Doordarshan during the aforesaid period;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to keep the bidding process in Prasar Bharati and Doordarshan corruption free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that no such lobbying has been observed in this regard. E-Tendering System has been already implemented by All India Radio (AIR) Directorate for corruption-free tendering process. General Financial Rules (GFR) are strictly followed in dealing with all bidding processes.

As per Prasar Bharati, Doordarshan is also adopting a fair and transparent system for tendering process for procurement of goods and services, by following the rules & procedures based on the guidelines given in the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals (DGS&D) Manual, GFR, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines etc. Since July, 2014, tenders are invited through e-procurement mode, as per the directions of the Ministry of Finance. No instances of lobbying have come to the notice of Doordarshan during the last three years and the current year.

For wider publicity, e-NIT (electronic-Notice Inviting Tender) is published in leading Newspapers with all the requisite details through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) and Indian Trade Journal. Besides, to ensure global publicity, a copy of e-NIT is forwarded to Indian embassies abroad and foreign

Embassies in India. e-NIT is also made available on the Doordarshan website [www.ddindia.gov.in](http://www.ddindia.gov.in), [Tenderwizard.com/PB](http://Tenderwizard.com/PB) and Central Procurement Portal.

For complex tenders involving Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning, Pre-bid meeting with the prospective bidders is held for clarifying their queries, if any, before submission of their bid. All amendments and clarifications related to tender enquiry are made available on website [www.ddindia.gov.in](http://www.ddindia.gov.in), [Tenderwizard.com/PB](http://Tenderwizard.com/PB) and Central Procurement Portal to maintain total transparency. In addition to this, Prasar Bharati has appointed Independent External Monitors (IEM) to monitor high value (Rs. 2 crore & above) tenders.

[English]

### **New Initiatives under SBM**

4477. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch new initiative programmes under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) enhance the drinking water facilities and sustainable water supply; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the schedule of implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway**

4478. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway on Design, Build, Finance, Operate (DBFO) basis as announced by the then Finance Minister during his budget speech of financial year 2006-07;

(b) if so, the present status thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to expedite the expressway for connecting Vadodara with the economic capital Mumbai in the interest of accrual of economic benefits?

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 development of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway was earlier envisaged under Phase-VI of National Highways Development Programme (NHDP-VI). Recently the CCEA has approved the Bharatmala Pariyojana in October, 2017 wherein the development of Vadodara-Mumbai has been included under the list of Expressways. The implementation of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway has been proposed in three phases *i.e.* Phase-I, Phase-II, Phase-III. The Phase-I has been further subdivided into two parts *i.e.* Phase-IA and Phase-IB. The Phase-IA consisting of five packages and having total length of 124.31 km has been approved on Hybrid Annuity Mode. The feasibility study of other phases has commenced.

[Translation]

#### **Sports Stadium and Hostel**

4479. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up sports stadium and hostel for sportspersons in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, districtwise including Sagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Sports is a 'State' subject and Government of India only compliments the efforts of the State Governments. At present, there is no proposal to set up sports stadium and hostel for sportspersons by the Government of India in Madhya Pradesh.

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

[English]

#### **Impact of Swachh Bharat Mission**

4480. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of Swachh Bharat Mission along with the funds allocated and utilized for the same during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any assessment survey has been carried out by his Ministry to measure the impact of the mission since its launch;

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

(d) whether construction of toilets has decreased the open defecation in rural areas and if so, the details thereof along with the State/UT-wise details regarding construction and usage of toilets?

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 at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. The focus of the programme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Good progress has been registered under SBM(G). Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against the expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. For the year 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 2,19,24,332 individual latrines were constructed. For the year 2017-18, against the expected outcome of 1.7 crore individual latrines, 2,48,89,478 individual latrines have been constructed as on date. Sanitation Coverage, which was 38.7% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 78.98% as on date. A total of 3,33,975 villages, 1,47,534 Gram Panchayats, 2,954 Blocks and 330 Districts have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on date. 12 States/UTs, namely, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, and Dadra Nagar Haveli have become ODF as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G). State/UT-wise Central share released and utilised under SBM(G) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through Quality Council of India has done Swachh Survekshan Gramin 2017. 1.4 lakh households in 4626

village across all States were surveyed. The main findings of Survey are:

- 62.45% households in rural India have access to toilets
- 91.29% of the households having access to a toilet use it
- 89% of the households had no litter around their premises

- 93% of the households had no stagnant waste water around their premises

(d) At the launch of SBM(G) on 2.10.2014, 61.3% households were practicing Open Defecation, which has reduced to 21.02% as on 21.3.2018 as per IMIS of SBM(G). State/UTwise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 3 years and usage of toilets (as per Swachh Survekshan 2017) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise, Central share released and utilised under SBM(G) during last 3 years (Rs. in crore)*

State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.07
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	14.37	38.71	29.22	65.09	65.05
Assam	185.78	121.24	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.23
Bihar	0.00	104.59	221.55	325.59	131.86	148.69
Chhattisgarh	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.19	584.46	408.88
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.83	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	156.07	157.46	478.22	575.90	751.23	626.48
Haryana	5.93	61.52	32.76	72.27	68.79	34.20
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	30.57	4.37	71.42	117.30	81.37
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.66	4.05	66.92	59.51	53.19
Jharkhand	23.05	75.73	97.32	262.77	455.46	423.44
Karnataka	312.54	441.03	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53
Kerala	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	224.13	374.33	803.06	1210.77	1121.10
Maharashtra	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49	528.94	616.11
Manipur	9.18	20.23	44.19	53.48	27.28	4.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	0.00	38.13	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13
Mizoram	0.00	2.62	3.32	6.66	10.98	4.31
Nagaland	20.87	1.33	10.83	28.10	64.12	44.12
Odisha	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.28
Puducherry	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65
Punjab	0.00	8.15	38.70	59.34	197.02	73.26
Rajasthan	271.57	312.39	938.73	1287.23	777.30	1065.63
Sikkim	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85
Tamil Nadu	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.44	537.02	506.17
Telangana	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53	135.72	173.63
Tripura	50.65	16.91	38.89	52.89	24.98	20.03
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1131.74
Uttarakhand	40.52	43.80	49.37	71.67	348.05	149.55
West Bengal	371.52	469.16	712.92	904.79	655.50	838.58
	2730.30	3094.53	6362.96	9370.47	10559.58	10025.49

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last three years and % toilet usage as on 19.03.2018*

S.N.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% Toilet usage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	979	97
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996	788496	93
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439	42552	98
4.	Assam	148237	465545	1054882	92
5.	Bihar	165457	427038	872331	87
6.	Chhattisgarh	39128	357107	1464977	87
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	NA
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	69
9.	Goa	0	28637	0	96

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Gujarat	335762	922728	1559806	91
11.	Haryana	107765	132661	126162	100
12.	Himachal Pradesh	54265	66632	80521	100
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8496	64665	83455	94
14.	Jharkhand	98512	315130	832239	65
15.	Karnataka	791687	533011	720075	95
16.	Kerala	34101	11752	195090	99
17.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566	1860073	87
18.	Maharashtra	500897	889170	1917675	96
19.	Manipur	27860	47636	41423	100
20.	Meghalaya	42002	44129	45973	98
21.	Mizoram	534	6026	2872	90
22.	Nagaland	0	22617	38112	100
23.	Odisha	130925	1329832	1263960	80
24.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	91
25.	Punjab	9887	71543	106626	98
26.	Rajasthan	653306	2164590	2721433	89
27.	Sikkim	3562	3707	0	99
28.	Tamil Nadu	378162	948287	1139701	92
29.	Telangana	130725	240168	520092	96
30.	Tripura	24869	61173	43829	100
31.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487	1740917	87
32.	Uttarakhand	57833	64030	335264	99
33.	West Bengal	847080	1432065	2322394	94
Grand Total		58,54,987	1,27,41,367	2,19,24,339	91

**Status of Panchayat Enterprise Suite Project**

4481. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discarded the Panchayat Enterprise Suite project for documenting the comprehensive developmental activities of the village panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the alternative programme proposed by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the States which have given complete data for the project?

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) No. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) wherein a suite of Core Common Applications, collectively known as Panchayat

Enterprise Suite (PES) has been developed to address various aspects of Panchayats' functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licences etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The level of adoption of various PES Applications at panchayat level varies across States/UTs due to differentials in the preparedness of panchayats for e-enablement. The State/UT wise adoption status of PES applications is given in the enclosed Statement. Besides, some States have also developed their own State-specific applications for similar purposes.

### **Statement**

#### *State/UT-wise Adoption of the PES applications*

Name of Application	In use by States/UTs
1	2
PRIA Soft	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
Plan Plus	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
National Panchayat Portal	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
Local Government Directory	All States/UTs.
Action Soft	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh
National Asset Directory	A&N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
Area Profiler	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

1	2
Service Plus	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Manipur.
Training Management	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir,
	Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.
Social Audit	Nil
GIS	Under Development

**KEY:**

1. *PRIASoft* = States entering vouchers online for FY 2016-17.
2. *PlanPlus* = States uploading approved Annual Action Plans for FY 2017-18.
3. *National Panchayat Portal* = States where the dynamic websites have been created for Panchayats (on State's request).
4. *Local Government Directory* = States where unique codes have been defined for Panchayats (or equivalent Rural Local Bodies) and Urban local bodies
5. *ActionSoft* = States where financial/physical progress of works undertaken during 2016-17 is being captured by Panchayats is being captured.
6. *National Asset Directory* = States where Panchayats are putting details of their Assets in public domain.
7. *AreaProfiler* = States where some local profile (election details, demographic data, family register, etc.) is being put in public domain.
8. *ServicePlus* = States where *ServicePlus* is being used to deliver services through Panchayats.
9. *Training Management* = States where *SIRDS* are using the application for managing their trainings.

*[Translation]***National Sports Museum**

4482. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish National Sports Museum at Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the timeframe fixed for completion of work thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish such museums in other parts of the country also;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The award of contract for setting up National Sports Museum (NSM) at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi, is at final stage. Time frame will only be fixed after completion of the tendering procedure.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) It is proposed to set up only one National Sports Museum.

*[English]***National Waterways Projects in Kerala**

4483. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken/being by the Government to complete the work on National Waterways in various States in the country including Kerala;

(b) the details of steps taken so far to complete the work on Alappuzha-Changanassery, Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha and Kottayam-Vaikom sections as part of National Waterways projects;

(c) whether the Government proposes to resolve the concerns of fishermen community regarding the dredging activities in these waterways damaging their fishing infrastructures; 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) National Waterway (NW)-1, National Waterway-2 and National Waterway-3 are operational and cargo and passenger vessel are moving on them. After the declaration of 111 National Waterways under the National Waterways Act, 2016, the important steps taken for their development for shipping and navigation are as follows:

- (i) The Jal Marg Vikas Project is being implemented for capacity augmentation of navigation of NW-1 on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of Ganga at a cost of Rs.5369 crore with technical and financial support of World Bank. The construction is going on for three multi-modal terminals, inter-modal terminal and navigational lock at Farakka. River Information System (RIS) has been commissioned from Farakka to Haldia.

- (ii) On NW-2, Ro Ro services between Hatsingmari and Dhubri and construction of ship repair facility at Pandu have commenced.
- (iii) On NW-3 in Kerala, reconstruction of lockgate at Trikunapuzha at a cost of Rs.38 crore has been sanctioned.
- (iv) On NW-4 in the Vijaywada-Muktyala stretch of river Krishna, works for development of fairway and installation of floating terminal at four locations have commenced.
- (v) On development of NW-S, preparation of DPR including Front End Engineering Design for the construction of weirs with navigational lock and check dams between Pankapal and Paradip/Dhamra has been sanctioned.
- (vi) Out of the 36 new NWs found technically viable as per feasibility reports, development activities have been initiated on 8 NWs in 2017-18. A list of these 8 NWs is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Subsequent to the declaration of Arappuzha-Changanassery Canal (NW-8), Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9) and Kottayam-Vaikom Canal (NW-59) as NWs, and based on the feasibility studies, preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for these NWs have been sanctioned. To ensure safety of the existing vessel operations on NW-9, development works including dredging by the Departmental dredgers have been taken up by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI).

(c) and (d) IWAI has not received any report on the concerns of fishermen related to dredging activity on NWs in Kerala.

### **Statement**

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

Name of the Waterway	Status
1	2
1. River Barak (NW-16) in Assam	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) in U.P. & Bihar	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



1	2
3. NW-27-Cumberjua	has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work is proposed to be executed through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust. A Tripartite MoU is expected to be signed for the commencement of works.
4. NW 68-Mandovi	
5. NW 111-Zuari	
6. Alappuzha Kottayam Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9) : Kerala	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Tendering for night navigation facilities has been completed. Dredging is proposed departmentally.
7. River Rupnarayan (NW-86) in West Bengal	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) in West Bengal	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.

### Per Unit Cost of Power

4484. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the per unit cost of energy from all sources of energy in the country and the world;

(b) whether the developed countries have stopped installing any atomic power plants and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether India is being treated as one of the most desired destinations for the nuclear suppliers, and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) As per the information available with Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the All India Weighted Average Rate of Sale of Power (WARSP) for the year 2015-16 from hydro, thermal and nuclear sources are given in the enclosed Statement.

Power from Renewable Energy sources is mainly procured through Competitive Bidding. The prices discovered through competitive bidding have come down substantially during past few years. The lowest power tariff recently discovered for solar was Rs. 2.44/kWh at Bhadla solar park and lowest tariff for wind at recent auction conducted in the month of Oct, 2017 was Rs. 2.64/kWh.

The price of electricity in different countries from various sources of energy largely depends on their Generation mix, availability of energy resources and their internal market structure. The data regarding per unit cost of electricity from various sources of energy in the world is not available.

(b) As per the information received from Department of Atomic Energy, at present, there are 449 reactors in operations and 56 reactors are under construction in the world across 16 countries. Of these, UAE, Belarus and Bangladesh are the new entrants in nuclear power.

(c) India is recognised as a country with advanced nuclear technologies. It has a robust indigenous nuclear power programme and plans for expansion based on both indigenous technologies and with foreign cooperation. India also has a domestic nuclear industrial base. India is, therefore, a desirable destination for Global nuclear suppliers, as cooperation with Indian nuclear industry would be mutually beneficial.

### Statement

*Weighted Average Rate of Sale of Power (WARSP)  
for the year 2015-16 for Different Modes  
of Generation/Category*

Sl. No.	Mode of Generation/Category	WARSP (Paise/kwh) 2015-16
1.	Hydro	291.03
2.	Thermal	340.39
3.	Nuclear	272.60
4.	All Category	332.99

### **Ken-Betwa River Linking Project**

4485. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of inter-linking of rivers project in the country;

(b) whether a meeting was held recently with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh to discuss inter-linking of rivers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ken-Betwa Project has been discussed; and

(e) if so, the current status of this project?

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) 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.

Three 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 and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project. 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 Minister for WR, RD & GR convened a meeting on 25.09.2017 with the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh (UP), Madhya Pradesh (MP), Maharashtra and Gujarat. Both the Chief Ministers of UP and MP agreed for implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link project whereas the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Gujarat agreed for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Projects.

Minister (WR, RD & GR) convened a meeting of Senior Officers of MoWR, RD & GR, NWDA, Central Water Commission, Govt of MP, Govt. of UP, Maharashtra and Gujarat on 16.01.2018 wherein status of Ken-Betwa link, Damanganga-Pinjal Link and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link projects was reviewed and the various issues were sorted out.

Hon'ble Minister (WR, RD & GR) again held a meeting with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on 13.02.2018 for implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project.

**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
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
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 (Srisaillam)-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

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15	Netravati-Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
<b>Himalayan Component</b>				
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

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Ganga (Farakka)- Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T- G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M- S-T-G Link) dropped

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

### Optical Fibre Net Services

4486. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extension of Optical Fibre Net Services to the Panchayats in the country has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be extended to all the Gram Panchayats in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Department of Telecommunications (DoT), Government of India is implementing BharatNet project in a phased manner to *provide* broadband connectivity to all the nearly 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) of the country. The Phase - I of the project has been completed in December, 2017 and as on 11th March, 2018, 1,13,467 GPs have been connected and 1,04,548 GPs are service ready. The remaining GPs are planned in Phase-II, through State Governments, public and private sectors by using an optical mix of media. The project is targeted to be completed by March, 2019.

### Petrol Subsidy Scheme

4487. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to reinstate petrol subsidy scheme to the vehicles of persons with disability; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry regarding petrol subsidy scheme.

### Margin Money with held by HHEC

4488. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:  
SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister Office (PMO) has received representations for release of Margin Money to small enterprises withheld by Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) on the pretext of difficult financial position;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by PMO on the representations;

(c) whether HHEC has been blocking Margin Money of small traders in spite of having confirmed the amount payable as on January 04, 2018; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to fix responsibility on officials for blocking Margin Money to small traders and release of these amounts payable by HHEC to small traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Textiles had received a representation from Shri Jaiprakash Narayan Singh, Ex-Member of Parliament

which was forwarded by Prime Minister's Office for release of margin money to small enterprises with Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC). A reply has been sent to Shri Jaiprakash Narayan Singh, Ex-Member of Parliament.

(c) No, Madam. HHEC has confirmed that, as on 04.01.2018, no margin money of small traders engaged by them for import of Bullion was pending with the Corporation.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Statutory Audit of HHEC**

4489. SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines/norms adopted by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) in appointing statutory auditors;

(b) the names and perks/fees being paid to the statutory auditors by HHEC during each of the last three years;

(c) whether statutory auditors have failed to point out in their reports, the amount payable to private entrepreneurs on account of business of import of bullion with HHEC since financial year 2014-15; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against the auditors for such lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Statutory auditors are appointed by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139 of Companies Act 2013 for the audit of Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC). The details of perks and fees paid to the statutory auditors by HHEC are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam, The amount payable to private enterprises on account of business of import of bullion has been duly accounted for in the books of accounts of HHEC.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*The details of perks and fees paid to the statutory auditors by HHEC during the last three years.*

Year	Names of the Auditors	Perks/Fees Rs. in lakhs
2014-15	(a) M/s. J. N. Mital & Co., CA	6.92
	(b) M/s. C.C. Dangi & Associates, CA	
	(c) M/s. Venkatesh & Co. CA, &	
	(d) M/s. Ghosal, Basu & Ray, CA	
2015-16	(a) M/s. Bansal & Co., CA	6.38
	(b) M/s. C.C. Dangi & Associates, CA	
	(c) M/s. TN Rajendran & Co. CA, &	
	(d) M/s. Ghosal, Basu & Ray, CA	
2016-17	(a) M/s. Bansal & Co., CA	6.43
	(b) M/s. S V Bhat & Associates, CA	
	(c) M/s. Suchitra & Co., CA, &	
	(d) M/s Ghosal, Basu & Ray, CA	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.73</b>

#### **Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh**

4490. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives of setting up this Kosh;

(c) the estimated budget required for this purpose per year along with the quantum of funds mobilized since the inception of Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh;

(d) the quantum of funds utilized from the Kosh since its inception to achieve the objective of improving cleanliness levels in rural and urban areas, including in schools along with the tax rebate extended to persons contributing to the Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to mobilize more funds under the Kosh to achieve the objective of Swachh Bharat by the year 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Government had set up 'Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh', a dedicated non lapsable reserve fund in Public Account of India to credit the proceeds of the Swachh Bharat Cess. Swachh Bharat Cess was introduced with the intention to involve each and every citizen in making contribution to Swachh Bharat.

(c) and (d) A Statement showing the details of collection and utilisation from Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh since inception is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Collections	Utilization
2015-16	3925.74	2400.00
2016-17	12475.39	10000.00
2017-18 (RE)	4100.00	4100.00

(e) The Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh has since been abolished in 2017-18 consequent upon roll-out of Goods & Services Tax with effect from 01.07.2017.

[Translation]

### **SBM**

4491. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various tasks being undertaken under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) the details of the funds allocated thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the States which have not fully utilized the funds allocated during each of the last year and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of Municipal Corporation/Councils/ Municipalities/Gram Panchayats which have not fully utilized the funds allocated in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The main activities being undertaken under Swachh Bharat Mission are construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), construction of Community Sanitary Complexes, Solid Liquid Waste Management, and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building.

(b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) is a demand driven scheme, hence State/UTwise funds are not allocated. 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. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM-U), funds have been allocated to the States/UTs for the entire mission period 2014-2019 and not on annual basis. The State-wise details of the funds allocated under SBMU during the mission period is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Funds allocated are released to the States on receipt of proposals from the States/UTs and on utilization of the released funds, the States submit utilization certificate and make further demands for release of funds. Utilization of the released funds by the States/UTs is a

continuous and on-going process, and hence, the funds released during each of the last years are still being utilized.

(d) As the funds are allocated and released to States/UTs, utilisation of funds is maintained only State/UT-wise

**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
1	2	3	4	5
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
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	680.04
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	143.89
Mizoram	0.00	3.32	10.98	44.49



1	2	3	4	5
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	838.75
Telangana	105.62	128.39	135.72	462.03
Tripura	50.65	38.89	24.98	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	565.39	1153.33	3073.56
Uttarakhand	40.52	49.37	348.05	132.03
West Bengal	371.52	712.92	655.50	492.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>2730.30</b>	<b>6362.96</b>	<b>10559.58</b>	<b>15700.42</b>

**Statement-II**

*The Statewise details of the Funds  
allocated under SBM-U*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Rs. in crores
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	571.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.78
4.	Assam	220.80
5.	Bihar	583.68
6.	Chandigarh	28.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	357.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.63
9.	Daman and Diu	2.56
10.	Delhi	349.75

1	2	3
11.	Goa	17.09
12.	Gujarat	834.15
13.	Haryana	317.08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34.95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	151.63
16.	Jharkhand	258.71
17.	Karnataka	1017.96
18.	Kerala	219.99
19.	Madhya Pradesh	920.04
20.	Maharashtra	1677.80
21.	Manipur	53.10
22.	Meghalaya	22.62
23.	Mizoram	37.52
24.	Nagaland	33.31

1	2	3
25.	Odisha	372.02
26.	Puducherry	28.94
27.	Punjab	364.02
28.	Rajasthan	705.46
29.	Sikkim	9.52
30.	Tamil Nadu	1574.50
31.	Telangana	413.74
32.	Tripura	50.07
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1740.98
34.	Uttarakhand	98.00
35.	West Bengal	911.34
Total		14013.50

[English]

#### Unspent District Mineral Fund

4492. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the District Mineral Fund of different districts of the country is not being spent due to the existing rules;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds which remained unspent during the last three years, State-wise and the modalities to be framed for spending the same;

(c) whether certain suggestions have been made by the Public Representatives (MPs) to the Government in

this regard and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/to be taken thereon; and

(d) whether Public Representative (MP) of the concerned area is to be considered for the chairmanship and collector to be the member secretary of the said fund and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) 1. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, under section 9B, prescribes the establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMFs) in any district affected by mining related operations, the object of which shall be to work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations. Further, the Central Government has issued directions to the State Governments to incorporate the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) into the rules framed by them for the DMFs.

2. The contribution to DMF is directly paid by the holders of the mining leases into the DMF account of that district. DMFs have been established in 337 districts 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 and utilisation of DMF funds are not maintained centrally. They are maintained at the district level and mandated to be provided by the State Government on the website of the respective DMFs. 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 as on 31.01.2018 is given below:

#### Statement

*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)*

Sl.No.	State	Number of districts in which DMF has been set up	Funds collected under DMFs (in Rs. crore)	Project Sanctioned Amount (in Rs. crore)	Total Number of projects/ schemes sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	397	397	3700
2.	Chhattisgarh	27	2557	2795	25905

1	2	3	4	5	6
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

(d). As per sub-section (3) of section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the composition and functions of the DMF and rules in this regard is to be prescribed by the State Governments.

#### **Reclamation of Wasteland**

4493. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated area of wasteland in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the area reclaimed for cultivation during the last ten years, State-wise;

(c) the efforts and achievements made in arresting the advancement of ravines and to make use of land under Chambal ravines; and

(d) the details of the plans chalked out by the Union Government to tackle comprehensively the problem of the wasteland to make gainful use of such lands?

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

(a) The estimated area under wastelands in the country during 2008-09 is 467021.16 square km. as per "Wastelands Atlas of India, 2011-Change Analysis Based

on Temporal Satellite Data of 2005-06 and 2008-09" (2011). The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of wastelands reclaimed for cultivation during the last ten years is not Centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) 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 including those situated in the catchment of Chambal river.

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 funds released as Central share [from 2009-10 to 2017-18 (upto 16th March 2018)] are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The projects are at various stages of implementation.

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.

**Statement-I**

Sl.No.	State/UT	Area of wasteland
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37296.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14895.24
3.	Assam	8453.86
4.	Bihar	9601.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	11482.18
6.	Delhi	90.21
7.	Goa	489.08
8.	Gujarat	20108.06
9.	Haryana	2145.98
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22347.88
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	75435.77
12.	Jharkhand	11017.38

1	2	3
13.	Karnataka	13030.62
14.	Kerala	2445.62
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40113.27
16.	Maharashtra	37830.82
17.	Manipur	5648.53
18.	Meghalaya	4127.43
19.	Mizoram	4958.64
20.	Nagaland	5266.72
21.	Odisha	1642s.76
22.	Punjab	936.83
23.	Rajasthan	84929.10
24.	Sikkim	3273.15
25.	Tamil Nadu	8721.79
26.	Tripura	964.64
27.	Uttarakhand	128s9.53
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9881.24
29.	West Bengal	1929.20
30.	Union Territory	315.00
Total		467021.16

Source: "Wastelands Atlas of India, 2011-Change Analysis Based on Temporal Satellite Data of 2005-06 and 2008-09" (2011)

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of number of WDC-PMKSY projects sanctioned, are acovered by the projects and funds released as Central share*

(Area in million ha, Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15) <sup>@</sup>		Central share released (from 2009-10 to 2017-18 <sup>#</sup> )
		Total no. of Proiects	Area of the proiects	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	848.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	215.54

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	372	1.577	387.53
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	104.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	250.85
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	1136.80
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	88.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	259.54
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	155.54
10.	Jharkhand	171	0.911	162.69
11.	Karnataka	571	2.569	1771.87
12.	Kerala	83	0.423	95.72
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	1247.46
14.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	2250.62
15.	Manipur	102	0.491	134.96
16.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	166.34
17.	Mizoram	89	0.373	236.75
18.	Nagaland	111	0.476	460.79
19.	Odisha	310	1.700	902.14
20.	Punjab	67	0.314	60.42
21.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	2109.05
22.	Sikkim	15	0.066	22.08
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	834.35
24.	Telangana	330	1.399	511.08
25.	Tripura	65	0.213	184.32
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	124.10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.046	808.49
28.	West Bengal	163	0.693	131.76
Total		8214	39.07	15662.80

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.  
# upto 16.03.2018, including releases under the erstwhile IWMP.

Note: (1) WDC-PMKSY is not operational in the Union Territories.

(2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

**Accident in NTPC Plant in Raebareilly**

4494. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died in the blast that took place in NTPC's Unchahar plant in Raebareilly;

(b) the officials/workers who were responsible for this accident;

(c) the main cause of this accident; and

(d) the action 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) A total of 45 persons died in the accident that took place in NTPC's Unchahar power plant in Raebareilly.

(b) to (d) To investigate the causes of the accident, Ministry of Power, Government of India in exercise of powers conferred under section 161(2) of the Electricity Act, 2003, constituted a Committee Chaired by Member (Thermal), Central Electricity Authority. A report has been submitted by the Committee, which has *inter-alia* mentioned high ash build up and consequent tube failure due to dislodging of this build up ash in the boiler, as one of the causes of the accident. The report is under examination in the Ministry of Power.

[Translation]

**Threat from Dhussi Dam**

4495. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Pakistan has increased the height of Dhussi Dam on Ravi river by 5-6 feet across the Indian border which has resulted in increased water flow pressure of Ravi river towards

Dharamkot Pattan of Guradaspur district in Punjab and that the same poses a danger and is likely to cause damage to the Indian side of the border in future; and

(b) if so, the effective steps taken by the Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per information received from Border Security Force, 8 to 10 feet high embankment has been constructed by Pakistan in its area at River Ravi. The Indus Waters Treaty 1960 allows both India and Pakistan to undertake schemes of drainage and river training *provided* that, in executing any of the schemes mentioned above, each Party will avoid, as far as practicable, any material damage to the other Party.

(b) As per constitutional provisions, the subject of Flood Management falls within the purview of the States. The flood management schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with own resources as per priority within the State. Thus the main responsibility for funding and execution of the counter protective works lies with the State Government. This Ministry, however, renders technical and advisory assistance and also *provides* supplemental financial assistance to the eligible and complete proposals received from the State Government as per applicable guidelines.

[English]

**Gratuitous Load Shedding**

4496. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details on the number of cases of gratuitous load shedding by discoms when there wasn't a technical glitch involved during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government is taking any measures to prevent such load shedding to ensure uninterrupted service to the consumers in the near future; 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) The supply of electricity to various consumers falls under the purview of the respective distribution licensee and it is the responsibility of distribution licensees to provide reliable & quality power supply to all the consumers in their area of operation. Respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) monitor the performance of the utilities and have also notified standard of performance for monitoring the performance of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs).

Details of load shedding by DISCOMs are not monitored by Central Electricity Authority.

(b) and (c) State Governments and Government of Union Territories have agreed to provide 24x7 power supply for all from 1st April, 2019. Government of India supports them, through different schemes including, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

#### **Cooperation in Field of Renewable Energy**

4497. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether the country has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Fiji for enhanced cooperation in the field of renewable energy between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives and the key areas identified for cooperation as per this MoU;

(d) the benefit likely to be accrued to the country as a result of this MoU;

(e) whether the Government has also signed MoUs with other countries to enhance cooperation in the field of renewable energy sector;

(f) if so, the details thereof including the names of those countries and the major areas of cooperation with them; and

(g) the time by which the said MoUs are likely to be implemented along with the present status 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 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Government of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport of the Government of the Republic of Fiji was signed on 24th May, 2017 with the aim to develop cooperation in the New and Renewable Energy Sector. A copy of MoU is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(e) to (g) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has also signed MoUs/Agreements with 55 countries and/or their institutions to enhance cooperation in the field of renewable energy sector. A list of these MoUs/Agreements is given in the enclosed Statement-II. These MoUs/Agreements become effective from the date of signing between the parties unless otherwise stated in the MoUs/Agreements.

#### **Statement-I**

#### **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

#### **BETWEEN**

**THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA**

#### **AND**

**THE MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND  
TRANSPORT**

**OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE**

**REPUBLIC OF FIJI**

**ON**

**CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF  
RENEWABLE ENERGY**

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Government of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Government of the Republic of Fiji

(herein after referred to as the "Parties" and individually as the "Party")

Having identified New and Renewable Energy as a common area of interest; and

Desiring to establish Cooperation between the organisations working in the area of new and renewable energy in both India and Fiji with the aim of developing New and Renewable Energy Technology.

HAVE REACHED THE FOLLOWING UNDERSTANDING

**ARTICLE-I  
OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties.

**ARTICLE-II  
AREAS OF COOPERATION**

The Parties will, subject to the laws, rules, regulations and national policies from time to time in force, governing the subject matter in their respective countries, endeavour to take necessary steps and promote cooperation in renewable energy. The areas of cooperation will focus on development of new and renewable energy technologies and institutions in:

- (a) Capacity building
- (b) Solar Energy

- (c) Biomass/Bio-energy
- (d) Small Hydro Energy

**ARTICLE-III  
MODALITIES OF COOPERATION**

Cooperation under this Memorandum of Understanding may take the following modalities:

- (a) Exchange and training of scientific and technical personnel;
- (b) Exchange of scientific and technological information and data;
- (c) Organisation of workshops, seminars and working groups;
- (d) Transfer of equipment, know-how and technology on non-commercial basis;
- (e) Development of joint research or technical projects on subjects of mutual interest; and
- (f) Other modalities as may be decided upon by the Parties.

**ARTICLE-IV  
JOINT WORKING GROUP**

In order to coordinate the above mentioned activities and decide upon project proposals related to design and development of various new and renewable energy technologies, the Parties will establish a "Joint Working Group" (JWG) with the following functions:

- (a) Identifying areas of mutual interest and cooperation for development of new and renewable energy technologies, systems sub-systems, devices, components etc.;
- (b) Monitoring and evaluating cooperation activities; and
- (c) Any other activity as may be agreed upon by the Parties in writing.

The Parties will designate one main representative each to the Joint Working Group for the aforesaid



activities. The Joint Working Group will to the extent possible conduct the work through electronic communication, but meet alternately in India and Fiji whenever considered necessary.

The Joint Working Group can co-opt other members from scientific institutions, research centres, universities or any other entity and when considered essential.

**ARTICLE-V  
FINANCING**

Each Party will bear all the costs of its own in all programmes of cooperation and in the meetings of implementing agencies of Joint Working Group contemplated under this MoU.

**ARTICLE-VI  
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this MoU shall be settled amicably through mutual consultation and/or negotiations between the Parties.

**ARTICLE-VII  
AMENDMENTS**

The Memorandum of Understanding can be amended, revised or modified by mutual decision of the Parties through exchange of letters between the Parties.

**ARTICLE-VIII  
COOPERATION UNDER ISA**

Recalling the promotion of clean energy and enhancing energy access common goals of both the countries and support the International Solar Alliance (ISA) launched on 30th November, 2015 on the sidelines of 20th conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change held in Paris, France.

Both Fiji and India will together to achieve ISA objectives for accelerated development and deployment of solar energy by facilitating availability of technologies,

finance, research and development and capacity building, and also put joint efforts to make ISA a strong intergovernmental organisation.

**ARTICLE-IX  
ENTRY INTO FORCE, DURATION AND TERMINATION**

This MoU shall enter into force on the date of its signing and shall remain in force for a period of five (5) years. Thereafter this Memorandum of Understanding will be renewable by the mutual written consent of the Parties, unless either of the Parties decides to terminate the same. Such decisions will be communicated in writing to the other Party at least three (3) months prior its intended date of termination. The termination of this MoU will not affect the validity and duration of any on-going programme and projects under this MoU.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the undersigned being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Memorandum of Understanding.

This Memorandum of Understanding is not legally binding and does not create any rights or obligations for the Parties under international law.

Signed at Suva, Fiji on this day 24th May of the year 2017 in two (2) originals, each in Hindi and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of any divergence in interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

For the Government of  
the Republic of India

For the Government of the  
Republic of Fiji

**Gen. (Dr.) V.K. Singh (Retd.)**

**Mr. Aiyaz Sayed-  
Khayum**

Minister of State  
for External Affairs

Acting Prime Minister and Attorney-  
General and Minister for Economy,  
Public Enterprises, Civil Service &  
Communications

**Statement-I****Status of Implementation of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)/Programme/Agreements Signed with Foreign Countries/Institutes/Organisations**

Sl.No.	Country	Ministry/Department Involved	Brief Objective(s)	Year of signing and location
1.	Australia	MoU between MNRE and The Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism, Government of Australia	To identify areas of mutual interest cooperation for development of new and renewable energy technologies, systems, sub systems, devices, components, etc. and monitoring and evaluation cooperation activities with the indicative scope of areas of cooperation like Solar, Hydrogen/Fuel Cells, Geo thermal, Small Hydro, Clean Energy related services and any other area as mutually agreed.	Signed on 5th February, 2010, at New Delhi.
2.	Bangladesh	MoU between MNRE and Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on New and Renewable Energy (NRE) issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed on 6th September, 2011, at Dhaka
3.	Belarus	MoU between MNRE and The State Committee on Science and Technology of the Republic of Belarus	To develop NRE technologies and decide upon project proposal related to design and development of various NRE technologies such as but not restricted to Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Bio Energy and Small Hydro Power.	Signed on 14th November, 2012, at New Delhi.
4.	Belgium	MoU between MNRE and The Competent Belgian Authorities at Federal and Regional level for Energy	To establish the basis for cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed on 29th September, 2015, at New Delhi.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Brazil; South Africa	MoU amongst Governments of India, Brazil and South Africa	To establish the basis for cooperation in Wind Resources	Signed on 17th October, 2007, at Pretoria
6.	Brazil; South Africa	MoU amongst Governments of India, Brazil and South Africa	To establish trilateral task team on biofuel	Signed on 13th September, 2006, at Brasilia
7.	Brazil; South Africa	MoU amongst Governments of India, Brazil and South Africa	To establish the basis for cooperation in the area of solar energy	Signed on 15th April, 2010, at Brasilia
8.	Canada	MoU between MNRE and the University of Saskatchewan Canada	To establish the basis for cooperation in research, design and development of new and renewable energy technologies	Signed on 28th March, 2008, at New Delhi
9.	Chile	MoU between MNRE and The National Energy Commission of the Republic of Chile	To establish the basis of cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	Signed on 17th March, 2009, at New Delhi
10.	Denmark	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Climate and Energy Government of Kingdom of Denmark	To establish New and Renewable Energy Cooperation between Danish and Indian entities with aim of developing new and renewable energy technologies	Signed on 6th February, 2008, at New Delhi
11.	Denmark	Agreement between Government of the Republic of India and Government of the Kingdom of Denmark	To cooperate in political field, Economic and Commercial field, science and Technology, Environment, Energy, Education and Culture	Signed on 6th February, 2008, at New Delhi
12.	Dominican Republic	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Energy and Mines Government of the Dominican Republic	To establish Cooperation between the Indian and the Dominican Republic entities with the aim of developing new and renewable energy technologies in the field of Solar Energy, Wind Energy and Biomass Energy	Signed on 17th February, 2015, at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Egypt	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Electricity and Energy of the Arab Republic of Egypt	To collaborate in efforts in the field of renewable energy pursued on the basis of equality and joint benefit as mutually agreed upon by the Parties, taking into account their expertise and their development needs	Signed on 20th January, 2011, at Cairo
14.	Fiji	MoU between MNRE and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Fiji	MoU is to establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy specially in the field of Capacity Building, Solar Energy, Biomass/Bio Energy and Small Hydro Energy, on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties.	Signed on 24th May, 2017, at Suva
15.	Finland	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Employment and the Economy of the Government of the Republic of Finland	To establish the basis for a institutional cooperation to encourage and promote bilateral cooperation on new & renewable energy issues on basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	Signed on 15th October, 2014, at Helsinki, Finland
16.	France	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy of the French Republic	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	Signed on 10th April, 2015, at Paris
17.	Germany	MoU between MNRE and The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation & Development of Federal Republic of Germany	To establish the cooperation in the field of Solar Rooftop, Development of Solar Parks and Solar Zones and Solar Off grid application to improve the access to clean and sustainable energy	Signed on 5th October, 2015, at New Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Germany	Implementation Agreement between MNRE and Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Implementation Agreement concerning the project Indo-German Energy Programme-Green Energy Corridors (IGEN-GEC)	Signed on 28th August, 2017, at New Delhi
19.	Germany	Implementation Agreement between MNRE and Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Implementation Agreement concerning the project Indo-German Energy Programme-Access to Energy Rural Areas (IGEN-ACCESS)	Signed on 21st November, 2017, at New Delhi
20.	Germany	MoU between NISE and Fraunhofer Institute Fur Solare Energiesysteme (ISE)	To implement, research/demonstration/pilot projects between NISE and ISE in solar energy	Signed on 11st April, 2013, at Berlin
21.	Greece	MoU between MNRE and the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Hellenic Republic	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy especially in the field of Capacity Building, Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Biomass/Bio Energy and Small Hydro Energy, on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties.	Signed on 27th November, 2017, at New Delhi
22.	Guyana	MoU between MNRE and the Ministry of Public Infrastructure of Guyana	To establish Cooperation between Indian and Guyanese entities with the aim of developing New and Renewable Energy Technologies	Signed on 30th January, 2018, at New Delhi
23.	Iceland	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Iceland	To cooperate in the field of Geothermal Energy	Signed on 9th October, 2007, at New Delhi
24.	Indonesia	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia	To encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	Signed on 2nd November, 2015, at Jakarta

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Iran	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Power of the Islamic Republic of Iran	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on NRE issues	Signed on 9th July, 2010, at New Delhi
26.	Italy	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy	To establish new and renewable energy cooperation between Italian and Indian entities with the Aim of Developing new and renewable energy technologies	Signed on 24th May, 2007, at Havana
27.	Italy	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Environment, of the Italian Republic	To confirm the commitment of the Parties to collaborate in the field of new and renewable energy with special attention to technologies and/or resources based on wind energy, solar energy, small hydropower and biomass, innovation in the field of energy ( <i>i.e.</i> storage) and their promotion and use	Signed on 30th October, 2017, at New Delhi
28.	Japan	MoU amongst DEA, NEDO, VIOM, MeITY, MNRE, GTL Infrastructure	To contribute to the efficient use of energy and the protection of environment in India by installing PV Power	Signed on 6th August, 2014, at New Delhi
29.	Japan	MoU between MNRE and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	Development of Renewable Energy Projects, Including Canal Top Solar Power projects on pan India basis, in general and in Gujarat in particular.	Signed on 1st September, 2014, at Tokyo
30.	Malaysia	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water of the Government of Malaysia	To encourage and promote cooperation in renewable energy but not limited to Biomass and Biogas, Micro and Pico Hydropower, Solar Energy including thermal and photovoltaic; Energy from domestic and agriculture waste; and Wind Power	7th November, 2012, at New Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Mauritius	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Public Utilities Government of Republic of Mauritius	To Develop and promote the economic and scientific technical cooperation in the field of non conventional energy sources	Signed on 21st November, 2003, at New Delhi
32.	Mexico	MoU between MNRE and Secretarial of Energy of the United Mexican States	To establish the basis of cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation in the field of New and Renewable Energy	Signed on 17th April, 2008, at Mexico City
33.	Mongolia	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Energy of the Government of Mongolia	To encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	Signed on 17th May, 2015, at Ulaanbaatar
34.	Mozambique	MoU between MNRE and the Republic of Mozambique	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation, investment promotion and partnership on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	Signed on 5th August, 2015, at New Delhi
35.	Myanmar	MoU between MNRE and the Ministry of Education of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar	To encourage and promote bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	Signed on 29th August, 2016, at New Delhi
36.	The Netherlands	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation of the Netherlands	To establish the basis for cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	Signed on 11th February, 2014, at New Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Philippines	MoU between MNRE and The Department of Energy, Republic of Philippines	To establish cooperation in research, design and demonstration of renewable energy technologies, Solar Photovoltaic, Solar Heating, Biogas, Biomass, Geo Thermal, Small Hydro, Wind, Waste to Energy, Tidal Ocean and other Renewable Sources as identified through mutual discussions and also to undertake collective efforts for the preparation and effective implementation of a "Programme for Cooperation"	Signed on 5th October, 2007, at New Delhi
38.	Portugal	MoU between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and the Ministry of Economy of the Portuguese Republic on Renewable Energy	To promote the establishment of the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship and to encourage programmes and activities between the signatories in the field of renewable energy	Signed on 6th January, 2017, at New Delhi
39.	Russia	MoU between Solar Energy Cooperation of India and Russian Energy Agency, Regarding construction of Solar Power Plants in Republic of Russia	To cooperate in good faith to realize the potential projects in of construction of large stage Photovoltaic Power Plants (PVP) during year 2016-22	Signed on 24th December, 2015, at Moscow
40.	Rwanda	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Infrastructure, Government of the Republic of Rwanda	To setup the 500 MW in the year 2016-17 (Pilot Project as per Government Scheme Norms)	Signed on 15th February, 2012, at Kigali
41.	Scotland	MoU between MNRE and The Government of Scotland	To establish New and Renewable Energy Corporation Between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and the Government of Scotland	Signed on 14th October, 2009, at New Delhi



1	2	3	4	5
42.	Seychelles	MoU between MNRE and The Government of the Republic of Seychelles	To strength, promote and develop renewable energy cooperation between two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit	Signed on 11th March, 2015, at Victoria, Seychelles
43.	Spain	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda of the Kingdom of Spain	To confirm the commitment of both parties to collaborate in the field of New and Renewable Energy	Signed on 30th May, 2017, at Madrid
44.	Spain	MoU between MNRE and Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology, Spain	To establish the basis for a programme for Industrial R&D Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy	Programme Signed on 23rd November, 2011, at New Delhi
45.	Sweden	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications of Sweden	Bilateral cooperation between the participants on New and Renewable Energy	Signed on 19th April, 2010, at New Delhi
46.	Thailand	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Energy Government of Kingdom of Thailand	To Collaborate research and development in field of renewable energy specifically in the field of Photovoltaic, Solar Thermal, Biogas, Biomass, Small Hydro, Wind Energy & Other Technological Application	Signed on 26th June, 2007, at New Delhi
47.	UAE	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates on Renewable Energy Corporation	To collaborate in efforts to establish the basis for a framework through which extensive projects, investments, other forms of commercial endeavour, cooperation in R&D in Renewable and Clean Energy and Knowledge Sharing Platforms	Signed on 11th February, 2016, at New Delhi
48.	UAE	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Foreign affairs, DECC of the UAE	To establish the basis for Institutional relationship to encourage and promote RE cooperation	Signed on 18th January, 2014, at Abu Dhabi

1	2	3	4	5
49.	United Kingdom	MoU between Government of India and Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Establish a framework for strategic cooperation covering technical, policy, research and commercial aspects of development of energy sector	Signed on 11th November, 2015, at London
50.	Uruguay	MoU between MNRE and the Government of Uruguay	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral cooperation on NRE issue	Signed on 25th February, 2011, at New Delhi
51.	USA	MoU between MNRE and USA	To foster cooperation between India and USA in the area of renewable energy to Facilitate a new track known as "Promoting Energy Access through Clean Energy" (PEACE)	Signed on 27th September, 2013, at Washington, USA and 29th January, 2014, at New Delhi
52.	USA	MoU between MNRE and the Department of Energy, USA on Cooperation in the field of Biofuel.	To encourage a framework of cooperation covering scientific, policy, technical aspects of production conversion, utilisation, distribution and marketing of biofuels in sustainable and environment friendly manner in accordance with national priorities and socio economic development strategic and goals.	Signed on 3rd February, 2009, at New Delhi
53.	USA	MoU between MNRE and USA	To establish a fund to support the Promoting Energy Access through Clean Energy (PEACE) track of the US India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy (PACE)	Signed on 30th June, 2015
54.	USA	MoU between NISE and NREL	To establish the basis for Collaboration on Solar Energy Research and Development	Signed on 23rd November, 2009, at Golden Colorado
55.	USA	MoU between NIWE and NREL	To establish the basis for Cooperation in the Area of Wind Energy	Signed on 23rd November, 2009, at Golden Colorado

### Performance of Sportspersons

4498. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:  
PROF. SADHU SINGH:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the performance of Indian Sportspersons which is considered below par *vis-à-vis* international parameters;

(b) the budgetary allocation made for the development of athletics with a long term view;

(c) the details of funds allocated in 2018-19 for the promotion of sports among differently abled sportspersons;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up sports university and centre of sports sciences in various parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Preparation of Indian sportspersons and teams aimed at enhanced performance in International tournaments is an ongoing process.

The Government of India is providing all requisite support to the recognised sports disciplines for achieving excellence at the International level.

Based on standard of Indian athletes/teams at international level and their probability to win medal or give respectable performance at international level, sports disciplines have been identified and categorised in four categories *i.e.* High Priority, Priority, General & Others.

For preparation of Indian sportsperson and teams for major international events, all requisite assistance is provided from the "Scheme of Financial Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)" as per the approved Annual Calendar of Training and Competition (ACTC) finalised in consultation with the concerned NSF.

Under the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations', identified promising sportspersons/teams are provided with all the requisite facilities for their

preparations, such as wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, equipment, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging & travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and Foreign Coaches/Supporting staff, Scientific & Medical supports, Sports Kit etc. besides financial assistance for their abroad training and participation in International Competitions in India and abroad. In addition the Government also provides incentives in the form of cash award to the athletes and their coaches who win medals at the recognised international competitions under the scheme of Special Award (Cash Award).

Government is also providing financial assistance to meritorious sportspersons for their customised training within the country and abroad under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme.

Further, the Ministry is implementing the Khelo India Scheme which aims to infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country by encouraging sports for all thus allowing the population across gender and all age groups to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children & youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development.

(b) Budgetary allocation of Rs. 342 cr. has been made for Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. Expenditure on preparation and participation of sportspersons belonging to discipline of athletics is also borne from the budgetary allocation for Scheme of Assistance to NSFs as per the ACTC finalized for athletics.

(c) The projected financial implication for the vertical of "Promotion of sports among persons with disabilities" of the Khelo India Scheme for the year 2018-19 is Rs.15.00 crore.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has decided to set up National Sports University in Manipur. This will be the first fullfledged Sports University in India conforming to international standards.

SAI has already Sports Science Centers at its 04 Regional Centers *viz* Bangalore, Kolkata, NSNIS Patiala and Delhi. Also, efforts are being made to set up Sports Science and Sports Medicine Centers in 07(seven) Regional Centers. Besides, financial assistance is being provided for setting up/ augmenting of sports science centres in Universities/ Institutes. A total of 06 (six) such institutions have already been selected during the current

financial year. The list of the selected institutions is as under:

1. Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
2. National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad
3. Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE), Gwalior
4. Viswa Bharati University of Calcutta, Shantiniketan, West Bengal
5. Central University of Rajasthan
6. Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu

[Translation]

#### **Setting up of Community Radio Stations**

4499. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:  
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to take action against the community radio stations for creating an atmosphere against the 'Mann Ki Baat' programme as her Ministry has found after reviewing 30 radio stations in National Capital Region (NCR) that most of these radio stations are not broadcasting the programme in a proper manner;

(b) the basis on which these community radio stations have failed to meet the Government norms for the broadcast of the programmes;

(c) the recommendations made by the Inter-Ministry Committee in the report on community radio stations; and

(d) the number of community radio stations in the country against which her Ministry proposes to take action and whether this is in violation of the rules under which the licences were issued to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (d) As per the advisory issued by Ministry/ All India Radio, all News and Current Affairs TV channels, all FM Radio channels and all Community Radio stations

may like to broadcast/telecast 'Mann ki Baat' simultaneously, by availing free feed from AIR and DD News. Therefore, the question of taking action does not arise against such CR stations who do not follow the advisory.

In 2014, a point was mentioned in e-Samiksha regarding monitoring of Community Radio (CR) stations. Accordingly, 30 CR stations were directed to submit recording of their 90 days broadcast. Subsequently, the matter was reviewed and the monitoring of the content being broadcast by CR stations was delegated to the State/District Level Monitoring Committees.

On the recommendation of Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC)—Regulation of Programmes and Advertising Telecast on Private TV Satellite Channels as per Cable TV Network Act, 1995, some CR stations were issued warning for broadcasting content in violation of All India Radio (AIR) Code and conditions laid down in GOPA. However, it was not in respect of broadcast of 'Mann ki Baat' Programme.

[English]

#### **Generation of Solar Energy**

4500. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:  
SHRI M. VENKATESWARA RAO (BABU):

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

(a) whether the Government is trying to achieve the target of generation of solar energy by 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to achieve the said target; and

(d) the progress made in various States of the country including Andhra Pradesh in this regard, 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) and (b) The Government has revised the target of installing solar power capacity from 20 GW to 100 GW by 2022. A cumulative capacity of 19.58 GW had been installed upto February, 2018.

(c) The Government have launched several schemes for development & deployment of solar energy in the

country which include 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, and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

(d) The State-wise details of Solar Power installed capacity including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Solar Power Capacity*

As on 28.02.18

Sr.No.	State/UT	Total cumulative capacity (In MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	13.07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2170.32
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.39
4.	Assam	12.45
5.	Bihar	142.45
6.	Chandigarh	25.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	185.03
8.	Dadar and Nagar	5.46
9.	Daman and Diu	10.61
10.	Delhi	69.52
11.	Goa	0.91
12.	Gujarat	1587.00
13.	Haryana	215.85
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.86
16.	Jharkhand	25.67
17.	Karnataka	3657.52

1	2	3
18.	Kerala	107.93
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1247.41
21.	Maharashtra	772.33
22.	Manipur	1.33
23.	Meghalaya	0.06
24.	Mizoram	0.20
25.	Nagaland	0.50
26.	Odisha	79.57
27.	Puducherry	0.18
28.	Punjab	913.16
29.	Rajasthan	2317.11
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	1822.57
32.	Telangana	3282.67
33.	Tripura	5.09
34.	Uttar Pradesh	551.15
35.	Uttarakhand	294.08
36.	West Bengal	53.52
Total		19584.15

**Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses**

4501. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance for construction of houses is provided to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes rural families living below the poverty line and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of residential units constructed during the last two years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allot free houses to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Statewise including Uttarakhand; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) No Madam. However, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) in rural areas of the country, including Uttarakhand, under which financial assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North Eastern States, Hilly States & difficult areas including IAP districts is provided to the beneficiaries,

selected from Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data base, for construction of house.

In addition, 90/95 person days of unskilled wage from MGNREGS and Rs. 12,000/- for toilet construction under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, MGNREGS or any other dedicated financial source is provided to the beneficiary over and above unit assistance.

60% of the target allocated to each State/UT are earmarked for SC/STs subject to availability of eligible PMAY-G beneficiaries as per SECC, 2011 and as verified by the Gram Sabha.

A Statement indicating State/UT wise, including Uttarakhand, houses constructed under PMAY-G during last two years is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

*House constructed under PMAY-G for the last two years State/UI-wise*

(Units in Nos)

S.No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
2.	Assam	71803	249721
3.	Bihar	277330	693912
4.	Chhattisgarh	23845	124978
5.	Goa	27	594
6.	Gujarat	39747	39840
7.	Haryana	12939	16866
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3031	4463
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1981	3136
10.	Jharkhand	29308	143545
11.	Kerala	50666	71063
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18959	367309
13.	Maharashtra	120292	136869

1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	96	869
15.	Meghalaya	863	7059
16.	Mizoram	378	537
17.	Nagaland	628	933
18.	Odisha	275998	76390
19.	Punjab	611	2462
20.	Rajasthan	64737	107879
21.	Sikkim	213	754
22.	Tamil Nadu	28537	144877
23.	Tripura	6248	7084
24.	Uttar Pradesh	159905	478252
25.	Uttarakhand	7748	8711
26.	West Bengal	358368	421091
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0
31.	Puducherry	0	0
32.	Andhra Pradesh	65091	30573
33.	Karnataka	157936	80123
34.	Telangana	45763	2759
Total		1823049	3222649

Figures as reported by the States/UTs on AwaasSoft as on 15.03.2018

#### **Round the Clock AIR Service**

4502. SHRI NAGESH GODAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to make the All India Radio (AIR) 24x7 (Round the Clock) Channel instead of shutting it down during the night;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to upgrade the Adilabad Radio Station for providing district-wise coverage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that as of now, there is no proposal to make AIR channels 24x7 (Round the Clock) Channel except in four Metro Cities (Delhi Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai) where it is broadcast 24x7(Round the Clock).

(c) and (d) According to Prasar Bharati, a scheme for upgradation of 1kW MW transmitter by 10 kW FM transmitter was approved for Adilabad Radio Station. The new 10 kW FM transmitters has been installed and commissioned on 15.08.2015 with low power operation on interim 30 meter high tower. Tender for erection of 100M high tower for this setup has been floated for providing coverage to most parts of the district.

[Translation]

#### **KMP Highway**

4503. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has earmarked any budget to complete the construction of Kundli-Manesar-Palwal highway;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the construction of the said highway is still incomplete;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit to complete the construction of the of highway; 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 construction of Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Highway (KMP Expressway) is being done by the Government of Haryana. However, the cost of land acquisition, utility shifting, project preparation etc. for both Eastern

Peripheral Expressway (executed by National Highways Authority of India) and Western Peripheral Expressway (KMP Expressway) is to be borne by the Government of Delhi, Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Government of Haryana in the ratio of 50:25:25 respectively. The work of Manesar-Palwal stretch has already been completed and the work of Kundli-Manesar section of KMP Expressway has been awarded with scheduled completion date as Feb, 2019.

#### **Irrigation Projects under PMKSY**

4504. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the details of irrigation projects started in Jharkhand and Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) so far, location-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the procedure adopted for selection of projects and releasing of funds under the said yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), having various components such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM), Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) and Watershed Development (WD) has been launched during 2015-16. Under PMKSY-AIBP, during 2016-17, one irrigation project namely Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project benefitting East & West Singhbhum and Sarai Kela Kharsawan districts in Jharkhand State and two irrigation projects namely Durgawati Reservoir project benefitting Rohtas & Kaimur districts and Punpun Barrage benefitting Aurangabad district of Bihar State have been prioritised for completion by 2019 in consultation with the States. Further, the projects in respect of other components are included based upon request received from concerned agencies/ State Governments and availability of funds. Release of funds under PMKSY is made as per guidelines of the respective components.



The details of Central Assistance released under various components of PMKSY for the State of Bihar and

Jharkhand during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (so far) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	PMKSY Component	CA Released in 2015-16		CA Released in 2016-17		CA Release/Sanctioned in 2017-18 (so far)	
		Bihar	Jharkhand	Bihar	Jharkhand	Bihar	Jharkhand
1.	PDMC	28.5986	14.9674	21.60	30.70	12.50	25.00
2.	WDC	5.00	20.00	28.26	17.68	19.21	-
3.	AIBP	41.51	281.62	-	145.75	84.14	305.10
4.	CADWM	7.752	-	12.643	-	8.76	-
5.	HKKP (SMI)	6.3576	-	-	-	-	-

SMI—Surface Minor Irrigation Scheme.

[English]

#### GPS System in Vehicles

4505. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI MOHD. SALIM:  
SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any instruction to all the States to introduce Global Positioning System (GPS) in all the motor vehicle;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure GPS in public vehicles and the reasons for non-functioning of the GPS system in public vehicles?

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) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued notification G.S.R 1095(E) dated 28.11.2016 mandating the provision of a vehicle location tracking device and one or more emergency buttons with effect from 1st April, 2018 in public service vehicles except two-wheelers,

E-rickshaw, three wheelers and any transport vehicles for which permit is not required under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

[Translation]

#### Allocation of Funds to DRDAs

4506. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) are not able to work effectively in many districts of Maharashtra due to less allocation of funds by the Union Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised by DRDA in the State during the last three years and the current year, districtwise;

(c) the details of the development work done by DRDA in the State during the said period, district-wise;

(d) whether there is shortage of funds to provide salary and allowances to the employees of DRDA in Ahmednagar district; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide adequate funds to the said office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Loss incurred by Airlines under RCS**

4507. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:  
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives given by the Government to airlines to run operations under the first and second round of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS);

(b) the amount disbursed to airlines to compensate their losses under the RCS so far;

(c) the number of routes awarded by the Government to the airlines and helicopter operators under RCS, Airlinewise;

(d) whether the Government is aware that airlines have not started to operate in many RCS routes, allotted to them under RCS-1 and RCS-2;

(e) if so, whether the Government has set any time frame for the airlines to start operations in RCS routes and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable by supporting airline operators through (1) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes/other support measures and (2) financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes.

(b) The Viability Gap Funding (VGF) amount disbursed to airlines under RCS till 19.03.2018 is Rs. 24.15 crores.

(c) to (f) Selected Airline Operators have commenced RCS flights on 46 RCS routes under 1st round of bidding and details thereof is given in the enclosed Statement. Details of RCS flights yet to commence under 1st round of bidding by selected airline operators are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The details of the RCS routes/networks awarded to 15 Selected Airline Operators under 2nd round of bidding to operate flights on 86 RCS network are given in the enclosed Statement-III. M/s Airline Allied Services Ltd. has commenced RCS flights on Bhatinda-Jammu-Bhatinda RCS route on 27th February, 2018 awarded in the 2nd round of bidding.

As per Scheme document, the Selected Airline Operator shall be obligated to commence RCS Flight operations on an RCS Route, as part of Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal within a period of 180 days from the issuance of Letter of Award for such Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal unless any extension is granted by the Implementaty Agency (AAI), *Provided* other conditions laid down in the Scheme documents are adhered to by Airport Operators and State Governments. Delays in commencement of RCS routes are monitored by the Implementing Agency and show cause notices issued to these airlines.

**Statement-I**

*RCS Routes Operational under 1st Round of bidding : as on 15 March, 2018*

S.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air
2.	Kadapa (A.P.)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet

1	2	3	4
3.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kadapa (Telangana)	Trujet
4.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Trujet
5.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet
6.	Delhi	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Alliance Air
7.	Shimla (H.P.)	Delhi	Alliance Air
8.	Delhi	Shimla (H.P.)	Alliance Air
9.	Gwalior (MP)	Delhi	Alliance air
10.	Indore (MP)	Gwalior (MP)	Alliance air
11.	Gwalior (MP)	Indore (MP)	Alliance air
12.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Spice Jet
13.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Kandla (Gujarat)	Spice Jet
14.	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Spice Jet
15.	Puducherry (UT)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spice Jet
16.	Hyderabad (AP)	Puducherry (UT)	Spice Jet
17.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air
18.	Delhi	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Alliance Air
19.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Trujet
20.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet
21.	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet
22.	Hyderabad (AP)	Vidyanagar	Trujet
23.	Delhi	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air
24.	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Delhi	Alliance Air
25.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Spice Jet
26.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Spice Jet
27.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet
28.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Trujet
29.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kadapa (AP)	Trujet
30.	Kadapa (AP)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet
31.	Agra (UP)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air
32.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Agra (UP)	Alliance Air
33.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Pune (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air

1	2	3	4
34.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air
35.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air
36.	Pune (Maharashtra)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air
37.	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha
38.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Mundra (Gujarat)	Air Odisha
39.	Mumbai (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha
40.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Air Odisha
41.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Diu (UT)	Air Odisha
42.	Diu (UT)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha
43.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Trujet
44.	Kadapa (AP)	Vijayawada (AP)	Trujet
45.	Vijayawada (AP)	Kadapa (AP)	Trujet
46.	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Trujet

**Statement-II**

RCS flights yet to commenced in 1st Round of bidding

S.No.	Routes/Networks	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi-Pathankot-Delhi	Delhi to Pathankot Pathankot to Delhi	Alliance Air
2.	Delhi-Kanpur-Delhi	Delhi to Kanpur Kanpur to Delhi	Spicejet
3.	Delhi-Adampur-Delhi	Delhi to Adampur Adampur to Delhi	Spicejet
4.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Kadapa-Chennai-Salem- Chennai-Mysore-Chennai-Kadapa-Vijayawada- Hyderabad	Chennai to Salem Salem to Chennai	Trujet
5.	Shillong-Silchar-Shilong-Imphal-Shilong-Dimapur- Shillong-Aizawl-Kolkata-Aizawl-Shillong-Agartala- Shillong	Shillong to Imphal Imphal to Shillong Shillong to Dimapur Dimapur to Shillong Shillong to Aizawl Aizawl to Shillong Shillong to Agartala Agartala to Shillong	Deccan Air

1	2	3	4
6.	Delhi-Pantnagar-Dehradun-Pantnagar-Delhi-Kullu (Bhuntar)-Delhi-Shimla-Delhi-Ludhiana-Delhi-Agra-Delhi	Pantnagar to Dehradun Dehradun to Pantnagar Delhi to Shimla Shimla to Delhi Delhi to Ludhiana Ludhiana to Delhi Delhi to Agra Agra to Delhi	Deccan Air
7.	Delhi-Gwalior-Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Lucknow-Gwalior-Delhi-Kanpur-Varanasi-Kanpur-Delhi-Dehradun-Delhi	Gwalior to Lucknow Lucknow to Gwalior Gwalior to Delhi Delhi to Gwalior Kanpur to Varanasi Varanasi to Kanpur	Air Odisha
8.	Mumbai-Nasik-Pune-Nasik-Mumbai-Aurangabad-Mumbai-Kolhapur-Mumbai-Jalgaon-Mumbai-Sholapur-Mumbai	Mumbai to Kolhapur Kolhapur to Mumbai Mumbai to Sholapur Sholapur to Mumbai	Deccan Air
9.	Kolkata-Cooch Behar-Kolkata-Jamshedpur-Kolkata Rourkela-Kolkata-Andal (Durgapur)-Bagdogra-Durgapur-Kolkata-Burnpur-Kolkata	Kolkata to Cooch Behar Cooch Behar to Kolkata Durgapur to Bagdogra Bagdogra to Durgapur Kolkata to Jamshedpur Jamshedpur to Kolkata Kolkata to Roukela Roukela to Kolkata Kolkata to Burnpur Burnpur to Kolkata	Deccan Air
10.	Bhubaneshwar-Utkela-Raipur-Utkela-Bhubaneshwar-Jeypore-Bhubaneshwar-Jharsuguda-Ranchi-Jharsuguda-Bhubaneshwar-Roukela-Bhubaneshwar	Bhubaneshwar to Utkela Utkela to Bhubaneshwar Utkela to Raipur Raipur to Utkela Bhubaneshwar to Jeypore Jeypore to Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar to Jharsuguda Jharsuguda to Bhubaneshwar Jharsuguda to Ranchi Ranchi to Jharsuguda Bhubaneshwar to Rourkela Roukela to Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha
11.	Raipur-Bilaspur-Ambikapur-Bilaspur-Raipur-Jharsuguda-Raipur-Raigarh-Raipur-Jagdarpur-Vishakhapatnam-Jagdarpur-Raipur	Bilaspur to Ambikapur Ambikapur to Bilaspur Raipur to Jharsuguda Jharsuguda to Raipur Raipur to Raigarh	Air Odisha Aviation Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4
		Raigarh to Raipur Raipur to Jagdalpur Jagdalpur to Raipur Jagdalpur to Vishakhapatnam Vishakhapatnam to Jagdalpur	
12.	Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar-Surat-Bhavnagar-Ahmedabad Mundra-Ahmedabad-Jamnagar-Ahmedabad-Mithapur- Ahmedabad-Diu-Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Bhavnagar Bhavnagar to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Mithapur Mithapur to Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
13.	Chennai-Puducherry-Salem-Bangalore-Salem- Puducherry-Chennai-Neyveli-Chennai-Kadapa- Bangalore-Kadapa-Chennai-Mysore-Chennai	Chennai to Puducherry Puducherry to Salem Salem to Bangalore Airport Bangalore to Salem Salem to Puducherry Chennai to Neyveli Neyveli to Chennai Chennai to Kadapa Kadapa to Chennai Chennai to Mysore Mysore to Chennai	Air Odisha

**Statement-III**

*List of RCS routes/networks awarded to Selected Airline Operator (SAO) in 2nd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN Version 2.0*

S.No.	RCS Routes/Networks	RCS Route	Operator
1	2	3	4
1.	Hissar-Chandigarh-Delhi-Hissar	Hissar to Chandigarh Delhi to Hissar	Pinnacle Air
2.	Surat-Jaisalmer-Surat  Ahmedabad-Kandla- Ahmedabad-Khambalia-	Surat to Jaisalmer Jaisalmer to Surat  Ahmedabad to Kandla Kandla to Ahmedabad	Spicejet
3.	Ahmedabad-Porbandar- Ahmedabad-Keshod Ahmedabad-Kota- Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Porbandar Porbandar to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Keshod Keshod to Ahmedabad	Trujet

1	2	3	4
4.	Ahmedabad-Jaisalmer-Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Jaisalmer Jaisalmer to Ahmedabad	Spicejet
5.	Ahmedabad-Jaisalmer- Ahmedabad-Parsoli- Ahmedabad Ozar (Nasik)- Ahmedabad-Jalgaon Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Jaisalmer Jaisalmer to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Ozar (Nasik) Ozar (Nasik) to Ahmedabad Ahmedabad to Jalgaon Jalgaon to Ahmedabad	Trujet
6.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Bhatinda	Bhatinda to Jammu Jammu to Bhatinda	Alliance Air
7.	Chennai-Tanjore-Chennai	Chennai to Tanjore Tanjore to Chennai	Spicejet
8.	Chennai-Hubli-Chennai	Chennai to Hubli Hubli to Chennai	Spicejet
9.	Chennai-Hubli-Pune-Hubli-Chennai	Chennai to Hubli Hubli to Pune Pune to Hubli Hubli to Chennai	Spicejet
10.	Chennai-Kannur-Chennai	Chennai to Kannur Kannur to Chennai	Spicejet
11.	Chennai-Kannur-Hubli- Kannur-Chennai	Chennai to Kannur Kannur to Hubli Hubli to Kannur Kannur to Chennai	Indigo
12.	Bikaner-Jaipur-Bikaner	Bikaner to Jaipur Jaipur to Bikaner	Alliance Air
13.	Kolkata-Pakyong-Guwahati- Kakyong-Kolkata	Guwahati to Pakyong Pakyong to Guwahati Pakyong to Kolkata Kolkata to Pakyong	Spicejet
14.	Kolkata-Jorhat-Passighat- Jorhat-Kolkata	Jorhat to Kolkata Jorhat to Passighat Passighat to Jorhat Kolkata to Jorhat	Zoom Air
15.	Kolkata-Jorhat-Tezu-Jorhat-Kolkata	Jorhat to Kolkata Jorhat to Tezu Tezu to Jorhat Kolkata to Jorhat	Zoom Air
16.	Kolkata-Lilabari-Kolkata	Lilabari to Kolkata Kolkata to Lilabari	Spicejet

1	2	3	4
17.	Kolkata-Tezpur	Kolkata to Tezpur	Zoom Air
18.	Lucknow-Raipur-Ahmedabad-Raipur-Lucknow	Allahabad to Raipur Raipur to Allahabad	Indigo
19.	Bareilly-Lucknow Delhi-Bareilly Lucknow-Bareilly	Bareilly to Lucknow Delhi to Bareilly Lucknow to Bareilly	Jet Airways
20.	Lucknow-Hindan-Kolkata-Jorhat-Kolkata-Hindan-Lucknow	Jorhat to Kolkata Kolkata to Jorhat	Indigo
21.	Lucknow-Shravasti-Lucknow Moradabad-Lucknow Allahabad-Lucknow	Allahabad to Lucknow Lucknow to Allahabad Lucknow to Moradabad Moradabad to Lucknow Shravasti to Lucknow Lucknow to Shravasti	Turbo Aviation
22.	Lucknow-Allahabad-Kolkata	Allahabad to Kolkata Lucknow to Allahabad	Zoom Air
23.	Lucknow-Allahabad-Patna-Allahabad-Lucknow	Allahabad to Lucknow Allahabad to Patna Patna to Allahabad Lucknow to Allahabad	Jet Airways
24.	Dehradun-Pithoragarh-Hindan	Pithoragarh to Hindan Dehradun to Pithoragarh	Heritage
25.	Hindan-Bhopal-Ozar (Nasik)-Bhopal-Hindan	Zar (Nasik) to Bhopal Bhopal to Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo
26.	Hindan-Bhopal-Allahabad-Bhopal-Hindan	Allahabad to Bhopal Bhopal to Allahabad	Indigo
27.	Hindan-Jaisalmer-Udaipur-Jaisalmer-Hindan	Jaisalmer to Udaipur Udaipur to Jaisalmer	Indigo
28.	Hindan-Pithoragarh-Dehradun	Pithoragarh to Dehradun Hindan to Pithoragarh	Heritage
29.	Hindan-Gorakhpur-Allahabad-Gorakhpur-Hindan	Allahabad to Gorakhpur Gorakhpur to Allahabad	Indigo
30.	Hindan-Allahabad-Kolkata-Allahabad-Hindan	Kolkata to Allahabad Allahabad to Kolkata	Indigo
31.	Hindan-Allahabad-Dehradun-Allahabad-Hindan	Dehradun to Allahabad Allahabad to Dehradun	Indigo
32.	Hindan-Kannur-Hindan	Kannur to Hindan Hindan to Kannur	Indigo
33.	Pithoragarh-Pantnagar	Pithoragarh to Pantnagar	Heritage



1	2	3	4
34.	Srinagar-Kargil-Srinagar-Kishtwar-Jammu-Kishtwar-Srinagar	Kargil to Srinagar Srinagar to Kargil	Maritime-Energy
35.	Mumbai-Darbhunga-Mumbai	Darbhunga to Mumbai Mumbai to Darbhunga	Spicejet
36.	Mumbai-Allahabad-Mumbai	Allahabad to Mumbai Mumbai to Allahabad	Indigo
37.	Mumbai-Kannur-Mumbai	Kannur to Mumbai Mumbai to Kannur	Indigo
38.	Delhi-Darbhunga-Delhi	Darbhunga to Delhi Delhi to Darbhunga	Spicejet
39.	Delhi-Ozar (Nasik)-Delhi	Ozar (Nasik) to Delhi Delhi to Ozar (Nasik)	Jet Airways
40.	Delhi-Kishangarh-Delhi	Kishangarh to Delhi Delhi to Kishangarh	Spicejet
41.	Delhi-Uterlai-Delhi	Uterlai to Delhi Delhi to Uterlai	Zoom Air
42.	Delhi-Pakyong-Kolkata-Bokaro-Kolkata-Pakyong-Delhi	Bokaro to Kolkata Kolkata to Bokaro Kolkata to Pakyong Pakyong to Delhi Pakyong to Kolkata Delhi to Pakyong	Spicejet
43.	Nagpur-Bhubaneshwar-Allahabad-Bhubaneshwar-Nagpur	Allahabad to Bhubaneshwar	Indigo
44.	Nagpur-Allahabad-Indore-Allahabad-Nagpur	Allahabad to Indore Allahabad to Nagpur Indore to Allahabad Nagpur to Allahabad	Jet Airways
45.	Hyderabad-Baldota/Koppal-Bangalore-Vellore-Chennai-Vellore-Bangalore-Baldota/Koppal-Goa-Baldota/Koppal-Hyderabad	Baldota/Koppal-Bangalore Airport Baldota/Koppal to Goa Baldota/Koppal to Hyderabad Bangalore to Baldota/Koppal Bangalore to Vellore Chennai to Vellore Goa to Baldota/Koppal Vellore to Bangalore Airport Vellore to Chennai Hyderabad to Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation
46.	Hyderabad-Kolhapur-Tirupati-Kolhapur-Hyderabad	Kolhapur to Hyderabad Kolhapur to Tirupati Tirupati to Kolhapur Hyderabad to Kolhapur	Indigo

1	2	3	4
47.	Hyderabad-Kolhapur- Bangalore-Kolhapur- Hyderabad-Hubli-Hyderabad- Sholapur-Hyderabad	Bangalore to Kolhapur Hubli to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Hubli Hyderabad to Sholapur Kolhapur to Bangalore Airport Kolhapur to Hyderabad Sholapur to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Kolhapur	Alliance Air
48.	Hyderabad-Ozar (Nasik)- Ahmedabad-Kandla- Ahmedabad Ozar (Nasik)- Hyderabad	Ahmedabad to Kandla Ahmedabad to Ozar (Nasik) Kandla to Ahmedabad Ozar (Nasik) to Ahmedabad Ozar (Nasik) to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Ozar (Nasik)	Alliance Air
49.	Hyderabad-Ozar (Nasik)-Goa- Ozar (Nasik)-Hyderabad	Goa to Ozar (Nasik) Ozar (Nasik) to Goa Ozar (Nasik) to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Ozar (Nasik)	Spicejet
50.	Hyderabad-Hubli-Hyderabad	Hubli to Hyderabad Hyderabad to Hubli	Spicejet
51.	Bangalore-Darbhunga- Bangalore	Darbhunga to Bangalore Airport Bangalore to Darbhunga	Spicejet
52.	Bangalore-Ozar (Nasik)-Hindan Ozar (Nasik)-Bangalore	Hindan to Ozar (Nasik) Ozar (Nasik) to Bangalore Airport Ozar (Nasik) to Hindan Bangalore to Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo
53.	Bangalore-Hubli-Ahmedabad Hubli-Chennai-Hubli-Bangalore	Ahmedabad to Hubli Chennai to Hubli Hubli to Chennai Hubli to Ahmedabad	Indigo
54.	Bangalore-Ahmedabad-Pune Ahmedabad-Bangalore	Ahmedabad to Bangalore Airport Ahmedabad to Pune Pune to Ahmedabad Bangalore to Ahmedabad	Indigo
55.	Bangalore-Kannur-Chennai- kannur-Bangalore-Sholapur-Bangalore	Bangalore to Sholapur Chennai to Kannur Kannur to Bangalore Kannur to Chennai Sholapur to Bangalore Bangalore to Kannur	Spicejet

1	2	3	4
56.	Bangalore-Kannur-Bangalore	Kannur to Bangalore Bangalore to Kannur	Spicejet
57.	Cochin-Hubli-Goa-Hubli-Cochin	Goa to Hubli Hubli to Cochin Hubli to Goa Cochin to Hubli	Indigo
58.	Tezpur-Kolkata	Tezpur to Kolkata	Zoom Air
59.	Hubli-Tirupati-Hubli-Hindan- Hubli Pue-Hubli	Hindan to Hubli Hubli to Hindan Hubli to Pune Pune to Hubli Tirupati to Hubli Hubli to Tirupati	Ghodawat
60.	Shillong-Tezpur-Lilabari- Kolkata Lilabari-Tezpur- Shillong	Kolkata to Lilabari Lilabari to Kolkata Lilabari to Tezpur Tezpur to Lilabari Tezpur to Shillong Shillong to Tezpur	AAA Aviation
61.	Pantnagar-Pithoragarh	Pantnagar to Pithoragarh	Heritage
62.	Kannur-Goa-Kannur-Cochin- Kannur	Cochin to Kannur Goa to Kannur Kannur to Cochin Kannur to Goa	Indigo Indigo Indigo Indigo
63.	Kannur-Bangalore-Kannur Thiruvananthapuram-Kannur	Bangalore to Kannur Kannur to Thiruvananthapuram Thiruvananthapuram to Kannur Kannur to Bangalore Airport	Indigo Indigo Indigo Indigo
<b>Helicopter</b>			
64.	Haldwani (Heliport)- Dharchula (Heliport)	Haldwani (Heliport) to Dharchula (Heliport)	Heritage
65.	Shimla-Mandi (Heliport)- Dharamshala mandi (Heliport)- Shimla	Dharamshala to Mandi (Heliport) Mandi (Heliport) to Shimla Mandi (Heliport) to Shimla Shimla to Mandi (heliport)	Pawan Hans
66.	Shimla-Mandi (Heliport)-Kullu Manali (Heliport) Kullu- Mandi (Heliport) Shimla	Kullu to Manali (Heliport) Kullu to Mandi (Heliport) Manali (Heliport) to Kullu Mandi (Heliport) to Kullu Mandi (Heliport) to Shimla Shimla to Mandi (Heliport)	Pawan Hans

1	2	3	4
67.	Shimla-Rampur (Heliport)- Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport)- Rampur (Heliport)-Shimla	Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport) to Rampur (Heliport) Rampur (Heliport) to Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport) Rampur (Heliport) to Shimla Shimla to Rampur (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
68.	Imphal-Moreh (Heliport)- Imphal Imphal-Tamenglong (Heliport)- Jiribam (Heliport)- Tamenglong (Heliport)-Imphal	Moreh (Heliport) to Imphal Imphal to Moreh (Heliport) Jiribam (Heliport) to Tamenglong (Heliport) Tamenglong (Heliport) to Jiribam (Heliport) Imphal to Tamenglong (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
70.	Imphal-Thanolon (Heliport)- Parbung (Heliport)- Thanlon (Heliport)-Imphal	Parbung (Heliport) to Thanlon (Heliport) Thanlon (Heliport) to Imphal Thanlon (Heliport) to Parbung (Heliport) Imphal to Thanlon (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
71.	Guwahati-Tezpur-Jorhat- Dibrugarh-Jorhat-Tezpur- Guwahati	Dibrugarh to Jorhat Jorhat to Dibrugarh Jorhat to Tezpur Tezpur to Jorhat	Pawan Hans
72.	Guwahati-Nagaon (Heliport)- Tezpur-Itanagar (Heliport)- Tezpur-Nagaon (Heliport)- Guwahati	Itanagar (Heliport) to Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport) to Guwahati Nagaon (Heliport) to Tezpur Tezpur to Itanagar (Heliport) Tezpur to Nagaon (Heliport) Guwahati to Nagaon (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
73.	Dehradun-New Tehri- Srinagar (Heliport)-Gaucher- Joshimath (Heliport)-Gaucher- Srinagar (Heliport)-New Tehri Dehradun	Gaucher to Joshimath (Heliport) Gaucher to Srinagar (Heliport) Joshimath (Heliport) to Gaucher New Tehri to Dehradun New Tehri to Srinagar (Heliport) Srinagar (Heliport) to Gaucher Srinagar (Heliport) to New Tehri (Heliport) Dehradun to New Tehri (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
74.	Dehradun-Mussoorie (Heliport)-Dehradun	Mussoorie (Heliport)to Dehradun Dehradun to Mussoorie (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
75.	Dehradun-Ramnagar (Heliport)-Pantnagar-	Almora (Heliport) to Pantnagar Pithoragarh (Heliport)	Pawan Hans

1	2	3	4
	Nainital (Heliport)-Pantnagar- Almora (Heliport)- Pithoragarh (Heliport)- Almora (Heliport)-Pantnagar Pithoragarh (Heliport)- Almora (Heliport)- Pantnagar Ramnagar (Heliport)- Dehradun	Nainital (Heliport) to Pantnagar Pantnagar to Almora (Heliport) Pantnagar to Nainital (Heliport) Pantnagar to Ramnagar (Heliport) Pithoragarh (Heliport) to Almora (Heliport) Ramnagar (Heliport) to Dehradun Ramnagar (Heliport) to Pantnagar Dehradun to Ramnagar (Heliport)	
76.	Chinyalisaur- Sahastradhara (Heliport)	Chinyalisaur to Sahastradhara (Heliport)	Heritage
77.	Gaucher-Sahastradhara (Heliport)- Chinyalisaur (Helicopters)	Gaucher to Sahastradhara (Heliport) Sahastradhara (Heliport) to Chinyalisaur	Heritage
78.	Dibrugarh-Lilabari- Itanagar (Heliport)-Lilabari Dibrugarh	Lilabari to Dibrugarh Lilabari to Itanagar (Heliport) Dibrugarh to Lilabari Itanagar (Heliport) to Lilabari	Skyone Airways
79.	Dibrugarh Daparizo Yinghiong Dibrugarh	Daparizo to Yinghiong Yinghiong to Dibrugarh Dibrugarh to Daparizo	Skyone Airways
80.	Dibrugarh-Passighat-Tuting -Dibrugarh	Passighat to Tuting Tuting to Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
81.	Dibrugarh-Tezu-Walong-Dibrugarh	Tezu to Walong Walong to Dibrugarh Dibrugarh to Tezu	Skyone Airways
82.	Dibrugarh-Itanagar (Heliport)- Ziro Dibrugarh	Ziro to Dibrugarh	Heligo
83.	Chandigarh-Kasauli (Heliport)- Shimla-Kasauli (Heliport)- Chandigarh	Kasauli (Heliport) to Shimla Shimla to Kasauli (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
84.	Dharchula (Heliport)- Haldwani (Heliport)- Haridwar (Heliport)	Dharchula (Heliport) to Haldwani (Heliport) Haldwani (Heliport) to Haridwar (Heliport)	Heritage
85.	Haridwar (Heliport)- Haldwani (Heliport)	Haridwar (Heliport) to Haldwani (Heliport)	Heritage
86.	Sahastradhara (Heliport)- Gaucher	Sahastradhara (Heliport) to Gaucher	Heritage

### Discharge of Sewage Waste into Ganga River

4508. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised a plan to deal with the situation of immersing of mortal remains into Ganga river;

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

(c) whether the Government has devised a mechanism along with the municipal authorities of major cities along the banks of Ganga river to tackle the discharge of sewage waste into the river; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Namami Gange Programme in May, 2015 for conservation of river Ganga with total outlay of Rs.20,000 crores. Namami Gange Programme is a holistic approach to clean Ganga through various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, ghats & crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, awareness creation & public outreach etc.

The program addresses the issue of immersion of mortal remains into river through activities under "Ghat & Crematoria Works". National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has sanctioned 37 projects at an estimated cost of Rs.1216.41 crore which also includes development/rehabilitation of 54 crematorium facilities along the river.

(c) and (d) The management of the sewage is the mandate & responsibility of the concerned Urban Local Body (ULB) and State Government and this Ministry supplements the efforts of the State by providing financial assistance.

For the sewerage projects sanctioned under Namami Gange Programme, the Detailed Progress Reports (DPRs) for tackling the discharge of sewage into the river for the major towns along river Ganga namely Haridwar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Bhagalpur, Kolkata & Howrah have been conceptualized & prepared by the State executing agencies in discussion with the municipal authorities.

### All Weather Roads

4509. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:  
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) the target set by the Government for construction of all-weather roads in the country during the last three years including achievements made in this regard;

(b) the number of villages provided with all-weather connectivity till date and the number of villages yet to be connected with such roads in the country; and

(c) the time by which the all-weather roads in the remaining villages of the country including Rajasthan are likely to be provided?

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) Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) and target & achievement for construction of NHs & village roads in the country during the last three years is given below:

Year	NHs Construction (km)		Village Roads (km)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	6300	4410	21,775.00	36336.81
2015-16	10950	6061	33,649.00	36449.33
2016-17	15000	8231	48,812.00	47447.00

(b) Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), out of total 1,78,184 unconnected eligible habitations as per Cabinet approval, 1,63,429 habitations have already cleared and 1,30,415 habitations have been connected up to Feb., 2018. And 33,014 habitations yet to be connected till date.

(c) As per the advisory of Ministry *vide* Lt. No. 17017/6/2015/FMS - 342749 dated 20.11.2015, the State Governments including Rajasthan have been requested to get approval for sanctions of balance works of New Connectivity and Upgradation under PMGSY-I as per mandate of the scheme and complete them latest by March, 2019 so as to *provide* connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations.

[*Translation*]

#### **Proposals from Chhattisgarh**

4510. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from the Government of Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the proposals received during the said period which are pending;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any special scheme regarding development of tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh?

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 Chhattisgarh, 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.

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has the objective of helping rural poor to set up enterprises. During the previous two years, four project proposals were received from Chhattisgarh. During 2017-18, three project proposals were received from Balrampur Block (Balrampur District), Chhurra Block (Gariyaband District) and Rajnandgao Block (Rajnandgao District). There is no proposal pending.

Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) another sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has received two proposals which have been approved. Proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations are sanctioned as soon as satisfactory compliances are received as per the scheme guidelines.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal in the Ministry to formulate special scheme for tribal areas. Specific provisions have been made under different rural development schemes for tribal people and tribal areas. Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) (erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana), 60% of the target allocated are being earmarked for SCs/STs subject to availability of eligible PMAY-G beneficiaries as per SECC 2011 through a saturation approach. The task of distribution of category wise targets among districts has been assigned to the States to *provide* them with functional autonomy and flexibility in distributing targets as per the socio-economic and population profile of the districts. There is provision of 5% of the allocation at national level as reserve fund which can be utilized for settlement of households benefitted under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 commonly known as FRA beneficiaries. Primitive Tribal Groups and beneficiary families of the FRA are being covered on priority to achieve saturation.

*[English]***Financial Assistance to SEBs**

4511. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Power Finance Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance to some of the States and/or to some of the State Electricity Boards to strengthen the infrastructure in power sector during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided by Power Finance Corporation to each State or State Electricity Board during the period with conditions, if any; and

(c) the present status of each of the State Electricity Board in strengthening the infrastructure in power generation and distribution?

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) Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has sanctioned an amount of Rs.1,77,212 crores as financial assistance to State Power Utilities for strengthening of Infrastructure during the last three years and in the current year. The State-wise details of the same are furnished the enclosed Statement-I. Conditions of financing depends upon financial viability and eligibility criteria.

(c) State-wise details of Transmission lines in Circuit Kilometers (CKM), Transformation capacity through Sub-stations in Mega Volt Amperes (MVA) and Generation capacity in Mega Watts (MW) supported by PFC funding to State sector utilities for strengthening infrastructure during the last 3 years and the current year are furnished in the enclosed Statement-II

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of amount sanctioned by PFC to State sector utilities during the last 3 years and the current year*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount Sanctioned (01.04.2014 to 31.12.2017)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,173
2.	Bihar	2,713
3.	Chhattisgarh	4,632
4.	Delhi	700
5.	Gujarat	13
6.	Haryana	2,465
7.	Himachal Pradesh	778
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	200
9.	Karnataka	2,035
10.	Kerala	1,393
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6,163
12.	Maharashtra	8,291
13.	Meghalaya	935
14.	Puducherry	28
15.	Punjab	7,648
16.	Rajasthan	26,034
17.	Sikkim	1,856
18.	Tamil Nadu	37,598
19.	Telangana	18,308
20.	Uttar Pradesh	31,162
21.	Uttarakhand	1,216
22.	West Bengal	6,871
Total		1,77,212



**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of Transmission lines (CKM), Sub-stations (MVA), and Generation capacity (MW) supported by PFC funding to State sector utilities for strengthening infrastructure during the last 3 years and the current year*

	State	MVA	CKM	MW
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,626	220	3,005
2.	Bihar	5,871	20,977	1,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	7,716	26,714	1,000
4.	Haryana	2,942	13,260	800
5.	Himachal Pradesh	320	7	100
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	1,000
7.	Karnataka	107	3,748	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	10,018	-
9.	Maharashtra	4,979	706	-
10.	Meghalaya	-	-	166
11.	Punjab	623	20	-
12.	Puducherry	50	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	2,843	10,555	120
14.	Sikkim	-	24	-
15.	Tamil Nadu	8,626	2,999	5,120
16.	Tripura	-	656	-
17.	Telangana	11,123	2,327	1,880
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17,256	64,128	5,280
19.	Uttarakhand	1,055	249	100
20.	West Bengal	1,030	422	1,660
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,167</b>	<b>157,030</b>	<b>21,231</b>

**Improvement in Air Connectivity**

4512. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to identify un-served and under served areas of the country for improvement of air connectivity during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the cases of deviation of Route Dispersal Guidelines by various Airlines have come to the notice of the Government during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken thereon, Airline-wise;

(e) the present status of the development of Greenfield Airports that have been granted approval during the said period; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve air connectivity in un-served and under served areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No such study has been carried out by this Ministry. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21st October, 2016. The Scheme also mentions tentative list of underserved and unserved airports/airstrips. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable supporting airline operators through:

- (i) Concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes/other support measures and
- (ii) Financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such route.

(c) and (d) Two cases of deviation in respect of Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) by Go Air and Vistara airlines came to the notice of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) while analyzing the month wise compliance of RDG. Details of the deviations and the actions taken by the DGCA are as follows:

(i) During the month of October, 2016, it was observed that Go Air defaulted in complying the minimum requirements in CAT IIA category. The actual Available Seat per Kilometer (ASKM) deployment (%) in CAT IIA routes for Go Air was observed as 0.63% against minimum capability requirement of 1% in accordance with RDG issued by the Government.

(ii) During the month of November, 2017, it was observed that Vistara defaulted in complying the minimum

requirements in CAT IIA category. The actual ASKM deployment (%) in CAT IIA routes for Vistara was observed as 0.40% against minimum capability requirement of 1% in accordance with RDG issued by the Government.

DGCA issued Show Cause Notice to both the airlines. The defaulted airlines completed their ASKM deployment in CAT IIA routes from next subsequent month onwards. Both the airlines are now compliant to the RDG requirements issued by the Government.

(e) This Ministry has granted in-principle approval for setting up of Greenfield airport at Dholera and Hirasar (Rajkot) in Gujarat, Dagadarthi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram) and Oravakallu (Kurnool) in Andhra Pradesh and 'site clearance' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Bhiwadi (district Alwar) in Rajasthan, Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Noida International Airport near Jewar in Uttar Pradesh and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year. Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year.

(f) RCS-UDAN is market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces such that airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on particular routes and lead the process under RCS.

#### **Funds for Maintenance of Roads and Highways**

4513. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation towards maintenance of roads and highways has been reduced in the budget for the year 2018-19;

(b) if so, the reasons for reduction in allocation towards maintenance of National Highways despite it already being considerably low at 4% of the total budget of the Ministry;

(c) whether the Government imposed penalties on contractors and engineers for poor quality repair, construction and maintenance; and

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

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The outlay for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) is about Rs. 2,917.12 crore as per the Demands for Grants of the Ministry for 2018-19 as compared to the outlay of Rs. 2,875.75 crore earmarked during 2017-18 at Revised Estimate (RE) stage.

(c) and (d) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process, which is done by the contractor/concessionaire as per provisions made in the Contract/Concession Agreements. Adequate provision regarding maintaining standard of road quality and imposition of penalty in case of default are there in the contract for poor quality repair, construction and maintenance. Whenever any complaints of irregularities/corruption in works on NHs come to the notice of the Government, detailed investigations are carried out in such cases and disciplinary actions are taken up in accordance with Central Vigilance Commission guidelines; further, necessary actions are also taken up towards execution of rectifications/corrective works as per the provisions of the Contract/Concession Agreements.

Various initiatives taken towards prevention of corruption and bringing in more transparency and accountability in highway sector include adoption of Integrity Pact, engagement of National Level Project Monitors (NLPMS), etc.

[Translation]

#### **Handloom Clusters**

4514. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:  
SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each handloom/weaver cluster, along with details of textiles produced by them, State-wise;

(b) whether more handloom/weaver clusters/groups are proposed to be formed in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) the details of every type of textile produced in the country and the number of weavers engaged by the respective textile sectors during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has identified the textiles that are going out of production and if so, the reasons for reduction in their production;

(e) whether the Government is taking steps to encourage weaver clusters that are going out of business and to promote their products and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has simplified the process of obtaining India Handloom Brand or the Geographical Indication for textiles to the applicants and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): A Statement showing State-wise textiles produced in Block Level Clusters sanctioned under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) & Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) since 2015-16 to 2017-18 (till 31st December 2017) is enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam. Cluster projects are recommended by the State Government concerned, under NHDP & CHCDS.

(c) and (d) Such data is not maintained by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

(e) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing following schemes for development of handlooms and welfare of weavers:

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Schemes (HWCWS)
- (iv) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)- for mega handloom clusters.

(f) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing India Handloom Brand across the country. So far, 113 products categories & 1007 registrations have been done through a simple process. Further, the Geographical Indication (Protection) Act, 1999 is implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. However, Ministry of Textiles provides financial assistance for registration of handloom products under the said Act.

**Statement**

*State-wise textile produced in Block Level Clusters sanctioned under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) & Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) since 2015-16 to 2017-18 (till December, 2017)*

S. No.	State	Name of Block Level Clusters	Name of Handloom Products
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tilaru	Silk Sarees, Dress Material
		Mori	Jacquard Sarees, Bedsheets
		A.Vemavaram	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		West Pedana	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Central Pedana	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		North Pedana	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Dayankhanapalli	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Sivalayam Nagar	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Sri Thirumala	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Sri Moragudi	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Uppada	Silk Sarees, Dress Materials
		Puttaparthi	Pattu Dress Material
		Uravakonda	Pattu Dress Material, Uragadri Silk & Cotton Sarees
		Chennur	Pattu Dress Material
		Putlamma	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Venkatachalam	Sarees
		Sri Vivekananda, Madanapalle	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Bandar (Machilipatnam),	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Mydukur	Shirting Cloth, Silk Sarees, Dharmavaram Sarees
		Srinivasa	Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Vetapalem	Sarees, Dress Material
		Chenethapuri - Nayunipalli	Jacquard Sarees, Dress Material
		Desaipeta East	Jacquard Sarees, Dress Material
		Desaipeta West	Sarees, Dress Material
		Ramannapeta	Sarees, Shirting, Dress Material
		Padinllapalli	Jacquard Sarees
		Epurupalem East	Bed Sheets, Lungies, Towels

1	2	3	4
		Epurupalem West	Sarees, Dress Material
		Epurupalem South	Sarees, Dress Material
		Chirala-I (Thotavaripalem)	Sarees, Dress Material
		Chirala-II (Chirala)	Sarees, Dress Material
		Chirala-III (Devangapuri)	Sarees, Dress Material
		Chirala-IV (Ramakrishnapuram)	Sarees, Dress Material
		Kothapatnam	Lungies, Shirting, Dress Material
		Martur	Sarees, Shirting, Dress Material
		Papaipalle - Kanigiri	Suiting, Shirting, Dress Material
		Repalle	Sarees, Shirting, Dress Material
		Ilavaram	Sarees, Dress Material, Shirting Cloth, Bed Sheets.
		Cherkupalli	Sarees, Dhotis, Shirting, Dress Materials
		Ponnuru	Sarees, Shirting, Dress Material
		Tenali	Sarees, Bed Sheets, Dress Material, Lungies, Towels, Shirting
		Bhattiprolu	Bed Sheets, Dress Material, Lungies
		Mangalagiri - I	Pattu Sarees, Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Mangalagiri - II	Zari Sarees, Dress Material, Kuppadam Sarees
		Mangalagiri - III	Zari Sarees, Dress Material
		Mangalagiri - IV	Zari Sarees, Dress Material
		Mangalagiri - V	Zari Sarees, Dress Material
		Chilakaluripeta	Zari Sarees, Dress Material
		Phirangipuram	Zari Sarees, Dress Material, Shirting Cloth
		Narasaraopeta	Bed Sheets, Lungies, Towels, Livery
		Sattenapalli	Bed Sheets, Lungies, Towels, Sarees
2	Bihar	Dehri	Blanket, Woollen & Cotton Products
		Nawada	Yardage
		Biharsharif	Bedsheets, Buti Sarees, Curtains, Dress Material
		Jagdishpur (Mohiuddinpur Village)	Silk Sarees, Dress Material, Home Furnishing
		Baunsi	Cotton Gamcha, Chadar, Bedsheet, Panchhi

1	2	3	4
		Kharik	Cotton Lungi, Gamcha, Dhoti, Chadar
		Goradih	Silk Sarees, Dress Materials
		Dhoraiya	Silk Cotton Saree, Gamcha, Chadar, Lungi
		Jagdishpur	Silk Sarees, Furnishing, Dress Materials
		Pirpaite	Silk Sarees, Dress Materials
		Amarpur	Silk Sarees, Shawl, Dress Materials
		Nathnagar	Silk Sarees, Dress Materials
		Shahkund	Silk Dress Materials, Sarees, Home Furnishing
3	Chhattishgarh	Balod	Bed Sheet, Shirting, Towel, Sarees, Dhoti
		Balauda	Shirting, Sari, Suiting
		Navgarh	Shirting, Sari, Furnishing
		Chhuriya	Shirting, Chadar
		Dabhara	Sari, Shirting, Stole
		Bamindh	Shirting, Sari
		Kartla, Umreli	Shirting, Sari
		Kurd	Shirting, Furnishing
		Bilaigarh	Shirting, Sarees, Furnishing, Dupatta
4	Gujarat	Bhachau	Tangaliya Woolen Shawl, Stoles, Dress Materials, Sarees, Dupattas, Home Furnishings, Madeups
		Wadhwan	Tangaliya Woolen Shawl & Stoles, Cotton Dress, Materials Sarees, Dupattas, Home Furnishings
		Lakhtar	Tangaliya Woolen Shawl & Stoles, Cotton Dress, Materials Sarees, Dupattas, Home Furnishings
5	Himachal Pradesh	Village Suma Block Kullu	Shawls, Stoles
		Seraj	Shawls, Mufflers, Tweed, Stoles
		Inner Seraj	Shawls, Mufflers, Tweed, Stoles
		Drang/Panarsa	Shawls, Scarves, Patti, Mufflers
		Bara Bhargal	Shawls, Scarves, Patti, Mufflers
		Gohar	Stoles, Shawls/Mufflers In Kinnori & Typical Kullu Designs, Tweeds
6.	Kerala	Paravur	Saris, Shirting, Dhotis
		Koothuparambu	Lungi, Dhoti, Shirting

1	2	3	4
		Kanthirode, Edakkad	Lungi, Kavi
		Kollayil (Perumkadavila)	Sarees
		Lokanath	Lungi, Kavi
7.	Karnataka	Hunagund	Kanchipuram & Dharmavaram, Silk Sarees, Dress Material
		Chamara Janagar	Designers Kollegal Pure Silk Sarees, Woollen Blankets, Mats
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Khand	Bedsheets, Curtains, Dress Materials
		Vikas Khand Sarangpur	Bedsheets, Curtains, Dress Materials, Silk Cloth
		Vikas Khand Waraseoni	Silk X Cotton Buti Sarees, Silk Dress Material, Silk Dress Material, Silk Sarees
		Meheshwar Kasrawad	Mahashwari Sarees, Dress Material, Suits Dupattas And Stoles
		Jobat	Panja Dari
		Maheshwar -2	Mahashwari Sarees, Dress Material, Suits Dupattas And Stoles
9.	Maharashtra	Panch Gaon	Cotton Fabric
		Paithan	Paithani Saree
		Mohadi	Karvati Saree, Tussar Silk Dress Material & Silk Cloth
		Solapur	Silk & Cotton Saree & Towel
		Yeola	Paithani Saree
10.	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta
		Mandro-1,	Sarees And Than
		Mandro-2	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta
		Taljhari & Pathna	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta
		Borio-1	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta, Carpet
		Borio-2	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta
		Karmatanar	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta & Gamcha
		Mahgama-1	Sarees
		Mahgama-2	Sarees
		Godda-2	Sarees, Lungi & Checks Shirting
		Godda-3	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta
		Thakurghanti-1	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta
		Thakurghanti-2	Silk Sarees
		Thakurghanti-3	Sarees

1	2	3	4
		Thakurghanti-4	Silk Sarees
		Mohanpur	Silk Sarees
		Madhupur	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta
		Deoghar	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta
		Devipur	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta
		Jarmundi & Kathikund	Silk Sarees
		Dumka	Silk Sarees
		Saraiyahaat	Silk Sarees
		Barhait	Sarees
		Rajmahal	Sarees
		Boarijore - 1	Silk Than
		Boarijore - 2	Checks Than Silk
		Godda-1	Sarees
		Pathargama	Silk Sarees
		Jamtara	Plain Sarees, Than, Dupatta
		Littipara	Panchi Sarees, Panchi Lungi
11. Jammu And Kashmir		Lohari Malhar	Pashmina Shawls & Fine Tweeds
		North Srinagar	Pashmina Shawls, Pashmina Kani Shawls, Stoles, Arabian Rumals, Scarves, Stoles
		Batrou	Tweed, Woolen Shawls
		Anchar	Pashmina Kani Shawls, Stales, Arabian Rumals
		Safakadal	Pashmina Kani Shawls, Stales, Arabian Rumals
		Illahi, Bagh	Pashmina Kani Shawls, Stales, Arabian Rumals
		Monguri	Woolen Blankets, Cotton, Tweed, Raffal Shawls
		Mahanpur	Pashmina Shawls, Fine Tweeds
12. Odisha		Tigiria	Cotton Sarees, Dress Materials
		Rasulpur	Tassar Furnishing, Scarf, Stole
		Boudh	Bomkai Sarees, Dress Material, Silk Sarees
		Sonepur	Bomkai Sarees, Dress Material
		Khaira	Cotton Sarees, Napkin
		Sheragada	Tie & Dye Sari



1	2	3	4
		Sohella	Tie And Dye Saree, Dress Materials
		Oupada	Cotton Sarees, Napkin, Dress Materials, Lungi
		Bheden	Tie & Dye Saree, Dress Material, Scarves
		Gaisilat	Tie & Dye Saree, Dress Material, Scarves
		Bijepur	Tie & Dye Saree, Dress Material, Scarves
		Barpali	Tie & Dye Saree, Dress Material, Scarves
		Bargarh	Tie & Dye Saree, Dress Material, Scarves
		Ghasipura	Tie & Dye Saree, Dress Material, Scarves
		Ambabhaona	Tie & Dye Saree, Dress Material, Scarves
		Attabira	Tie & Dye Saree And Dress Material
		Patnagarh	Tie & Dye Saree And Dress Material
		Binka	Cotton Bomkai & Tie & Dye Saree
		Bargarh	Tie & Dye Saree, Dress Material
13.	Rajasthan	Barmer	Bed Sheet, Khes, Dress Material, Shawls
14.	Tamil Nadu	West Arni	Silk Sarees, Lungi
		Palladam	Cotton Sarees, Kora Sarees, Silk Sarees,
		Kancheepuram	Pure Silk Sarees, Pavadais
		Karamadai	Cotton Sarees, Kora Silk Sarees, Pure Silk Sarees
		Ayothiyappatinam	Cotton And Silk Dhoties, Angavastram, Shirting
		Chennimalai	Bedsheets, Towel, Mat Table Cloth
		Tirupur	Cotton Sarees, Kora Silk Sarees, Pure Silk Sarees
		Paramakudi	Cotton X Cotton Sarees, Artisilk X Cotton Sarees Cotton X Puresilk Sarrees
		Kurunthancode	Cotton Dhoties, Kerala Sarees
		Pollachi North	Cotton Sarees, Kora Sarees, Silk Sarees
		Arni - I	Silk Sarees
		Arni - II	Silk Sarees
		Nangavalli	Pure And Half Fine Zari Silk Sarees
		Kancheepuram - II	Silk Sarees
		Athoor	Silk Sarees
		Dindigul-1	Cotton x Sarees, Art Silk Sarees & Silk Sarees

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1	2	3	4
	Dindigul-2		Cotton x Sarees, Art Silk Sarees & Silk Sarees
	Palani		Silk Saree
	Aravakurichy		Bedsheets, Towel, Napkin, Pillow Cover
	Thanthoni		Table Cloths, Curtain Cloths and Made-ups
	Karur - 2		Table Cloths, Curtain Cloths and Made-ups
	Musiri		Cotton Sarees, Pochampalli Sarees
	Thottiyam		Fine Sarees
	Thiruvaidaimarudhur-1		Half Fine Zari Silk Sarees
	Thiruppanandal		Silk And Cotton Sarees
	Ammappettai		Silk And Cotton Sarees
	Andimadam		Silk And Cotton Sarees
	Thathaiyangarpettai		Silk And Cotton Sarees
	Karur-I		Silk Saree, Silk Furnishing/Dress Materials
	Thoppampaty		Pure Silk Sarees With Half Fine Zari
	Thiruvaidaimarudhur-2		Half Fine Zari Silk Sarees And Cotton Sarees
	Thiruvaidaimarudhur-3		Silk Sarees
	Jayakondam		Cotton Sarees
	T. Pazhur		Sarees And Dhoties
	Sendurai		Bedsheet, Towel, Napkin, Pillow Cover
	Mannargudi		Pure Zari Silk Sarees
	Aruppukottai -I		Cotton Sarees
	Aruppukottai -II		Cotton Sarees
	Aruppukottai -III		Cotton Sarees
	Aruppukottai -IV		Cotton Sarees
	Srivilliputhur		Cotton Sarees
	Rajapalayam -I		Cotton Sarees
	Rajapalayam -II		Cotton Sarees
	Watrap		Cotton Sarees
	Sankarankovil		Cotton Sarees
	Paramakudi		Cotton Sarees

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1	2	3	4
		Karaikudi	Low Cost Cotton Sarees
15.	Telangana	Aler	Silk Sarees, Bed Sheets, Dress Materials
		Kamalapur	Bed Spreads, Shirtings, Dress Material, Linen Fabric
		Veltoor	Silk Sarees, Bed Sheets, Dress Materials
		Armoor	Bed Sheets
		Shayampet	Silk Sarees, Bed Sheets
		Kankula	Bed Sheets
		Bhoodan Pochampally	Silk Saree, Bed Sheet, Dress Material
		Vemulawda	Bed Sheets
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Gangiri	Bed Sheet, Khes, Durry
		Khairabad Avadh	Durry, Woollen Durry
		Thakurdwara	Dari, Bed Sheet, Khes, Towel, Gamcha, Furnishing Cloth
		Amroha	Home Furnishing
		Hapur	Home Furnishing
		Katra Mod Newada	Bed Cover, Cushion Cover, Dress Material
		Purarani	Diversified Products, Export Variety
		Sathiaon	Furnishing Materials
		Fatehpur Sikri	Durry
		Kyara	Durry, Khes, Runner, Bathmats
		Amroha-1	Home Furnishing Fabrics
		Amroha-2	Cotton Bedsheet, Honey Comb Towel
		Katra South Sathiaon	Bed Cover, Cushion Cover, Dress Material
		Sathiaon	Bed Cover, Cushion Cover, Dress Material
		Purani Basti Sathiaon	Bed Cover, Cushion Cover, Dress Material,
		Ibrahimpur Sathiaon	Bed Cover, Cushion Cover Dress Material
		Azamagarh	Furnishing Materials
		Laharpur	Durry
		Mohammadpur	Bed Cover, Cushion Cover, Dress Material
		Kazitola, Walidpur	Bed Cover, Cushion Cover, Dress Material
		Sahara	Exportable Variety

1	2	3	4
		Ishanpur	Furnishing Materials
		Bhagat Pur Tanda	Home Furnishing Fabrics
		Kamalganj	Home Furnishing Fabrics
		Jakhora	Cotton, Home Furnishing, Bed Cover, Bed Linen
		Harakh, Munner	Silk Stole, Bedsheet, Chadar
		Sujatganj	Bedsheet, Chadar, Towel, Curtain
		Star Hathkargha	Bedsheet, Chadar, Towel, Curtain
		Chandari	Bedsheet, Chadar, Towel, Curtain
		Mangalpur, Kashi Vidyapeeth	Banarasi Sari
		Sewapuri	Banarasi Sari
		Baragaon	Sarees, Dress Materials
		Arajiline	Banarasi Sari
		Kashi Vidhyapeeth	Banarasi Sari
		Pindra	Banarasi Sari
		Cholapur	Banarasi Sari, Brocade, Jamdani
		Chiraigaon	Banarasi Silk Sarees , Dress Materials
		Ramnagar	Banarasi Sari
		Bajardiha	Banarasi Sari
17.	Uttarkhand	Didihaat	Stole, Shawls, Mufers, Rugs, Scarfs
18.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar -ii	Saree, Gamcha
		Udaynarayanpur	Saree, Dress Material
		Shantipur No.1	Tangail Sari & Linen Saree, Scarves
		Shantipur No.2	Tangail Sari & Linen Saree, Scarves
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro - I	Jacket, Bag, Shawl, Curtain Cloth
		Naharlagun	Jacket, Bag, Shawl, Curtain Cloth
		Yachuli, Lower Subansiri	Jacket, Bag, Shawl, Coat, Curtain Cloth
		Kimin, Papumpare	Jacket, Bag, Shawl, Coat, Curtain Cloth
		Koloriang, Kurung Kumei	Jacket, Bag, Shawl, Coat, Curtain Cloth
		Palin, Kra-daadi	Jacket, Bag, Shawl, Coat, Curtain Cloth
		Siyum	Jacket, Bag, Shawl, Coat, Curtain Cloth

1	2	3	4
		Sangduptha	Ladies & Gents Jacket, Bag, Shawl, Gale, Galuck Shirt, Coat, Curtain Cloth
20.	Assam	Rampur	Gamcha, Chadar, Eri & Muga Shawl, Stole, Home Furnishing
		Kathalguri	Bedsheet, Lungi, Shirting
		Kokrajhar	Dokhona, Aronai, Saree, Furnishing, Chaddar, Mekhala, Ladies Shawl, Stole, Gamcha in Eri & Muga Silk
		Tumulpur	Dokhona, Aronai, Saree, Furnishing, Chadar, Mekhala, Shawl, Stole, Gamcha in Eri & Muga Silk
		Kajiamati	Dokhona, Aronai, Saree, Chaddar, Mekhela, Shawl, Stole, Gamocha in Eri & Muga Silk
		Rowta	Dokhona, Aronai, Saree, Furnishing, Chaddar, Mekhala, Ladies Shawl, Stole, Gamcha in Eri & Muga Silk
		Mochkhowa	Muga Silk, Dress Materials, Cotton Eri Fashionable Shawl, Home Furnishing
		Bhawanipur	Muga & Eri Items, Decorative Cloths, Decorative Shawl, Bag
		Goreshwar	Dokhona, Aronai, Saree, Chadar, Mekhala, Ladies Shawl, Stole, Gamcha in Eri & Muga Silk
		Sidli	Dokhona, Aronai
		Durlavcherra	Dress Materials, Gamcha, Mekhala, Chadar Shawl
		Harangajao	Dress Materials, Gamcha, Mekhala, Chadar, Shawl
		Padumoni	Gamcha, Mekhala, Chadda, Shirting
		Kapili	Gamcha, Mekhala Chader, Shirting, Bedsheet, Churidar
		Barkhetri	Gamcha, Mekhala, Chadar, Dress Material
		Pub Nalbari	Gamcha, Mekhela, Chadar, Eri Shawl
		Pub Mangaldoi	Gamcha, Mekhala, Chadar, Eri Shawl
		Ghilamora	Muga Saree, Gamcha, Mekhala Chadar, Eri Shwal
		Chanderpur	Eri Silk, Mekhala, Chadar Cotton Gamcha, Eri Shawl
		Bihdia Jajikona	Mekhela, Shwal, Dakhana, Bedsheet, Curtain
		Rani	Silk Products, Mekhala-chador, Cotton Gamocha, Eri Shawl
		Algapur	Gamcha, Saree, Lungi, Shirting
		Dalgaon Sialmari	Gamcha, Saree, Lungi, Shirting
		Boko	Gamcha, Mekhala, Chadar, Dress Material

1	2	3	4
	Banskandi		Gamcha, Mekhala ,Chader, Curtain Cloths, Shirting, Muga Silk Fabrics, Shawl, Mulberry, Dress Materials
	Titabar		Gamcha Mekhela Chadar
	Mazbat		Dokhona, Aronai, Saree, Furnishing, Chadar, Mekhala, Shawl, Stole, Gamcha
	Udalguri		Dokhona, Aronai, Saree, Furnishing, Chadar, Mekhala, Shawl, Stole, Gamcha
	Raha		Mekhala Chadar, Gamcha, Bed Cover, Shirting, Stoles, Dress Material, Home Furnishing
	Behali		Dress Matrials, Cotton & Silk Dress Material
	Barbarua		Home Furnishing, Muga And Eri Silk
	Telahi		Home Furnishing, Muga And Eri Silk
	Bhurbandha		Bedsheet, Shirting, Curtain, Plain Than, Dress Materials
	Rangia		Gamcha, Mekhala, Chadar, Shawl, Stole, Home Furnishing
	Pachim Nalbari		Muga & Eri Items, Furnishing Fabrics, Dress Materials, Shawl, Bag
	Rangia		Gamcha, Mekhala, Chadar, Eri & Muga Shawl, Stole, Home Furnishing
	Dhemaji		Cotton Silk Sarees, Mekhala Chadar, Shawl, Bed Sheet, Cushion Cover
	Biswanath		Dress Material, Silk Dress, Dress Material
	Behali		Dress Materials, Silk Dress, Dress Material
	Golaghat West (Bokakhat)		Dress Materials, Shirting, Saree, Churidar Kurta
	Pachim Nalbari		Muga & Eri Items, Dress Materials, Shawl, Bag
	Pub Nalabari		Muga & Eri Items, Dress Materials, Shawl
	Naduar		Value Added Gamcha, Mekhala-chadar, Dress Material. Shawl, Furnishing Cloth
	Bajali		Muga & Eri Items, Dress Materials, Shawl, Bag
	Golaghat West (Bokakhat)		Bedsheet, Lungi, Shirting
	North Karimganj		Woollen Plain Fabrics
	Golaghat West (Bokakhat)		Gamcha, Chadar, Eri & Muga Shawl, Stole, Home Furnishing
	Borjelenga		Gamcha, Mekhala, Chadar, Curtain Cloths, Shirting, Muga Silk Fabrics, Endi Shawl, Dress Materials
	Dangtal Block		Eri Silk Products, Furnishing Fabrics, Bed Sheets

1	2	3	4
		Lahowal	Furnishing Fabric, Muga & Eri Dress Materials, Silk Fabric, Curtain Cloths, Shirting, Eri Shawl, Dress Materials, Shawl
		Choygaon	-chadar, Yardage, Upholstery, Churidarkurta, Shirts, Bed Linen, Eri Jacket, Eri Shawl
		Nazira	Gamcha, Chadar, Eri Shawl
		Sapekhati	Gamcha, Saree, Lungi, Shirting
		Gaurisagar	Gamcha, Chadar, Eri Shawl
		Amguri	Gamcha, Chadar, Eri Shawl
		Pachim Abhaypur	Gamcha, , Chadar, Eri Shawl
21.	Manipur	Wangoi	Sari, Shawls, Bedsheet, Cushion Cover
		Thoubal	Shawl,
		Singhat	Tribal Shawls, Lungies, Scarves
		Bishnupur	Sari, Phanek, Mosquito And Fishing Net
		Keirao Bitra	Sari, Shawls, Bed Sheet, Phanek, Mosquito And Fishing Net
		Machi Block	Tribal Shawls, Lungies, Scarf, Dress Material, Phanek, Neck Tie
		Nungba	Tribal Shawls, Lungies , Scarf, Dress Materials, Phanek, Neck Tie And School
		Lungchong Maiphei	Shawl, , Bed Sheet
		Saitu Gamphazol	Tribal Shawls, Lungies, Scarf, Dress Material, Phanek, Neck Tie And School Bags
		Haorang Sabal	Sari, Shawls, Bed Sheet, Phanek, Mosquito And Fishing Net
22.	Mizoram	Tlangnuam - I (Zuangtui)	Mizo Puan
		Tlangnuam -ii	Mizo Puan
		Aibawk	Mizo Puan
		Reiek	Mizo Puan
		Serchhip	Mizo Puan
		Ngopa	Mizo Puan
		Zobawk	Mizo Puan
23.	Nagaland	Khuboto	Shawl, Stole, Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner, Floor Mat
		Longkhim	Shawl, Stole, Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner, Floor Mat
		Tsurangkong	Shawl, Stole, Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner, Floor Mat

1	2	3	4
		Mangkolemba 'A'	Shawl, Stole , Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner
		Medziphema (West)	Shawl, Stole , Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner
		A.k. Industrial (V) Block	Shawl, Stole, Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner, Curtains, Bed Sheets
		Luyong (V) Block	Shawl, Stole, Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner Curtains, Bed Sheets
		Chare Town Block	Shawl, Stole, Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner Curtains, Bed Sheets
		V.k.town	Shawl, Stole, Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner
		Phek (V) Block	Shawl, Stole, Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner Curtains, Bed Sheets
		Baghty	Shawl, Stole, Bags, Neck tie, Table Mat, Runner, Curtains, Bed Sheets
		Chiephobozou	Shawl, Jackets, Bags
		Ghukiye	Shawl, Jackets, Bags
24.	Meghalaya	Umling	Silk Products
		Betasing	Silk Products
		Tikrikilla	Silk Products
25.	Sikkim	Tingvong	Traditional Dresses And Furnishing Cloths
26.	Tripura	Hezamara R.d.	Risha, Pachra
		Durgachowmohani R.d.	Risha, Pachra
		Unakoti	Risha, Pachra

### **Ethanol as Primary Fuel**

4515. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:  
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce Ethanol as primary fuel for running vehicles across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has set standards for use of ethanol and other biofuels within the country including Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been consulted in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has issued guidelines to some of the States including Maharashtra to run vehicles with flexi fuel in their States and also make farmers aware about the benefits of producing ethanol; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, along with the response thereon State/UT-wise?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Government has notified mass emission standard for flex-fuel ethanol (E85) or (E100) and ethanol (ED95) vehicle, *vide* notification G.S.R. 682(E) dated 12th July, 2016 after inviting suggestions from the public and different stakeholders. The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is implementing the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10% subject to its availability and as per BIS specifications. This programme is being implemented in 21 States and 4 Union Territories including the State of Maharashtra.

[English]

#### Generation and Selling Price of Power

4516. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge difference in the power generation cost and its maximum selling price to the consumers in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the estimated average power generation cost during the last three years and the minimum and the maximum price of power sold to the consumers during the above said period;

(d) whether the Government has decided that power producers who do not sell electricity at regulated tariffs will not get gas supply and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) to (c) As per the available information in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the average power generation cost & average cost of supply of Distribution Companies during the last three years is as follows:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Average generation cost (Rs/kWh)	3.45	3.67	4.43
Average cost of supply of Distribution companies (Rs/kWh)	5.19	5.21	5.43

In addition to the generation tariff, the cost of supply to the end consumers includes the transmission charges, transmission losses, distribution network charges,

distribution losses and commercial losses etc. The maximum and minimum price of power sold to consumers during the last three years is as follows:

Financial Year	Maximum Price (Rs./kWh)	Minimum Price (Rs./kWh)
2013-14	6.26	2.75
2014-15	7.19	1.90
2015-16	7.09	1.97

Through appropriate policy framework and programmes, the Government is promoting efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution and also

supporting strengthening of the distribution and transmission infrastructure for reducing technical losses. These measures, along with the policy framework of

discovery of tariff through competitive bidding will contribute towards lowering of tariff rates. The Tariff Policy notified by Central Government also provides for emphasis on reduction in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses and theft to reduce the operating costs of Discoms.

(d) and (e) Domestic natural gas is allocated as per the prevailing gas allocation policy and supplied depending upon the availability. The Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is imported under open general license on terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers and also by gas based power plants.

#### **Multi Skill Development Centre in Aviation Sector**

4517. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air connectivity for both passenger transport and air freight is increasing, with new air routes operationalisation of unserved or underserved airports through the UDAN, Regional Connectivity Scheme;

(b) if so, whether demands for skilled personnel in Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) and ground-handling is also rising in tandem, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up Aviation Multi Skill Development Centre (MSDC) supported by Aerospace and Aviation Sector Skill Council (AASSC) of India;

(d) if so, the number of MSDC set up so far, State-wise;

(e) the number of youth and women proposed to be trained in these Centres over the next three years;

(f) whether there is a proposal to set up many more such Centres for aviation skill development across the country;

(g) if so, the details thereof and the places identified therefor, State-wise; and

(h) the initiatives taken by the Government to meet the requirement of industry-ready workforce for aviation and aerospace sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) as per the skill gap analysis made by an independent entity for the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the demand for skilled personnel in Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) and ground handling is also projected to grow with the increase in size of the civil aviation sector.

(c) to (g) A first-of-its-kind Aviation Multi Skill Development Centre (AMSDC) supported by the National Skill Development Council (NSDC) and the Aerospace and Aviation Sector Skill Council (AASSC) has been recently set up at Old Airport, Chandigarh, for the skill development of about 2,400 youth in 8 aviation job roles, which are aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF), over the next 3 years. Presently, there is no proposal under active consideration of the Ministry to set up AMSDCs in the rest of the country.

(h) The Ministry has notified the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) in 2016 which lays down a clear road map for "Aviation Education and Skill Building" for civil aviation sector. Besides, the Ministry has taken a number of initiatives to meet the requirements of industry-ready workforce for the civil aviation sector through which, *inter-alia*, the Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University (RGNAU) has been set up, a standard and an accelerated Aircraft Maintenance Engineering (AME) Apprenticeship Programme have been launched and 38 aviation job roles have been aligned with the NSQF in consultation with aviation industry.

#### **Privatisation of Air India**

4518. PROF. A.S.R. NAIK:  
SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:  
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:  
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to privatise Air India and if so, the details thereof including the funds likely to be generated therefrom;

(b) whether the Government proposes to write off the debt of Air India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has decided for Air India to join hands with foreign airlines and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any restriction has been imposed on purchase of stake in Air India and if so, the extent to which this step of the Government is likely to reduce growing losses of Air India;

(e) whether interests of employees has been kept in view while taking this decision, if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether under the turnaround plan, Air India was to get Rs.50,000 crore in equity infusion till 2032 and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether there has been a suggestion that disinvestment in Air India should be put on hold for at least five years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a), (b) and (e) 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.

(c) and (d) The Cabinet considered the proposal from Ministry of Commerce and Industry and approved the proposal to delete the clause mentioned in Note (iii) of Clause 5.2.9 (c) of the consolidated FDI policy circular of 2017 with a direction that foreign investments in Air India including that of foreign airlines shall not exceed 49% either directly or indirectly.

(f) Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (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.

Year	Equity (Rs. in crore)
2011-12	1200
2012-13	6000
2013-14	6000
2014-15	5780
2015-16	3300
2016-17	2465.21
2017-18	1800

(g) There is no such suggestion received in this Ministry.

#### **Construction of Airport at Jewar**

4519. SHRI BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for construction of airport at Jewar has been finalised and approved;

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

(c) the investment required for the purpose and the sources from where it is proposed to be arranged; and

(d) whether the new airport is likely to affect the viability of IGI airport and if so, the details thereof and corrective steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'site clearance' approval to the proposal of Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for construction of Noida International Greenfield Airport near Jewar, Uttar Pradesh on 6th July, 2017. The proposed airport is being developed by State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) has been appointed as the implementing agency by GoUP. The timeline for construction of airport depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability

of mandatory clearance, PPP bidding process, construction schedule, financial closure etc. A total of 3000 ha of land area for the proposed airport is a part of notified area of YEIDA and the Authority has reserved the land for proposed Airport in its Master Plan as per GoUP.

(c) The exact cost of the project comes in the second stage of approval *i.e.* 'in principle', GoUP is required to submit the application along with the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for grant of 'in principle' approval.

(d) The proposed airport would cause the traffic in future on account of high congestion/saturation of Delhi airport.

#### **Basic Amenities on NHs**

4520. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to provide basic amenity centre at every 25 km on National Highways (NHs) of the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding these amenity centres of NHs;

(c) whether some of the highways have only skeletal facilities causing inconvenience to the NHs users;

(d) whether the Government proposes to hold a meeting with all stakeholders to get their views on the draft policy to set uniform standard; and

(e) if so, the details 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) Yes, Madam. The Ministry is planning to provide basic wayside amenities at every 45-60 km length of National Highways. The amenities will include parking for cars, buses, and trucks, restaurant/food court, dhaba, fuel station, minor repair shop, rest rooms for passengers, dormitories for drivers, kiosks for sale of miscellaneous sundry items etc. targeting specific road users as Type-1 comprehensive facility for passengers and heavy vehicle drivers, Type-2 facility targeting passengers only and Type-3 facility targeting truck drivers only.

(c) No such skeletal facilities have been developed along National Highways.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The guidelines have already been issued *vide* Ministry's letters no. H-11016/03/2016-Toll/Coord. (Vol.II) dated 10.02.2017 & dated 22.02.2017. These guidelines were formulated and reviewed on the basis of the suggestions received from stakeholders.

#### **Poor Conditions of NHs**

4521. SHRI MOHD. SALIM:  
SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:  
SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that highways in the country are not being maintained, resulting in frequent accidents on them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been undertaken on the condition of the highways;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints about the poor maintenance of the highways by any State Governments, if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government on such complaints; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government and guidelines issued to reduce the accidents?

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. Steps have been taken to improve the road safety by way of timely maintenance and repair of National Highways on Public Private Partnership/ Engineering Procurement & Construction/ Operation & Maintenance basis through the concessionaires/ contractors in order to prevent the accidents.

(c) to (d) Condition of the highways is checked & maintained regularly by the field officers & regional officers & Branch Officers of the Ministry/National Highway Authority of India/ National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation. On completed sections, repair & maintenance is carried out by Operation & Maintenance

contractors/BOT concessionaires as part of their obligations in the contract. Stretches entrusted to State PWD/NHAI/NHIDCL but where work is yet to start are maintained either directly by NHAI/NHIDCL or through State PWD. Where concessionaire fails to repair roads as per concession agreement, State PWD/NHAI/NHIDCL undertakes repairing work at risk and cost of the concessionaire.

(e) Ministry is taking the following steps/issued guidelines to reduce the accidents:

- Identified accident black spots on National Highways are being rectified on priority through effective remedial measures.
- Safety audits of Highway Projects are carried out through independent road safety consultants during design, construction and operation stages and any deficiencies thereof are rectified in a continuous process through the concerned concessionaire/ contractor.
- Way side amenity centers are being developed at suitable locations on the National Highways to facilitate the road users.
- Ministry has issued guidelines and instructions to the field officers to construct foot over bridges at accident prone locations on National Highways.
- Ministry has also issued instructions to the field officers to assess the safety at all junctions and take necessary safety measures.

#### **Services of Aviation Companies**

4522. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the civil aviation companies registered/licensed for service in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give priority to the Government Public Sector Undertakings for giving licence to routes;

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

(d) the details regarding the domestic and international routes in which the Government company's operate;

(e) whether the licence of any Government company was cancelled on any route during the last three years and given to private airlines;

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

(g) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the Government company's suffer losses due to the policy adopted by the Government in the civil aviation sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) List of companies issued with Air Operator Certificate for operating Scheduled Air Transport Services in the country during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As per extant policy, due consideration is given to the international operational plans submitted by Air India Ltd. before allocation of international traffic rights to other eligible applicants.

(d) Air India Ltd. (including Alliance Air) currently operates to 75 domestic destinations with 361 flights per day and 40 international destinations with 177 flights per day. List of domestic and international destinations of Air India Ltd. is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Pawan Hans Ltd. operates in domestic sector through lease of helicopters to State Government, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited etc.

(e) No licence of any Government company was cancelled on any route during the last three years. However, Air India Ltd. has withdrawn operations of following routes:

#### **• Domestic**

- (i) Chennai-Pune and vv in the year 2014
- (ii) Delhi-Durgapur-Kolkata & vv from 17th Jun, 2016.
- (iii) Varanasi-Bhubaneshwar-Varanasi with effect from 10th March, 2017.
- (iv) Bengaluru-Hyderabad-Pune-Goa & vv withdrawn with effect from 29th Oct, 2017.

#### **\* International**

- (i) Delhi-Dhaka vv route from Feb, 2015
- (ii) Varanasi-Kathmandu & vv route from Oct, 2015

(f) Does not arise in respect of (e).

(g) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian aviation sector 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. Government has however, laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with a view to achieve better

connectivity of air transport services of different regions of the country. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance with RDGs issued by Government. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme [Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN)] in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity to currently under-served and unserved airports.

**Statement-I**

*List of companies issued with Air Operator Certificate*

S.No.	Name of Operator	Date of Issue	Remarks (if any)
1.	Air Pegasus Pvt. Ltd.	24.03.2015	Suspended <i>w.e.f.</i> 08.11.2016 due to non-availability of aircraft
2.	Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd.	07.07.2015	Converted to Scheduled Commute Operating Permit on 17.05.2017.
3.	Air Carnival Pvt. Ltd.	04.07.2016	Suspended <i>w.e.f.</i> 06.06.2017 due to non-availability of aircraft.
4.	LEPL Projects Ltd.	03.10.2016	Suspended <i>w.e.f.</i> 04.05.2017 due to failure of airline to provide safe, efficient and reliable air transport service.
5.	Zexus Air Services Pvt. Ltd.	03.02.2017	
6.	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd.	22.12.2017	
7.	Air Odisha Aviation Ltd.	13.02.2018	

**Statement-II**

*List of domestic and international destinations to which Air India Ltd. (including Alliance Air) operates*

S.No.	Domestic Destination	International Destination
1	2	3
1.	Agartala	Abu Dhabi
2.	Agathi	Bangkok
3.	Agra	Bahrain
4.	Ahmedabad	Birmingham
5.	Aizwl	Chicagao
6.	Allahabad	Colombo

1	2	3
7.	Amritsar	Copenhagen
8.	Aurangabad	Dammam
9.	Bagdogra	Dhaka
10.	Bengaluru	Dubai
11.	Bhatinda	Frankfurt
12.	Bhavnagar	Hongkong
13.	Bhopal	Jeddah
14.	Bhubaneshwar	Kabul
15.	Bhuj	Kathmandu
16.	Bikaner	Kuwait

1	2	3	1	2	3
17.	Calcut	London	47.	Lucknow	
18.	Chandigarh	Madrid	48.	Ludhiana	
19.	Chennai	Male	49.	Madurai	
20.	Cochin	Melbourne	50.	Mangalore	
21.	Coimbatore	Milan	51.	Mumbai	
22.	Dehradun	Muscat	52.	Nagpur	
23.	Delhi	Newark	53.	Nanded	
24.	Dharamshala	New York	54.	Pantnagar	
25.	Dibrugarh	Osaka	55.	Patna	
26.	Dimapur	Paris	56.	Port Blair	
27.	Diu	Riyadh	57.	Pune	
28.	Gaya	Rome	58.	Raipur	
29.	Goa	San Francisco	59.	Rajkot	
30.	Gorakhpur	Seoul	60.	Ranchi	
31.	Guwahati	Shanghai	61.	Shilong	
32.	Gwalior	Sharjah	62.	Shimla	
33.	Hubli	Singapore	63.	Shirdi	
34.	Hyderabad	Stockholm	64.	Silchar	
35.	Imphal	Syndney	65.	Srinagar	
36.	Indore	Tokyo	66.	Surat	
37.	Jabalpur	Vienna	67.	Tezpur	
38.	Jaipur	Washington	68.	Tirupati	
39.	Jammu	Yangon	69.	Trichy	
40.	Jamnagar	Tel Aviv (will commence from 22nd March, 2018)	70.	Trivandrum	
41.	Jodhpur		71.	Udaipur	
42.	Khajuraho		72.	Vadodara	
43.	Kolkata		73.	Varanasi	
44.	Kullu		74.	Vijaywada	
45.	Leh		75.	Vizag	
46.	Lilabari				

[*Translation*]**Underpasses on NHs**

4523. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of underpasses on all the National Highways (NHs) in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to construct new underpasses during conversion of NHs into six lanes; and

(c) if so, the details of the total number of underpasses constructed since the year 2010 and till date, National Highways-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) There are 5552 numbers of underpasses on the National Highways in the country including 1051 numbers of underpasses on six lane NHs.

(b) to (c) Yes Madam. Ministry proposes to construct new underpasses while constructing the six lane National Highways. Most of the six-laning projects have been undertaken for construction after 2010. The State-wise and NHs wise details of the underpasses including underpasses on the six lane NHs are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Details of the underpasses on the National Highways*

Sl. No.	State	NH No.	No. of Underpass	Number of Underpasses constructed/ under construction on six lane
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7, 214, 18, 5, 544D, 9	358	110
2.	Assam	37, 54, 31, 31C, 36, 52, 53	51	
3.	Bihar	107, 19, 2, 28, 30, 327E, 57, 77, 83	81	63
4.	Chhattisgarh	200, 130C, 6	58	11
5.	Goa	17, 17B, 4A	8	
6.	Gujarat	228, 1, 14, 15, 51, 56, 58, 59, 6, 68, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E	701	166
7.	Haryana	1, 10, 2, 22, 619E, 71, 71A, 8	271	39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1A	1	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	144, 144A, 1A	17	
10.	Jharkhand	2, 31, 33	29	7
11.	Karnataka	206, 207, 212, 13, 150A, 17, 275zz, 4, 48, 7	844	117
12.	Kerala	220, 17, 47, 966A	60	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	25, 26, 26B, 3, 59, 69, 69A, 7, 75, 86	223	1



1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	161, 211, 222, 361, 17, 222zz, 3, 4, 4B, 4C, 50, 6, 69, 7, 753A, 8, 9	756	95
15.	Manipur	39	2	
16.	Meghalaya	6	1	
17.	Delhi	24, 1	33	28
18.	Odisha	55, 316, 16, 20, 26, 49, 53,	194	43
19.	Punjab	1, 10, 15, 1A, 21, 22, 344B, 64, 95	171	71
20.	Rajasthan	112, 113, 116, 11, 11A, 12, 14, 3, 65, 76, 76B, 79, 79A,	389	62
21.	Sikkim	310A	1	
22.	Tamil Nadu	226, 532, 4, 45, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 5, 66, 67, 68, 69, 7	332	101
23.	Telangana	202, 221, 7, 9	216	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	233, 11, 2, 24, 25, 26, 28, 3, 58, 74, 76, 86, 91, 97	546	114
25.	West Bengal	117, 10, 16, 2, 2E, 31, 31C, 41, 6, 60	209	45
Total			5552	1051

[English]

#### Release of Controversial Films

4524. DR. ANSHUL VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the controversial films are being released in the country which hurt the religious sentiments of the people and force them to agitate against such films; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Film

Certification (CBFC) certifies films for public exhibition in accordance with the Cinematograph Act, 1952, Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and Guidelines for certification of films notified in 1991 by the Government. The release of films is not done by CBFC.

The principles for guidance in certifying films as in Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act indicate that a film shall not be certified for public exhibition if in the opinion of the authority competent to grant the certificate, the film or any part of it is against the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or involves defamation or contempt of court or likely to incite the commission of any offence.

The guidelines prescribe that while certifying a film CBFC, among other things, is to ensure that visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented.

[Translation]

**Regular Services from Ajmer Airport**

4525. DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the regular flight services are likely to commence from the newly constructed airport of Kishangarh in Ajmer district; and

(b) the reasons for delay and the agencies responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has developed and operationalized a Greenfield Airport at Kishangarh in Rajasthan. As per Winter Schedule-2017, no scheduled flight is operating to/from Kishangarh airport in Ajmer district. With 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.

However, in the 2nd round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), M/s SpiceJet Limited has been awarded Delhi-Kishangarh-Delhi RCS route with a frequency of 7 flights/week. As per Scheme document, the Selected Airline Operator (SAO) shall be obligated to commence RCS Flight operations on an RCS Route, as part of Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal within a period of 180 days from the issuance of Letter of Award for such Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal unless any extension is granted by the Implementing Agency.

**Rural Electrification Scheme**

4526. SHRI HARI MANJHI:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the electrification works of number of villages have not been completed as on date and if so, the number of such villages, Statewise and district-wise including Chatra, Latehar and Palamu districts of Jharkhand;

(b) the number of villages electrified in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set any target for electrifying all villages under the rural electrification scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this target is likely to be achieved; and

(e) the number of cities/towns and villages where 24 hours power supply is being provided, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) As reported by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country as on 01.04.2015. The State-wise and district-wise details of remaining un-electrified villages, as on 28.02.2018, are given in the enclosed Statement-I. All the remaining un-electrified villages are targeted to be electrified by 1st May, 2018.

Similarly, as informed by the Government of Jharkhand, there were 2525 un-electrified census villages in the State, including Chatra, Latehar and Palamu districts. Of these no village remains for electrification.

The State-wise number of villages electrified across the country during the last two years, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State/UT including city/towns is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power to the States from these plants of CPSUs. As per latest data reported by the States, 18 States have more than 20 hours a day rural household power supply.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise and district-wise details of balance un-electrified villages as on 28.02.2018  
(Out of 18452 un-electrified villages reported by States as on 01.04.2015)*

Sl. No.	State	District	Un-electrified villages
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	21
		Changlang	11
		Dibang Valley	26
		East Kameng	97
		East Siang	4
		Kurung Kumey	146
		Lohit	2
		Lower Dibang Valley	93
		Lower Subansiri	96
		Papum Pare	37
		Tawang	2
		Tirap	5
		Upper Siang	12
		Upper Subansiri	82
		West Kameng	2
		West Siang	35
2.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	23
		Dantewada	4
		Narayanpur	1
		Sukma	67
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipore	11
		Kargil	8
		Kishtwar	41
		Kupwara	11
		Leh (Ladakh)	10

1	2	3	4
		Rajouri	1
		Reasi	4
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	8
		Katni	4
		Sagar	2
		Umaria	7
5.	Manipur	Chandel	2
		Churachandpur	1
		Tamenglong	1
6.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	1
		Mamit	1
7.	Odisha	Gajapati	1
		Kandhamal	1
		Malkangiri	2
		Rayagada	3
8.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	3
		Tehri Garhwal	1
		Uttarkashi	18
		Total	908

**Statement-II***State-wise number of villages electrified during the last two years*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	174	175
2.	Assam	942	1,218
3.	Bihar	1,754	556
4.	Chhattisgarh	405	294
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	27
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	5

1	2	3	4
7.	Jharkhand	750	1,104
8.	Karnataka	-	14
9.	Madhya Pradesh	214	159
10.	Manipur	75	121
11.	Meghalaya	1	681
12.	Mizoram	16	24
13.	Nagaland	-	76
14.	Odisha	1,264	1,092
15.	Rajasthan	163	263
16.	Tripura	9	17
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,305	162
18.	Uttarakhand	-	18
19.	West Bengal	8	9
Total		7,108	6,015

### Water Facilities in Toilets

4527. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of rural families in the country who do not have the facility of toilets, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the toilets constructed during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated for construction of toilets in remote and hilly areas, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide toilet facility to the whole population of the country; and

(e) whether any awareness programme has been launched to ensure the use of toilets in rural areas of country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UT-wise number and percentage of rural households without access to toilets as on 19.3.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State/UT-wise number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) SBM(G) is a demand driven scheme, hence State/UT-wise allocation is not made. However, State/UT-wise Central share released under SBM(G) during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The SBM(G) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. The following steps have been/are being taken to achieve the target under SBM(G):

- Focus is being given on community based collective behavior change by massive campaigning at the national and States level.

- Focus is also on creation of complete ODF villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets.
- Given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations, the programme provides flexibility to the States to choose the strategy best suited to them in its implementation.
- Greater emphasis is being given on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management, by imparting training to the States and selected organizations called Key Resource Centres (KRCs), involving District Collectors to provide leadership to the programme at the district level.
- The Programme is being run as a *janandolan* with cooperation of all sections of the society

including the NGOs, corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.

- Zila Swachhata Prerakshave been engaged for support of districts.

(e) Under SBM(G), upto 5% of the programme funds is to be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building at the State and District level, and upto 3% is to be spent at the Central level. Massive media campaigns have been started at national level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio) aids. States are also carrying out IEC campaign including interpersonal Communication (IPC). Cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns are also held at regular intervals. Besides conventional IEC tools, social media is also being used for spreading the mass awareness. A Facebook page for SBM(G) has been created and twitter handles are also active. Media celebrities have been roped in as brand ambassadors.

#### **Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise, the number and percentage of rural household without access to toilets as on 19.3.2018*

S.No.	State/UT Name	Number of rural household without access to toilets	Percentage of rural household without access to toilets
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	0.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	545364	7.68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00
4.	Assam	1067899	19.46
5.	Bihar	10746351	57.62
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Goa	43598	23.78
11.	Gujarat	0	0.00
12.	Haryana	0	0.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00

1	2	3	4
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	703406	47.30
15.	Jharkhand	1267118	28.40
16.	Karnataka	942855	13.32
17.	Kerala	0	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1389616	14.45
19.	Maharashtra	163129	1.47
20.	Manipur	91299	20.33
21.	Meghalaya	0	0.00
22.	Mizoram	4074	3.35
23.	Nagaland	50436	19.98
24.	Odisha	4233773	50.56
25.	Puducherry	38884	43.66
26.	Punjab	30405	1.06
27.	Rajasthan	49719	0.48
28.	Sikkim	0	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	461227	4.92
30.	Telangana	859354	19.63
31.	Tripura	183206	26.22
32.	Uttar Pradesh	11544515	42.65
33.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00
34.	West Bengal	911217	6.65
		3,53,27,478	21.61

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last three years and current year as on 19.03.2018*

S.N.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 19.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			979	17524
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996	788496	1890626
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439	42552	41460

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	148237	465545	1054882	661309
5.	Bihar	165457	427038	872331	2280381
6.	Chhattisgarh	39128	357107	1464977	931066
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	18758
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	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	327464
14.	Jharkhand	98512	315130	832239	1041265
15.	Karnataka	791687	533011	720075	1390372
16.	Kerala	34101	11752	195090	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566	1860073	2261265
18.	Maharashtra	500897	889170	1917675	2148995
19.	Manipur	27860	47636	41423	49751
20.	Meghalaya	42002	44129	45973	87138
21.	Mizoram	534	6026	2872	20794
22.	Nagaland	0	22617	38112	17124
23.	Odisha	130925	1329832	1263960	559269
24.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	6778
25.	Punjab	9887	71543	106626	69601
26.	Rajasthan	653306	2164590	2721433	2101569
27.	Sikkim	3562	3707	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	378162	948287	1139701	1959898
29.	Telangana	130725	240168	520092	1472089
30.	Tripura	24869	61173	43829	28817
31.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487	1740917	3738642
32.	Uttarakhand	57833	64030	335264	42976
33.	West Bengal	847080	1432065	2322394	974251
Grand Total		58,54,987	1,27,41,367	2,19,24,339	2,48,89,478



**Statement-III***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
1	2	3	4	5
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
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	680.04
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	143.89
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	838.75
Telangana	105.62	128.39	135.72	462.03

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	50.65	38.89	24.98	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	565.39	1153.33	3073.56
Uttarakhand	40.52	49.37	348.05	132.03
West Bengal	371.52	712.92	655.50	492.77
	2730.30	6362.96	10559.58	15700.42

### Expansion of Aviation Services

4528. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any long term scheme for the extension of aviation services in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and extent to which these services are likely to benefit the people; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry

of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme RCS (UDAN) on 21st October, 2016. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity including the State of Uttar Pradesh by making it affordable by supporting airline operator through (1) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes/other support measures and (2) financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes. The list of routes/network awarded in first and second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN from airports in Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

### Statement-I

*RCS Route/Networks awarded to Selected Airline Operator (SAO) in 1st Round of bidding under RCS-UDAN connecting Uttar Pradesh to various cities*

S.No.	Routes/Networks	Route (Only RCS Routes)
1	2	3
1.	Jaipur-Agra-Jaipur	Jaipur to Agra
2.	Delhi-Kanpur-Delhi	Agra to Jaipur Delhi to Kanpur Kanpur to Delhi
3.	Delhi-Pantnagar-Dehradun- Patnagar-Delhi Kullu (Bhuntar)-Delhi Shimla-Delhi-Ludhiana Delhi-Agra-Delhi	Pantnagar to Dehradun Dehradun to Pantnagar Delhi to Shimla Shimla to Delhi Delhi to Ludhiana

1	2	3
		Ludhiana to Delhi
		Delhi to Agra
		Agra to Delhi
4.	Delhi-Gwalior-Lucknow-	Gwalior to Lucknow
	Gorakhpur-Lucknow	Lucknow to Gwalior
	Gwalior-Delhi-Kanpur-	Gwalior to Delhi
	Varanasi-Kanpur-Delhi-	Delhi to Kanpur
	Dehradun-Delhi	Kanpur to Varanasi
		Varanasi to Kanpur
		Kanpur to Delhi

**Statement-II**

*RCS Routes/Networks awarded to Selected Airline Operator (SAO) in 2nd Round of bidding under RCS-UDAN connecting Uttar Pradesh to various cities*

S.No.	RCS Network	RCS Route
1	2	3
1.	Lucknow-Raipur-Allahabad-Raipur-Lucknow	Allahabad to Raipur
2.	Lucknow-Bareilly-Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow	Bareilly to Delhi
		Bareilly to Lucknow
		Lucknow to Bareilly
3.	Lucknow-Shravasti-Lucknow-Moradabad	Allahabad to Lucknow
	Lucknow-Allahabad-Lucknow	Lucknow to Allahabad
		Lucknow to Moradabad
		Moradabad to Lucknow
		Shravasti to Lucknow
		Lucknow to Shravasti
		Allahabad to Kolkata
4.	Lucknow-Allahabad-Kolkata	Lucknow to Allahabad
		Allahabad to Lucknow
5.	Lucknow-Allahabad-Patna-Allahabad-Lucknow	Allahabad to Patna
		Lucknow to Allahabad
6.	Hindan-Bhopal-Allahabad-Bhopal-Hindan	Allahabad to Bhopal
7.	Hindan-Pithoragarh-Dehradun	Hindan to Pithoragarh

1	2	3
8.	Hindan-Gorakhpur-Allahabad-Gorakhpur-Hindan	Allahabad to Gorakhpur Gorakhpur to Allahabad
9.	Hindan-Allahabad-Kolkata-Allahabad-Hindan	Allahabad to Kolkata
10.	Hindan-Allahabad-Dehradun Allahabad-Hindan	Allahabad to Dehradun
11.	Hindan-Kannur-Hindan	Hindan to Kannur
12.	CSI-Airport-Mumbai-Allahabad-CSI Airport-Mumbai	Allahabad to Mumbai
13.	Nagpur-Bhubaneshwar-Allahabad Bhubaneshwar-Nagpur	Allahabad to Bhubaneshwar
14.	Nagpur-Allahabad-Indore	Allahabad to Bhubaneshwar Allahabad to Indore
15.	Allahabad-Nagpur	Allahabd to Nagpur
16.	Bangalore-Airport-Ozar-(Nasik)-Hindan Ozar-(Nasik)-Bangalore-Airport	Hindan to Ozar (Nasik)
17.	Bangalore-Airport-Allahabad-Pune Allahabad-Bangalore-Airport	Allahabad to Bangalore Airport
18.	Hubli-Tirupati-Hubli-Hindan-Hubli-Pune-Hubli	Allahabad to Pune Hindan to Hubli

[English]

**Budgetary Allocation for Rural  
Development Schemes**

4529. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary allocation for rural development schemes has been increased substantially during the last three years considering the previous allocations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the approach of rural development was output based previously, but the current approach is outcome based and as a result rural development works have been completed fast and qualitatively result oriented during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):  
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The budgetary allocation for rural development schemes has been increased substantially during the last three years considering the previous allocations.

A Statement showing B.E. and R.E. of the Ministry of Rural Development *w.e.f.* 2013-14 to 2016-17 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. To maximize the outcome of Government expenditure on rural development the Ministry has revamped governance framework. The new governance framework uses information technology/ Direct Benefit Transfer and space technology for date and time stamping and for longitude/ latitude tagging of the community/ individual assets in the rural areas. It links Aadhaar, Jan-dhan bank account and Mobile in such a manner that the benefits reach directly to the beneficiaries in their account.

**Statement***Department of Rural Development  
Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates from 2013-2014 to 2016-2017*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017	
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	33000.00	33000.00	34000.00	33000.00	34699.00	37345.96	38500.00	48220.26
2.	Aajeevika-Natinal Rural Livelihood Mission	4000.00	2600.00	4000.00	2186.42	2505.00	2519.40	3000.00	3168.15
3.	DRDA Administration	250.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Rural Housing	15184.00	13184.00	16000.00	11000.00	10025.00	10320.58	15000.00	16078.60
5.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	21700.00	9700.00	14391.00	14200.00	14291.00	18291.00	19000.00	18701.35
6.	Grants to National Institute of Rural Dev.	50.00	33.00	50.00	30.00	50.00	47.85	50.00	41.83
7.	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	15.00	0.00	10.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	15.00
8.	PURA	50.00	3.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	120.00	84.00	130.00	125.00	130.00	132.15	255.00	210.93
10.	BPL Survey	59.00	306.00	577.00	365.00	350.00	316.37	375.00	6.44
11.	Flexi Fund	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	National Social Assistance Programme	0.00	0.00	10635.00	7241.00	9082.00	8619.59	9500.00	8856.44
13.	RURBAN Mission	0.00	0.00	100.00	2.00	300.00	33.50	300.00	600.00
14.	Village Entrepreneurship "Start-up" Programme	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	200.00	13.60	0.00	0.00
15.	Grameen Vikas Bhawan							0.00	1.00
<b>Total (Plan) (RD)</b>		<b>74429.00</b>	<b>59310.00</b>	<b>80043.00</b>	<b>68156.42</b>	<b>71642.00</b>	<b>77650.00</b>	<b>86000.00</b>	<b>95900.00</b>

[Translation]

### Revival of Dry Rivers

4530. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the rivers dried up in various parts of the country including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive these rivers; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard till date?

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) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) has constituted an Expert Committee to explore the alternate sources of water in arid areas of the country with detailed focus on Palaeo-channels (Dried up rivers). The terms of reference of the Expert Committee include reviewing the available information on Palaeo-channels, compilation of relevant documents and existing studies, mapping of Palaeo-channels, preparing the perspective plan to optimize the utilisation of available fresh water in such Palaeo-channels and identify the zones favourable for artificial recharge, etc.

The rejuvenation of River Ganga and its tributaries is undertaken by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR), while the pollution abatement work for rest of the rivers is undertaken by Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC).

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under MoWR, RD & GR has sanctioned a total of 97 projects of sewerage infrastructure in Ganga basin States for river cleaning and Ganga rejuvenation. Out of the 97 projects, 19 projects have been completed, creating 228.13 Million Liters Per Day (MLD) of new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity and rehabilitation of 92 MLD capacity and laying/rehabilitation of 1523.5 Kilometer sewer network capacity.

National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) has covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4579.56 crore. So far, Central share of Rs. 2236.98 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes and sewage treatment capacity of 2466.43 MLD has been created under NRCP.

### Programmes under Khelo India

4531. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:  
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched 'Khelo India' programme in the country with a cost of more than Rs. 1750 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of projects/activities formulated/proposed by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Rajasthan;

(c) the details of the benefits likely to be availed by the players through this scheme; and

(d) the details of funds likely to be provided to each player under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam.

Salient features of the verticals of the Khelo India Scheme, including details of benefits that could be availed thereunder, are given in the enclosed Statement- I. The Khelo India Scheme, with an estimated financial implication of Rs.1756 crore from 2017-18 to 2019-20, aims at strengthening the entire sports ecosystem of the country, including the States of Jharkhand and Rajasthan, through its twelve verticals.

(d) As the Khelo India Scheme aims to target the entire population, player-wise allocation of funds have not been made thereunder. However, the Scheme, *inter-alia* includes a vertical of 'Talent Identification and

Development' which has provisions for identification of talented players in priority sports disciplines at various levels through different avenues. Best talents in those sports discipline will be identified by the High Powered Committee and provided annual financial assistance, at the rate of Rs.5.00 lakh per annum, for a period of 8 years under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme.

### **Statement**

#### *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.

[English]

### Open Defecation

4532. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is facing difficulties in achieving its target of open defecation free India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make rapid progress in those States that are still not completely open defecation free; and

(c) the time-frame fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH

JIGAJINAGI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) A number of measures have been taken/are being taken to make all the States in the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) such as:

- Focus is being given on community based collective behavior change by massive campaigning at the national and States level.
- Focus is also on creation of complete ODF villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets.
- Given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations, the programme provides flexibility to the States to choose the strategy best suited to them in its implementation.
- Greater emphasis is being given on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management, by imparting training to the States and selected organizations called Key Resource Centres (KRCs), involving District Collectors to provide leadership to the programme at the district level.
- The programme is being run as a *janandolan* with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- There is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability.
- Innovations in technology is being promoted at the National and State levels. A national Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. R.A. Mashelkar has been constituted to examine all the new technologies from the point of view of safety and feasibility.
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being prioritised in ODF villages.
- Zila Swachhata Preraks have been engaged for support of districts.

(c) Under SBM(G), the target for achieving ODF India is by 2nd October, 2019.

### National Mineral Policy

4533. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to include Polluter Pay principle in the National Mineral Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to identify the most pollutant States in the country; and

(c) 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) The Ministry of Mines had constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Mines) to review the National Mineral Policy, 2008. The Committee submitted its report on 31.12.2017. Based on the report submitted by the committee, a draft National Mineral Policy 2018 was uploaded on the official website of the Ministry on 10.01.2018 for seeking comments/suggestions from all stake holders. The New National Mineral Policy is yet to be finalized.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Mines has not conducted any study to identify the most pollutant States in the country.

### Logistics Park

4534. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Multi-Modal Logistics Parks are proposed to be set up at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has engaged KPMG as consultants for asset management and market development under Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) funded by the World Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A pre-feasibility study for setting up a Freight village and Logistics Hub at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh has been completed and land acquisition process has been initiated. The proposals for setting up of Multi-Modal Logistic Parks at Sahibganj and Haldia are at an ascent stage.

(c) and (d) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has engaged KPMG, a reputed consultant, for providing an Asset Management and operational framework for development for National waterway-I under Jal Marg Vikas Project in February, 2018. This framework will include various institutional and operational models ranging from outsourcing to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formulation with participating States and other authorities like Railways or Ports. The consultant will also help in developing the business plan for market development of NW-I and suggesting suitable cost recovery and tariff realization mechanism.

### Road Accidents

4535. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:  
SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN:  
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:  
SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU:

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

(a) whether incidents of the road accidents are on the rise due to nonadherence of the traffic rules by the road users including drivers and if so, the details thereof indicating the number of fatalities in road accidents during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce any insurance cover/compensation to next of kin of accident victims, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide free/cashless treatment to the victims injured of road accidents, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to make certain mandatory safety procedures during driving of the vehicles and 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) As per the report "Road Accidents in India 2016" prepared based on data furnished by the Police Departments of States and UTs, drivers' fault is single most important factor responsible for road accidents (84%), killings (80.3%) and injuries (83.9%) on all roads in the country during 2016. The total number of road accidents, persons killed and injured in road accidents for the last three years are given below:

Years	Total Number of Road Accidents	Total Number of Persons killed
2014	4,89,400	1,39,671
2015	5,01,423	1,46,133
2016	4,80,6652	1,50,785

The data for the year 2017 and 2018 is not yet published. State-wise details of the total number of road accidents and persons killed in road accidents for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) The Motor Vehicles Act 1988 contains the provision of compensation. As per Section 165(1) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may

be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles, or damages to any property of the third party so arising, or both. Sub-section (2) of Section 165 empowers the State Government to appoint such number of members as the State Government may think fit to appoint. Sub-section (3) of Section 165 empowers State Government to regulate distribution of business if there are two or more Claims Tribunals for an area. Thus, the matter regarding disposal of cases by Motor Accident Claims Tribunals comes under the jurisdiction of State Governments.

(c) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has inserted a provision in Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2017 which *inter-alia* envisages the creation of a Motor Vehicle Accident Fund and implementation of Cashless Treatment Scheme during Golden Hour.

(d) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways 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.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Total Number of Road Accidents in India: 2014 to 2016*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	State/UT-wise Total Number of Road Accidents during		
		2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24440	24258	24888
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	205	284	249
3.	Assam	7144	6959	7435
4.	Bihar	9556	9555	8222
5.	Chhattisgarh	13821	14446	13580
6.	Goa	4229	4338	4304
7.	Gujarat	23712	23183	21859
8.	Haryana	10676	11174	11234
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3058	3010	3168

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1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5861	5836	5501
11.	Jharkhand	5201	5162	4932
12.	Karnataka	43713	44011	44403
13.	Kerala	36282	39014	39420
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53472	54947	53972
15.	Maharashtra	61627	63805	39878
16.	Manipur	743	671	538
17.	Meghalaya	542	606	620
18.	Mizoram	132	70	83
19.	Nagaland	305	54	75
20.	Odisha	9648	10542	10532
21.	Punjab	6391	6702	6952
22.	Rajasthan	24628	24072	23066
23.	Sikkim	203	219	210
24.	Tamil Nadu	67250	69059	71431
25.	Telangana	20078	21252	22811
26.	Tripura	716	647	557
27.	Uttarakhand	1410	1523	1591
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31034	32385	35612
29.	West Bengal	12875	13208	13580
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	218	258	238
31.	Chandigarh	369	416	428
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87	69	70
33.	Daman and Diu	39	70	71
34.	Delhi	8623	8085	7375
35.	Lakshadweep	1	3	1
36.	Puducherry	1111	1530	1766
	Total	489400	501423	480652

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**Statement-II***Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents in India: 2014 to 2016*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	State/UT-wise Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents during		
		2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7908	8297	8541
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119	127	149
3.	Assam	2522	2397	2572
4.	Bihar	4913	5421	4901
5.	Chhattisgarh	4022	4082	3908
6.	Goa	290	311	336
7.	Gujarat	7955	8119	8136
8.	Haryana	4483	4879	5024
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1199	1096	1271
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	992	917	958
11.	Jharkhand	2628	2893	3027
12.	Karnataka	10452	10856	11133
13.	Kerala	4049	4196	4287
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8569	9314	9646
15.	Maharashtra	12803	13212	12935
16.	Manipur	168	139	81
17.	Meghalaya	141	183	150
18.	Mizoram	103	72	70
19.	Nagaland	81	30	46
20.	Odisha	3931	4303	4463
21.	Punjab	4621	4893	5077
22.	Rajasthan	10289	10510	10465
23.	Sikkim	59	70	85
24.	Tamil Nadu	15190	15642	17218

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Telangana	6906	7110	7219
26.	Tripura	188	158	173
27.	Uttarakhand	878	913	962
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16287	17666	19320
29.	West Bengal	5875	6234	6544
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	23	17
31.	Chandigarh	131	129	151
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59	42	46
33.	Daman and Diu	15	42	38
34.	Delhi	1671	1622	1591
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	151	235	244
	<b>Total</b>	<b>139671</b>	<b>146133</b>	<b>150785</b>

**Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985**

4536. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the issue of poor implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 as pointed out in the annual report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time frame fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. Under this Act, 11 textile articles have been reserved for exclusive production on handlooms. This Act is implemented by Central and State Government offices through inspection of powerloom units across the country. During 2017-18, target of 3.51 lakh powerloom inspections has been fixed, against which 2.94 lakh powerlooms have been inspected and 78 FIRs filed till January, 2018.

**Piped Water Supply**

4537. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has an estimate of the number of households in rural areas which are not having access to dependable supply of piped water;

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

(c) the details on the gross per capita availability of safe drinking water and the number of households having proper draining facility and tapped water facility, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) This Ministry monitors the data regarding access to piped water in terms of rural habitation and population. As reported by State Governments on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), the State-wise number of rural

population and habitations having access to Piped Water Supply (PWS) is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, the per capita norm for drinking water in rural areas is atleast 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). The Ministry has categorized the availability of drinking water in terms of Fully Covered (FC) habitations which are getting at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), Partially Covered (PC) habitations which are getting less than 40 lpcd potable water and Quality Affected (QA) habitations where drinking water is contaminated by at least one chemical contaminant. As

per information provided by States/ UTs on on-line monitoring portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry, as on 16.03.2018, 77.69% of total rural habitations are fully covered, 18.19% of total rural habitations are partially covered whereas 4.11% rural habitations are quality affected habitations. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The State-wise details of number of households having tapped water facility is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The State wise details of number of rural households having drainage facility as per Census 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

Sr. No.	State	Nos. of Habitation Covered By PWS	% of Habitation Covered By PWS	Population Covered By PWS (in Lakhs)	% of Population covered by PWS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	254	63.5	2.42	91.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39556	81.79	351.48	95.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3624	47.8	7.52	60.33
4.	Assam	34728	39.42	136.21	45.93
5.	Bihar	6955	6.31	108.66	10.93
6.	Chhattisgarh	15207	20.36	70.37	35.55
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	33662	93.33	358.74	96.65
9.	Haryana	7678	96.61	182.11	99.18
10.	Himachal Pradesh	52621	98.17	64.74	96.82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15008	94.04	96.49	94.43
12.	Jharkhand	17274	14.3	74.62	27.37
13.	Karnataka	50678	84.11	394.26	97.89
14.	Kerala	21648	100.45	467.69	100.51
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20715	16.18	198.49	37.58
16.	Maharashtra	67471	67.65	532.41	83.39
17.	Manipur	2727	71.99	22.86	88.62
18.	Meghalaya	6097	58.2	18.34	68.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Mizoram	665	90.11	4.86	92.94
20.	Nagaland	1324	91.18	15.83	94.36
21.	Odisha	38439	24.36	154.5	43.03
22.	Puducherry	119	44.74	2.47	56.45
23.	Punjab	12496	81.23	156.01	86.72
24.	Rajasthan	45211	37.16	273.15	53.77
25.	Sikkim	2080	99.81	4.58	99.83
26.	Tamil Nadu	100090	99.89	396.64	100.12
27.	Telangana	22782	92.75	224.7	99.25
28.	Tripura	6575	75.38	38.77	86.32
29.	Uttar Pradesh	24562	9.44	263.04	15.71
30.	Uttarakhand	37844	96.15	53.97	74.83
31.	West Bengal	51976	49.08	432.22	57.91
	Total	740066	42.87	5108.13	55.52

Source: IMIS format C 30

**Statement-II***Status of Rural Habitation with Respect to Drinking Water Supply (as on 16.03.2018)*

S.No.	State	Total No of Habitations	No of Fully Covered Habitations	No of Partially Covered Habitations	No of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48363	33434	14512	417
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7582	2922	4629	31
4.	Assam	88099	52841	24239	11019
5.	Bihar	110234	67395	38627	4212
6.	Chhattisgarh	74685	70510	3013	1162
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36066	36065	1	0
9.	Haryana	7948	7610	211	127
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	43015	10589	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	9002	6940	16



1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	120764	117007	894	2863
13.	Karnataka	60248	25282	33947	1019
14.	Kerala	21551	4943	16247	361
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128061	127797	78	186
16.	Maharashtra	99732	87232	12228	272
17.	Manipur	3788	2237	1551	0
18.	Meghalaya	10475	1786	8657	32
19.	Mizoram	738	472	266	0
20.	Nagaland	1452	680	742	30
21.	Odisha	157773	139191	15558	3024
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15384	10116	1742	3526
24.	Rajasthan	121648	56750	45241	19657
25.	Sikkim	2084	755	1329	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	93642	6369	193
27.	Telangana	24562	14017	9501	1044
28.	Tripura	8723	4587	1598	2538
29.	Uttar Pradesh	260027	256303	2345	1379
30.	Uttarakhand	39360	22315	17029	16
31.	West Bengal	105905	52230	35769	17906
Total		1726031	1340958	314043	71030
Percentage			77.69	18.19	4.11

Source: IMIS format C 17

**Statement-III***Number of Households with tapped water supply connections*

S.No.	State	Total Household connections
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	6604
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2610361
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14154

1	2	3
4.	Assam	118879
5.	Bihar	217946
6.	Chhattisgarh	376896
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	4723961
9.	Haryana	1577244
10.	Himachal Pradesh	763645

1	2	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	472172
12.	Jharkhand	221056
13.	Karnataka	3414455
14.	Kerala	1374506
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1162201
16.	Maharashtra	4908801
17.	Manipur	21401
18.	Meghalaya	5370
19.	Mizoram	14108
20.	Nagaland	15559
21.	Odisha	304006
22.	Puducherry	41418
23.	Punjab	1606618
24.	Rajasthan	1134893
25.	Sikkim	87800
26.	Tamil Nadu	2855731
27.	Telangana	1795256
28.	Tripura	21067
29.	Uttar Pradesh	136594
30.	Uttarakhand	210223
31.	West Bengal	109822
Total		30322747

Source: IMIS format C 36

**Statement-IV**

*Rural households with drainage facility  
as per Census 2011*

State/IUT	Rural household with drainage facility
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18900
Andhra Pradesh	5981662
Arunachal Pradesh	42905
Assam	739953

1	2
Bihar	6578305
Chandigarh	6395
Chhattisgarh	504771
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4098
Daman and Diu	2559
Goa	67551
Gujarat	1216905
Haryana	2456786
Himachal Pradesh	807445
Jammu and Kashmir	534224
Jharkhand	764251
Karnataka	3345407
Kerala	1607500
Lakshadweep	486
Madhya Pradesh	2808533
Maharashtra	6223425
Manipur	167108
Meghalaya	96610
Mizoram	39443
Nagaland	112611
NCT of Delhi	69366
Odisha	968430
Puducherry	34895
Punjab	2685603
Rajasthan	2566286
Sikkim	34621
Tamil Nadu	2601231
Tripura	98234
Uttar Pradesh	15743736
Uttarakhand	670468
West Bengal	2099348
India	61700051

### Construction of Dams on Mahanadi River

4538. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of multiple dams in the upstreams of Mahanadi basin in Chhattisgarh has adversely affected the flow of water in the down streams of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether irrigation problems have arisen as a result of the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to resolve 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) to (d) Government of Odisha submitted a complaint dated 19.11.2016 to the Union Government on Mahanadi River Water Dispute under Section 3 of the Inter-State River Water Dispute (ISRWD) Act, 1956. In the complaint Government of Odisha, *inter-alia*, raised the issue of likely effect of flow on downstream due to construction of projects upstream by Government of Chhattisgarh.

Simultaneously, Government of Odisha filed an Original Suit (No. 1 of 2017, State of Odisha vs. State of Chhattisgarh & Ors.) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and prayed to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for:

*“(i) restraining from continuing with the construction of six ongoing industrial barrages, namely, Samoda, Seorinarayan, Basantpur, Mirouni, Sardiha and Kalma, pending constitution of the Tribunal as sought in the complaint dated 21.11.2016 filed by Government of Odisha for resolution of water disputes in respect of waters of the Mahanadi Basin;*

*(ii) restraining from continuing with the construction and operation of 7 ongoing projects for utilization of 2.95 MAF of water annually viz. Kelo, Arpa-Bhaisajhar Barrage, Sondhur, Rajiv Samodanisda diversion project phase-II, Mongra Barrage, Ph-II Sukhanalla*

*Barrage and Ghumarya Nalla Barrage, pending constitution of the Tribunal as sought in the complaint dated 21.11.2016 filed by Government of Odisha for resolution of water disputes in respect of waters of the Mahanadi Basin; and*

*(iii) restraining from taking up any projects against the category of future projects mentioned in the letter dated 27.8.2016 of State of Chhattisgarh in annexure P-1, pending constitution of the Tribunal as sought in the complaint dated 21.11.2016 filed by Government of Odisha for resolution of water disputes in respect of waters of the Mahanadi Basin”.*

The Hon'ble Supreme Court concluded the hearing on 23.01.2018 and passed final order as follows:

*“We, therefore, have no hesitation in directing that the Central Government shall issue appropriate notification in the Official Gazette and constitute a Water Disputes Tribunal for adjudication of the water dispute between the parties herein within a period of one month from today. Accordingly, the plaint in Original Suit No. 1 of 2017 is returned to the plaintiff for its presentation and adjudication by the Water Disputes Tribunal to be newly constituted by the Central Government”.*

As per the above Supreme Court Order, Odisha has to present its plaint for adjudication to the Mahanadi River Water Dispute Tribunal.

Union Government has constituted Mahanadi River Water Dispute Tribunal *vide* Gazette Notification dated 12.3.2018.

### Rural Families Affected by Suicide of Earning Member

4539. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps and measures to rehabilitate the rural families in which the earning member has committed suicide and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any schemes or policies in place to address the issue of lack of support or providing counselling to such families which need to recover from the mental trauma of such suicides; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) for the families belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household, under which one time lump sum assistance of Rs.20,000/- is provided to the bereaved family on the death (natural or otherwise) of primary breadwinner of the family. The death of a breadwinner should have occurred whilst he/she is more than 18 years of age and less than 60 years. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the scheme is done by the State Governments.

[Translation]

#### **Cancellation of Tenders**

4540. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenders upto 3.5 Gigawatt of solar energy were cancelled recently due to ambiguity in tax and rules for the solar energy sector;

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

(c) whether some of these tenders were released in 2015-16 and no progress has been made so far in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) No tenders have been cancelled due to ambiguity in tax and rules in the solar energy sector.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

#### **Expert Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers**

4541. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert committee for inter-linking of rivers has been constituted in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether recommendations of previous task force have been considered by the committee in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/to be taken to expedite the process of inter-linking of rivers?

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 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 to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources for the implementation of Inter-Linking of River (ILR). A Committee called "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" was constituted for the implementation of ILR under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister (WR, RD & GR) *vide* Gazette Notification dated 23rd September, 2014.

The Union Cabinet while approving the constitution of Special Committee for ILR in its meeting held on 24th July, 2014 further, directed that a Committee comprising of experts be constituted to look into the issues relating to inter linking of rivers. In compliance to the direction of Union Cabinet, MoWR, RD & GR *vide* O.M. dated 13th April, 2015 constituted a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers (TF-ILR) under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Navalawala, Chief Advisor, MoWR, RD & GR. So far, eight (8) meetings of the TF-ILR has been held and the last meeting was held on 15.09.2017.

(c) To discharge its functions, the Special Committee for ILR has constituted four sub- committees. One of the sub-committees *i.e.* Sub-Committee-I has been set up for comprehensive evaluation of various studies/reports available on the issue of ILR including the recommendations/suggestions made in Reports of the Task Force on Interlinking of Rivers (2004) and its Sub-Groups/Committees.

(d) The ILR programme has been taken up on high priority. The Government is pursuing the ILR program in a consultative manner. 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 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.

[English]

### **Sports Authority of India**

4542. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:  
SHRI M. MURALI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocation of funds for the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has been reduced by Rs. 66.17 crores in the current Budget;

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

(c) whether such curtailment is likely to affect the functioning of the SAI and if so, the activities of the SAI that are likely to suffer as a consequence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)) (a) and (b) The Sports Authority of India (SAI), which is an autonomous body under the aegis of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, has been entrusted to implement a number of the twelve verticals of the Khelo India Scheme being implemented by this Ministry. The verticals entrusted to SAI are such for which requisite expertise is available with them and in most of cases supplement/complement the activities already being undertaken there in. Accordingly, funds earmarked for such for verticals will be placed at the disposal of SAI for implementing them. Thus, effectively there has not been any curtailment of funds for SAI, though there has been rearrangement of resources between the Ministry and the SAI. In addition, SAI is also being provided financial assistance under other Scheme of the Ministry

like the Scheme for Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), etc., to undertake their activities.

(c) Since the activities being undertaken by the SAI are being supplemented/complemented with financial support from other Schemes of the Ministry, question does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Schemes and Programmes for Youth and Sports Activities**

4543. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government for Youth and Sports activities in the country;

(b) whether sufficient funds are made available for proper implementation of these schemes and programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) The Ministry is implementing various schemes for youth and sports activities in the country which are given as under:

#### **Department of Youth Affairs:**

1. Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram:

- (i) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.
- (ii) National Youth Corps.
- (iii) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development.
- (iv) International Cooperation.
- (v) Youth Hostels.
- (vi) Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations.
- (vii) National Young Leaders Programme.

- (viii) National Discipline Scheme.
2. National Service Scheme.
3. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development.

### Department of Sports

#### 1. Development of Sports Institutions:

- (i) Sports Authority of India.
- (ii) Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior.
- (iii) National Dope Testing Laboratory.
- (iv) National Anti-Doping Agency.
- (v) World Anti-Doping Agency.
- (vi) National Institute for Sports Science and Research.
- (vii) National Centre for Sports Coaching.
- (viii) Sports University in North East.

#### 2. Encouragement and Awards to Sportspersons:

- (i) Special Cash Awards.
- (ii) Arjuna Awards.
- (iii) Dronacharya Awards.
- (iv) Dhyanchand Awards.

- (v) Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons.
- (vi) Assistance to National Sports Federation.
- (vii) Human Resource Development in Sports.
- (viii) National Sports Development Fund.
- (ix) Promotion of Sports among Disabled.
- (x) National Welfare Fund for Sports Persons.

#### 3. Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports:

- (i) Khelo India.
- (ii) CWG 2010- SAI Stadia Renovation.
- (iii) National Physical Fitness Programme Resource Centre of LNUPE – Gwalior.
- (iv) Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sports Talent.
- (v) Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&K.
- (vi) Himalayan Region Sports Festival.
- (vii) Other Programmes.

(b) The funds allocated to the Ministry are sufficient for implementation of the schemes and programmes of the Ministry.

(c) The details of the funds allocated to the Ministry are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget Estimates 2018-19
1	2	3

### Department of Youth Affairs

#### 1. Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)

(a) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	255.00
(b) Scouting and Guiding	1.50
(c) National Youth Corps	80.00
(d) International Cooperation	20.00
(e) Youth Hostels	1.70

1	2	3
	(f) National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)	20.00
	(g) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	25.00
	(h) National Discipline Scheme	5.00
	Total:	408.20
2.	National Service Scheme	160.00
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	23.00
<b>Department of Sports</b>		
<b>A. Development in Sports Institutions</b>		
1.	Sports Authority of India	429.56
2.	Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior	45.00
3.	National Dope Testing Laboratory	4.00
4.	National Anti-Doping Agency	10.00
5.	World Anti Doping Agency	1.00
6.	National Institute for Sports Science and Research (erstwhile Indian Institute of Sports Science and Research)	40.00
7.	National Centre for Sports Coaching (erstwhile National Institute of Sports Coaching)	30.00
8.	Sports University in North East	65.00
<b>B. Encouragement and Awards to Sportspersons</b>		
1.	Special Cash Awards	11.00
2.	Arjuna Awards	1.30
3.	Dronacharya Awards	0.40
4.	Dhyanchand Awards	0.30
5.	Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons	10.00
6.	Assistance to National Sports Federation	342.00
7.	Human Resource Development in Sports	5.00
8.	National Sports Development Fund	2.00
9.	Promotion of Sports among Disabled*	0.00
10.	National Welfare Fund for Sports Persons	2.00

1	2	3
<b>C. Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports</b>		
1.	Khelo India	520.09
2.	CWG 2010 - SAI Stadia Renovation	0.50
3.	National Physical Fitness Programme Resource Centre of LNUPE – Gwalior*	0.00
4.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sports Talent*	0.00
5.	Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&K	50.00
6.	Himalayan Region Sports Festival	5.00
7.	Other Programme	1.00

\*The schemes have been merged with Khelo India Programme.

#### **Road Transport Facilities to Hilly Areas**

*[English]*

4544. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which do not have road transport-services in the country specially in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and hilly areas, area-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard during the last three years;

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

(d) the time by which such villages are likely to be provided road transport facility?

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) State Governments facilitate provision of road transport services through State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) and other entities in respective State/UT and interstate. The information on non-availability of road transport services in villages is not maintained. No such survey has been conducted in last three years.

#### **Desilting of Water Bodies**

4545. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:  
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:  
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated any funds to desilt, expand and renovate water bodies including dams in the country especially Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

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

(c) whether any other special component funds from both Union Government and foreign financial institutions for the said projects have been granted; 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) De-siltation of water bodies and dams is prime responsibility of owners



of water bodies and dam owners who are generally State Governments or Central PSUs like BBMB, NHPC etc. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies scheme and Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme (DRIP).

Government of India has released Rs.55.29 crore as Central assistance to various States under RRR of water bodies scheme of PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani) during FY 2017-18 (till 10.03.2018). Central Government has released Central assistance of Rs.9.2235 crore to Tamil Nadu, during last 3 years, under the RRR of water bodies scheme.

Government of India, with financial assistance from the World Bank, started Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) in 2012 for rehabilitation of 223 dam projects, initially in 4 States (namely Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu) and Central Water Commission (CWC). Later, Karnataka Water Resources Department, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and UJVN Limited joined the project.

DRIP is a State sector scheme with two Central components *i.e.* for CWC & DVC. All the expenditure is incurred by the DRIP Implementing Agencies (IAs) from their budget and reimbursed by the World Bank (to the tune of 80% of the total expenditure incurred).

Under DRIP, de-siltation works of two dams of Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Company (TANGEDCO), namely, Kundahapalam and Papanasam have been taken up at a cost of Rs.18.19 crores and Rs.13.26 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project Phase-I was received in 2007 for external funding of \$ 335 million from World Bank. The project was completed on 15.01.2016.

Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Resources Management Project Phase-2 was approved and recommended by MoWR, RD & GR. The project was sent to Department of Economic Affairs on 29.6.2015 for external funding agency from the World

Bank. The main objective of this project is to increase irrigated agriculture productivity in a sustainable water resource management framework for selected Cauvery sub-basin stakeholders. World Bank has accepted the project for loan assistance on 26.10.2015.

### **National Sports Academy**

4546. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Sports Academies is functioning in the country, location-wise including the details of sports disciplines available therein;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up some new National Sports Academies in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified and the sports disciplines proposed for the purpose;

(d) whether any budgetary allocation has been made for setting up of these Academies and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of various training centres under the Sports Authority of India in Andhra Pradesh along with the proposal to increase the intake capacity of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) At present ten (10) Sports Authority of India (SAI) National Sports Academies and five (5) SAI Regional Sports Academies are operational in the country. Location and Discipline wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. The details of new National Sports Academies proposed to be set up are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) SAI has established 3 SAI Training Centres (STC) one each at Eluru, Kurnool and Visakhapatnam under its STC Scheme, an Extension Centre at Vijaywada, National Sports Academy in the discipline of Badminton at Hyderabad and has also adopted a school at Vijaywada under National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme.

Presently, under SAI Schemes 264 trainees (180 Boys and 84 Girls) are being trained in 06 Sports Centres in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Since, the sports infrastructure in the existing STC Centres needs

upgradation, SAI has taken up the matter with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to upgrade the infrastructure which would help in increasing the intake capacity of the centres.

***Statement-I***

*Discipline covered under these academies are Athletics (Spring & Jumps, Middle & Long Distance, Sprints), Boxing, Badminton, Swimming, Hockey, Golf, Cycling, Football, Billiards and Snooker as per the details:*

**SAI NATIONAL SPORTS ACADEMIES:**

• DELHI

1. SAI National Cycling Academy at I.G. Stadium, New Delhi
2. SAI Glenmark National Swimming Academy, Dr. SPMSPC, New Delhi
3. SAI National Athletic Academy (Sprint) at J.N. Stadium, New Delhi
4. SAI National Cue Sports Academy at Dr. SPMSPC, New Delhi
5. SAI Coal India National Hockey Academy, MDCNS, New Delhi

• KERALA

6. SAI National Athletics Academy (Sprints & Jumps) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
7. SAI National Golf Academy at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

• MADHYA PRADESH

8. SAI-Procam National Athletics Academy (Middle & Long Distance) at CRC, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

• HARYANA

9. SAI National Boxing Academy at Rohtak, Haryana

• TELANGANA

10. SAI Gopichand Badminton Academy at Gachibowli, Hyderabad

**SAI REGIONAL ACADEMIES:**

1. SAI Regional Academy at New Delhi.
2. SAI Regional Academy at Kolkata.
3. SAI Regional Academy at Imphal
4. SAI Regional Academy at Thiruvananthapuram.
5. SAI Odisha Regional Badminton Academy, at Bhubaneswar.

**Statement-II***Proposed National Sports Academy*

S.No.	Name of Academy	Location	Funding
1.	SAI Table Tennis Academy	Kolkata	From National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) Total Rs. 10.50 crore • One Time Expenditure-Rs. 7.50 Towards Infrastructure • Recurring- Rs 3.00 crore
2.	SAI Coal Indira National Gymnastics Academy at I G Stadium	New Delhi	From National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) Total Rs. 2.00 crore-One Time Expenditure-Towards Infrastructure, Equipment etc.)
3.	SAI National Athletics Academy in Collaboration with Odisha Government (Sprint & Hurdles)	Odisha	From National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) Total Rs. 4.00 crore -Recurring
4.	SAI National Swimming Academy	Bangalore	Glanmark Aquatic Foundation has consented for sponsorship of facilities amounting to Rs. 1.00 crore for the first year <i>i.e.</i> 2018-19 and the remaining will be provided by SAI funds.

*[Translation]***PMGSY**

4547. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of population laid down for inclusion of villages under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the number of identified villages in each State of the country;

(c) whether the responsibilities have been fixed for construction of rural roads under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the institutions which have been assigned with the responsibility to build the rural roads under the scheme; and

(e) the expenditure made from April, 2014 to December, 2017 under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):  
(a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a

one-time special intervention to provide single connectivity through all weather roads to eligible unconnected habitations. In PMGSY, the unit taken into consideration is a habitation and not a village. As per the programme guidelines, unconnected habitations having population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in Plain areas and 250 persons and above (Census 2001) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission) are eligible to be provided with all-weather road under PMGSY.

For Most intensive LWE blocks, as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be provided with all weather roads under PMGSY.

(b) Cabinet has approved the proposals to provide all weather connectivity to 1,78,184 eligible unconnected habitations as per Census 2001. State-wise number of identified habitations is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Rural Roads is a State subject and all works under PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Government. State Governments have identified nodal departments for construction of roads sanctioned under PMGSY. National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) has been set up under Ministry of Rural Development to provide Operational and Management support to the Programme including that of Quality Monitoring. In few States where execution capacity of

the nodal department needs reinforcement, National Executing Agencies (NIAs) have also been identified for the purpose. State-wise list of nodal departments responsible for execution of PMGSY works is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Under PMGSY, expenditure made for construction of roads from April, 2014 to December, 2017 State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Number of identified habitations in each State under PMGSY as per Cabinet*

Sl.No.	State(s)	Total Eligible under PMGSY
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	4819
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	931
3.	Assam	12205
4.	Bihar	24804
5.	Chhattisgarh	10763
6.	Goa	20
7.	Gujarat	3387
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3725
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3892
11.	Jharkhand	11613
12.	Karnataka	1766

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	435
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21168
15.	Maharashtra	2159
16.	Manipur	1023
17.	Meghalaya	793
18.	Mizoram	246
19.	Nagaland	191
20.	Odisha	22211
21.	Punjab	441
22.	Rajasthan	16801
23.	Sikkim	366
24.	Tamil Nadu	2203
25.	Tripura	1731
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13984
27.	Uttarakhand	2684
28.	West Bengal	13822
	Total:	178184

**Statement-II**

*Nodal Departments/Agencies responsible for execution of PMGSY works*

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Agencies	Name of the Department/Agencies
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department (PR & RD), Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Rural Works Department (PWD), Arunachal Pradesh

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	1	Public Works Department (PWD), Assam
4.	Bihar	6	Rural Works Department(RWD) Bihar, National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), CentralPublic Works Department (CPWD), Indian Railway Construction Company Limited (IRCON), National Building Construction Corporation limited (NBCC) & National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	Panchayat & Rural Development Department, Chhattisgarh
6.	Goa	1	Public Works Department (PWD), Goa
7.	Gujarat	1	Roads & Buildings Department, Gujarat
8.	Haryana	1	Public Works Department (PWD) ( Bridges & Roads) , Haryana
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Public Works Department, Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Public Works (Roads & Bridges) PMGSY Jammu & Kashmir Rural Road Agency
11.	Jharkhand	5	Jharkhand State Rural Road Development Agency (JSRRDA), Indian Railway Construction Company Limited (IRCON) , National Building Construction Corporation limited (NBCC), Rural Works Department (RWD) & Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL)
12.	Karnataka	1	Kanataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA)
13.	Kerala	1	Engineering Wing under Panchayati Raj Institutions
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority (MPRRDA)
15.	Maharashtra	1	Rural Development Engineering Wing
16.	Manipur	1	Public Works Department (PWD), Manipur
17.	Meghalaya	1	Public Works Department (PWD), Meghalaya
18.	Mizoram	1	Public Works Department (PWD), Mizoram
19.	Nagaland	1	Public Works Department (PWD) (Roads & Bridges), Nagaland
20.	Odisha	2	Rural Work Organisation, Odisha & National Building Construction Corporation limited (NBCC)
21.	Punjab	1	Public Works Department (PWD) (Bridges & Roads) Punjab Mandi Board
22.	Rajasthan	1	Public Works Department (PWD), Rajasthan
23.	Sikkim	1	Public Works Department (PWD) ( Roads & Bridges), Sikkim

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamilnadu	1	Rural Development Engineering Wing
25.	Telangana	1	Telangana State Rural Road Development Agency (TSRRDA)
26.	Tripura	3	Public Works Department (PWD) ( Roads & Bridges), National Building Construction Corporation limited (NBCC) & Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL)
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Uttar Pradesh Public Works Department (UPPWD) & Rural Engineering Services (RES)
28.	Uttarakhand	1	Public Works Department (PWD), Uttarakhand
29.	West Bengal	4	Engineering Wing of ZilaParishad, National Building Construction Corporation limited (NBCC), National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC) & M/s Bridge & Roof

**Statement-III***Expenditure made from April, 2014 to December, 2017 under PMGSY*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Dec. 17)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	330.25	411.53	214.54	107.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	362.58	390.81	339.01	2.62
3.	Assam	538.22	475.20	273.75	159.32
4.	Bihar	2259.30	1776.87	2830.00	944.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	925.18	759.94	313.59	281.12
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	685.91	793.66	40.42	43.25
8.	Haryana	383.83	291.81	57.65	25.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	215.04	315.88	213.38	247.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	422.73	258.39	430.00	478.09
11.	Jharkhand	785.02	552.44	652.62	748.58
12.	Karnataka	411.23	279.40	291.81	40.21
13.	Kerala	190.59	160.16	223.90	126.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1667.32	1798.39	1393.94	1348.86
15.	Maharashtra	540.37	622.66	578.87	312.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	173.94	284.70	236.22	175.78
17.	Meghalaya	83.24	119.31	154.21	97.55
18.	Mizoram	72.35	44.11	74.07	50.71
19.	Nagaland	50.47	30.42	2.08	8.99
20.	Odisha	1666.10	1857.50	1479.39	1666.33
21.	Punjab	285.03	236.52	225.25	89.61
22.	Rajasthan	649.97	776.33	575.08	405.60
23.	Sikkim	94.50	121.01	80.67	130.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	580.72	98.03	253.19	437.75
25.	Tripura	322.83	250.36	84.88	83.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1002.26	1083.39	900.57	1039.32
27.	Uttarakhand	425.17	455.24	315.36	297.62
28.	West Bengal	1414.20	1259.84	753.54	629.20
29.	Telangana	0.00	281.45	164.31	77.31
Grand Total:		16538.35	15785.36	13152.30	10055.30

[English]

#### Toilets under SBM

4548. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has met the target fixed for constructing toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has made a survey as to ascertain that all toilets constructed under SBM have water supply; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken in respect of the toilets without water supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Government had launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) India

by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country.

(b) and (c) As per Swachhata Status Report 2016 of National Sample Survey Office, 93.9% of rural households having toilets have access to water for use in toilets. Under SBM(G), the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from Rs.10,000 to Rs.12,000 to provide for water availability, including for storing water for hand-washing and cleaning. 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. ODF declared villages are being prioritized for providing Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSS) under NRDWP.

#### Water Crisis

4549. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the acute water crisis in South Africa and even depletion of ground water level in large number of our cities of the country including the Capital city and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has started any futuristic planning for water supply in these cities where water scarcity is imminent; and

(c) 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) The Government is aware of the recent water crisis in Cape Town, South Africa. 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 in most of the urban areas of the country. City-wise details of rise and fall in ground water level are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) and (c) Water being a State subject, steps to ensure sustainability, availability, augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments; however, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of water are available at the following URL [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion\\_1.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf).

### **Statement**

*Decadal Water Level Fluctuation  
With Mean [Pre-monsoon (2007 to 2016)] and Pre-monsoon 2017 in Urban Areas*

S.No.	Name of the City	No. of Wells Analysed	Rise		Fall	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mumbai City	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
2.	Mumbai Suburban	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
3.	Delhi	89	56	62.9	33	37.1
4.	Kolkata	14	2	14.3	12	85.7
5.	Chennai	11	1	9.1	10	90.9
6.	Bengaluru	25	3	12.0	22	88.0
7.	Hyderabad	20	9	45.0	11	55.0
8.	Ahmedabad	7	4	57.1	3	42.9
9.	Nagpur	7	4	57.1	3	42.9
10.	Nashik	4	2	50.0	2	50.0
11.	Pune	5	2	40.0	3	60.0
12.	Kannur	10	3	30.0	7	70.0
13.	Kochi	23	11	47.8	12	52.2



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Kollam	9	5	55.6	4	44.4
15.	Kozhikode	10	3	30.0	7	70.0
16.	Malappuram	10	3	30.0	7	70.0
17.	Thiruvananthapuram	14	1	7.1	13	92.9
18.	Thrissur	16	8	50.0	8	50.0
19.	Patna	6	2	33.3	4	66.7
20.	Ranchi	17	2	11.8	15	88.2
21.	Jamshedpur	15	10	66.7	5	33.3
22.	Dhanbad	15	8	53.3	7	46.7
23.	Bhopal	16	11	68.8	5	31.3
24.	Indore	20	7	35.0	13	65.0
25.	Jabalpur	19	6	31.6	13	68.4
26.	Gwalior	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
27.	Guwahati	31	12	38.7	19	61.3
28.	Ludhiana	9	0	0.0	9	100.0
29.	Amritsar	5	0	0.0	5	100.0
30.	Faridabad	2	0	0.0	2	100.0
31.	Chandigarh-UT	10	1	10.0	8	80.0
32.	Coimbatore	4	0	0.0	4	100.0
33.	Madurai	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
34.	Vijayawada	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
35.	Vishakapatnam	14	2	14.3	13	92.9
36.	Dehradun	19	13	68.4	6	31.6
37.	Rajkot	5	3	60.0	2	40.0
38.	Surat	2	2	100.0	0	0.0
39.	Vadodara	5	3	60.0	2	40.0
40.	Jaipur	7	3	42.9	4	57.1
41.	Jodhpur	7	7	100.0	0	0.0
42.	Kota	2	1	50.0	1	50.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	Allahabad	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
44.	Ghaziabad	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
45.	Kanpur	4	0	0.0	4	100.0
46.	Lucknow	4	0	0.0	4	100.0
47.	Meerut	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
48.	Varanasi	2	0	0.0	2	100.0
Total		381	148	38.8	233	61.2

**National Biogas and Manure Management Programme**

4550. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:  
SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the salient features of the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) and the current status of its implementation in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to promote the bio-gas plants in villages and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of bio-gas plants that have been set up so far under the said Programme along with the quantum of power being generated in terms of megawatt from the same, State-wise;

(d) the details of non-functional/closed bio-gas plants in the country including Tamil Nadu, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to spread the awareness regarding the benefits of the said Programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the production of bio-gas along with the introduction of new-technology in bio-gas plants of the country including Tamil Nadu?

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 National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) aims at setting up of family type biogas plants for providing biogas as clean cooking fuel and a source of lighting. The slurry produced from biogas plants as a by-product is an organic bio-manure for enhancing crop yield and maintaining soil health. The biogas technology dissemination helps in reducing the environment degradation and prevents the emissions of Green House Gases (GHGs) such as Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and Methane into the atmosphere. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has fixed an annual physical target of setting up 65180 biogas plants for the current year 2017-18 under the NBMMP.

(c) Under the NBMMP, about 49.6 lakh household size biogas plants have been installed since the inception of the National Biogas Programme in the country. The State-wise details of the biogas plants installed and the estimated generation of biogas in cubic meters per annum, taking average plant life as 20 years is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(d) The State-wise details of the non-functional/closed biogas plants in 10 States as brought out by an independent evaluation study for the family type biogas plants installed during the 12th Five Year Plan Period under the NBMMP are given in the enclosed Statement-II. In addition, as per the monitoring and evaluation work carried out by Biogas Development and Training Centers (BDTCs) under the NBMMP, the details of the

nonfunctional plants in 13 States including the State of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed Statement-III

(e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), through the State Nodal Agencies/ Departments, spreads awareness about the programme (NBMMP) through advertisements in local Newspapers, display of posters in Panchayats Offices, Schools, Kisan Seva

Kendras, distribution of booklets on biogas during gatherings at exhibitions, Kisan Melas/Fairs etc.

(f) The MNRE has taken various steps to increase the production of biogas in the country including Tamil Nadu which include introduction of new biogas plant designs under the NBMMP such as floating design Shakti Surabhi Model, Solid-State Deenbandhu design model of biogas plants.

**Statement-I**

*The State/UT-wise details of cumulative biogas plants installed since inception of the National Programme for Biogas Development (NPBD) and under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) (1981-82 to 2016-17).*

Sl. No	State/ Union Territories	Cumulative achievements up to 2016-17 (in Nos.)	Estimated Biogas Production Cubic Meter per annum
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	549235	212499350
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3555	1375320
3.	Assam	130375	50441540
4.	Bihar	129844	50236410
5.	Chhattisgarh	54825	21211610
6.	Goa	4230	1635930
7.	Gujarat	433317	167650340
8.	Haryana	62085	24020650
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47650	18436150
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3163	1223480
11.	Jharkhand	7579	2931680
12.	Karnataka	491764	190263550
13.	Kerala	149568	57867830
14.	Madhya Pradesh	365689	141484950
15.	Maharashtra	899472	348005600
16.	Manipur	2128	823440
17.	Meghalaya	10196	3944920

1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	5412	2093640
19.	Nagaland	7953	3076950
20.	Odisha	270880	14803180
21.	Punjab	177445	68653580
22.	Rajasthan	71231	27558960
23.	Sikkim	9044	3498890
24.	Tamil Nadu	222870	86228330
25.	Telangana	22591	8740290
26.	Tripura	3620	1400870
27.	Uttar Pradesh	440713	170511940
28.	Uttarakhand	21558	8340980
29.	West Bengal	366974	141982080
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	137	53290
31.	Chandigarh	97	37230
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	169	65700
33.	Delhi/New Delhi	681	263530
34.	Puducherry	578	223380
Total		49,66,628	1,83,15,85,570

**Statement-II**

*The State wise details of Non-functional and functional biogas plants under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMMP) as brought out by an Independent Evaluation Study conducted in 2017-18.*

## Operational Status-Overall Biogas Plants

Sl. No.	States	Total No of Biogas Plants	Nonfunctional/ Operating	Functional	% of Nonfunctional	Functional (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	1345	129	1216	9.6%	90.4%
2.	Chhattisgarh	539	46	493	8.5%	91.5%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Gujarat	487	7	480	1.4%	98.6%
4.	Kerala	577	2	575	0.3%	99.7%
5.	Maharashtra	2747	4	2743	0.1%	99.9%
6.	Odisha	657	31	626	4.7%	95.3%
7.	Punjab	1405	1	1404	0.1%	99.9%
8.	Rajasthan	132	1	131	0.8%	99.2%
9.	Sikkim	32	8	24	25%	75%
10.	Telangana	947	85	862	9%	91%
Total		8868	314	8554	3.5%	96.5%

**Statement-III**

*Details of Non-functional and functional family type biogas plants in accordance with the monitoring and evaluation work carried out during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 by the Biogas Development and Training Centres (BDTCs) under NBMMP*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total plants inspected during the study	Nos. of biogas plants operating	No. of biogas plants not operating	Functionality rate (%)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	60	60	-	100
2.	Uttarakhand	16	16	-	100
3.	Haryana	3	3	-	100
4.	Assam	956	895	61	93.6
5.	Punjab	1000	989	11	98.9
6.	Odisha	250	199	51	79.6
7.	Tamil Nadu	913	760	153	83.2
8.	Rajasthan	736	736	-	100
9.	Karnataka	182	172	10	94.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	314	291	23	92.7
11.	Gujarat	55	55	-	100
12.	Maharashtra	676	641	35	94.8
13.	Chhatisgarh	286	223	63	77.9
Total		5447	5040	407	92.5

### Construction of Toilets

4551. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly constructed toilets in rural households have adequate water and drainage facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the maintenance of these toilets will be the responsibility of the residents or the Government; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote behaviour change and encourage use of the new toilets as opposed to the conventional practice of open defecation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per Swachhata Status Report 2016 of National Sample Survey Office, 93.9% of rural households with toilets have access to water for use in toilets. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes twin-leach pit toilets as preferred technology that do not require disposal of human faeces through sewage/drainage. This technology is much cheaper and environment friendly.

(b) The maintenance of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) is the responsibility of owners.

(c) Under SBM(G), upto 5% of the programme funds is to be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building at the State and District level, and upto 3% is to be spent at the Central level. Massive media campaigns have been started at national level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio) aids. States are also carrying out IEC campaign including interpersonal Communication (IPC). Cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns are also held at regular intervals. Besides conventional IEC tools, social media is also being used for spreading the mass awareness. A Facebook page for SBM(G) has been created and twitter handles are also active. Media celebrities have been roped in as brand ambassadors.

### Pay Structure of Air India Pilots

4552. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after the merger of Indian Airlines and Air India, the pay structure of the pilots of Indian Airlines is lower than the pay package of Air India pilots while they are discharging the same duties, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the sanctioned strength of pilots who were operating Boeing 787 Dreamliner flights and the actual strength of the pilots;

(c) whether the Air India management has received any request from the pilots of Dreamliner for No Objection Certificate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Ministry is having any proposal to consider parity of wages of the pilots of erstwhile Indian Airlines with that of Air India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Pursuant to amalgamation of both the erstwhile airlines (Air India & Indian Airlines), a Committee headed by Justice DM Dharmadhikari (JDC), was constituted to address various Industrial Relations issues including pay/wage rationalisation. The JDC submitted its report to the Government of India on 31.01.2012, which was accepted by the Government on 12.06.2012. Subsequent to implementation of Justice Dharmadhikari Committee Report Revised Basic Pay and Allowances have been harmonized for Pilot categories and a uniform pay structure for all pilots of Air India has been implemented with effect from 01.01.2016.

(b) The strength of Pilots is dynamic, depending upon number of aircraft, routes and the schedule. So, there cannot be an absolute strength of pilots at a given point at a given point of time. However, actual strength of pilots operating 27 Dreamliner B787 aircraft in the fleet of Air India is 359.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Air India has received one request for No Objection Certificate from a first officer who has tendered resignation and is flying B787 under six months notice period.

(e) Government has conveyed approval for pay and allowances for all Pilots of Air India as per the Department of Public Enterprises guidelines and additional allowances based on market standards prevalent in the airline industry.

### **Sagarmala Programme**

4553. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken initiatives under Sagarmala programme announced by the then Prime Minister on 15th August, 2003;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government during the last fifteen years to develop one of the most important area of the said programme by making inland water transport a viable alternative to the heavily burdened rail and road transport in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Sagarmala Programme 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. The main vision of the Sagarmala Programme is to reduce logistics cost for EXIM and domestic trade with minimal infrastructure investment.

Sagarmala Programme was approved by the Union Cabinet in March, 2015 and a National Perspective Plan was prepared by the Ministry of Shipping which was released on 14th April, 2016, by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

As part of the Sagarmala Programme, more than 550 projects worth investments of over Rs. 8 lac crore have been identified for implement over next 20 years under four pillars of Sagarmala, namely, Port modernization and new port development, Port connectivity enhancement, Port-led industrialization and Coastal community development. 289 projects worth Rs. 2.16 lakh core are under various stages of implementation and development.

The Sagarmala Development Company was incorporated on 31st August, 2016, after receiving Cabinet approval on 20th July, 2016, for providing funding support to project SPVs and residual projects

under Sagarmala. To improve last mile rail connectivity to ports, Indian Port Rail Corporation Limited was incorporated on 10th July, 2015.

(c) Govt. declared 111 National Waterways (NWs) (including 5 existing NWs declared since 1986 onwards) under the National Waterways Act, 2016 with effect from 12th April, 2016 to promote Inland Water Transport (IWT) as an economical, environmental friendly and alternative mode of transport. Further, other salient steps taken to promote IWT by Gol in the last four years are implementation of the Jal Marg Vikas Project for augmenting the navigation capacity of NW-1 from Haldia to Varanasi, development of Ro-Ro facilities and construction of floating terminals in Muktiyala to Vijayawada stretch of NW4 and commencement of work on 8 new NWs.

[Translation]

### **Policy for Expansion of Air Services**

4554. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has formulated any concrete policy for expansion of inter-State services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide Delhi-Varanasi air services *via* Azamgarh in near future in view of the large number of persons from Azamgarh working in the Gulf countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme RCS (UDAN) on 21st October, 2016. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity including the State of Uttar Pradesh by making it affordable by supporting airline operators through (1) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes/other support measures and (2) financial (Viability Gap Funding or VGF) support to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on such routes.

(c) and (d) 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.

[English]

#### **Fluoride-Affected Areas**

4555. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States affected with fluoride, are installing community water purification plants as recommended by NITI Aayog;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released for installing community water purification plants in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during each of the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the details of habitations identified under National Water Quality Sub-Mission in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the work undertaken for such habitations under the sub-mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): to (c) To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India had released Rs. 1,000 crore in March, 2016 for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) and surface water based piped water supply schemes. Out of which, Rs. 21.26 crore and Rs. 94.58 crore had been released to Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Telangana for installing Community Water Purification Plants in fluoride affected habitations. Later, on the

request of Government of Telangana, funds have been allowed to utilize in providing surface water based piped water supply schemes. State-wise funds released and number of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) installed in fluoride affected habitations as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 19th March, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Government 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 with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. No separate funds are allocated/ released to States for installing community water purification plants under NRDWP.

(d) The habitations affected by arsenic and fluoride as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 18th August, 2016 are considered under National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM). As per NWQSM, there are 421 and 1,041 numbers of fluoride affected habitations in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States respectively.

During 2016-17, Rs. 0.12 crore had been released under NWQSM to Government of Andhra Pradesh to cover 02 fluoride affected habitation through 02 ongoing piped water supply schemes and work is under progress. In March, 2018, Rs. 15.43 crore had been released under NWQSM to Government of Andhra Pradesh to cover 158 fluoride affected habitations.

During 2016-17, Rs. 12.63 crore had been released under NWQSM to Government of Telangana to cover 75 fluoride affected habitations through 30 ongoing piped water supply schemes. As reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry as on 19th March, 2018, 23 schemes have been completed. During 2017-18, Rs. 687.60 crore had been released under NWQSM to Government of Telangana to cover 966 fluoride affected habitations through 27 surface water based piped water supply schemes and work is under progress.



**Statement**

*State-wise funds released and number of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) installed in fluoride affected habitations as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 19th March, 2018*

S. No.	Name of the State	Funds Release for installing CWPPs (Rs. in crore)	Number of CWPPs installed in fluoride affected habitations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.26	261
2.	Assam	11.57	0
3.	Bihar	22.83	101
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.05	0
5.	Haryana	2.66	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.47	0
7.	Jharkhand	1.50	0
8.	Karnataka	59.9	203
9.	Kerala	19.73	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.85	66
11.	Maharashtra	24.08	0
12.	Odisha	2.00	2
13.	Punjab	39.35	66
14.	Rajasthan	297.99	879
15.	Uttar Pradesh	13.39	113
16.	Uttarakhand	0.62	0
17.	West Bengal	136.98	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>671.23</b>	<b>1,691</b>

**Speedy Release of Funds for SAGY**

4556. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide additional funds to implement 'Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana' (SAGY);

(b) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to ensure preferential consideration and speedy release of funds from various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for SAGY; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) 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.

(b) and (c) As many as 22 Central schemes have amended their guidelines or enabled priority for the SAGY Gram Panchayats. The list of schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*List of schemes that enabled priority for SAGY Gram Panchayats*

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Dept.	Name of Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Rural Development	1. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)
		2. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
		3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
2.	Land Resources	4. Integrated Waterhed Management Programme (IWMP)
3.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	5. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
		6. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
4.	Drinking Water	7. National Rural Drinking Water Programme
5.	Power	8. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana
6.	New and Renewable Energy	9. Cenral Financial Assistance
7.	Youth Affairs	10. NSS, NYK, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development)
		11. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development
8.	Food & Public Distribution	12. Targeted PDS
9.	Panchayati Raj	13. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan
10.	Consumer Affairs	14. Consumer Awareness
11.	Health & Family Welfare	15. National Health Mission (NHM)
12.	Water Resources	16. Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies
13.	Human Resources Development	17. Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)-Performance of MDM in schools located in SAGY GPs, Ensuring enrolment, availability of food grains, kitchen shed, utensils, plates, water and handwashing facilities in schools, Regular payment to cook cum attendants etc.
		18. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Women and Child Development		19.	ICDS		
			20.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao		
			21.	Kishori Shakti Yojana		
15.	Textiles/Tourism		22.	VASTRATAN-Textile Tourism; Linking Textile with tourism. (Promote Traditional Handloom Weavers and Artisans villages as tourist destination, Development of Craft Village)		

### Upgradation of Facilities and Transmitter System

4557. SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for upgradation of facilities and transmitter system including development of infrastructure in All India Radio (AIR) stations of Dibrugarh and Guwahati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps or approved the proposals as received for betterment of services of AIR in North-Eastern Region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, Prasar Bharati has informed that modernization & upgradation of infrastructure including transmitters & facilities of AIR is a continuous process. As far as AIR Dibrugarh is concerned, a 300 kW MW transmitter has been replaced by new State of the art technology MW digital transmitter (DRM) and 1 kW MW transmitter has been replaced by new state of the art technology MW digital transmitter (DRM).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As informed by Prasar Bharati, among others the following Schemes have also

been approved for betterment of AIR services in North-Eastern Region:

1. Replacement/upgradation of FM transmitters.
2. Setting up of new FM transmitters.
3. Digitization of studio at AIR Belonia, Churachandpur, Diphu, Haflong, Kailashahar, Lungleh and Tezu.
4. Setting up of uplink facility at AIR Silchar
5. Setting up of Regional News Unit at Passighat

There are 33 full fledged and 86 relay stations as a part of AIR's setup in North East Region.

### Pendency of Fund Transfer Orders under MGNREGS

4558. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether wage payments worth Rs. 3,066 crore under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been frozen in 19 States in the country according to various studies;

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

(c) whether there was 100 per cent pendency of fund transfer orders in 19 States and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether discrepancies in MGNREGS Management Information System leads to capturing of only the delays in the processes to be completed within States and avoiding those delays that are to be completed by the Centre or the payment agencies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):  
(a) and (b) No Madam. There is no freeze on payment of wages to MGNREGS workers. The Ministry is not aware about any such study describing freezing of Rs.3066 crore wage payments. The fund flow is better in the current financial year as compared to corresponding period in previous years to the States/UTs. An analysis of the fund release is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) The provisions of para 29 (1) (b) of Schedule-II, clearly states that " For the purpose of ensuring accountability in payment of wages and to calculate culpability of various functionaries or agencies, the State shall *divide* the processes leading to determination and payment of wages into various stages such as –

- i. measurement of work;
- ii. computerising the muster rolls;
- iii. computerising of measurements;
- iv. generation of wage lists; and
- v. uploading of Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs), and specify stage wise maximum time limits along with the functionary or agency which is responsible for discharging the specific function.

Further, the State Governments make the payment of compensation upfront after due verification, to be recovered from the functionaries or agencies responsible for the delay in payment. The Ministry is taking all steps to improve the situation of timely payment of wages to reduce the burden of compensation. So far, compensation amounting to Rs. 77.89 crore has been paid by States/UTs.

### **Statement**

#### *Analysis of Fund Released under MGNREGS*

(Rs. in crore)

Month	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
During April	7,309	11,998	19,289	24,757
upto May	12,552	11,998	22,524	25,755
upto June	13,513	17,791	29,648	26,997
upto July	13,613	19,338	30,362	33,568
upto Aug	20,427	24,164	33,020	36,446
upto Sept	20,512	24,827	35,872	39,172
upto Oct	20,711	27,966	36,071	41,477
upto Nov	23,028	32,209	39,624	44,967
upto Dec	27,111	33,331	41,368	46,648
upto Jan	29,020	33,743	45,344	51,630
upto Feb	32,418	33,743	46,991	53,370
upto March	32,477	36,645	47,824	54,520*

\*as on 19.03.2018

**Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana***[Translation]*

4559. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various projects have been sanctioned across the country under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY);

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

(c) the details of the amount spent on them; and

(d) the present status of all the projects across the country including Madhya Pradesh?

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

(a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16 with the objective to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency and introduce sustainable water conservation practices. It comprises of various components such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) implemented by the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Watershed Development implemented by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

Under the AIBP [including Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM)], Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has released Rs. 3470.53 crore in 2015-16. During 2016-17, the Ministry has prioritized 99 ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (including 14 projects of Madhya Pradesh) having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. for completion in phases by December, 2019 along with their 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. Funds are also provided to Polavaram Project from time to time. Fund provided under LTIF to the 99 projects and Polavaram Project is Rs. 9086.02 crore in 2016-17 and Rs. 8316.12 crore in 2017-18.

Under the Per Drop More Crop Component of PMKSY, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has released Rs. 1556.23 crore in 2015-16, Rs. 1991.17 crore in 2016-17 and Rs. 2662.91 crore in 2017-18 to the States including Madhya Pradesh for development of micro-irrigation, micro water storage structures, drought proofing, ground water replenishment measures, restoration of potential of existing water bodies and conveyance and distribution of water. Funds are released under the component to the States on the basis of annual budget allocation to the States and their approved Annual Action Plan.

The Department of Land Resources had been implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (with effect from 26.02.2009 principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands) which was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) from 2015-16. The Department has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) including Madhya Pradesh [during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15] covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare at a total cost of Rs. 50739.58 crore under the programme. The Department has released Rs. 1487.83 crore in 2015-16, Rs. 1471.72 crore in 2016-17 and Rs. 1671.04 crore in 2017-18 (as on 16.03.2018) to the States as Central share for implementation of the programme. Administrative reports of completion of 1195 watershed projects have been received from 14 States after 01st April, 2017.

**Use of Mobile and Internet Service during Flights**

4560. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to permit the use of mobile and internet service during take off by flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is an apprehension of any kind of technical interference in operation of aircraft after such permission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) There

is no such proposal with this Ministry. However, Rule 29B of Aircraft Rules, 1937 regulates the use of portable electronic devices, including mobile phones, which *inter-alia* States that Pilot-in-Command may permit the use of cellular telephone by the passengers of a flight after the aircraft has landed and cleared active runway, except when the landing takes place in low visibility conditions. Further, CAR Section 5 Series X Part-I permits the use of mobile/cellular phones in non-transmitting mode commonly referred to as Flight/Airplane Mode.

#### **Setting up of Solar System on Rooftops**

4561. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding spending of Rs. 5000 crore *provided* during 2015 to set up solar energy systems of 4200 megawatt to be installed on rooftops under National Solar Mission;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to increase the number of solar projects to be installed on rooftops in residential areas;

(c) whether the Government has the details of the number of houses which are likely to get power supply from solar panels installed on rooftops in urban and rural areas; 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) Out of the overall scheme outlay of Rs. 5000 crore under the 'Grid Connected Rooftop Solar and Small Solar Power Plants Programme', an amount of over Rs. 777 crore has been disbursed to various implementing agencies as financial support/incentives till 19 March, 2018.

(b) Apart from providing Central financial assistance upto 30 % of the benchmark cost in General Category States/UTs and upto 70 % of the benchmark cost in Special Category States/UTs *i.e.* North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar

islands, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has taken following major steps for installation of grid connected rooftop solar power systems in the residential sector:

- (i) Encouraging States to come out with conducive policy and regulatory framework on netmetering/feed-in-tariff to install rooftop solar power plants,
- (ii) Loans under Priority Sector Lending upto Rs. 15 crore for renewable energy projects,
- (iii) Bank loans as a part of home loan/ home improvement loan for solar rooftop systems,
- (iv) Capacity building and creation of public awareness through electronic and print media.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

[English]

#### **Allocation of Funds**

4562. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major schemes being implemented for improving the functioning of various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry with a view to improve sporting culture in the country;

(b) whether any evaluation of working of such PSUs has been undertaken and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated to develop and ensure sporting culture in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of funds that remained unutilized out of the above during the said period along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) There is no Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The revised estimate of budget of Department of Sports is Rs. 772 crore in 2014-15, Rs. 1024.46 crore in 2015-16, Rs. 1078.35 crore in

2016-17 & Rs. 1393.21 in the current financial year. The reasons for under-utilization of funds are in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Details of under utilization of grants under various heads pertaining to the Ministry for the year 2014-15*

#### **SPORTS**

##### HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN SPORTS (Rs. in crore)

BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
10.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.31	0.00	Reduction in RE was due to non-receipt of viable proposals

##### NATIONAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FUND (Rs. in crore)

BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
5.00	0.00	3.75	0.00	3.75	0.00	Decrease in RE is based on trend of expenditure

##### URBAN SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE (Rs. in crore)

BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
40.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	23.14	0.00	Reduction in RE was due to non-receipt of UCs

##### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF COACHING EDUCATION (Rs. in crore)

BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Reduction in RE was due to nonpreparation/ finalisation of Detailed Project Report.

##### NATIONAL PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMME RESOURCE CENTRE (Rs. in crore)

BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Reduction in RE was due to nonpreparation/ finalisation of Detailed Project Report.

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**PANCHAYAT YUVA KRIDA AUR KHEL ABHIYAN** (Rs. in crore)


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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
200.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	65.45	0.00	Reduction in RE was due to non-receipt of UCs

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**SCHEME FOR IDENTIFICATION AND NURTURING OF SPORTS TALENT** (Rs. in crore)


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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	The preparation of scheme is under active consideration

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**SPORTS UNIVERSITY IN NORTH EAST** (Rs. in crore)


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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
100.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	The preparation of scheme is under active consideration

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**ENHANCEMENT OF SPORTS FACILITY IN J&K** (Rs. in crore)


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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
100.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	The preparation of scheme is under active consideration

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**NATIONAL SPORTS TALENT SEARCH SYSTEM PROGRAMME** (Rs. in crore)


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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
50.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	The preparation of scheme is under active consideration

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**SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA** (Rs. in crore)


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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
392.00	0.00	335.30	0.00	335.30	0.00	Decrease in RE was based on trend of expenditure

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**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPORTS SCIENCE AND SPORTS MEDICINE** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	The preparation of scheme is under active consideration

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**PROMOTION OF SPORTS AMONG DISABLED** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
7.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	3.58	0.00	Reduction in RE was due to non-receipt of UCs

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*Details of Under Utilization of Grants under Various Heads Pertaining to the Ministry for the year 2015-16*

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**SPORTS**


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**LAXMIBAI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
45.00	0.00	36.50	0.00	36.50	0.00	Decrease in RE based upon progress of expenditure

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**SPECIAL CASH AWARD** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
30.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	Decrease in RE based upon progress of expenditure

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**HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN SPORTS** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
5.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	Reduction in RE due to non-receipt of viable proposal

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**RAJIV GANDHI KHEL ABHIYAN** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
95.00	0.00	23.38	0.00	22.90	0.00	Decrease in RE based upon progress of expenditure. Now the scheme is being merged with RGKA & NSTSS and would be a Central Sector Scheme "Khelo India"

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**NATIONAL SPORTS TALENT SEARCH SYSTEM PROGRAMME** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
100.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	The scheme has been launched and yet to pick up

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**NATIONAL DOPE TESTING LABORATRY** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
8.90	0.00	8.90	0.00	8.40	0.00	Due to non receipt of viable proposal

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**PROMOTION OF SPORTS AMONG DISABLED** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
4.00	0.00	2.10	0.00	2.08	0.00	Due to non receipt of UCs

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**SAI STADIA RENOVATION** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
0.10	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	Decerase in RE is based on trend of Expenditure

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**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SPORTS SCIENCE AND RESEARCH (ERSTWHILE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPORTS SCIENCE AND SPORTS MEDICINE)** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
0.50	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	The scheme has been approved, the EFC meeting held and further approvals are being placed.

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPORTS COACHING (Rs. in crore)

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
0.50	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	Reduction in RE was due to nonpreparation/ finalisation of DPR.

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NATIONAL PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMME RESOURCE CENTRE OF LNUPE, GWALIOR (Rs. in crore)

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
0.10	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	

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IDENTIFICATION AND NURTURING OF SPORTING TALENT (Rs. in crore)

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
0.50	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	The preparation of scheme is under active consideration

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ENHANCEMENT OF SPORTS FACILIRY AT J&K (Rs. in crore)

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
100.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	The preparation of scheme is under active consideration

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SPORTS UNIVERSITY IN NORTH EAST (Rs. in crore)

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
50.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	The preparation of scheme is under active consideration

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*Details of under utilization of grants under various heads pertaining to the ministry for the year 2016-17*

**SPORTS**

LAXMIBAI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS (Rs. in crore)

BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
45.00	21.60	32.40	20.20	32.40	20.20	Decrease in RE based upon progress of expenditure

SPECIAL CASH AWARD (Rs. in crore)

BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
30.00	0.00	22.00	0.00	21.75	0.00	Decrease in RE based upon progress of expenditure

KHELO INDIA (Rs. in crore)

BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
140.00	0.00	118.10	0.00	118.09	0.00	Decrease in RE based upon progress of expenditure. Also the scheme has started afresh and will pick up subsequently.

SAI STADIA RENOVATION (Rs. in crore)

BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
0.10	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	Decrease in RE is based on trend of Expenditure

NATIONAL PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMME RESOURCE CENTRE OF LNUPE, GWALIOR (Rs. in crore)

BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
0.10	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	Decrease in RE is based on trend of Expenditure

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**ENHANCEMENT OF SPORTS FACILIRY AT J&K** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
75.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	Decrease in RE due to non-receipt of Ucs and finalization of proposals to be sanctioned.

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**SPORTS UNIVERSITY IN NORTH EAST** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
50.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	Decrease in RE is due to delay in finalization of the proposals.

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**PENSION TO MERITORIOUS SPORTSPERSON** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE		BE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	PLAN	NON-PLAN	
2.00	0.00	1.70	0.00	1.50	0.00	Decerase in RE is based on trend of Expenditure.

*Details of under utilization of grants under various heads pertaining to the Ministry for the year 2017-18*

**SPORTS**


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**SPORTS UNIVERSITY IN NORTH EAST** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE	BE	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE*	REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
50.00	30.00	6.25	Decrease in RE based upon progress of expenditure

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**NATIONAL PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMME RESOURCE CENTRE** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE	BE	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE*	REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
5.00	2.00	2.00	Decrease in RE is due to scheme being merged under Khelo India

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**SCHEME OF IDENTIFICATION AND NURTURING OF SPORTS TALE** (Rs. in crore)
 

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BE	BE	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE*	REASONS FOR UNDER UTILISATION
0.50	0.00	0.00	Decrease in RE is due to scheme being merged under Khelo India

\*as on 12.03.2018

**Security Check of Cabin Baggage at IGIA**

4563. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is installing automated trays at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport for security check of cabin baggage;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the facilities available therein; and

(c) the funds likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) It is the responsibility of airport operators to install security gadgets/equipment at airports as per the minimum standards prescribed by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) as regulator. Automated trays retrieval system is to increase efficiencies and throughput at the Pre-embarkation Security Check, which includes security check of cabin baggage.

[Translation]

**Installation of Solar Power Systems**

4564. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the villages in Haryana where solar power systems have been installed, location-wise;

(b) the norms prescribed for installation of the said solar power systems;

(c) the details of the targets fixed in this regard;

(d) whether the said systems are being installed free of cost;

(e) if so, whether the Gram Panchayats are to bear the initial and operational cost of these solar power systems; 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 (f) As per information received from the Government of Haryana, solar power plants of capacity 5 kW to 20 kW were installed in 22 villages with SC dominated population and 11 villages in general category as detailed is given in the enclosed Statement-I

In SC dominated category, villages having more than 50% population of SC households were selected.

In General category, villages were selected on first come first serve basis where the Gram Panchayats deposited their applicable share.

No specific targets have been fixed in this regard.

In SC dominated villages the systems were installed free of cost and in General category villages the beneficiary share of 30% was born by the Gram Panchayat.

**Statement**

*Details of installation of solar power plants with LED Solar Street Lights (SSL) in the State of Haryana*

**(A)SC Dominated Villages**

Sr. No.	District	Name of Village	Capacity of SPP (kW)	No. of SSL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ambala	Behta	10	70
2.	Ambala	Kalpi	5	35
3.	Ambala	Nahawani	5	35
4.	Ambala	Panjlasa	5	35

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bhiwani	Baliiali	15	105
6.	Bhiwani	Kirawar	10	70
7.	Fatehabad	Meod Boghanwali	5	35
8.	Fatehabad	Mohammadpur Rohi	10	70
9.	Fatehabad	Baliyala	5	35
10.	Jhajjar	Bir Chhchhakwas	5	35
11.	Kaithal	Badsikri Kalan	5	35
12.	Kurukshetra	Urnai	5	35
13.	Palwal	Rasulpur	5	35
14.	Palwal	Gudhrana	5	35
15.	Panipat	Sithana	10	70
16.	Panipat	Razapur	5	35
17.	Rohtak	Kherari	5	35
18.	Rohtak	Sampal	5	35
19.	Sonipat	Jhundpur	10	70
20.	Yamunanagar	Bham Bholi	5	35
21.	Yamunanagar	Bal Chhpar	5	35
22.	Yamunanagar	Karera Khurd	5	35
		Total	145	1015

**(B) General Category Villages**

Sr. No.	District	Name of Village	Capacity of SPP (kW)	No. of SSL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ambala	Naggal	5	35
2.	Ambala	Udaipur	5	35
3.	Ambala	Mohri	5	35
4.	Bhiwani	Farita	5	35
5.	Bhiwani	Singhani	5	35
6.	Bhiwani	Farita Bhimal	5	35

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Bhiwani	Kharkhari	5	35
8.	Jind	Ramrai	5	35
9.	Rewari	Jatusana (Panchyat Ghar)	15	105
10.	Rewari	Jatusana (Ward No. 11 & 12)	10	70
11.	Rewari	Bolni	3	21
Total			68	476

*[English]***Funds for Sardar Sarovar Project**

4565. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether corrigenda to the guidelines effective from October, 2013 on modified guidelines for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) stipulating that Special Areas for major/medium irrigation projects of Non-special Category States include DPAP, Tribal and Flood-prone areas only will not be discriminatory for Gujarat against receiving benefit for DDP and DPAP under Sardar Sarovar Project and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the availability of more funds for Sardar Sarovar Project will expedite its early completion in case DPAP and DDP are treated at par and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) During 2016-17, funding criteria for the projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) benefiting Desert Development Programme (DDP) area was made at par with that for projects benefiting Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) area. This has resulted in increase in the Central share for Sardar Sarovar Project of Gujarat and thus beneficial for it.

As intimated by the State, Sardar Sarovar Project is planned to be completed by December, 2019.

*[Translation]***Success of SBM**

4566. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which have been made "Open Defecation Free" successfully under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) by the Government, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is regularly paying its liability charges as per agreement signed under this Mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of total payment made till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UT-wise, number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Funds under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are from budgetary allocations and released as per Guidelines.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise, Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages*

S.No.	State/UT	ODF declared villages
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	171
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8538



1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5389
4.	Assam	8328
5.	Bihar	4165
6.	Chandigarh	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	18769
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69
9.	Daman and Diu	26
10.	Goa	0
11.	Gujarat	18261
12.	Haryana	6908
13.	Himachal Pradesh	15925
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	653
15.	Jharkhand	12034
16.	Karnataka	19544
17.	Kerala	2027
18.	Madhya Pradesh	23421
19.	Maharashtra	37694
20.	Manipur	815
21.	Meghalaya	6028
22.	Mizoram	610
23.	Nagaland	775
24.	Odisha	8461
25.	Puducherry	31
26.	Punjab	12089
27.	Rajasthan	41328
28.	Sikkim	441
29.	Tamil Nadu	9087
30.	Telangana	4304
31.	Tripura	18
32.	Uttar Pradesh	19615
33.	Uttarakhand	15473
34.	West Bengal	32965
		333975

### Incomplete Expressway/Road Projects

4567. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incomplete expressways/road projects taken over by the Union Government during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether such proposals regarding taking over the incomplete expressways/ road projects received from State Governments are pending with the Union Government;

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

(d) the remedial measures 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 (d) Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways/National Expressways. Dwarka Expressway and Jaipur ring road have been taken over by National Highways Authority of India for development from respective State Authority.

[English]

### Transition to Electric Vehicles

4568. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to facilitate transition to Electric Vehicles by 2030, especially in relation to building AC (Alternate Current) and DC (Direct Current) electric vehicles charging infrastructures and systems for appropriate treatment and disposal of end-of-life batteries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to alter the entire fleet of public transportation system including the buses and auto-rickshaws to an electric fleet;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether DC chargers can fully charge an electric vehicle in 45 to 60 minutes and the AC chargers take 6 to 7 hours; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) Ministry of Power has set up the following committees to address the issues and draw a roadmap for setting up charging infrastructure:

(1) Committee on Technical Aspects of Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles.

(2) Committee on Policy, Planning and Regulatory/Tariff related issues

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) The charging time of AC/DC charger depends upon capacity and type of battery in the Electric Vehicle and the capacity of the charger.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Rural Road Development Agency**

4569. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) or other such agency for quality testing and monitoring of the roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has set norms for the roads to be constructed under PMGSY and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the roads are not being constructed as per the prescribed norms even after the setting up of the NRRDA;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure the construction of roads as per the prescribed norms;

(e) whether any actions have been taken on the complaints received regarding irregularities done in the

road construction under PMGSY in various States including Bihar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Madam, National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) has been set up under Ministry of Rural Development to provide Operational and Management support to the Programme including that of Quality Monitoring.

(b) The Roads constructed under PMGSY adhere to the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) Specifications for Rural Roads developed by Indian Road Congress (IRC) and also the Standards prescribed in Rural Roads Manual IRC-SP: 20, published by IRC.

(c) and (d) Roads are designed and constructed under as per the specifications of PMGSY. The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the roads are prepared as per the PMGSY guidelines which are scrutinised at NRRDA before sanctioning the works. Once the works under the Programme start, ensuring the quality of road works is the responsibility of respective State Governments, who are implementing the programme.

NRRDA issues general guidelines on Quality Control to regulate the quality of work. A three tier Quality Control Mechanism has been envisaged under the programme. The first tier of quality management mechanism is in-house quality control system of the Executing Agency. The second tier of quality management mechanism are independent quality assurance system operationalized by the State Government through State Quality Monitors (SQMs). Therefore, the State Governments are responsible for the first two-tiers of the Quality Management Structure. The third tier is envisaged as an independent quality management mechanism operationalized by the NRRDA; this tier is enforced by NRRDA through the National Quality Monitors (NQMs). Any disconfirmity with the specifications of PMGSY is brought out which has to be rectified and an Action Taken Report has to be submitted.

(e) and (f) Complaints related to various facets of PMGSY are received from time to time. As per Programme Guidelines, the execution of road works according to the prescribed quality is the responsibility of the State Governments, who are implementing the

Programme. All such complaints are therefore, referred to the SQCs of respective States for taking necessary action and furnishing report. In case an adequate response is not received within the stated time schedule, the NRRDA deputes NQMs and further processing is

done on the basis of NQM report. The Statement containing State-wise, Year-wise details of complaints *vis-à-vis* action taken for the period 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 (upto February, 2018) are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

**Statement-I**

*Complaints received in NRRDA during 2015-2016*

Sl. No.	State	Complaints received	Sent to State for enquiry and action	Cases enquired through monitors		
				Complaints investigated through NQMs	Found Satisfactory	Found Unsatisfactory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	1	1	0
3.	Assam	2	1	1	0	1
4.	Bihar	15	13	2	0	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	5	0	0	0
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	1	1	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	6	4	2	0	2
12.	Karnataka	1	1	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4	1	0	1
15.	Maharashtra	3	1	2	1	1
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	3	3	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14	12	2	0	2
28.	Uttarakhand	2	2	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	3	3	0	0	0
Total		69	58	11	2	9

**Statement-II***Complaints received during 2016-2017*

Sl. No.	State	Complaints received	Sent to State for enquiry and action	Cases enquired through NQMS		
				Complaints investigated through NQMs	Found Satisfactory	Found Unsatisfactory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	3	0	3
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	9	3	6	-	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	1	0	1
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1	1	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	1	1	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4	1	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	4	2	2	-	2
16.	Manipur	1	-	1	-	1
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	3	2	1	0	1
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14	6	8	2	6
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-
Total		45	22	23	3	20

**Statement-III***Complaints received during 2017-18 (upto Feb, 2018)*

SI No	State	Complaints received	Sent to State for enquiry and action	Cases enquired through NQMS			
				Complaints investigated through NQMs	Found Satisfactory	Found Unsatisfactory	Under Inquiry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1	0	1	0	1	-
4.	Bihar	11	2	9	2	7	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	1	0	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	2	1	1	0	0	1
12.	Karnataka	2	2	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	1	1	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	5	3	0	2	1
15.	Maharashtra	2	1	1	0	1	0
16.	Manipur	1	0	1	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	3	3	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13	8	5	2	1	2
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total		51	27	24	6	13	5

### Electricity Connections

4570. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to spend Rs.16000 crore to provide four crore power connections;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to execute this work through State Governments and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the execution of this work through State Governments is likely to result in slow pace of implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to execute the said work under its supervision to provide domestic power connections on time and to utilize the funds properly?

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 has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya, in September, 2017 with an outlay of Rs.16,320 crore including a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.12,320.00 crore. The objective of the scheme is to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas.

The household electrification under Saubhagya is executed by the respective States/DISCOMs/Power Department on turn-key or partial turnkey or departmental basis, as per the guidelines issued.

Under the scheme, remaining un-electrified households are targeted to be electrified by 31st March, 2019. To achieve the aforesaid target, a robust monitoring mechanism is in place at District, State and Central level. Web based monitoring mechanism has been deployed for monitoring the progress of unelectrified households and the information is made available in public domain. Further, an additional grant of 15% (5% for Special Category States) of the project cost is available to the States on timely completion of household electrification works.

[English]

#### Sanitation Facilities in Tribal and Backward Areas

4571. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL:

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 minorities, tribal and backward areas of the country including Jharkhand; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. 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 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) dominated areas of the country. All the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households as per the Base Line Survey 2012 are eligible for incentive under the programme for construction of IHHLs.

(b) Under SBM(G), funds for minorities, tribal and backward areas are not released separately. However, 22% and 10% of annual budget allocation is earmarked for SC and ST components respectively. State/UT-wise Central share released and utilised under SBM(G) during last 3 years and current year is 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(Upto 19.3.2018)	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20	30.50	17.73
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.07	1190.71	1057.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	14.37	38.71	29.22	65.09	65.05	136.49	46.17
Assam	185.78	121.24	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.23	1149.57	576.60
Bihar	0.00	104.59	221.55	325.59	131.86	148.69	829.83	166.08
Chhattisgarh	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.19	584.46	408.88	641.49	561.79
Dadra and Nagar 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	626.48	369.46	370.52
Haryana	5.93	61.52	32.76	72.27	68.79	34.20	0.00	32.95
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	30.57	4.37	71.42	117.30	81.37	0.00	23.81
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.66	4.05	66.92	59.51	53.19	197.82	105.86
Jharkhand	23.05	75.73	97.32	262.77	455.46	423.44	680.04	474.06
Karnataka	312.54	441.03	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53	949.38	669.06
Kerala	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52	0.00	9.22
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	224.13	374.33	803.06	1210.77	1121.10	1340.45	641.18
Maharashtra	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49	528.94	616.11	1155.33	621.71
Manipur	9.18	20.23	44.19	53.48	27.28	4.54	75.67	11.41
Meghalaya	0.00	38.13	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13	143.89	77.39
Mizoram	0.00	2.62	3.32	6.66	10.98	4.31	44.49	27.02
Nagaland	20.87	1.33	10.83	28.10	64.12	44.12	70.26	8.77
Odisha	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.28	437.44	365.42
Puducherry	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65	50.00	8.01
Punjab	0.00	8.15	38.70	59.34	197.02	73.26	265.22	215.29
Rajasthan	271.57	312.39	938.73	1287.23	777.30	1065.63	916.02	824.57
Sikkim	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85	7.74	1.02
Tamil Nadu	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.44	537.02	506.17	838.75	707.44
Telangana	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53	135.72	173.63	462.03	380.03
Tripura	50.65	16.91	38.89	52.89	24.98	20.03	0.00	14.72
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1131.74	3073.56	2168.30
Uttarakhand	40.52	43.80	49.37	71.67	348.05	149.55	132.03	159.90
West Bengal	371.52	469.16	712.92	904.79	655.50	838.58	492.77	422.92
	2730.30	3094.53	6362.96	9370.47	10559.58	10025.49	15700.42	10789.77



**Six Laning in Karnataka**

4572. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved for Six Laning of Nidagatta-Mysore Section of NH-275 from Km.74.200 to Km. 135.304 on Hybrid Annuity Mode in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including service roads, bypasses and grade separator structures likely to be constructed;

(c) the total estimated cost of the project, including land acquisition and preconstruction activities;

(d) whether any employment potential is likely to be generated locally during the construction period of the stretch; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time frame by which the six-laning is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. The project of 6-laning of Nidagatta to Mysore section of NH275 to be implemented on Hybrid Annuity Mode in Karnataka has been approved by Government of India. The length of the project is 61.104 km and the total cost of the project including land acquisition and pre-construction activities is Rs. 2919.81 crore. Service roads have been included for entire length of highway on both sides of main carriageway. The length of the bypass is 22.418 km. Two flyovers, fifteen Vehicular Underpasses (VUPs), one Vehicular Overpass (VOP), eight Light Vehicular Underpass (LVUPs) and seven Pedestrian/Cattle Underpasses(PUPs/CUPs) are included for construction. The project will generate employment for skilled and unskilled labourers during the implementation. The scheduled time of completion is 30 months from the appointed date.

**Study on Increasing Incidents of Attacks on Journalists**

4573. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:  
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:  
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Press Council of India (PCI) has constituted any committee to study the increasing incidents of attacks on journalists in the country and if so, the details thereof and the findings/recommendations of the committee along with the action taken by the Government thereon;

(b) the other remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government has implemented or proposes to implement any scheme for welfare of journalists/media personnel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) The Press Council of India had constituted a Sub-Committee to examine the issue of Safety of Journalists to ensure a safe working environment for journalists in India. The Sub-Committee submitted its report on 08.07.2015. The said Report was examined in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and it was forwarded to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for appropriate action. However, MHA had informed that the existing laws in the country are adequate for protection of the citizens including journalists. MHA had also informed that 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List II) to the Constitution of India and hence State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and also for prosecuting the accused criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. Representations on providing security are received from or on behalf of individuals, including journalists. All such representations are examined and based on inputs received regarding threat assessment, required action is taken. Central Government attaches highest importance

to prevention of crimes. 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/Advisafety\\_20-10-2017\\_24102017.pdf](https://mha.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisafety_20-10-2017_24102017.pdf).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting implements 'Journalist Welfare Scheme' to provide one time ex gratia relief on urgent basis to journalists or their families under extreme hardship on account of death of journalists and to the journalist in case of permanent disability, major listed ailments and in case of accidents causing serious injuries necessitating hospitalization. The detailed guidelines for 'Journalist Welfare Scheme' is available at the Press Information Bureau' website viz., <http://www.pib.nic.in/AllMediafacilitation.aspx?MenuId=43>.

#### **Compensation for Death**

4574. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:  
SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the details of various Acts like Motor Vehicle Act under which compensation for death is awarded;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review the rate of compensation provided to victims of road accidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which payment of compensation is likely to be made along with time limit fixed in this regard and guidelines for calculating the quantum of compensation under these Acts;

(d) whether any committee has been constituted in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which recommendation made by the said committee is likely to be implemented?

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) Compensation for death in road accident to the victims/legal heir of the victim is provided under various

provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. These are : (i) As per section 161 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, in cases where the identity of the vehicle causing accident is not established and it is impossible to determine the owner of the vehicle causing accident/insurer are known as "hit and run cases". In such cases, compensation is paid to the accident victim from a Solatium Fund, maintained by the General Insurance Corporation (GIC), through a surcharge on the Insurance Policies and such compensations are paid on the orders of District Magistrates after due Inquiry. (ii) Compensation to road accident victims on 'no fault principle' (i.e. where the victims or their heirs/successors do not have to prove the negligence of the motor vehicles to claim such compensation) is given under Section 163A of the MV Act, as per the structured compensation formula listed under Schedule II of the Motor Vehicles Act. The Schedule tabulates the age and annual income of the victim and then prescribes a multiplier for arriving at the amount of compensation. (iii) Section 165 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, also allows application for compensation to Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) or Civil Courts, as the case may be, on the principle of fault/negligence of the vehicle. In such cases, MACT or the Courts are authorized to award the compensation without limit.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) from across states to deliberate upon and propose strategies for reducing road fatalities and to suggest actionable measures for implementation. On the basis of recommendations of the GoM, the Ministry introduced the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016 in the Parliament (Lok Sabha) on 9th August, 2016 for consideration and passing which *inter-alia* proposes hikes in compensation for third party insurance cover and compensation in case of hit and run cases.

The Bill was referred to the Department – related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture for examination and report. The Committee presented its report to the Rajya Sabha on 8th February, 2017 and the Bill was introduced and passed on 10th April, 2017 by the Lok Sabha. The Bill as passed by Lok Sabha was referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha which has presented its report to the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 2017. Presently, the Bill is with Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing.

**Solar Development Fund**

4575. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:  
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:  
SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up solar development fund for financing solar projects under the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and if so, the details thereof including the quantum of funds;

(b) whether ISA was established by the Paris Declaration as an alliance dedicated for the promotion of solar energy among its member countries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ISA proposes to provide any financial support for the setting up of solar plants both for domestic and commercial purposes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the targets set by them and the strategy chalked out by the Government to achieve the same, year-wise; and

(e) the details of the targets fixed and the steps being taken to achieve the same project and 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 International Solar Alliance (ISA), is a common platform for cooperation among solar resource rich countries lying fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and intends to make joint efforts for mobilizing more than US \$ 1000 billion of investments needed by 2030 for massive deployment of solar energy.

[Translation]

**Road Construction under PMGSY**

4576. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:  
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked to complete the roads to be constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) at the earliest and to reduce the

time limit to complete these roads from the year 2022 to 2019 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated to States under the said scheme during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the quality of roads is not likely to be affected due to the said reduction in time limit and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said decision has been taken with the consent of the States and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total length of roads constructed under the said scheme during the last one year, State-wise?

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

(a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, formulated an Action Plan to complete the connectivity mandate of the balance eligible habitations under PMGSY by March, 2019, before the earlier set target date of 2022. Till date, 5,39,064 Km of road length have been constructed under PMGSY.

(b) Under PMGSY, funds allocated for construction of rural roads during the year 2015- 16 and 2016-17, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The quality of roads will not be affected due to preponement of connectivity targets from year 2022 to 2019. Out of 1,78,184 eligible habitations to be sanctioned under PMGSY, 1,66,548 (93.47%) habitations have been sanctioned and 1,30,974 (74%) habitations have been connected upto 28th February, 2018. 16,188 habitations will not be sanctioned as these habitations have already been connected under various State schemes or reported as Non-feasible. Almost all the remaining eligible habitations will be sanctioned by March, 2018. The time period for completion of road works is twelve months in Plain areas and eighteen months in hilly/tribal areas. This way States would have adequate time for completion of PMGSY-I by March, 2019. There is a provision of a robust 3-tier quality control mechanism under the programme. In the first tier, the PIU ensures the quality of work by way of

conducting mandatory field tests for ensuring the quality of material used and the workmanship. Under 2nd tier, independent quality checks for minimum three times up to completion, are performed by State Quality Monitors (SQMs) deployed by the respective States. Under 3rd tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) who

are Retired Senior Engineers engaged by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) are deployed for inspection of works and selected at randomly. With the increase in works, corresponding increase in supervisory inspection have also been done which is evident from the Table below:

Financial year	Inspections target		Inspections achieved	
	NQM	SQM	NQM	SQM
2016-17	7500	34759	7632	31560
2017-18 (up to 20th March, 2018)	8500	35217	8459	37217

With the increase in inspections, the percentage of “unsatisfactory” grading of completed projects have come down from 8.19% in the year 2016-17 to 7.50 % in year 2017-18.

(e) Under PMGSY, the total length of roads constructed during the year 2016-17, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Fund Allocation during the 2015-16 and 2016-17 under PMGSY*

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16 Release	2016-17 Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.20	197.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	375.00	205.92
3.	Assam	347.82	475.76
4.	Bihar	2781.00	2958.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	498.00	449.81
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	474.10	31.04
8.	Haryana	304.69	44.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	268.40	396.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	488.00	755.61
11.	Jharkhand	864.99	819.59

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	140.80	331.95
13.	Kerala	151.00	179.45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1122.00	1979.48
15.	Maharashtra	553.30	606.00
16.	Manipur	299.80	412.19
17.	Meghalaya	150.70	211.99
18.	Mizoram	50.90	93.36
19.	Nagaland	4.00	8.05
20.	Odisha	1382.70	1925.67
21.	Punjab	221.10	275.66
22.	Rajasthan	559.90	559.41
23.	Sikkim	68.60	138.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	205.00	309.58
25.	Tripura	274.83	392.37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87
27.	Uttarakhand	409.19	550.20
28.	West Bengal	1427.58	819.18
29.	Telangana	273.73	146.03
Total		15186.68	16507.85

**Statement-II**

*State-wise total length of roads constructed during the last one year under PMGSY*

S.No.	State (s)	Length completed (km)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	733.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1360.51

1	2	3
3.	Assam	929.52
4.	Bihar	6601.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	1019.57
6.	Goa	0.00
7.	Gujarat	211.88

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	62.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1429.27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1785.16
11.	Jharkhand	3119.52
12.	Karnataka	897.09
13.	Kerala	314.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5081.97
15.	Maharashtra	2000.70
16.	Manipur	1485.85
17.	Meghalaya	368.87
18.	Mizoram	298.08
19.	Nagaland	395.00
20.	Odisha	5796.93
21.	Punjab	586.53
22.	Rajasthan	3110.10
23.	Sikkim	247.42
24.	Tamil Nadu	883.19
25.	Tripura	405.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3095.25
27.	Uttarakhand	1989.32
28.	West Bengal	2825.53
29.	Telangana	408.64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47447.00</b>

[English]

#### Hand Pumps

4577. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether a large number of handpumps installed through public fund to provide potable water in rural area are in a damaged and non-functional condition, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for providing assistance to repair the nonfunctional hand- pumps and to install new hand-pumps in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time frame for this purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether States have been encouraged to go for piped water schemes based on surface water sources and to avoid installation of hand-pumps; and

(e) if so, the response and the action taken by the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA):(a) As per data entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, there are 2,59,646 non-functional handpumps in the States. Specific reasons for non-functionality of hand pumps is not maintained by the Ministry.

(b) to (c) Repair of non-functional hand pumps can be carried out by the State Governments from their own resources/ funds arranged by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) as the subject matter is a State subject. However, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, hand pump or its repair is allowed only under 2% funds earmarked for Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected districts.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) The responses of the State Governments are positive as this is only a long term solution. They are moving towards this.

#### Implementation of Sagarmala Programme

4578. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
 COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:  
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
 DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started the construction work under the Sagarmala Programme for ensuring better and fast connectivity with coastal areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of projects to be set up under the said programme along with the cost expected for implementation thereof;

(c) the details of the total land required along with the land acquired so far for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government is aware that some fishing communities have been raising concerns against land acquisition for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken by the Government to resolve such concerns and safeguard the interests of the affected fishing communities?

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 (b) Under the Sagarmala Programme, 222 port connectivity projects worth Rs. 2.65 lakh crore have been identified. Out of these, 14 projects have already been completed and 69 projects are under implementation. These Projects are being implemented by various project proponents like Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, National Highway Authority of India, State Public Works Departments, Ports, Indian Port Rail Corporation Ltd., and Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas etc.

(c) The land required for these projects cannot be ascertained at this stage as many of these projects are under development stage.

(d) and (e) 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.

#### **Ground Water Depletion**

4579. SHRI KAMAL NATH:  
 SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government had constituted a panel of secretaries to tackle the issue of ground water depletion;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the panel in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps in consultation with the State Government in the past few years to check the depletion of ground water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the Union Government has succeeded in curbing depletion of ground water across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) In order to ensure sustainable withdrawal and effective utilization of ground water and its management, an Inter Ministerial Committee has been constituted. Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR is the convener of the Committee which consists of Secretaries of Ministries of Rural Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Panchayati Raj, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Environment & Forests and Climate Change.

The Committee had three meetings till date and discussed various issues related to groundwater depletion, low cost artificial recharge structures, protection of groundwater recharge zones, aquifer management plans, solar pumps and research and development initiatives in association with pioneer organizations/institutions in groundwater sector. As the tenure of the Committee is till December, 2018, the Committee is yet to give its final recommendations.

(c) and (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](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf).

#### Four and Six Lane NHs

4580. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) the total length of National Highways (NHs) converted into four lanes and six lanes during the last three years across the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated by the Union Government for the conversion of National Highways into four lanes

or six lanes during the last three years and the amount actually utilized/spent;

(c) whether the targets set for conversion of NHs into four/six lanes have been achieved in the last three years; 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 State-wise length of the National Highways (NHs) which have been converted into four lanes and six lanes during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. There is no separate target and funds allocation by the Union Government for the conversion of NHs into 4/6 lanes. However, the total allocation and expenditure occurred in overall development of NHs which also includes conversion of NHs into 4/6 lanes during the last three years are as follows:

S.No.	Year	Development* (crore)	
		Allocation	Expenditure
1.	2014-15	32,306.37	27,760.99
2.	2015-16	83,547	63,743
3.	2016-17	1,00,615	73,748

\*Includes IEBR (Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources) Borrowing by NHAI.

#### Statement

*The State/UT-wise and lane wise details of length of road constructed during each of the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Lanes (length in km)	
		4 lane	6 lane
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.76	59.78
2.	Assam	79.1	0
3.	Bihar	16.3	35.33
4.	Chhattisgarh	146.81	0
5.	Gujarat	72.41	88.17



1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	397.37	83.73
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17.2	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.50	0
9.	Jharkhand	55.26	17.32
10.	Karnataka	288.31	0.36
11.	Kerala	72.13	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	335.06	5.56
13.	Maharashtra	359.54	54.37
14.	Manipur	1.7	0
15.	Meghalaya	16.56	0
16.	Odisha	181.94	15.38
17.	Punjab	454.74	25.35
18.	Rajasthan	263.59	40.38
19.	Tamil Nadu	128.72	8.74
20.	Telangana	19.3	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	246.61	195.32
22.	Uttarakhand	107.3	0
23.	West Bengal	49.45	94.42
Total		3398.68	724.21

[Translation]

**Development of Airports**

4581. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
 DR. A. SAMPATH:  
 SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:  
 SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:  
 SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:  
 SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:  
 SHRI P.R. SENTHIL NATHAN:  
 SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:  
 SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR:  
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build some airports including Greenfield airports under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) programme;

(b) if so, the States where these airports are proposed to be built and the total cost of building of these airports and time frame for their completion;

(c) the details of proposals received from various States for construction/upgradation/expansion of airports including from Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and fund allocated/spent for the same during the last three years and the current year and action taken on these proposals, State/UT and year-wise and airports developed during the last five years;

(d) the number of locations where the construction work of new airport terminals has started during the last three years;

(e) the constraints faced by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in timely execution of projects at present; and

(f) whether the AAI has any proposal to maximize participation of private sector in construction and development of Airports in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Government of India (GoI) has granted 'in principle' approval for 19 Greenfield airports in the country. Out of these, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bhogapuram and Dagadarthi in Andhra Pradesh, Hasan in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala and Dholera in Gujarat are in Public Private Partnership (PPP) model by the respective State Governments with a total investment of approx. Rs. 27000 crores. The responsibility of implementation of these projects rests with the State Governments concerned. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator.

(c) and (d) During the last three years and the current year, MoCA, GoI has received the following proposals for setting up of Greenfield Airports: Dagadarthi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram), Tadepalligudem (West

Godavari), Oravakallu (Kurnool) and Kuppam (Chittoor) in Andhra Pradesh, Chingleput near Chennai, Gwalior and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Hisar in Haryana, Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Noida International Airport near Jewar, Saifal (Etawah) in Uttar Pradesh, Shivdaspur in Jaipur, Karwar and Chickmagaluru in Karnataka, Rajkot and airport near Village Tadgam, Tal Umbergam Valsad in Gujarat and Purandar in Pune. GoI has granted 'site clearance' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Noida International Airport near Jewar in Uttar Pradesh and Singrauli Airport in Singrauli, M.P. and 'in principle' approval for setting up of Dagadarthi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram) and Oravakallu (Kurnool) in Andhra Pradesh and Rajkot in Gujarat. Government of Haryana has withdrawn the proposal for development of Hisar airport in Haryana. Airport wise details of amount spent by AAI during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I. During the last three years, AAI has started construction/upgradation of new airport terminals at, Jharsuguda, Bhubaneswar, Portblair, Agartala, Guwahati, Tezu, Pakyong, Kishangarh, Jaipur, Bikaner, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Jammu, Chandigarh, Goa, Vadodara, Hubballi, Belagavi, Calicut, Cuddapah, Vijaywada and Tirupati airports.

(e) Delay in transfer of land from State Governments and acquisition from local residents/villagers impede timely execution of the airport projects.

(f) No Madam, presently no such proposal is under consideration.

#### **Statement**

*Upgradation/Modernization of airport projects under construction/completed during last three years and current year (2014-15 to 2016-17)*

S.No.	Region	State	Airport	Expenditure Incurred in F.Y.		
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	ER	West Bengal	Kolkata	47.540	93.000	162.950
2.		Odisha	Jharsuguda	0.020	4.940	54.980
3.			Bhubaneswar	8.960	3.740	11.550
4.		Andaman and Nicobar	Portblair	18.610	9.360	8.260
5.		Chhattisgarh	Raipur	11.060	5.570	9.480

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.		Bihar	Gaya	4.320	0.000	18.470
7.		Jharkhand	Ranchi	6.640	2.690	5.140
8.	NER	Assam	Dibrugarh	1.010	6.250	8.750
9.			Guwahati	11.990	10.880	15.680
10.			Silchar	0.000	1.410	7.530
11.			Lilabari	0.000	0.000	4.980
12.		Meghalya	Barapani	0.000	2.950	4.030
13.		Tiripura	Agartala	0.210	0.000	12.070
14.		Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	14.750	8.940	16.760
15.		Manipur	Imphal	1.580	3.800	17.470
16.		Sikkim	Pakyong	57.510	85.230	52.950
17.	NR	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	15.140	23.530	52.950
18.			Bikaner	1.280	0.000	0.150
19.			Jaipur	89.280	51.060	4.590
20.			Jodhpur	0.000	0.000	0.440
21.			Udaipur	0.000	0.920	9.200
22.		Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	21.250	6.640	0.300
23.		Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	0.000	0.000	4.680
24.			Fursatganj	15.340	43.120	27.330
25.			Varanasi	0.270	0.010	20.840
26.			Allahabad	0.000	0.770	3.540
27.			Lucknow	1.240	7.520	12.140
28.		Uttarakhand	Dehradun	5.840	0.350	0.260
29.		Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	4.530	22.960	19.030
30.		Punjab	Amritsar	12.920	8.610	50.090
31.			Chandigarh	181.750	44.740	0.470
32.		Himachal Pradesh	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	4.770
40.		Maharashtra	Pune	8.450	0.000	3.960
41.			Aurangabad	0.870	0.000	4.860
42.			Nagpur	12.530	0.000	0.540
43.		Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1.490	0.000	2.750
44.			Indore	4.590	0.340	8.290
45.			Jabalpur	0.000	0.860	7.500
46.	SR	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

[English]

**Funds Scarcity under PMAY**

4582. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:  
SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds scarcity is greatly affecting the work of construction of houses in rural areas under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) funds including Rs.55 crore to Andhra Pradesh have not been released

to the States which has resulted in delaying of scheduled construction of the houses within the specified time and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to release the funds at the earliest to avoid fund scarcity for construction of houses under PMAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) No Madam. Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), financial assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North Eastern States, Hilly States & difficult areas including IAP districts is provided to the beneficiaries. 90/95 person days of unskilled labour wage from MGNREGS for construction of PMAY-G house are given in addition to the unit assistance.

The Ministry of Rural Development has released an amount of Rs. 5139.47 crore to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh (as on 15.03.2018) under MGNREGS during 2017-18. Under PMAY-G, Rs. 351.93 crore has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2017-18.

Under PMAY-G, the funds are released to the States as and when proposal is received from the State as per provisions of Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G.

[Translation]

#### **Power for All Scheme**

4583. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Governments' "Power for All" scheme promises continuous and uninterrupted power to all households and industries by March, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it has been achieved so far;

(c) whether the country is about to face substantial increase in energy demand in the next few years, which will translate into higher demand for electricity, if so, the facts thereof;

(d) the extent to which the country's power sector is capable to meet the increased demand for electricity and the manner in which the shortfall is likely to be met; and

(e) whether the power sector in the country has undergone a plethora of reforms in the recent past, if so, the details thereof and the outcome achieved through these reforms?

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) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply of electricity comes in the jurisdiction of State Government/Discoms/Power Utility. However, in order to enable continuous electricity supply, Government of India has taken up a joint initiative with all States/UTs for preparation of State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply to all and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. 24x7 Power for All document has been signed with all the States/UTs.

Government of India supplements the efforts of States with Schemes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to help them to achieve the objective of providing uninterrupted power supply to every households.

(c) As per 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report brought out by Central Electricity Authority in consultation with States & UTs, the projected energy requirement and peak electricity demand (utilities) for the years 2018-19 to 2021-22 is given below:

Year	Electrical Energy Requirement (BU)	Peak Electricity Demand in GW
2017-18 (Actual)	1100	164
2018-19	1318	188
2019-20	1400	201
2020-21	1483	213
2021-22	1566	226

(d) Conventional capacity comprising of 48 GW of Thermal, 6.8 GW Hydro and 3.3 GW Nuclear are at various stages of construction and likely to yield benefits during the period 2017-2022. Government of India has set a target to have 175 GW of Installed Capacity from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) by 2021-22. Considering these additional capacity to be available, it is inferred that adequate electricity generation would be there to meet the demand during the period 2018-22.

(e) The initiatives taken by the Ministry of Power in respect of Reforms in Power Sector are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Initiatives taken by the Ministry of power in respect of reforms in power sector*

The Government of India has taken various initiatives for reforms in power sector. These includes, *inter-alia*, the following:

- I. The Government of India has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.
- II. Central Government has notified the Revised Tariff Policy on 28.1.2016 with the objective to ensure Electricity for all, Efficiency to ensure affordable tariffs, Environment for a sustainable future and Ease of doing business to attract investments and ensure financial viability.
- III. In order to bring uniformity and transparency in power procurement by the DISCOMs and to promote competition in electricity sector, a web portal for e-Bidding *i.e.* "DEEP (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price) Portal" was launched on 12th April, 2016 for e-Bidding for short term and medium term power procurement requirements and use of flexibility in utilization of coal in IPP Stations.
- IV. The Government on 31st March, 2016 has launched a Mob App 'Vidyut PRAVAH' on Electricity Pricing and Availability Highlights. The application provides highlights of the power availability in the country on real time basis. This app will empower common people to demand 24x7 power from the states and will take transparency to the next level by making State Governments more accountable.

- V. Development of web portal and launch of mobile application named "MERIT" (Merit Order Dispatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency) on 23rd June, 2017 which displays information regarding the merit order of Electricity procured by State(s).
- VI. The Government on 4th May, 2016 has notified the "Flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation". The State can use their coal and take equivalent power from any other efficient generating stations at a cheaper cost as compared to the cost of generation from their own power stations.
- VII. Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects issued *vide* Resolution dated 3rd August, 2017.
- VIII. Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects issued *vide* Resolution dated 8th December, 2017.

[English]

### **Measurement of Ready-to-Wear Clothes**

4584. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of shoppers are facing difficulty in finding clothes that fit perfectly according to their body measurements and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Indian apparel industry uses size charts which are tweaked versions of size charts of other countries so returns of the garments are in the range of 20% to 40% and are increasing with the growth of e-commerce;

(c) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to conducted National Sizing survey to develop a comprehensive size chart for ready-to-wear

industry based on the body measurements of the Indian population and if so, the details thereof;

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

(e) the extent to which it is likely to benefit the apparel industry as well as the general public;

(f) whether the textile industry has also sought measures to control garment imports which is on the increase and the steps to boost the Indian Textile Industry; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Research studies on fit and human-body measurements conducted across the globe indicate that a large percentage of shoppers face difficulty in finding clothes that fit perfectly according to their body measurements. The overarching reason is differences in anthropometric built of people in different geographical regions across the country. Doyens of the Indian Apparel Industry have admitted that body sizing is a major problem for domestic apparel brands. In absence of any standardised size chart for Indian sizes, the prevalent practice in apparel industry is to adapt available size charts to Indian need. The online Indian Fashion catalogue is dominated by Apparel (47%) followed by Fashion Accessories (40%), Footwear (9%) and Lingerie (4%) in 2016. There were higher percentages of Customer Initiated Returns (CIR) in apparel and lifestyle segment in comparison to other segments. This increases the cost of reverse logistics. Online clothing retailers struggle with high return rates, which is about 25% says Forrester Research a global research and advisory firm. For expensive items, returns rates are even higher than 50%. Typically, 5%-35% of products get returned to the seller through marketplaces.

(c) to (e) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi has been sanctioned an extensive anthropometric research study to develop a body size chart for Indian population. The project is likely to be completed by the year 2021. The survey will result in the creation of Size identification number for a customer through mapping, categorization and defining of their body size. This will help manufacturer to produce goods suited for the body size of the target consumer and help consumer to identify size which will be best suited for them resulting in a match and hence sales.

(f) and (g) Industry has represented that imports of apparel from Bangladesh have increased as Basic Custom Duty (BCD) is exempt and post GST, there is no Countervailing Duty (CVD) or Education Cess. Industry has pointed out that there is need to have Fabric Forward Rules with neighboring countries that have Foreign Trade Agreements (FTAs) with India. Government is trying to deepen engagements with countries like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka by leveraging India's capacities in the value chain and linking export of apparel by these countries with the requirement to source fabrics and raw materials from India. Government has taken various steps to boost the Indian textile industry. 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 Schemes (ATUFS) for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) for all segments, etc. in the silk sector, the Indigenous Automatic Reeling Machines and "Buniyad Reeling Machines" have been introduced to increase quality and productivity. In order to reap the benefits of demographic dividend, the Government has skilled 7.54 lakhs persons in 3 years under the Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS). Since the apparel sector has the greatest potential for employment growth, Government has introduced the Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Portsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) Scheme under the Special Package for Apparel and Made-ups under which Government bears the entire 12% of the employers' contribution of the Employers Provident Fund Scheme for new employees of garment and made-ups sectors for first 3 years of their employment as a special incentive.

#### **Financing of Irrigation and Interlinking of Rivers Project**

4585. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether many parts of the country are facing acute problems of water which can be solved by diverting water from water surplus basins by inter-linking of rivers and by checking the wastage of water that flows out to the seas and the country needs nearly Rs. 3-5 lakh crore

as investment for irrigation and river inter-linking projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has sought the help of multilateral institutions for financing irrigation and river interlinking projects and if so, the response of the multilateral institutions in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is considering to bring in innovative financing models for financing irrigation and river inter-linking projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the procedures?

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) It has been observed that there is a progressive reduction in per capita availability of water in the country on account of increase in population. As per year 2001 Census, the average annual per capita availability of water in the country was 1816 m<sup>3</sup>/year, which has reduced to 1545 m<sup>3</sup>/year as per 2011 Census. Further, projections for the year 2025 and 2050 are 1340 m<sup>3</sup>/year & 1140 m<sup>3</sup>/year respectively.

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). Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments. After survey and investigations, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links and draft FRs of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

The total expenditure on Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR) programme was estimated to be Rs.5.6 lakh crores (2002-03 price level) based on NWDA studies. National Council of Applied Economic Research has estimated that the cost of ILR project to be Rs.4.44 lakh crore (2003-04 price level). The exact requirement on realistic basis can be known only after the preparation of Detailed Project Reports of all the links.

(b) to (d) During 2016-17, ninety nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha., have been prioritized in consultation with States 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 National Bank For Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. Funding from LTIF has also been extended to Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh and North Koel Project in Jharkhand. Different State Government are also availing external assistance from institution like World Bank, JICA, ADB etc for irrigation projects.

Funds provided under LTIF to these 99 projects and Polavaram Project is as under:

Year	Funds released
2016-17	9086.02
2017-18	8316.12

Further, a Group for Financial Aspects under TF-ILR was constituted 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 27.02.2018. The Group on Financial Aspects is considering innovative financing for inter-linking of rivers including external funding.

#### **Rural Development Projects and Schemes in Tamil Nadu**

4586. SHRI P.R. SENTHIL NATHAN:  
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:  
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated any funds for various rural development projects and schemes in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds allocated for the implementation of rural development projects & schemes during the last three years and the current year;



(d) whether the Government has fixed any specific norms and rules for getting both the Government and external funding for the implementation of various rural development projects and schemes in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the external loans provided to Tamil Nadu during the said period?

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 through States/ Union Territory Administrations Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal

Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The funds allocated to the State Government of Tamil Nadu under various rural development programmes during last three years and the current year are given in the following table:

(Rs. in crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
MGNREGA*	3781.80	5470.37	4552.78	5856.44
PMAY-G	291.72	230.69	1320.41	975.04
PMGSY	239.65	205.00	309.58	636.39
DAY-NRLM	73.29**	26.02**	17.97	94.20

\* MGNREGA is demand driven programme, so this is released amount.

\*\* Including interest subvention (Category-II)

(d) and (e) The Government has availed a credit of US\$ 500 million from the International Development Association (IDA) for implementing the National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) under DAY-NRLM. The project duration of NRLP was from July, 2011 to December 31, 2017, which has now been extended up to June, 2018. The National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) is being implemented in 13 high poverty States accounting for

about 90% of rural poor in the country. The NRLP has been designed as a sub-set of DAY-NRLM to create 'proof of concept', build capacities of the Centre and States and create an enabling environment to facilitate all States and Union Territories to transit to the NRLM. The total allocation of funds to the State of Tamil Nadu under National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP), supported by loan assistance from World Bank during the last three years and current year is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Central	State	Total
2014-15	5069.18	3379.45	8448.63
2015-16	2473.50	1649.00	4122.50
2016-17	3717.00	2478.00	6195.00
2017-18	1528.26	1018.84	2547.10

[Translation]

**Non-Utilisation of Funds under Rural Development Schemes**

4587. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK:  
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:  
SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major portion of funds allocated for rural development schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have not been utilized by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the quantum of unutilized funds, Scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to resolve the problem of the said unutilised funds in various States and for the optimum utilization of funds allocated under various rural development schemes;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate any action plan to monitor the financial and actual progress and to establish co-ordination between the Centre and the States in the implementation of the Schemes including MGNREGS and if so, the details thereof, Scheme-wise?

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

(a) to (e): No Madam. Most of the funds allocated for rural development schemes are utilized by the States/UT Administrations. In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure and to monitor the progress made under rural development programmes, 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.

To stream line the fund flow system, the Ministry has initiated National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) since 1st January, 2016. Now, under MGNREGA, 96% of wage payments are being electronically created into worker's bank accounts through DBT. Similarly, all payments pertaining to PMAY-G to are made electronically through Fund Transfer Order (FTO) form the State Nodal Bank Account. All the States/UTs have opened single State Nodal Bank Account for direct transfer of assistance to the beneficiary's Bank/Post Office account.

[English]

**Use of Toilets**

4588. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:  
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the NSSO survey reveals that more than half of the toilets built under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) remain unutilised and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government is taking steps towards enhancing awareness and to bring behaviour change among the people for use of toilets and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure continuous water supply to the toilets already constructed under SBM;

(d) whether the Government proposes to monitor the construction work of toilets as well as to ensure that they are being used in rural households;

(e) whether the Government proposes to allot this supervision work to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) No, Madam. As per Swachhata Status Report 2016 of National Sample Survey Office, 95.6% persons residing in the households with toilets are using toilets. State/UT-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], upto 5% of the programme funds is to be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building at the State and District level, and upto 3% is to be spent at the Central level. Massive media campaigns have been started at national level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio) aids. States are also carrying out IEC campaign including interpersonal Communication (IPC). Cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns are also held at regular intervals. Besides conventional IEC tools, social media is also being used for spreading the mass awareness. A Facebook page for SBM(G) has been created and twitter handles are also active. Media celebrities have been roped in as brand ambassadors.

(c) Under SBM(G), the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from Rs.10,000 to Rs.12,000 to provide for water availability, including for storing water for hand-washing and cleaning. 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.

(d) As the sanitation is a State subject, instructions have been issued to the States/UTs for inspection during construction of toilets and to follow up to ensure regular usage post construction. The emphasis is also being given on awareness generation for regular usage of toilets.

(e) and (f) As the sanitation is a State subject, flexibility has been given to the States/UTs to decide appropriate mechanism as suitable to them for implementation and monitoring of the programme.

#### **Statement**

##### *State/UT wise details of households with Toilets*

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Percentage of persons using toilets
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.3
2.	Assam	96.4

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	94.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	94.0
5.	Gujarat	96.2
6.	Haryana	97.4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	99.7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	96.9
9.	Jharkhand	94.2
10.	Karnataka	94.3
11.	Kerala	98.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	90.1
13.	Maharashtra	95.0
14.	Manipur	96.2
15.	Meghalaya	98.4
16.	Mizoram	99.6
17.	Nagaland	98.2
18.	Odisha	94.2
19.	Punjab	99.3
20.	Rajasthan	94.2
21.	Sikkim	100.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	95.7
23.	Telangana	97.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	92.4
25.	Uttarakhand	99.6
26.	West Bengal	97.5
		95.6

#### **Mekedatu Project**

4589. SHRI D.K. SURESH:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Karnataka for approval and financial assistance for Mekedatu project and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to grant approval and financial assistance to the said project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be approved and financial assistance granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Regional Office of Central Water Commission (CWC) at Bengaluru received a Report namely Detailed Project Report (DPR) of "Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water Project" from Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited (CNNL) of Government of Karnataka on 07.06.2017. As per the report, the proposed project was a drinking water cum power generation project. The estimated cost of the proposed project was Rs.5912 crore.

(b) and (c) As the detailed information required for a DPR was not included in the Report, it was examined in CWC considering it as a Pre-Feasibility Report and was returned by CWC to Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited, Bengaluru on 07.07.2017 with observations/comments. Regarding Central Assistance to the project, Government of Karnataka needs to first obtain TAC clearance and Investment clearance of MoWR, RD & GR after complying the observations/ comments of CWC. Thereafter, State Government needs to submit proposal seeking Central Assistance (CA) to CWC. A view on sanctioning Central Assistance is taken as per the extant Guidelines of Central Assistance. Time taken to give TAC clearance/Investment clearance depends on the time taken by the State Government in complying with the observations of CWC.

#### **Changes in CRF Act**

4590. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI  
KUNDARIYA:  
SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to change the Central Road Fund Act;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof indicating the changes proposed in the Act;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to create a Central Road and Infrastructure Fund and change the funding pattern for infrastructure projects;

(d) if so, the details and the objectives thereof; and

(e) whether it is true that the projects implemented by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) will suffer in case changes are made in the Central Road Fund, 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 Finance Bill, 2018, *inter-alia*, proposes amendment to the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000 to replace Central Road Fund by Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) and allocate fund thus collected for various Infrastructure sectors such as Transport (Road and Bridges, Ports, Shipyards, Inland Waterways, Airports, Railways, Urban Public Transport), Energy, Water and Sanitation, Communication, Social and Commercial Infrastructure.

(e) Share of CRF cess for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is earmarked for projects taken up through various executing agencies, such as National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), State Public Works Departments (PWDs), National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), Border Roads Organisation (BRO), etc. At present, there is no proposal to discontinue earmarking/ reduction of NH share of CRF/ CRIF cess to any of these executing agencies including NHAI.

#### **Parking Charges for Chartered Planes**

4591. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has decided to increase parking charges for chartered planes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount currently charged by DIAL for parking of chartered planes and proposed to increase in parking charges; and

(d) the time by which the proposed parking charge for chartered planes would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) No Madam. Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has not increased parking charges for chartered planes. Government of India has established an economic regulatory authority namely, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) to regulate tariff and other charges for the aeronautical services rendered at major airports. The Authority, from time to time, reviews the performance of the major airports across the country and issues Orders keeping in view the economic viability of the airports and interest of passengers. All the Aeronautical charges including the parking charges for chartered planes are charged as per Tariff determined by independent regulator *i.e.* AERA. The current parking charges for aircraft at Delhi airport, as approved by Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India, are @ Rs.7.40/- per MT upto 100 MT weight of aircraft and above 100 MT weight the charges applicable are Rs. 740/- plus Rs. 9.80 per MT per hour in excess of 100 MT.

### **Sharing of Cauvery Water**

4592. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Tamil Nadu had requested Karnataka to release at least 15 tmcft of Cauvery for saving its crops but the neighbouring State maintained that it did not have enough water and if so, the details and the facts thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that Tamil Nadu had requested immediate release of 7 tmcft of water and the balance within a fortnight from the existing storage and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to intervene in the matter as requested by Tamil Nadu due to denial of legitimate water supply by Karnataka; 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) to (d) Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu has sent written communications to Secretary (WR, RD & GR) and Chairman, Supervisory Committee on Cauvery from time to time requesting to advise the Government of Karnataka to make good the shortfalls in realizations of flows at Billigundulu. She also requested Chairman, Supervisory Committee to ensure that the releases are made by Karnataka in accordance with the monthly schedule in 10-daily intervals as prescribed in the final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT).

In this regard, on 05.10.2017 Secretary (WR, RD & GR) had communicated the request of Tamil Nadu to Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka for consideration of release of water to Tamil Nadu in accordance with the proportionate share of monthly quantum prescribed under Clause-IX of the CWDT Order.

Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka *vide* his communication dated 29.11.2017 had reported that Karnataka is facing a distress situation in Cauvery Basin and despite that they have ensured release of water at Billigundulu site which is more than the share of Tamil Nadu in the distress year.

As per the CWDT Order, flow from June to February at CWC Billigundulu site in a normal year is required to be 184.5 TMC. Against this, flow actually received at Billigundulu site from June, 2017 to February, 2018 is 114.185 TMC.

Additionally, in the Regional Conference of Southern States on Water Resources held at Hyderabad on 20.02.2018, Government of Tamil Nadu requested to advise Karnataka to release 15 TMC ft of water to save the standing crops in Tamil Nadu. In the Conference, it was decided that all the issues pertaining to Cauvery basin can be placed before the 'scheme' to be framed by the Centre under Section 6A of ISRWD Act (as per final orders of the Supreme Court dated 16.02.2018 on Cauvery issue).

### **Protection of Interests of Air India Employees**

4593. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is exploring options of absorbing Air India employees in Public Sector

Enterprises and offer of voluntary retirement package as it moves ahead with the airlines disinvestment amid stiff opposition from workers union, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether various other options are being considered by the Government to protect the interests of employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) 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.

#### **Shortage of Water for Power Plants**

4594. SHRI V. ELUMALAI:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's thermal power plants, about 90% of which rely on fresh water for cooling, are facing serious outages because of shortage for water, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that between 2013 and 2016, 14 of country's 20 largest thermal utility companies experienced one or more shutdowns due to water shortage, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that this cost the power producers more than Rs. 91 billion in potential revenue from the sale of power, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether water scarcity is set to worsen as India's thermal power sector expands and demand for water from other sectors increases, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether by 2030, 70% of country's thermal power plants are likely to experience increased competition for water from agriculture, industry and municipalities, if so,

the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken up by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the Government has recently mandated limits for specific water consumption at thermal power plants, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government plans any policy incentives to encourage water conservation, water efficiency across the power sector, 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) No, Madam. The total Outage Losses due to water shortage reported by the stations in the current year, upto February, 2018, are about 3400 Million Units (MU), which is about 0.38% of total coal/lignite based generation during the period.

Losses due to water shortage reported by the Thermal Stations during 2013-14 to 2016-17 are as follows:

S.No.	Year	Losses in MU
1	2013-14	4375.8
2	2014-15	1155.9
3	2015-16	995
4	2016-17	9565.2

Details of the Outage of Thermal Generating Plants due to water shortage for the last four years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Information in this regard is not maintained in Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power. However, it is informed that the outage of a thermal power plant due to shortage of water will cause loss of revenue in terms of variable charge as well as loss of fixed charge if the plant availability falls below the normative value.

(d) to (e) As per the Central Water Commission guidelines issued in November, 2014, for Improving Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation, Domestic & Industrial Sectors, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) estimated water utilization in power development as only 3% out of the total withdrawal/ utilization for 2010 for all types of uses.

The Government has taken following steps to encourage water conservation, water efficiency across the power sector:

- I. Ash water recirculation system- Water from ash pond is recovered and reused in the system.
- II. Dry fly ash handling system & High Concentration Slurry Disposal System (HCSD)-These ash handling techniques reduce the ash handling water requirement thereby reducing the water consumption.
- III. Zero water discharge system – Treating the total waste water produced in the plant and recycling back in to the consumptive water system reduces water consumption.
- IV. Operating cooling towers at higher Cycle of Concentration (COC). This reduces the waste water generated by the plant. This waste water generated is used for low grade applications like ash handling, coal dust suppression and gardening etc.
- V. Most of inland thermal power plants use closed cycle cooling water system with Cooling Tower and high level of COC to recirculate the water in operation for reducing the water requirement.

(f) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MOEF&CC) has notified Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015 on 7th December, 2015 related to water consumption limit for existing and future thermal power plants:

- (i) All plants with Once-Through-Cooling (OTC) shall install Cooling Tower (CT) and achieve specific water consumption upto a maximum of 3.5 m<sup>3</sup>/MWh within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification.
- (ii) All existing Cooling Tower based plants to reduce specific water consumption up to a maximum of 3.5m<sup>3</sup>/MWh within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification.
- (iii) New plants to be installed after 1st January, 2017 shall have to meet specific water consumption upto a maximum of 2.5m<sup>3</sup>/MWh and achieve zero waste water discharge.

(g) The Tariff Policy, 2016 mandates the Thermal Power Plants for use of treated sewage water from Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) of Municipality/ local bodies, that are located within 50 km radius. All Thermal Power Plants have been advised to use STP water for cooling purpose, wherever possible.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of outage of Thermal Generating Plants due to water shortage of last four years*

Organization	Station	Loss in 2013-14 (in MU)	Loss in 2014-15 (in MU)	Loss in 2015-16 (in MU)	Loss in 2016-17 (in MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6
MAHAGENCO	Parli TPS	3889.6	1032.8	0.0	3931.5
RRVUNL	Giral TPS	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
APL	Tirora TPS	80.5	0.0	0.0	2375.1
UPRVUNL	Harduaganj TPS	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEL	Sterlite TPP	292.9	0.0	0.0	1122.3
MPPGCL	Satpura TPS	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
TNGDCL	North Chennai TPS	22.2	20.9	0.0	16.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
BEPL	Utraula TPS	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
EPGL	Salaya TPP	0.0	6.1	100.8	50.9
NTPC Ltd.	Rihand STPS	0.0	91.6	0.0	0.0
SCPL	Ratija TPS	0.0	4.1	46.5	
NTPC Ltd.	Barh II	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0
ACB	Kasaipalli TPP	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0
KPCL	Raichur TPS	0.0	0.0	130.5	0.0
GSECL	Sikka Rep. TPS	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0
NTPL	Tuticorin (JV) TPP	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
UPCL	Udupi TPP	0.0	0.0	672.2	0.0
HNPC	Vizag TPP	0.0	0.0	42.4	0.0
KPCL	Bellary TPS	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.9
NTPC Ltd.	Farakka STPS	0.0	0.0	0.0	339.8
GMR Energ	Gmr Warora TPS	0.0	0.0	0.0	611.0
SVPL	SVPL TPP	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.6
TSPL	Talwandi Sabo TPP	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.3
TNGDL	Tuticorin TPS	0.0	0.0	0.0	269.0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4375.8</b>	<b>1155.9</b>	<b>995.0</b>	<b>9565.2</b>

### Youth Hostels

4595. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the functioning of Youth Hostels in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp/revive the functioning of these Youth Hostels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE

(RETD.)): (a) to (d) There is a standard composition of Hostel Management Committee to administer the Youth Hostels across the country. HMCs are Chaired by Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrates (in case of Hostels located in Districts) and by State Secretaries of Youth Affairs (in case of Hostels located at State/UT capitals). The Government takes appropriate measures for smooth functioning of these Youth Hostels from time to time.

### Use of Traditional Biomass for Cooking

4596. SHRI B.V. NAIK:  
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether a large population of the country still uses traditional biomass for cooking;



(b) if so, the number of households still dependent on biomass for cooking, State-wise;

(c) whether the use of biomass for cooking is a cause of indoor air pollution;

(d) if so, the details of deaths caused due to indoor air pollution during the last three years, year and State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the dependence of households on biomass and the progress made therein so far?

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 Census 2011, about 65.9% of households depend on solid biomass, including firewood, crop residue and cow dung as primary fuel for cooking in India. State-wise details of households using traditional biomass for cooking are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The use of traditional biomass for cooking through simple traditional cook stove is a cause of indoor air pollution due to incomplete combustion of biomass which produces a range of toxic products. No conclusive data is available across the country to establish direct co-relationship of death exclusively with indoor air pollution.

(e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is already implementing various programmes with a view to provide alternate cooking solutions which

would help in reducing dependence of traditional biomass cooking. These include:

- i. The Unnat Chulha Abhiyan Programme launched in June, 2014 for promotion of improved biomass cook stove in the country for providing a clean cooking energy solution with a view to reduce consumption of fuel wood with higher efficiency and low emissions. So far 36,940 family type and 849 community type improved cook stoves have been distributed.
- ii. National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMMP) for setting up of family type household biogas plants for meeting cooking energy needs of rural and semiurban areas and to save the use of firewood. About 49.6 lakh family type biogas plants have been installed in the country so far.
- iii. Promoting solar cookers to reduce the indoor air pollution. About 7.05 lakh solar cookers have been distributed/ sold through the State Government so far.
- iv. Pradhan Matri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) implemented by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas aims to safeguard the health of women & children by providing them with clean cooking fuel through LPG. Under this Scheme, 8 crore new LPG connections will be provided to womens belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families upto 2020. More than 3.45 crore connection have been given under PMUY since the launch of the Scheme.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of households using traditional biomass for cooking (Source: Census 2011)*

India/State/ Union Territory#	Total No. of Households (Excluding institutional households)	% Distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking			
		Firewood	Crop residue	Cow dung cake	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	246,692,667	49.0	8.9	8.0	1.5
Jammu and Kashmir	2,015,088	58.9	2.5	4.2	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	1,476,581	57.5	1.1	0.2	0.0
Punjab	5,409,699	13.4	6.5	20.4	0.2
Chandigarh <sup>#</sup>	235,061	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Uttarakhand	1,997,068	48.7	1.3	3.2	0.1
Haryana	4,717,954	26.1	14.1	14.2	0.1
NCT of Delhi <sup>#</sup>	3,340,538	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.1
Rajasthan	12,581,303	61.8	11.0	3.0	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	32,924,266	47.7	8.7	23.1	0.3
Bihar	18,940,629	34.7	32.5	21.7	1.0
Sikkim	128,131	52.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	261,614	68.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
Nagaland	399,965	77.9	0.8	0.1	0.0
Manipur	507,152	65.7	1.1	0.2	2.1
Mizoram	221,077	44.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Tripura	842,781	80.5	0.8	0.1	0.1
Meghalaya	538,299	79.0	0.9	0.3	2.3
Assam	6,367,295	72.1	6.4	0.9	0.1
West Bengal	20,067,299	33.1	25.6	10.0	7.9
Jharkhand	6,181,607	57.6	4.0	7.2	18.1
Odisha	9,661,085	65.0	10.2	9.4	1.6
Chhattisgarh	5,622,850	80.8	0.9	3.7	2.3
Madhya Pradesh	14,967,597	66.4	5.6	7.7	0.2
Gujarat	12,181,718	44.0	5.7	2.6	0.5
Daman and Diu <sup>#</sup>	60,381	10.8	1.5	0.2	0.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli <sup>#</sup>	73,063	40.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Maharashtra	23,830,580	42.6	4.5	1.2	0.2
Andhra Pradesh	21,024,534	56.8	1.4	0.6	0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	13,179,911	57.5	2.9	0.2	0.1
Goa	322,813	20.7	0.9	0.2	0.1
Lakshadweep <sup>#</sup>	10,703	54.8	10.7	0.1	0.1
Kerala	7,716,370	61.9	0.8	0.1	0.1
Tamil Nadu	18,493,003	43.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Puducherry <sup>#</sup>	301,276	18.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Island <sup>#</sup>	93,376	33.8	0.4	0.0	0.0

### Tracking of Location of Helicopters

4597. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop an Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast System to keep track of locations of helicopters flying in remote and inaccessible areas;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has made it mandatory for all helicopters to have an Enhanced Ground Proximity Warning System and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B) has been installed at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Calicut, Cochin, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Jaipur, Lucknow, Mangalore, Nagpur, Port Blair, Thiruvananthapuram, Varanasi, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Dibrugarh, Mumbai, Vijayawada, Tiruchirappalli and Jaisalmer.

10 more ADS-B ground stations are planned at Kadapa, Raipur, Pant Nagar, Indore, Jabalpur, Bikaner, Goa, Aurangabad, Dhanbad and Cambell Bay (Car Nicobar).

Helicopters which are equipped with ADS-B OUT Avionics can be tracked by the above ADS-B ground stations in the coverage areas of ADS-B.

(c) No. Madam, DGCA has not made it mandatory requirement for installation of Ground Proximity Warning System on Helicopters.

### Funds to PRIs

4598. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 2 lakh crore was allotted to Panchayati Raj Institutions by the 14th Finance Commission during its award period;

(b) if so, the details of allocations made and expenditure made during 2015-16, 2016-17 and the status in 2017-18, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the States that have prepared and are implementing Gram Panchayat Development Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award, grants to the tune of Rs.2,00,292.20 crore has been allocated to Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 States, for the period 2015-20, for delivering basic services, creation of reliable data base of local bodies' receipts & expenditure through audited accounts and for improvement of own source of revenue. State-wise allocation and release of FFC Grants to Gram Panchayats of the States during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) All Part IX States have issued their State specific Guidelines for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Accordingly, Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) have been prepared and implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The State-wise details of GPDP prepared by Gram Panchayats are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise allocation and release of grants under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award to Rural Local Bodies for years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as on 13.3.2018).*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	934.34	928.41	1463.45	1454.05	1686.85	1675.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	88.52	138.66	138.45	159.82	0.00
3.	Assam	584.80	584.80	915.98	511.10	1055.80	0.00
4.	Bihar	2269.18	2269.18	3554.23	3142.08	4096.80	3630.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	566.18	566.18	886.82	886.82	1022.18	905.81
6.	Goa	14.44	14.44	22.62	22.62	26.07	0.00
7.	Gujarat	932.25	932.25	1460.18	1460.18	1683.08	1491.47
8.	Haryana	419.28	419.28	656.72	656.72	756.98	756.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	195.39	306.05	306.05	352.76	312.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	373.96	367.72	585.73	66.79	675.15	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	652.83	652.83	1022.53	1022.53	1178.63	1044.45
12.	Karnataka	1002.85	972.36	1570.77	1547.66	1810.55	1580.179
13.	Kerala	433.76	433.76	679.40	679.39	783.12	693.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	1463.61	2292.46	2292.46	2642.40	2341.57
15.	Maharashtra	1623.32	1623.32	2542.61	2542.61	2930.76	2597.10
16.	Manipur	22.25	22.25	34.84	34.84	40.16	17.795
17.	Odisha	955.52	955.52	1496.64	1496.64	1725.11	1528.71
18.	Punjab	441.70	441.70	691.84	386.04	797.45	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Rajasthan	1471.95	1471.95	2305.52	2305.52	2657.47	2657.47
20.	Sikkim	16.03	16.04	25.11	25.11	28.95	16.125
21.	Tamil Nadu	947.65	947.65	1484.31	1484.31	1710.90	758.06
22.	Telangana	580.34	580.34	908.99	908.99	1047.75	928.47
23.	Tripura	36.24	36.24	56.76	56.76	65.43	65.43
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3862.60	3852.60	6050.02	6034.33	6973.57	3089.83
25.	Uttarakhand	203.26	203.26	318.37	318.37	366.97	325.19
26.	West Bengal	1532.21	1470.86	2399.91	2319.48	2766.26	2369.18
Total		21624.46	21510.46	33870.52	32099.90	39040.97	28786.65

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Number of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) prepared during 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 as on 19.03.2018*

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12920	12920	12920
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1628	205	22
3.	Assam	2175	2268	2180
4.	Bihar	8391	8391	7843
5.	Chhattisgarh	10916	10971	10433
6.	Goa	190	84	61
7.	Gujarat	14029	14029	13809
8.	Haryana	1	6098	6211
9.	Himachal Pradesh	320	3226	3047
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2375	0
11.	Jharkhand	4402	4402	3931
12.	Karnataka	6021	6021	6022
13.	Kerala	941	941	941

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22824	22816	22598
15.	Maharashtra	1002	27824	27657
16.	Manipur	1	144	207
17.	Odisha	6212	6284	6766
18.	Punjab	407	12973	12456
19.	Rajasthan	9894	9894	9891
20.	Sikkim	176	176	176
21.	Tamil Nadu	12524	12524	12509
22.	Telangana	8695	8684	8695
23.	Tripura	591	591	600
24.	Uttarakhand	7950	7958	7997
25.	Uttar Pradesh	143	59013	59979
26.	West Bengal	3237	3230	3320
Total		135590	244042	240271

### **e-Vehicle Policy**

4599. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of a difference between NITI Aayog and Ministry of Transport over e-vehicle policy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of Transport has suggested to NITI Aayog for re-drafting the policy on some points;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the e-vehicle policy is likely to be finalised?

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) NITI Aayog had 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.

Accordingly, Ministry of road Transport and Highways inter alia has suggested to NITI Aayog that having multiple Missions/Verticals to work on the zero emission vehicles may lead to duplication of efforts. It was suggested that the Electric Mobility Mission proposed to be set up may subsume the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) of DHI.

It was suggested that the Minister for Road Transport and Highways may be included as a Vice-Chairman of the proposed Council. The Ministers of Railways and Civil Aviation may also be included as members of the Council.

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has further recommended that it would be appropriate to hold a consultation under Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, before finalising the Cabinet Note. A small group of experts and officers under Pr. Secretary/Cabinet Secretary

may be constituted to frame a more focused approach towards electric mobility. The note should include allocation of specific resources as well timelines to give direction to the Industry. Merely creating layers of agencies or supervisory mechanism may not help.

[Translation]

#### **Plan to Purchase Old Vehicles**

4600. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any action plan to purchase the vehicles from the vehicles owners to remove 15 years or more than 15 years old vehicles from roads in order to control pollution;

(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): to (c) The Government has uploaded a concept note on 'Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Programme' on the Ministry's website which includes scrapping of old Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles (MHCVs) on 26th May, 2016 for stakeholders' comments. A note on the same is being processed for consideration of the Cabinet. The proposal shall be finalised after due consultation with the concerned stakeholders.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The house stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

**11.03 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)

**12.0½ hrs.**

*(At this stage, Shri K. Parasuraman, Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)*

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received some notices of adjournment motion. Although matters in these notice are important, but I have not allowed any notice of adjournment motion.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Anant Kumar ji.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Hon. Speaker, through you I once again request all members of Parliament that they should go back to their respective seats and let the house functions....(Interruptions) as we are ready for discussion all kinds of matters. We are ready to discuss chaos in bunting system and all other matters....(Interruptions) They are bringing no confidence motion repeatedly, but we are ready for discussion on that also. But for the first house is to be brought in order...(Interruptions) we are ready for discussion on all matters. Modi Government is ready for reply. That is all I want to say ...(Interruptions).

**12.03 hrs.**

#### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Bio-Energy, Kapurthala, 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 Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Bio-Energy, Kapurthala, 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 8963/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter State Transmission Charges and Losses) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. L-1/44/2010-CERC in Gazette of India dated 11th January, 2018 under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8964/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:-

- (1) The National Mineral Exploration Trust (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.208(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R.40(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2018, notifying the National Power Corporation Limited for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8965/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8966/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Jute Board, Kolkata, 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 Jute Board, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8967/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Highways Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Highways Authority of India, 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 8968/16/18]

...(Interruptions)



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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Mission for Clean Ganga, New Delhi, for the years 2011-2012 to 2013-2014, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the National Mission for Clean Ganga, New Delhi, for the years 2011-2012 to 2013-2014.
- (2) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8969/16/18]

—  
...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

### Statement

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on further Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the 14th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 10th Report on 'Pending Projects'.

—  
...(Interruptions)

12.04½ hrs

## COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

### Statements

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Madam, I beg to present the following Final Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and V of the 2nd Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2014-2015) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Committee (2012-2013) on the subject 'Working Conditions of Women in Police Force'.
- (2) Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and V of the 5th Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2015-2016) on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Committee (2014-2015) on the subject 'Working Conditions of Women in Railways and Amenities for Women Passengers'.

—  
...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development\***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the statement on the status

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8970/16/18.

of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2016-2017) pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development.

**12.06 hrs.**

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

### Notices of Motion of No Confidence

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have received notices of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Thota Narasimham and Y.V. Subba Reddy.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am dutybound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order I will not be in a position to count the 50 Members who have to stand in their assigned places. I have to count the heads. I am not able to ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. I cannot ascertain this. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I just want to count the heads. I just cannot see anything. Since the House is not in order, I will not be able to bring the notices before the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Chandumajrajee What is the matter?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please, I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Madam, tomorrow is martyrdom day of Shaheed Bhagat Singh ...*(Interruptions)* Tomorrow should be declared a holiday...*(Interruptions)* the seat from where bomb was thrown should be reserved. The place where bomb was dropped should be earmarked ...*(Interruptions)* Let all people be permitted to visit the village of Shaheed Bhagat Singh ...*(Interruptions)* A Tribute should be paid to him there...*(Interruptions)* The people of this country know that he sacrificed his life against English Rulers...*(Interruptions)* Martyrs sacrificed their lives...*(Interruptions)* These people disturb the house...*(Interruptions)* Please advise them ...*(Interruptions)* Tomorrow should be declared a Holiday...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Chandumajra ji, I am not able to listen anything.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 23rd March, 2018 at 11 a.m.

**12.08 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 23, 2018/ Chaitra 2, 1940 (Saka).*

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