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(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 02, 2018/Shravana 11, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad *demise* of Shir Sydaiah Kota who was a Member of the 11th Lok Sabha representing the Narasaraopet Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

He was a Member of the Committee on Agriculture and Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament.

Shri Sydaiah Kota Passed away on 10 June, 2018 in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh at the age of 82.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Sydaiah Kota and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

Hon. Member, 33 persons are reported to have been killed and several others injured when a bus fell down into a deep gorge in the Raigad district of Maharashtra on 28 July, 2018.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragic accident which has brought pain and suffering to the bereaved families. All those persons were 15 employees of Agriculture University there. There is only one person injured in this accident. The House wishes speedy recovery for him.

[English]

Now, the members will stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect for the departed souls.

11.01 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: These matters will be taken up after Question Hour, not now.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 221.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing now, Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Speak on it when the matter will be taken up. Why are you shouting now? Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 221, Shri Lakhan Lal Sahu.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Families Displaced by Mining Activities

*221. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions made for providing compensation, employment and rehabilitation of the families displaced due to mining activities in the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the people of Chhattisgarh have time and again requested for providing employment and rehabilitation of the people displaced due to iron ore and coal mining in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of such persons displaced, and

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the number of such persons rehabilitated and provided employment; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbon Energy Mineral Concession Rules, 2018 (Mineral Concession Rules, 2016) have been framed under section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1967 to regulate the manner in which mineral concessions are granted and for purposes connected therewith

Rule 52 of Mineral Concession Rules, 2016, provides for compensation payable to the owner of the land in which the mining operations are carried out, and Rule 63 of Mineral Concession Rules, 2016, provides for assessment of compensation for damage, if any, done to the land by the reconnaissance or prospecting or mining operations, as the case may be, which shall be payable in the owner of the land.

In addition, as per Rule 12 (1) (I) of the said Rules, one of the conditions subject to which a mining lease is granted is that the lessee shall in the matter of employment, give preference to the tribals and to the persons who are displaced because of the mining operations.

As per information made available by the Government of Chhattisgarh, there is neither any acquisition of private land nor any family has been displaced due to iron ore mining in the State.

Government of Chhattisgarh has further informed that till 2018, all the matters related to land acquisition and assessment of compensation were dealt in accordance with Coal India Rehabilitation Policy, 2012, Madhya Pradesh Rehabilitation Policy, 1991/1996, and Chhattisgarh Rehabilitation Policy 2005/2007/2013. People displaced up to the year 2013 were benefited under the said policies based on the proposals of the District Rehabilitation Committee.

However, *w.e.f.* 01.01.2014, compensation in all such matters is being assessed under the provisions of 'Right to

Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

The details of acquisition of land for coal mining, number of families displaced and their rehabilitation and employment is given at Annexure

Additionally, Section 9B of the MMDR Act, 1957 provides for establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) to work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Governments.

To facilitate synergy in implementation of DMF across the States Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) with the objective of the welfare of areas and people affected mining related operations, using the funds generated by DMF. At least 60% of the funds will be utilized for high priority areas like, (i) drinking water supply (ii) environment preservation and pollution control measures; (iii) health care (iv) education; (v) welfare of women and children; (vi) welfare of aged and disabled people; (vii) skill development, and (viii) sanitation. The rest of the funds will be utilized for the following: (1) physical infrastructure; (ii) irrigation; (iii) energy and watershed development; and (iv) any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining districts.

The Central Government has issued directives to the State Governments, under Section 20A of the MMDR Act, 1957, laying down the guidelines for implementation of PMKKKY and directing the States to incorporate the same in the rules framed by them for DMFs.

So far, DMFs have been established in 550 districts in 20 States in the country *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal,

DMF has been set up in all 27 districts of Chhattisgarh and a sum of Rs. 2901.63 crore has been collected up to June 2018. Government of Chhattisgarh has sanctioned 29,229 schemes/projects at a cost of Rs. 3654.52 crore under PMKKKY, out of which Rs. 1957.98 crore has been spent till now.

Annexure

"Rehabilitation of Families Displaced by Mining Activities"

Sl. No.	District	Name of Mine	Total Acquired land in hectare	Details of Land Acquisition/Displaced						No. of families	No. of families	No. of families	No. of Person employed	No. of cases pending for jobs	Remarks	(Amount in lakhs)
				Position of award passed	Status of disbursement against award	Balance amount to be disbursed	Rehabilitated	Person employed	cases pending for jobs							
				No. of families	Amount	No. of families	Amount	No. of families	Amount	No. of families	Person employed	No. of cases pending for jobs	Remarks	(Amount in lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1.	Korba	SECL Gavera Area	4171.37	8175	17500.00	6131	12057.00	2044	5443.00	2027	2783	1101	550 cases out of 1101 are new, wherein claims by beneficiaries are not submitted.			
2.	Korba	SECL Gavera Area	442.143	3667	3011.00	1375	2890.00	176	121.00	-	132	189	Under the initial acquisition, 1133 people were found eligible for jobs, out of which jobs was given to all of them. Under new acquisition, 321 out of 1551 land holders were found eligible for jobs, out of which 132 were given jobs; 189 are yet to be provided jobs. Jobs could not be given to the applicants due to delay in submitting the required documents by them.			
3.	Korba	SECL Kasmun da Area	1371.105	2810	1191.00	2810	1191.00	-	-	1403	2052	618	Out of total 2810 land holders 2670 were eligible for jobs. Out of which 2052 were given jobs and 618 are yet to be provided jobs. Jobs could not be given to the applicants due to delay in submitting the required documents by them.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Korba	SECL Dipika Area	1526.054	1695	1739.00	1540	1407.00	155	332.00	1690	1541	154	The process of providing jobs to the affected persons is in progress.
5.	Korba	M/s Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (previous Lease Holder Prakash Industries	30.454	67	-	67	-	-	-	0	67	0	
6.	Balram pur	Mahan Open Mine-II	208.876	415	644.133	402	633.578	13	10.555	112	157	-	
7.	Raigarh	Barod Open Cast Mines M/s SECL	154.156	377	2.43	377	2.43	0	0	0	72	9	The process of providing jobs to the affected persons is in progress.
8.	Raigarh	Chhal Extension Open Cast Mine M/s SECL	307.815	433	15.99	433	15.99	0	0	423	260	1	The process of providing jobs to the affected persons is in progress.
9.	Raigarh	Jaampali Ppen Cast Mines M/s SECL	250.615	255	56.61	233	46.84	22	9.77	149	159	21	
10.	Raigarh	Barod Extension Open Cast Mines M/s SECL	395.542	331	81.07	202	60.94	129	20.13	331	29	13	
11.	Raigarh	Bijari Open Cast Mine M/s SECL	208.278	161	44.81	96	28.95	65	15.86	0	0	2	Approval of the list in descending order for jobs is in process, out of which the list of Runkera Village has been approved.

12. Raigarh	Chhal Extension Open Cast Mine M/s SECL	361.193	520	108.52	84	27.24	436	81.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	Verification of the list for jobs is under process.
13. Raigarh	Gare Pelma-IV/1 (custodian company M/s SECL)	272.425	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	-	-	-
14. Raigarh	Gare Pelma-IV/2&3 (custodi-an company M/s SECL)	783.604	424	-	144	-	-	-	204	87	-	-	-	-	-
15. Raigarh	M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd. Go Pelma- IV/4	16.001	78	35.49	55	24.91	23	7.089	0	52	3	3	3	3	In 2012, M/s Jaiswal Industries Ltd was awarded acquisition of 160.001 hec. which was transferred to M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd. in 2015.
16. Raigarh	M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd. Gor Pelma-IV/5	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	As it was an underground mine, no land acquisition was required.
17. Raigarh	Gare Pelma-IV/7 (custodian company M/s SECL)	313.27	NIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Raigarh	M/s Ambuja Cement Ltd. Gor Pelma-IV/8	83.547	81	42.95	81	42.95	81	42.95	0	28	104	104	104	104	Process for providing jobs is in process.
19. Raigarh + Tiapali Coal Mining Project Gharghora	M/s NTPC- Tiapali Coal Mining Project Gharghora	2113.000	1942	273.71	1592	235.28	350	38.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	No person is displaced till now in the affected area.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Gare Pelma Sector-3						NIL					Acquisition has not commenced.
21.	Sarguja	Amera Coal Mine (SECL)	145.689	166	282.96	127	219.33	39	63.63	215	150	00	
22.	Sarguja	Kaikona (SECL)	148.471	155	262.35	11	9.96	144	252.39	00	04	179	179 persons are eligible for jobs. However, no compensation is being accepted and no application is being submitted by the affected people.
23.	Sarguja	Parsorikala (SECL)	191.667	223	4030.38	27	750.83	175	3279.55	00	00	234	234 persons are eligible for jobs. The process of giving jobs will be started after the decision taken under Coal India Rehabilitation Policy in the meeting of District Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee.
24.	Sarguja	Parsa East and Ketebasen Coal Block (R.R.V. Production Corporation Ltd.)	368.190	363	7955.21	363	7955.21	-	-	165	718	69	The process of providing jobs is in process.
25.	Surajpur	Aamgaon open Cast Project	594.76	606	8839.30	364	3602.50	242	5255.51	19	250	465	465 persons are eligible. The process of giving jobs will be started after the decision taken under Coal India Rehabilitation Policy in the meeting of

District Rehabilitation and
Resettlement Committee.

26. Surajpur	Bhatgaon Underground Mine	589.580	1646	1617.836	1614	1591.586	32	26.25	483	999	-
27. Surajpur	Mahamaya Underground Mine	151.585	476	214.079	475	214.058	1	0.021	-	205	-
28. Surajpur	Kalyani Underground Mine	5.32	111	4.632	111	4.632	-	0.00	-	30	-
29. Surajpur	Shivani Underground Mine	28.980	56	32.271	56	32.271	-	0.00	-	35	-
30. Surajpur	Navpara Underground Mine	5.32	9	8.42	9	8.42	-	0.00	-	7	-
31. Surajpur	Dugga Underground Mine	259.743	417	185.628	390	181.897	27	3.731	210	307	-
32. Surajpur	Mahaan Underground Mine	116.700	510	1849.618	492	1772.508	18	77.11	297	121	-
33. Surajpur	G.M. Complex	66.310	233	4.600	233	40.600	-	0.00	-	109	-

The balance amount of
compensation has been
deposited in the State
Treasury.

The balance amount of
compensation has been
deposited in the State
Treasury.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Hon. Speaker, Government of India has amended earlier Mining Policy in 2015 and formulated new National Mining Policy as a result of which Mining Policy has become transparent and revenue of the Government has increased. *...(Interruptions)* At the same time the minerals in various parts of the country are being properly exploited properly. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I would not allow anything now, why are you shouting?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only question and answer will go on record.

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

[Translation]

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Hon. Speaker, Madam, regarding Chhattisgarh, I would like to say that Sixteen types of minerals are found and being mined in our State. Chhattisgarh *...(Interruptions)* 70 per cent coal and 80 per cent iron ore comes from tribal areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha. *...(Interruptions)*

There are tribal dominated forest covered areas. *...(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to ask the Minister as to hon the people of the mining affected areas have been benefitted from the existing rehabilitation policy and how their life has got affected. I want the information in this regard from the Minister.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Hon. Speaker Madam, Land has not been acquired for the iron ore mines in Chhattisgarh. It is Government and forest land. So far as Coal is concerned, certainly land has been acquired for coal mines and there is provision also for compensation for land-owners under Mineral Concession Rule 52. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I asked you to raise this matter after Question Hour, but you are not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR...*(Interruptions)*

There is provision regarding employment in Rule 12. As far as Chhattisgarh is concerned, total 15,681.763 hectare land has been acquired so far. As per the award passed compensation of Rs. 50034 lakh has been provided to 26787 families. The disbursement of compensation has been made to 19896 families against the award. An amount of Rs. 35048 lakh of compensation has been disbursed to 4172 families. Remaining amount for disbursement is Rs. 15,088 lakh. 7728 families have been rehabilitated. 10556 persons have been provided employment. The pending cases for employment are 3162. This is the position. *...(Interruptions)*

11.07 hrs

At this stage, Shri Deepender Singh Hooda and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I have already told you that these matters will be taken up after Question Hour and not now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU *...(Interruptions)* Hon. Speaker, Madam, the Hon. Minister has informed in details about the number of affected persons whose land has been acquired. But I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister, through you, towards for fact that there are still such pending cases. The SCCL headquarters is at Bilaspur. *...(Interruptions)* The persons whose land has been acquired earlier, come here the other day and demand for their compensation. Their demand is being fulfilled also from time to time. *...(Interruptions)* Hon. Minister has given detailed reply in this regard, but the State Government has set up Mineral Foundation for the mining affected people or area under Section 9(b), of MMDR Act 1957. *...(Interruptions)* Mineral Trusts have been set up in 550 outmost in the country as on date and a lot of work is being done through these Trusts including the work relating to safe drinking water and health. *...(Interruptions)* There is the need for road, education facilities and various infrastructure facilities also. In Chhattisgarh DMF fund has

been set up in 27 districts. ...(*Interruptions*) upto June 2018 an amount of Rs. 2900 crores has also been provided. Along with it, Chhattisgarh Government is running 29229 Project involving cost of Rs. 3654 crores.

Hon. Speaker, I would like to say through you that regarding production of minerals in Chhattisgarh. After the amendment made in the law in the year 2015, we get royalty of 10 per cent on the auctioned mineral blocks which earlier was 30 per cent. There are some mineral blocks which are being operated under non-auction system prevalent before the amendment made in the law. Our Government has sent letter to the concerned Ministry Department for the said areas. ...(*Interruptions*) 30 per cent royalty should be given to the said blocks. At present, work is being undertaken across the country through these trusts. I request the Hon. Minister to give reply in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

...(*Interruptions*)

11.10 hrs

At this stage, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. Ravindra Babu and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Hon. Speaker, the concern of the Hon. Member is right and he put his question very positively. ...(*Interruptions*) You Hon. Members is aware that when the Government has made amendment in MMDR Act, a provision was made that, the poor people or the areas got affected by mining would be taken care of ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore provision of District Mineral Foundation had been made at that time. ...(*Interruptions*) I am happy to say that Rs. 19,954 crores have been collected so far in District Mineral Foundation across the country. ...(*Interruptions*) 71,665 projects have been approved under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana out of which 17,520 projects have been completed and Rs. 4,019 crores have been spent in this regard so far. ...(*Interruptions*)

I would like to state that the Government of Chhattisgarh has implemented District Mineral Foundation and Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana very

well. Rs. 2,902 crore has been collected under this scheme in Chhattisgarh. Rs. 1,656 crore has been collected from coal, Rs. 1,162 crore from non-coal and Rs. 84 crore has been collected from minor minerals. ...(*Interruptions*) I am happy to say that the Government of Chhattisgarh has made scheme in a comprehensive manner for the next three years and works worth Rs. 3,654 crore has been approved under this. ...(*Interruptions*) The number of approved works is 29,299. ...(*Interruptions*) I am happy that the Government of Chhattisgarh is working very well in the interest of the poor through this scheme. ...(*Interruptions*) The standard of living of the poor and the tribals is improving impressively. ...(*Interruptions*) The Government led by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji is committed towards the poor. Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana is the outcome of that commitment. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please, listen to me.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Kharge ji and Saugata Roy ji, I had told both of you. I have not disallowed you to raise any issue. I had just said that after Question Hour I will allow you. I will give an opportunity to raise the issue. I know it is related to SC and ST. I am not denying you. I am unable to get why you are becoming so persistent. I have also told Kharge ji. I gave opportunity to all yesterday also. I do not deny anyone from any matter. [ENGLISH] After Question Hour, I will allow you, but not now. I cannot understand this. I am sorry.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, we do agree with that. But I am only questioning the intention of the Government.

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Not now, whatever you want to say, say it later.

[*English*]

11.13 hrs

At this stage, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. Ravindra Babu, Shri Deepender Singh Hooda and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[Translation]

PROF. A. S. R. NAIK: Madam, through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister that most of the mining projects are located in tribal areas where adivastis live. They live these under ROFR and they do not have any lease. The work on projects is going on and the Government is certainly getting some services out of them, however the displaced families have yet to get anything as compensation. Few of them are approaching court. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government will provide termely compensation to the adivasis living under ROFR? I want the assurance of the Hon. Minister in the regard.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, generally, the process of land acquisition and re-settlement is being looked after by the State Government. It is a continuous process. I would like to suggest the Hon. Member if he has got any specific project on mind and the certain people who are yet to be rehabilitated, he can bring it to my cognizance, I can urge upon the concerned State Government to take immediated action in that regard.

DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Madam, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak during Question Hour. I came from a coal mining region. The biggest mining project of Asia 'Gavera project' falls in my constituency. The displaced people are not is a very good condition there. Though the Hon. Minister has to used the region three years ago and he was apprised of all the facts, and he had directed the officials in all respects, the mining activity has not started yet there despite the land acquisition ten-fifteen years ago due to lackadaisical approach of the officers towards the resettlement uses and improper distribution of compensation amount. This is leading people to postpone marriage ceremonies besides causing problem even in performing cremation sites. With all these things. in mind. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to ensure their proper resettlement. The Hon. Minister had replied in respect of jobs that four thousand cases have been pending but only 184 people need to be urgently provided employment. I had met with the Hon. Coal Minister, alongwith delegation on this issue. I want satisfactory reply from the Hon. Minister. They need to be provided proper employment, they be properly resettled and be provided with facilities of potable water, primary health

this access centres and school. They are leading the to physically challenged people. Through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to ponder over steps to uplift the living standards of those people. If any place has benefited most out of DMF found, that is more other than district Korba. An amount of more than one thousand crore has been provided to it leading to a lot of development work. I would request Hon. Minister to make clean his policy on resettlement and jobs.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, the work for rehabilitation and employment in the area of the Hon. Member in which land acquisition had taken place has continuously been going on. Certainly the pending work is not large. I would apprise him of all the information. However, as far raising standard of living is confemed, Hon. Member himself has admitted that Korba region has been a big beneficiary of DMF assistance, rather entire Chhattisgarh including all those mineral districts have been its beneficiary. As far as action regarding displaced people is concerned, it has continuously been going on and the State Governments are addressing those cases. If he has a particular case in his mind, he can apprise me about it.

[English]

Recruitment of Seafarers

*222. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties being faced in the recruitment of seafarers in the country due to improper registries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial steps taken/being taken in this regard and to eradicate unscrupulous recruiter for seafarers;

(c) whether it is a fact that seafarers are not able to go out on shore from ships due to certain security restrictions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any relaxation is proposed to be given under International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam

(b) Based on the complaints received in the Directorate General of Shipping (DGS) about the difficulties faced by Indian seafarers who are recruited and placed on board foreign flag ships by Recruitment & Placement Service Providers (RPS) not registered by DGS under the Merchant Shipping (Recruitment & Placement of Seafarers) Rules, an advisory was issued in the newspapers, highlighting the importance of recruitment only through DGS licensed I registered RPS entities; the updated list of which is available on the DGS website. The DGS has also sent individual e-mails to all Indian Seafarers registered in its a-Governance system, advising them not to accept maritime recruitment and placement through non DGS registered entities. The DGS approved Maritime Training Institutes have been requested to display the said e-mails on their notice board I website for the benefit of their students.

In order to put in place institutional measures for preventing unlicensed entities from operating, the Merchant Shipping (Recruitment and Placement of Seafarers) Rules, 2016 were notified, which stipulate, *inter alia*, that no person shall, directly or indirectly, carry on the business, in India of recruitment and Placement of any seafarer on behalf of an employer or ship owner of Indian or foreign ship, unless it is registered and licensed under these rules. However, at present there is no provision for penalty/prosecution against unlicensed RPS in the extant Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. Therefore, the proposed Merchant Shipping Bill, 2016 has incorporated provisions relating to imposition of penalty on unregistered RPS. Till such time the latter comes into force, alternative measures have been taken for preventing such unlicensed RPS entities from operating.

Steps have been taken to prevent Indian seafarers from leaving Indian ports/airports unless they are recruited through registered RPS. In addition to this, an online

e migrate system for the Indian Seafarers has been developed and launched in association with the protector of Emigrants (MEA) and Bureau of Immigration (MHA) *vide* Merchant Shipping Notice No. 7 of 2017 on 11.08.2017. The seafarers who are recruited by unauthorized RPS and seafarers recruited directly by foreign ship owners are prevented from passing through the immigration check point under the said e-migrate system.

(c) and (d) There are instructions in Chapter 8 of the Handbook on Seaport Immigration on issuing of Shore Leave Passes to Seafarers.

Whenever any foreigner or Indian crew on a foreign run vessel berthed in the port wishes to visit the city, the Master of the vessel and the Shipping agent give a request for shore pass by submitting a letter mentioning the name, nationality, passport number, CDC/SID number, rank of the crew and date on which the shore pass is needed. If there is no valid seaman book or valid passport, no shore leave pass is given.

Foreign seamen are issued Shore Leave Passes on a daily basis (0800 hrs-2200 hrs) subject to a maximum of seven days or till the departure of the vessel whichever is earlier.

Shore pass exceeding seven days is given only after proper justification and charging a fee equivalent to that of TLP. Shore pass is issued with the following conditions;

- i. The crew must have CDC authenticating his claim as a seaman.
- ii. The crew must return to the ship on the same day itself within the prescribed time (Foreigners only).
- iii. Shore pass is valid for visit to places within city limits only. It cannot be utilized to leave the confines of the city limits.
- iv. Shore Pass must be surrendered to the Immigration authorities before the departure of the vessel.

SLP (Shore Leave Passes) for Indians

There are instructions issued that shore leave passes may be issued to Indian Seafarers for a period of 10 days.

However, since the shore leave passes for Indian Seafarers are to be issued only during the period of their Ship's stay at the port, it could be made for the duration of the Ship's stay at the port or for the period not exceeding 10 days, whichever is earlier.

As the sign on/off, arrival/departure of Indian flag coastal run vessel is done by Immigration, the Shore Leave Pass to the Indian crew on Coastal run vessels is issued and regulated by Immigration due to security concerns. Further, necessary amendments have been made in Chapter 27 of the revised Visa Manual pertaining to sign-on/sign-off facility to seamen joining ships. The instructions in this regard have already come into force with immediate effect.

(e) The International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code deals with control measures for access and egress to/from a ship and/or a port facility. Extent of severity of such control measures depends upon various factors, including the prevalent security environment in the area. Accordingly, security level is decided by the port facility. In heightened security environment the access/egress may be restricted. As ISPS Code does not deal specifically with shore leave of seafarers, the question of relaxation does not arise.

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Madam, for giving me the wonderful opportunity.

I have just gone through the Minister's reply. There is a lack of awareness among women to take shipping as a career. There are specific challenges facing female seafarers. The women seafarers are not getting placement in the shipping industry. Unfortunately, there is a bias towards female cadets with regard to safety issues. Several companies have a 'nofemale cadet policy' to protect themselves from claims in case of harassment.

Will the Government take steps for placement of women seafarers in the country?

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GODKARI: Madam Speaker, Hon. Member has asked for giving priority to the women as seafarers. So far, there are a total of 1 lakh sixty thousand seafarers in the country out of which one lakh twenty

thousand seafarers are working abroad and the rest are employed in India. The Government has recognised 478 agencies in this regard and have linked them with irrigation. There have been cases of certain seafarers facing problem when they went abroad. Now, the Government has regulated that only a person getting visa from an Immigration Agency recognized by the Directorate of Shipping can go abroad, otherwise not.

Hon. Member has said that women in particular should be encouraged in this regard. So far no initiative had been taken in this regard. This involves living abroad which is a difficult work. There are 157 training institutes here. The Government will positively consider the suggestion of the Hon. Minister and would try to encourage women.

[English]

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Madam, it has been found that some agencies recruit Indian seafarers and abandon them, leaving them in distress without any proper means. Is there any data on such abandoned Indian seafarers? Will the Government take strict action against erring agencies recruiting Indian seafarers?

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GODKARI: Madam Speaker, the number of women seafarers in our country is approximately 4000. We have given recognition to 479 agencies. Earlier, some unauthorised agencies were engaged in it, action has been taken against them. The licence of 30 agencies has been cancelled in the year 2017-18 due to irregularities. One particular problem people used to face in this regard was when they used to illegally migrate abroad. The agencies used to arrange their visit abroad initially but they had to face a lot of problems later on.

Hon. Members of External Affairs has also requested me on this issue because such incidents added to their woes also. There are 479 recognized agents whose licences can be cancelled in case of any violation of norms on their seat. We have cancelled the licences of 31 agents. Still, we have been trying to increase the number of seafarers and ensure employment of trained people abroad and priority for women in the profession.

If someone is sent abroad by cheating, it not only leads to his loss of employment but also a crisis of loading and feeding for them. We have brought transparent reforms in regulations to avert these situations. Continuous efforts for boosting the numbers have been going on. Around 4300 seafarers have been trained between year 2015 and 2017 and as per 2017 records of IMO, the number also includes a women captain as seafarers named Radhika Menon, in Shipping Corporation of India. I have myself recommended her name for this honour. He runs ships abroad. This is a matter of great pride for us.

[English]

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Madam, Hon. Minister has given an elaborate reply on the issue of seafarers. However, I would like to know from the Government, through you, Madam, whether the Government is reconsidering its decision of making SSC qualification mandatory for the purpose of CDC because from my State, Goa, many seafarers are working abroad. Having made the SSC qualification mandatory, it is causing a lot of concern for the seafarers. In view of the same, is the Government making it mandatory or reconsidering its decision in this regard?

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GODKARI: Hon. Speaker, I do not have the answer to this. The Hon. Member told this to me several time. There are two views in this regard. Some are trained in their trade, they are skilled but do not have SSC certificate. This is a technical type of job. Some are of the view that they should be allowed. Some others say that SSC be mandatory. Similar problem come in case of driving licence. A person is an expert truck driver but is not SSC pass. Some come to me with the plea that SSC aspect be kept out. These are the two views.

I want to tell the Hon. Minister that we will re-examine it technically as it involves both points. It is a technical work. Some do not have SSC certificate. If it is made mandatory, they will lose their job. The way out is that SSC will be mandatory for new (drivers), but not for the existing ones. We will not render them jobless. But will consider it for new one.

[English]

DR. A. SAMPATH: Madam Speaker, we had discussions on the issue of seafarers earlier also in this august House. I would like to express my sincere thanks to hon. Minister Shri Nitin Gadkari-ji because he has taken interest and accepted our feelings also.

Madam Speaker, anybody can start a recruitment agency by depositing an amount of Rs. 5 lakh and opening an office, and the DG (Shipping) gives the licence. There have been incidents of Indian seafarers being dumped in other countries. A report has come recently about Halani Shipping Company of Mumbai. That company dumped 150 Indians in Nigeria. They were to be paid salaries for periods between six months to two years.

Violation of the provisions under Section 97 of the Merchant Shipping Act attracts a fine Rs. 100 only. That means, anybody can go into the business of recruitment of seafarers. It is a matter of life and death. This is one of the most hazardous jobs. Will the Hon. Minister be kind enough to look into these matters and ensure that the salaries of seafarers are paid as per the norms, the rules and the laws?

We are a part and parcel of the International Labour Organisation Convention. Many clauses of the ILO Convention are yet to be implemented. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that we have more than 90,000 odd seafarers working abroad. But there are 30,000 retired seafarers in the country who are given a meagre pension of Rs. 200 per month. The present position is that nobody gets pension. Not a single paisa is given as pension; it has been stopped. There is a fund of Rs. 470 crore. Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to provide adequate pension to the retired seafarers as they have served this nation and they were engaged in the most hazardous jobs?

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GODKARI: Hon. Speaker, it is true, the fine in this case is very less. The MS Bill proposes imprisonment and a fine of five lakhs. The Hon. Member spoke about Halani Shipping Company, which is bankrupt. This has naturally led to the problem. The problem is this that some non-recognised agencies without licence have

sent seafarers illegally. Persons from India in the guise of plumbers and fitters go to Dubai and board the ship. This involves a lot of irregularities. Recently we recognised 478 agencies and linked these with immigration. When these persons go to the airport, and if the recognised agency is not linked with the immigration. Then such persons are rejected and not allowed to board.

We have considered various measures for the welfare of seafarers. Hon. Member spoke about pension, which is not possible. The Government can't do this as there are many problems. There are several contributory pensions schemes. These can be availed. Sea-farers have their organisation with headquarters in Goa. I had been there. They used their funds to help the sea farers to benefit from such schemes. I want to make it clear that the Government can do nothing about their pension.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Hon. Speaker, at present maximum shipping companies are in Mumbai.

HON. SPEAKER: Hence the reason for allowing you to speak.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: I basically have there small questions. The unrest in this regard is linked to International Labour Organisation (ILO), about which my colleague spoke now. Wage agreement with MLC was signed in 2006. The gazette also mentions this. [ENGLISH] It says "The wages including the collective bargaining agreement or the seafarers employment agreement shall be in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the Maritime Labour Convention.

[Translation]

As per MLC, salary should be 614 dollars. We are paying only 105 dollars or seven thousand rupees as salary. It is one of the major cases of Honest. The second is, you had introduced a good provision but it is not giving desired results. Earlier the sea farers were go trained. For this private institutions came up. They charge rupees three lakh as fees. The situation is such that these institutions produce 15,000 trained sea farers. But jobs are for only 5000 sea farers, with salary of rupees five thousand only. You need to focus on this. These two are the major cause of unrest the salary and those reserivated recently their course has been some what shortened. Their course

duration has been reduced to less than six months, due to which more graduates are coming out. The vacancies are less than the number of graduates. My question is what steps are being taken in this regard? Their salary should be as per ILO.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Recently they gave you a notice regarding their strike. What steps are you going to take?

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Madam Speaker, the number of sea farers in our country in 2010 was 62,214. In 2017 it was 154350. 35,000 now sea farers were added after 2014. Training institutions in our country is 157 with a capacity utilisation of 70 per cent. This includes engineers and nautical trained persons also. It is a fact that several shipping companies do not follow the ILO wage guidelines. When this happens we take action, leading to negotiation. It is a fact that several times people ask about the number of jobs created. After our Government come to power the number of sea farers increased and India dominates the world in sea farers, just like large number of Indian software engineers dominate the world and earn handsomely. The number of sea farers is increasing constantly. Training also needs to be improved. Maritime University is located in Chennai. I have asked them to adopt international standard as in Rotterdam Port in Belgium. Else where too we have shorted the training facility. If we fulfill international standards and parameters than our manpower will get employed under foreign flags too.

I feel immense pains to say that the global shipping industry is in a very bad shape. Similar in the case in India. The shipyards in Western regions from where Arvind Sawant ji comes, are on the urge of closure. I am constantly urging the Defence Ministry to give orders for the next ten years. The shipping industry is facing very bad times. Today there was a question in this regard also. The Indian banks have an exposure of about Rs. 1.5 lakh crores in the shipping industry. The shipping industry is not in a good condition. We have started cruise tourism. 80 cruises have started. From 1st of October we will start a cruise service from your Parliamentary Constituency Mumbai to Goa. In one cruise 4-5 thousand get employment. We are trying to start water transport, but desired success is yet to

come. River transport has begun. Tourism has also been started. Yet the condition of shipping industry is not good. To support there we have accorded the infrastructure States to them. Yet the condition is not good. I am also concerned. We will try to seek avenues for new employment. This industry should get incentives in land, waterways, seas, development activities and manufacturing sector. We are trying to improve to situation.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

*223. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are being executed at a slower pace in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the construction of roads approved five years ago is still incomplete and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps to connect all the rural habitations with the main roads in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Union Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. Under PMGSY, all eligible unconnected habitations with more than 500 population in plain areas, 250+ population in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the District Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/NITI Aayog as

per 2001 Census are to be connected by all weather road. For critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100 persons and above.

As reported by the State Government of Bihar, out of 10,011 road works, measuring 38,988.50 km road length approved till March, 2013, 9,467 road works with road length 35536.43 km have been completed.

PMGSY is executed through State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) at State level and Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) at district levels. Sensing the importance and urgency of rural roads for national development, the sanctioning of the projects has been expedited and adequate funds are being made available. The progress of implementation of PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings & Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/ Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States.

All eligible unconnected habitations as per core network in Bihar under PMGSY-I have been sanctioned road connectivity by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Government of India has taken a decision to accelerate execution of PMGSY in all States including Bihar by providing connectivity to eligible habitations as per the Core Network of PMGSY by March, 2019 and in the LWE blocks by 2020.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Speaker, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was an ambitious scheme introduced by former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Under this scheme roads are to be constructed in villages having population upto 500 in plains and upto 250 in hilly areas as per Census of 2001. My original question in that there are still certain shortcoming in the scheme. I would like to say to the Hon. Minister that villages having a population of 1000 or 1500 were shown

as 200 or 300 by mistake in the Census, due to which such villages have not been connected by roads. There are certain villages which are connected by roads but approach road of one kilometer stretch towards village has not been constructed. Whether the Government proposes to construct such roads? I hail from Bihar where all villages have been connected by pucca roads. I would like to know as to whether habitations having a population of 250 in hilly areas have been connected by roads? My original question is that whether habitations having population of 500 have been connected by roads?

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Hon. Speaker, through you, I would like to submit that hon. Member has said correctly. Road construction is a State matter. But when former Prime Minister Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government came to power, took a decision to contribute in construction of roads keeping in view condition of roads in States. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was conceptualized then and a parameter was decided on the basis of Census 2001 that habitations having a population of 500 to 1000 will be connected by roads. Habitations having a population of 250 in hilly areas and 100 in naxal affected areas will be included under the scheme. Hence, this scheme was formulated. Target was risen to complete construction of roads under PMGSY by the year 2008. But unfortunately Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government was replaced by the UPA Government and target to complete construction of roads by 2008 was not achieved. I regret that the target which was to be achieved by the year 2008 has not been achieved even by the year 2018. When our Government came to power again. *...(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)* When the present Government came to power in 2014 then the Government increased the allocation which was reduced by previous Government in view of the concern of Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi for the villages, the poor and the farmers. Expenditure of Rs. 8,000 crore was incurred on this head during the regime of UPA Government but this Government has increased it to Rs. 19,000 crore. I would like to state that the previous UPA Government had fixed the target to complete construction of these roads by the year 2022 but Hon. Prime Minister has said that the Government will work under mission mode and all these habitation will be connected by roads by the year 2019 so as to fulfill

the commitment towards the villages, the poor and the farmers. *...(Interruptions)* I can say it with satisfaction that the Government is working sincerely to achieve the said target. *...(Interruptions)* I would like to state that the number of eligible habitations was 1,78,184 out of which 1,64,913 have been approved. Hence, around construction roads for 92.55 per cent habitations have been approved. States have also extend their support in this regard. As far as Bihar is concerned, as the Hon. Member has said, I would like to inform that Government of Bihar is also functioning efficiently. The number of eligible habitations in Bihar was 38,431 out of which construction of roads for 31,427 have been sanctioned.

Under the PMGSY, construction of 18489 roads have been sanctioned as on date. I think these are about 5000 remaining habitations and the Government has taken a decision to connect these by 2019. I am confident that the Government will achieve the target to complete construction of roads in all habitation on the basis of Census 2001 by the year 2019 across the country including Bihar. The work of Phase-I and II is being completed. The Government has taken a decision to complete construction of 50,000 k.m. roads in Phase-II. There is no paucity of funds. I am happy to inform that the Government has fully. *...(Interruptions)* The Government has completed the construction of 20,000 km. roads in the second phase. Sanction has been accorded for construction of 32,000 km. roads and remaining construction will be completed within time limit.

The quota of Bihar is 2465 k.m. The Government has accorded sanction for 90 per cent habitation in Bihar. As soon as road construction work will be connected in Bihar. The Government would consider allocating funds for the second phase. At present this is not under consideration. I think that each village across the country will be connected by road by the year 2019. It is the commitment of Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji. *...(Interruptions)* The Government has adequate funds available and the same will be released on the direction of Prime Minister and the unfulfilled dreams of villages for year will be realized because of the commitment of Prime Minister for the villages, the poor and the farmers.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that whether the Government intends to provide 60 per

cent amount to State Government for maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY for which also 60 per cent funds are given?

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Hon. Speaker one time policy was framed for construction of road when PMGSY was introduced in the year 2001. Wherein it has been clearly stated that the Government will carry out maintenance work for the five year after construction of roads. A policy decision was taken that State will carry out maintenance of roads after five year.

I can say it with pride that State Governments have positive approach towards this aspect and 25 States out of the total number of States have adopted the policy for maintenance of roads. They are constructing roads under PMGSY. The Union Government is making contribution in the said task. The Government is providing incentive and funds to those State Governments which are constructing quality roads under PMGSY. The Government is also providing incentive funds. Rs. 1076 crores and Rs. 882 crores were provided in the year 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 respectively. An amount of Rs. 75 crore has been provided to Bihar. I think that after receiving incentive, it is the responsibility of the State Government to carry out maintenance work of these roads constructed under PMGSY.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Hon. Speaker, I would like to thank you immensely for allowing me an opportunity to ask question. At the outset, I would like to say to the Hon. Minister that he have referred to the census but the Government has not come out with census figures yet the Government is executing works on the basis of 2001 Census. The Government should release Census data so as to assess the status of tribals, Dalits and SCs/STs?

Secondly, what is your benchmark to include States in the special category, because Bihar is one of the poorest States. What is its special category? Without indulging in politics, I want to say that that in his answer, he has fixed 2029 as the benchmark year. He is prepared to bring revolutionary change by the year 2020 but his answer is completely different from that. Rs. 31,600 crore for the year 2013-2014, Rs. 36,192 crore for 2014, Rs. 37,000 crore for 2015-2016, Rs. 66,000 crore for 2016-2017 has been earmarked. Through you, I want to say that fund allocation for the year 2016-2017 was 33,000 crore rupees,

for the year 2017-2018, it was 15,000 crore rupees and for 2016-2017, it was only 889 crore rupees and for the year 2018, it is Rs. 1,257 crore. Take example of small States. They have allocated three times the amount for Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan etc. but just one third for Bihar. This is there in the answer. He has not mentioned about Taal, Diara, flood affected areas, hills and desert areas such as Magadha and Naxal-affected areas such as Gaya and Jehanabad. Tal and Diara areas in Bihar are badly affected by the flood, three parts of Bihar are badly affected by the floods, but he is not even talking about that.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask direct question that under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, proposals for constructions of how many km of roads during 2014 to 2018 have been sent to the Central Government by Bihar? This proposal is pending with the department, quality is being affected as commissions are paid for the work. ...*(Interruptions)* Whether the Government proposes to investigate the matter by a Bihar, Central Investigation Agency are allotted blacklisted companies again and again. ...*(Interruptions)* They are leaders, someone's nephews and office-bearers. He has just mentioned about the DISHA Committee.

HON. SPEAKER: You ask your questions. Do you not have any questions? Please do not give speech. You raise your question. Do not insist, ask your questions.

...*(Interruption)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Hon. Speaker, I would like to submit that less fund has been allocated to Bihar, there is no fund for Tal and Diara areas and tenders are allotted to blacklisted companies again and again and they are not doing any work in Bihar and he is making a false speech. I urge him to further strengthen the DISHA Committee. Simultaneously, send it to the Investigation agency to stop the practice of giving commissions for different work. I urge him not to forget Diara and the desert areas.

HON. SPEAKER: He has made a request, please accept it.

...*(Interruption)*

HON. SPEAKER: Rajesh Ji, please take your seat.

Why are you talking among yourselves? Rajesh Ji, please take your seat. Today, you had the right, I provided that to you. Now you please sit quietly.

...(Interruption)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Hon. Speaker, Hon. Member has raised many questions simultaneously. I have the ability to answer them correctly. The first thing is that the roads are constructed on demand basis. I said that fund is also being allocated as per the demand raised by Bihar, There is no shortage of funds. We have accepted all proposals as per the standard. We have also allocated funds.

There are several such areas in Bihar which are affected by Naxal, there are about 5 districts which are affected by Naxalites. We are paying special attention to them. Proposals for construction of total 4134 Kms of roads have come from Naxal affected areas. We are running a special campaign in this regard. We are running this campaign not just in Bihar but across the country. Whatever the Hon. Member has said about corruption, would like to tell him that we have brought a new technique for the use of public to keep a check on corruption.

'Meri Sadak App', by which anyone from anywhere, a common man can give information about the road condition, we take immediate action on it, can continuously monitor it. The hon. member has mentioned about corruption and blacklisted companies. The Honorable Member has brought such complaints to my attention. I have forwarded them for necessary action. If there is anything else like this, the Hon. Minister will be in the office, he may contact him and give information about the complaint; we will take immediate action on it.

Transparency is our commitment; it is the commitment of the Modi Government. We are not going to compromise on corruption. We have never compromised on corruption and we will not do so in future also. There is shortage of time but I can tell you that not just under 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana', but through the Ministry of Rural Development also we have monitored various schemes like MNREGA and Housing. We have worked to provide a true picture using new technology. Our Government is not going to compromise on corruption. I want to say that

our Government has to curbed corruption completely and stop the leakage. ...(Interruption)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Hon. Speaker, the question is related to Bihar. Just now the Hon. Minister has replied that 544 roads have to be constructed. It would be great if you he gives us the list. All the Hon. Members are raising topics related to Bihar. We could not to explained a topic properly.

Madam, work of Phase-I is going on in Bihar, whereas in other States, work of Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase-III is going on. Right now, phase-one work in Bihar has not been completed. I think that we should ask the Hon. Minister to bring papers related to it and then we can discuss. He has said that he has given approval for Phase-II work in but even yet Bihar, but even the paper work for phase-II in Bihar has not yet started. You can call the persons associated with it and confirm whether our information is correct or not.

Hon. Speaker, the core network in Bihar was established on the basis of 2001 Census. Majority of the villages in Bihar's were not included in the core network, due to which all the honorable members of Bihar are facing major problems today. To make an amendment, when they contact the Government of India officials, they say that they measure with the help of Google. We will construct a road on the basis of the map available on the core network and the map for the remaining areas is not available.

Through you, I would like to urge the honorable Minister that whether the roads not included in the core network and were not constructed in Phase-I be constructed. If the roads which were not constructed in Phase-I, are included under phase-II, then maybe this problem of Bihar be solved? It is our demand.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Hon. Speaker Madam, first of all, I would like to urge the Hon. Member to see my answer. I have not said that we have approved second phase. ...(interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: You have just said this. ...(interruptions)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The other thing is that I have not said in terms of Bihar. ...(Interruptions) as I

told you that there are 544 works left and the construction of 3442 km of roads has not yet been completed in the first phase according to the first core network. Since the State Government is the agency, the State Government has given me the assurance that they will achieve the target fixed for the year 2019. Let me tell you that this target will be achieved by the year 2019. Of course, we are monitoring it fully. To achieve the target, it is being monitored at the officer level. 90% of the approval has been given and certainly 83% of the targets have been achieved. The roads which have been left out, which have not been constructed, we will try to complete them by the year 2019.

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, I would like you to pay special attention to Bihar.

...(interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please, listen to the Mr Minister. You sit down.

...(interruptions)

SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY: Hon. Speaker Madam, call the meeting of the State MPs. ...(interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Sit down, he is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Hon. Speaker Madam, there has been discussion about Bihar, so I thought that I should put my point of view before of the House. When the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana was formulated in 2001, the core network was created at that time and included 1.78,184 and habitations of the country therein and the first goal was to connect them with the road. Since this question was initially related to Bihar, I am talking about the status of this scheme in Bihar. The progress, that to be made in Bihar within the first five years of this plan and the manner Bihar should move ahead alongwith the country, could not take place from the year 2001 to the year 2004-05. Because of this, Bihar certainly lagged behind in this regard. I am happy that today the Bihar Government is working very well. At present, only the

544 habitats out of the total habitats sanctioned 5 years ago are left, which are yet to be linked to this network and there are different reasons for this. Different States have different circumstances. There is a shortage of land in Bihar. In Madhya Pradesh, there is no need to do land acquisition to make roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, because all people give land for the road voluntarily, even give land for the construction of the roads through their fields.

HON. SPEAKER: This is why more work has been done in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Yes Madam. Since there is a shortage of land in Bihar and due to the inability of the contractors to work properly in the initial period, works under this scheme have been delayed. The Bihar Government is being given a full share by the Union Government and whatever proposal comes to the Bihar Government under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, it will not be stopped altogether and as much as the Bihar Government's eligibility, that much roads can be constructed by the Government of Bihar, we are fully prepared for this.

Madam, one or two hon. members also said that the core network should be revised. I want to urge them that first of all, let all 1,78,184 roads of the core network be constructed, after which they will be eligible for the second phase of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, at that time they can be included. During the previous budget, you may be aware that the third phase of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has also been announced and action is being taken in this regard. Under that, we are constructing more than one lakh kilometers of roads. To link the villages to the schools, to the colleges, to the hospitals, to the tahsils, we are going to construct one lakh kilometer roads.

[English]

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: Madam, earlier, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana used to be a 100 per cent Central Government-funded Scheme but for the last one-and-a-half years, we are seeing that a substantial or a significant amount is being contributed by the States as well.

The current Government at the Centre or the Hon. Prime Minister talk about cooperative federalism but apparently, we see that the works happening on the ground say something else. It seems that they are promoting fake federalism. When the States are already burdened, why do you have to burden and bottleneck the States again? I have seen that it is leading to the bottleneck of the States which are already burdened as far as implementation of various projects is concerned. What steps are taken by the hon. Minister or the honourable representative at the Centre to ensure smooth implementation of the projects?

Secondly, in the reply which has been laid on the Table of the House by the Hon. Minister, it is said that PMGSY is a one-time special intervention of the Union Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of single all weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. We talk about the poor and the marginalised people, and you cannot just cite lame reasons and extend the time framework till 2022 or 2025 and so on and so forth. The people of the country have chosen the Government for a specific period of five years. This Government has been at the helm of affairs and in power for the last four-and-a-half years.

12.00 hrs

So, I would specifically like to know as to what the plan of action is till January, 2019?

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question. [ENGLISH] Complete it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: Madam, I am here to register my protest. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I also have to see the time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: I am asking the question, Madam. If I am to only ask the question and expect an answer, I could have done it in the Central Hall of the Parliament also. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: In the Question Hour, this will only happen. You ask the question, please. I do not understand why are you not asking the question.

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: What is the plan of action till January, 2019? What are you thinking about the rural people? It is because we talk about the rural people; we talk about the tribal people; we talk about the SCs; we talk about the STs and there has been no implementation. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: That is all. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Hon. Speaker Madam, Hon. Member has talked about 60:40 ratio. In the 13th Finance Commission, the States received 32 per cent of the funds. Modi Government's increased it to 42 per cent. Naturally the funds have increased with the States. So the Chief Ministers Committee was constituted again and the committee decided that the various schemes should be implemented on the ratio of 60:40 and on the 90:10 ratio in hilly and special States. We are working on it as per this.

As far as the Hon. Member has talked about the backward and the poor, I would like to say that what is the performance of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in West Bengal, first they have to see that. I think a lot of work is being done there. It would be better to talk after observing the real situation. Overall, if there is a speech, then the answer to the speech can only be speech and if the question will be raised, the reply to the question can be given. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over. I am sorry.

...(interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: If you ask for a discussion on this, we will allow it. Don't make noise.

...(interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Installation of Digital Terrestrial Transmitter**

*224. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan is the channel through which the citizens of the country get the information on policies and programmes of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the transmission centre at Kankavali in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra is not being able to provide Doordarshan service to the entire area of the district with full capacity as the present UHV mode terrestrial transmitter is 24 years old which goes out of order frequently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received requests/representations from the inhabitants and Members of Parliament (MPs) for installation of digital terrestrial transmitter at Kankavali, increasing the capacity of the transmission centre from the existing 500 watts to 9 KW and enhancing the height of the transmitter tower to 300 meters from existing 100 meters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Doordarshan as a Public Service Broadcaster regularly telecasts programmes through its network highlighting various schemes and initiatives of the Government for dissemination of information including programmes on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Swachhatha Abhiyan, Digital India, Pradhan Mantri Ujwala Yojana, Mudra Yojana, Agriculture & Rural Development Programs etc. from time to time.

(b) and (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that Sindhudurg district in Maharashtra is fully covered by

Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Free Dish" which provides all 23 channels of Doordarshan apart from other private channels to people free of cost. In addition, most parts of the district are getting coverage in terrestrial mode by the TV transmitter functioning at Kankavali in the district and coverage from high power transmitters functioning at Panaji in Goa.

Transmitter at Kankavali has been replaced by 500 Watt (UHF) transmitter in February, 2015 and is working satisfactorily.

(d) and (e) A letter dated 06.02.2018 has been received by Prasar Bharati from Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri Vinayak Raut, (LS) with the following requests

1. Installation of Digital Terrestrial Transmitter at Kanakavali
2. Increasing the capacity of the transmission centre from existing 500 watts to 9 KW
3. Increase the height of transmitter tower to 300 meter from existing 100 meter

In this regard, Prasar Bharati has informed that as part of 11th and 12th Plan Schemes for digitalization of transmitters, Government of India has approved setting up of Digital Terrestrial TV Transmitters (DTTs) at 63 locations. Complete digitalization of terrestrial network is dependent upon sanction of the scheme & availability of funds in future plan. There is no approved scheme to set up digital transmitter or to increase the power of Transmitter or height of TV Tower at Kankavali, District Sindhudurg (Maharashtra). Doordarshan is operating its free to air DTH service "DD free Dish". This is free to air platform and the viewers do not have to pay monthly subscription fee as in the case of Cable TV and Pay DTH. DTH signals can be received anywhere in the country including Kankavali in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra with the help of a small sized dish receive units. A 24X7 "DD Sahyadri" channel is available at DTH platform.

**Revival of Textile and Handloom/
Handicraft Industries**

*225. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government provides subsidy and

tax benefits for establishing textiles manufacturing units in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to revive textile and handloom/handicrafts industries in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Government is implementing various policy initiatives and schemes for supporting the development of textile industry. These schemes and initiatives which promote technology upgradation, creation of infrastructure, skill development and sectoral development in the textile sector create a conducive environment and provide enabling conditions for textile manufacturing in the country.

In order to support the growth and modernization of the textile sector including traditional textiles namely, Handlooms and Handicrafts in the country, the Government has been implementing several Schemes, such as the Amended Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (ATUFS), PowerTex India Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development, Scheme of Integrated Textile Parks, SAMARTH-the Scheme for Capacity Building in textile sector, Silk Samagra-the Integrated Silk Development Scheme, Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM) for Jute Industry and Jute Diversified Products Manufacturing Units etc. The Government also launched a Rs. 6000 crores special package for boosting investment, employment and exports in the garmenting and made-ups sector.

In order to encourage and develop handloom and handicraft sectors, the Government has been implementing several key programmes and schemes for these sectors. For the handloom sector, which is an unorganised sector, development support is provided under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS), Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) and Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS) for basic inputs, looms and accessories, design development, infrastructure development, marketing of handloom products etc. For the Handicrafts Sector, Government is implementing the National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) and the

Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for providing support on design, technology upgradation, infrastructure development, research and development, market support etc. to handicrafts clusters in the country. These schemes include subsidies and incentives for the growth of the textile sector.

Augmentation of Wind and Solar Capacities

*226. SHRI P. C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has auctioned two gigawatts wind power capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of wind power being generated at present in terms of kilowatts;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix the wind and solar power tariffs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to augment the solar and wind power capacities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government Agencies (Central and State) have so far auctioned 7.5 GW of wind power capacity, as detailed under:—

Sl. No.	Agency	Capacity Auctioned (GW)
1.	Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)	6
2.	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO)	0.5
3.	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL)	0.5
4.	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL)	0.5

The wind energy generation capacity in the country was around 3,42,93,000 kW as on 30.06.2018.

(c) and (d) No Madam. Currently, the wind and solar power tariffs are being discovered through competitive bidding process as per guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding issued *vide* Ministry of Power Notification No. 23/54/2017-R&R dated 8th December, 2017 (Wind Power) and No. 23/27/2017-R&R dated 3rd August, 2017 (Solar Power).

(e) The major steps taken by the Government to augment the solar and wind power capacities in the country, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- i. In order to facilitate inter-State sale of wind and solar power, the inter-State transmission charges and losses have been waived off for wind and solar projects to be commissioned by March, 2022.
- ii. Issued Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind and Solar Power Projects.
- iii. Issued National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy on 14th May, 2018.
- iv. Notification of standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic systems/devices
- v. Notification of National Offshore Wind Energy Policy on 1st October, 2015.
- vi. Notification of Policy for Repowering of Wind Power Projects on 5th August, 2016.

Major Challenges in Aviation Sector

*227. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the major challenges in the aviation sector of the country, if so the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to reduce the operational cost;

(b) whether the Government proposes to supply the Aviation Turbine Fuel at reasonable price, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for high service tax and other charges and the action taken to reduce the same;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the maintenance facility of aircraft and if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the airlines in the country are facing competition from foreign airlines and if so, the details of study, if any, conducted in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to develop the airports so as to avoid the congestion at airports and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Civil Aviation is a sector which requires continuous adjustment according to global & domestic needs and various challenges being faced by the Industry. The Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and undertaking sector specific measures. First ever National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP-2016) to drive growth in the aviation sector leading to unprecedented growth on every metric: passenger traffic, planes in operation, planes ordered, cargo tonnage, passenger satisfaction, number of operational airports, airport capacity, and investment in future airport capacity was launched on 15.06.2016. NCAP 2016 covers the following policy areas:

- i. Regional connectivity
- ii. Safety
- iii. Air Transport Operations
- iv. Route Dispersal Guidelines
- v. 5/20 Requirement for International Operations
- vi. Bilateral Traffic Rights
- vii. Code-share Agreements
- viii. Fiscal Support
- ix. Airports developed by State Govt, Private Sector or in PPP mode
- x. Airports Authority of India
- xi. Air Navigation Services
- xii. Aviation Security, Immigration and Customs
- xiii. Helicopters
- xiv. Charters
- xv. Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul

- xvi. Ground Handling
- xvii. Air-cargo
- xviii. Aeronautical 'Make in India'
- xix. Aviation Education and Skill Development
- xx. Sustainable Aviation
- xxi. Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968

(b) The pricing of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) was deregulated with effect from 1st April, 2001 and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of ATF in line with its international price and other market conditions. However, as per the provisions of Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution of India (inserted by the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016), the Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which Goods and Services Tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel.

(c) Given our technology and skill base, the Government is keen to develop India as an MRO hub in Asia, attracting business from foreign airlines. Accordingly, the following provisions were made in the Budget announcements for 2016-17:

(i) The tools and tool-kits used by the MRO have been exempted from Customs duty. The exemption shall be given on the basis of list the tools and tool kits certified by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) approved Quality Managers of aircraft maintenance organisations.

(ii) MROs were required to provide proof of their requirements of parts, or orders from their client airlines. The process for the clearance of the parts has been brought hi line with that of the tool kits for a one time certification by DGCA approved Quality Managers in MRO's.

(iii) To enable economies of scale, the restriction of one year for utilization of duty free parts has been extended to three years.

(iv) To allow import of unserviceable parts including aircraft components like engines and landing gears by MROs for providing exchange/advance exchange, the concerned notification has been revised to enable advance export of serviceable parts.

(v) Foreign aircraft brought to India for MRO work will be allowed to stay for the entire period of maintenance or up to 6 months, whichever is lesser, provided it undertakes no commercial flights during the stay period. The aircraft may, however, carry passengers in the flights at the beginning and end of the stay period in India.

(d) No such study has been carried out by this Ministry.

(e) A comprehensive aviation capacity expansion program, NABH (NextGen Airports for Bharat) Nirman, as announced in the Union Budget 2018, is intended to develop sufficient airport and air space capacity. NABH Nirman, a multi-year program, envisages to expand India's aviation capacity 4 to 5 times to serve a billion passenger trips a year.

This program includes overall passenger growth projections, detailed passenger forecasts for all major airports, new regulatory approaches for greenfield and brown field airports, collaborative urban and land planning frameworks with various States, and necessary financing to build out aviation capacity. Various experts have estimated that aviation capacity expansion to reach a billion trips will require between Rs. 3 lakh crores and 4 lakh crores. Airport investments are required in both commercially viable major airports, minor airports operated as a public service and wide range of other landing facilities such as no-frills airports, helipads, and water-based ports for seaplanes. Significant investments are also required in managing air space and in digitizing air traffic management.

[Translation]

Areas Submerged due to Floods

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

(a) whether some areas in the country are submerged almost every year due to floods in the country during the monsoon season;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of such areas getting submerged in the country, State/location-wise;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the annual loss in each State as a result of the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any permanent measures have been taken to address the issue and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) and (d) Floods are natural calamity that India faces almost every year, in varying degrees of magnitude. The maximum area assessed to be affected due to flood in any one of the years under consideration is taken as the area liable to flood in that State. Considering all such figures for all the States for the period from 1953 to 1978, Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) has assessed the total area liable to flood in the country as 40 million ha. The XII Plan Working Group on Flood Management and Regional Specific Issues in its October 2011 report has subsequently increased the area liable to floods to 49.815 million Ha. The State-wise break up of area prone to flood as given by RBA is at Statement-I and the breakup given by XII Plan Working Group is given at Statement-II.

The study carried out by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), of ISRO based on historic data for five States, viz. Assam, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh found 15 districts of Assam, 10 districts of Bihar, 9 districts of Odisha, 10 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 6 districts of West Bengal submerged by floods for varying percentage.

(c) CWC compiles the details of annual damage due to floods as supplied by all the State Governments. These data are available from year 1953 onwards. The Statewise damages for the period from 1953 to 2017 is at Statement-III.

(d) The subject of Flood Management including erosion control falls within the purview of the States. The flood management & anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government renders technical guidance and promotional financial assistance to States. Government

of India had launched a Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI Plan for providing Central Assistance to the State Governments for taking up works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, restoration of damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion works which was continued during XII Plan.

A total of 522 projects costing Rs. 13238.36 crore were approved and included under FMP. During XI Plan, 420 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 7857.08 crore were approved while during XII Plan 102 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 5381.28 crore were approved. Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 3566.00 crore was released during XI Plan and Rs. 1307.07 crore during XII Plan. Further a Central Assistance of Rs. 562.67 crore has also been released during year 2017-18. Since start of XI Plan, total Central Assistance released to States under FMP up to 31-Mar-18 is Rs. 5435.74 crore. The State-wise details of works approved and funds released are given at Statement-IV.

In addition to that, Flood Forecasting, which is an efficient non-structural measure of flood management, is being carried out by Central Water Commission (CWC) on inter-State rivers covering 22 States/Union Territories & National Capital Territory of Delhi through a network of 226 flood forecasting stations. State-wise distribution of flood forecasting stations of CWC is provided at Statement-V.

Statement-I

Flood Affected area in India as assessed by the RBA

(Area in lakh ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area Liable to Floods as Assessed by RBA
1	2	3
(A) States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Assam	31.50
4.	Bihar	* 42.60

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	-
6.	Delhi (NCT)	0.50
7.	Goa	-
8.	Gujarat	13.90
9.	Haryana	23.50
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.30
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.80
12.	Jharkhand	-
13.	Karnataka	0.20
14.	Kerala	8.70
15.	Madhya Pradesh	* 2.60
16.	Maharashtra	2.30
17.	Manipur	0.80
18.	Meghalaya	0.20
19.	Mizoram	-
20.	Nagaland	-
21.	Odisha	14.00
22.	Punjab	37.00
23.	Rajasthan	32.60
24.	Sikkim	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	4.50
26.	Tripura	3.30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	* 73.36
28.	Uttarakhand	-
29.	West Bengal	26.50
Sub-Total		335.06
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
31.	Chandigarh	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-

1	2	3
33.	Daman and Diu	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-
35.	Puducherry	0.10
Sub-Total (UTs)		0.10
Grand Total		335.16

* Figures are before bifurcation

Area liable to floods as assessed by RBA

(i) Sum of the maxima of flood affected area in a year (from 1953 to 1980 Protected area upto 1978) = 33.516 mha, say 34 mha

(ii) Total protected area upto 1978 = 10 mha

(iii) Deduction for protected area included under flood affected area due to breach/failure of protection = 4 mha

Area liable to floods = = 40 mha

(i) + (ii) - (iii) = 34 + 10 - 4

Statement-II

State-wise maximum area affected by floods in any year during 1953-2010

Sl. No.	State	Max. Area affected (mha)	Year of Maximum Area affected
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.040	2005
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.207	2003
3.	Assam	3.820	1988
4.	Bihar	4.986	2004
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.089	2001
6.	Delhi	0.458	1997
7.	Goa	0.000	0
8.	Gujarat	2.050	1988
9.	Haryana	1.000	1977

1	2	3	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.870	1999
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.514	1987
12.	Jharkhand	0.000	0
13.	Karnataka	0.900	1988
14.	Kerala	1.470	1989
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.377	1994
16.	Maharashtra	0.391	2002
17.	Manipur	0.080	1989
18.	Meghalaya	0.095	1987
19.	Mizoram	0.541	1993
20.	Nagaland	0.009	1993
21.	Odisha	1.400	1960
22.	Punjab	2.790	1988
23.	Rajasthan	3.260	1977
24.	Sikkim	1.170	2000

1	2	3	4
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.466	2010
26.	Tripura	0.330	1963
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7.340	1978
28.	Uttarakhand	0.002	2001
29.	West Bengal	3.080	1978
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.030	1988
31.	Chandigarh		
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
33.	Daman and Diu		
34.	Lakshadweep		
35.	Puducherry	0.050	1977
Total		49.815	

Source-as per the reports received in CWC from State Revenue Authorities and MHA.

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Year	Area affected in m. ha.	Population affected in million	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human live Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities in Rs. cr.	Total damages Crops, Houses & Public utilities in Rs. cr. (col.6+8+11)
				Area in m. ha.	Value in Rs. cr.	Nos.	Value in Rs. cr.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	1953	2.290	24.280	0.930	42.080	264924	7.420	47034	37	2.900	52.400
2.	1954	7.490	12.920	2.610	40.520	199984	6.561	22552	279	10.150	57.231
3.	1955	9.440	25.270	5.310	77.800	1666789	20.945	72010	865	3.980	102.725
4.	1956	9.240	14.570	1.110	44.440	725776	8.047	16108	462	1.140	53.627
5.	1957	4.860	6.760	0.450	14.120	318149	4.979	7433	352	4.270	23.369
6.	1958	6.260	10.980	1.400	38.280	382251	3.896	18439	389	1.790	43.966
7.	1959	5.770	14.520	1.540	56.760	648821	9.418	72691	619	20.020	86.198
8.	1960	7.530	8.350	2.270	42.550	609884	14.309	13908	510	6.310	63.169
9.	1961	6.560	9.260	1.970	24.040	533465	0.889	15916	1374	6.440	31.369
10.	1962	6.120	15.460	3.390	83.180	513785	10.655	37633	348	1.050	94.885
11.	1963	3.490	10.930	2.050	30.170	420554	3.701	4572	432	2.740	36.611
12.	1964	4.900	13.780	2.490	56.870	255558	4.588	4956	690	5.149	66.607
13.	1965	1.460	3.610	0.270	5.870	112957	0.195	7286	79	1.070	7.135
14.	1966	4.740	14.400	2.160	80.150	217269	2.544	9071	180	5.736	88.430
15.	1967	7.120	20.460	3.270	133.310	567995	14.264	5827	355	7.857	155.431
16.	1968	7.150	21.170	2.620	144.610	682704	41.112	130305	3497	25.373	211.095
17.	1969	6.200	33.220	2.910	281.900	1268660	54.423	270328	1408	68.112	404.435
18.	1970	8.460	31.830	4.910	162.780	1434030	48.606	19198	1076	76.441	287.827
19.	1971	13.250	59.740	6.240	423.130	2428031	80.241	12866	994	129.113	632.484
20.	1972	4.100	26.690	2.450	98.560	897301	12.460	58231	544	47.174	158.194
21.	1973	11.790	64.080	3.730	428.030	869797	52.482	261016	1349	88.489	569.001
22.	1974	6.700	29.450	3.330	411.640	746709	72.434	16846	387	84.942	569.016

23.	1975	6.170	31.360	3.850	271.490	803705	34.097	17345	686	166.050	471.637
24.	1976	11.910	50.460	6.040	595.030	1745501	92.160	80062	1373	201.495	888.685
25.	1977	11.460	49.430	6.840	720.610	1661625	152.290	556326	11316	328.948	1201.848
26.	1978	17.500	70.450	9.960	911.090	3507542	167.574	239174	3396	376.100	1454.764
27.	1979	3.990	19.520	2.170	169.970	1328712	210.606	618248	3637	233.627	614.203
28.	1980	11.460	54.120	5.550	366.370	2533142	170.851	59173	1913	303.283	840.504
29.	1981	6.120	32.490	3.270	524.560	912557	159.630	82248	1376	512.314	1196.504
30.	1982	8.870	56.010	5.000	589.400	2397365	383.869	246750	1573	671.607	1644.876
31.	1983	9.020	61.030	3.290	1285.850	2393722	332.327	153095	2378	873.429	2491.606
32.	1984	10.710	54.550	5.190	906.090	1763603	181.308	141314	1661	818.164	1905.562
33.	1985	8.380	59.590	4.650	1425.370	2449878	583.855	43008	1804	2050.043	4059.268
34.	1986	8.810	55.500	4.580	1231.580	2049277	534.410	60450	1200	1982.535	3748.525
35.	1987	8.890	48.340	4.940	1154.640	2919380	464.490	128638	1835	950.590	2569.720
36.	1988	16.290	59.550	10.150	2510.900	2276533	741.600	150996	4252	1377.800	4630.300
37.	1989	8.060	34.150	3.010	956.740	782340	149.820	75176	1718	1298.770	2405.330
38.	1990	9.303	40.259	3.179	695.610	1019930	213.733	134154	1855	455.266	1708.920
39.	1991	6.357	33.889	2.698	579.015	1134410	180.421	41090	1187	728.893	1488.329
40.	1992	2.645	19.256	1.748	1027.578	687489	306.284	78669	1533	2010.670	3344.532
41.	1993	11.439	30.409	3.206	1308.627	1926049	528.324	211193	2864	1445.534	3282.485
42.	1994	4.805	27.548	3.963	888.622	914664	165.206	52315	2078	740.762	1794.590
43.	1995	5.245	35.932	3.245	1714.787	2001898	1307.894	62438	1814	679.627	3702.308
44.	1996	8.049	44.729	3.827	1124.491	726799	176.589	73208	1803	861.393	3005.743
45.	1997	4.569	29.663	2.258	692.743	505128	152.504	27754	1402	1985.934	2831.181
46.	1998	10.845	47.435	7.495	2594.167	1932874	1108.783	107098	2889	5157.771	8860.721
47.	1999	7.765	27.993	1.753	1850.873	1613260	1299.057	91289	745	462.830	3612.760
48.	2000	5.382	45.013	3.580	4246.622	2628855	680.943	123252	2606	3936.979	8864.544
49.	2001	6.175	26.463	3.964	688.481	716187	816.474	32704	1444	5604.461	7109.416

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
50.	2002	7.090	26.323	2.194	913.092	762492	599.368	21533	1001	1062.083	2574.543	
51.	2003	6.120	43.201	4.268	7307.230	775379	756.481	15161	2166	3262.154	11325.866	
52.	2004	5.314	43.725	2.888	778.694	1664388	879.601	134106	1813	1656.090	3314.385	
53.	2005	12.562	22.925	12.299	2370.923	715749	380.531	119674	1455	4688.219	7439.672	
54.	2006	1.096	25.224	1.822	2850.668	1497428	3636.848	266945	1431	13303.926	19790.922	
55.	2007	7.145	41.402	8.795	3121.532	3280233	2113.108	89337	3389	8049.037	13283.677	
56.	2008	3.427	29.910	3.186	3401.563	1566809	1141.891	101780	2876	5046.481	9589.935	
57.	2009	3.844	29.537	3.592	4232.609	1235628	10809.795	63383	1513	17509.353	32551.758	
58.	2010	2.624	18.297	4.994	5887.380	293830	875.952	39706	1582	12757.253	19520.586	
59.	2011	1.895	15.973	2.718	1393.847	1152518	410.475	35982	1761	6053.570	7857.892	
60.	2012	2.141	14.689	1.950	1534.108	174526	240.572	31558	933	9169.968	10944.648	
61.	2013	7.546	25.927	7.484	6378.078	699525	2032.830	163958	2180	38937.843	47348.751	
62.	2014	12.775	26.505	8.007	7255.151	311325	581.978	60196	1968	7710.948	15548.077	
63.	2015	4.478	33.203	3.374	17043.948	3959191	8046.969	45597	1420	32200.182	57291.099	
64.	2016	7.065	26.555	6.658	4052.723	278240	114.676	22367	1420	1507.926	5675.325	
65.	2017	5.742	18.644	5.104	6928.800	1152959	9185.750	6899	2014	2744.835	18859.385	
	Total	466.002	2058.910	256.150	109202.443	80618038	53576.094	6029575	107486	202474.989	366440.587	
	Avg	7.169	31.676	3.941	1680.038	1240278	824.248	92763	1654	3115.000	5637.547	
	Max	17.500	70.450	12.299	17043.948	3959191	10809.795	618248	11316	38937.843	57291.099	
	(Year)	1978	1978	2005	2015	2015	2009	1979	1977	2013	2015	

Statement-IV

State-wise Works Approved, Works Completed and Funds Released under Flood Management Programme (FMP) since start of XI Plan and upto 31-Mar-18 (Rs. in cr.)

Sl. No.	State	XI Plan				XII Plan				Total (XI + XII Plan)				Status	Total funds released
		Works Approved		Funds Released (XI Plan)	Works Approved		Funds Released (XII Plan)	Works Approved		Works Completed	Funds Released (XI + XII Plan)	Funds released during FY: 2017-18			
		Nos.	Estimated Cost		Nos.	Estimated Cost		Nos.	Estimated Cost						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	224.69	81.69	0	0.00	87.91	21	224.69	11	169.60	21.18	190.78		
2.	Assam	100	996.14	748.86	41	1386.97	64.89	141	2383.11	95	813.75	245.49	1059.24		
3.	Bihar	43	1370.42	723.18	4	447.63	184.64	47	1818.05	41	907.82		907.82		
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	31.13	15.57	0	0.00	3.75	3	31.13	0	19.32		19.32		
5.	Goa	2	22.73	9.98	0	0.00	2.00	2	22.73	2	11.98		11.98		
6.	Gujarat	2	19.79	2.00	0	0.00	0.00	2	19.79	1	2.00		2.00		
7.	Haryana	1	173.75	46.91	0	0.00	0.00	1	173.75	0	46.91		46.91		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	225.32	165.98	4	1139.62	221.87	7	1364.94	1	387.85	87.50	475.35		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	408.22	252.57	15	562.47	169.95	43	970.69	8	422.52	110.40	532.92		
10.	Jharkhand	3	39.30	18.44	0	0.00	4.27	3	39.30	2	22.71		22.71		
11.	Karnataka	3	59.46	23.80	0	0.00	0.00	3	59.46	0	23.80		23.80		
12.	Kerala	4	279.74	63.68	0	0.00	55.22	4	279.74	0	118.90	19.05	137.95		
13.	Manipur	22	109.34	66.34	0	0.00	24.36	22	109.34	19	90.70		90.70		
14.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	3.81	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	3.81		3.81		
15.	Mizoram	2	9.13	14.48	0	0.00	1.93	2	9.13	0	16.41	0.47	16.89		
16.	Nagaland	11	49.35	28.96	6	74.52	54.17	17	123.87	9	83.12		83.13		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Odisha	67	169.00	101.12	1	62.32	0.00	68	231.32	60	101.12		101.12
18.	Puducherry*	1	139.67	7.50	0	0.00	0.00	1	139.67	0	7.50		7.50
19.	Punjab	5	153.40	40.43	0	0.00	0.00	5	153.40	0	40.43		40.43
20.	Sikkim	28	104.92	83.69	17	261.40	8.15	45	366.32	21	91.84		91.84
21.	Tamil Nadu	5	635.54	59.82	0	0.00	0.00	5	635.54	0	59.82		59.82
22.	Tripura	11	26.57	23.62	0	0.00	0.00	11	26.57	8	23.62		23.62
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26	667.57	290.69	3	291.70	111.22	29	959.27	6	401.91	13.55	415.46
24.	Uttarakhand	12	119.82	49.63	10	715.72	153.98	22	835.54	8	203.61		203.61
25.	West Bengal	17	1822.08	643.26	1	438.94	158.75	18	2261.02	6	802.01	65.03	867.03
	Total	420	7857.08	3566.00	102	5381.28	1307.07	522	13238.36	298	4873.07	562.67	5435.74

Statement-V*State-wise Existing Flood Forecasting Stations of CWC
as on January 2018*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of flood forecasting Stations		
		Level	Inflow	Total
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
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

*[English]***Shipping Industry**

*229. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the domestic shipping industry in the country;

(b) whether there is a negative growth in the domestic shipping industry and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that many Indian shipping companies are heavily in debt and if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation from the shipping industry for relaxation of rules so as to provide level playing field to them *vis-a-vis* Government-owned ports and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to revive and develop the shipping industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) At present the Indian shipping industry carries around 6.5% of India's EXIM trade and about 66% of coastal cargo. India's fleet strength has increased by 108 vessels, totaling 1.81 Million GT during the last two years. As on 30.06.2018 the total Indian tonnage is 12.69 Million GT, consisting of 1389 vessels.

(b) No Madam. With the proactive and supportive policies adopted by the Government in promoting National tonnage, Indian tonnage grew steadily and India has become a significant maritime nation. The share of Indian ships in carriage of India's EXIM trade has, however, not kept pace with the growth in India's EXIM trade. The share of Indian flagged vessels in India's EXIM trade has drastically declined from around 40% in 1987-88 to about 6.5% in 2016-17. Similarly, the share of Indian flagged vessels in the coastal trade has declined from around 72% in 2009-10 to around 66% in 2016-17. The growth of Indian fleet has been affected primarily due to lack of long term bankable cargo contracts, higher cost of capital, relatively higher tax incidence and overall global slowdown of shipping industry.

(c) Shipping is a highly capital intensive industry. Many Indian shipping companies are in debt and due to the long sustained recessionary period spanning almost a decade, debt servicing has been a major burden for many Indian shipping companies. The loan tenure is

about 7-8 years and does not cover the economic life of the ships. Shipowners are now receiving returns below break-even levels for their vessels and face prospects of continued losses unless the international trade attains a reasonable level of normalcy. There have been instances of bankruptcies of international ship owners and the Indian industry is also struggling to cope with the worldwide downturn. In order to support the Indian shipping industry and to make it internationally competitive, the Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the shipping sector, acquisition of all types of ships through report has been brought under the Open General Licence, Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support in the form of right of first refusal, and policy of Free On Board (FOB) import is being followed for Government owned/controlled cargoes.

(d) No Madam.

(e) The Government is committed to the sustainable development of Indian shipping industry. In order to make the shipping industry more attractive and competitive, the Government has taken several measures for the Indian shipping sector such as:-

- Government has reduced GST from 18% to 5% on bunker fuel used in Indian flag vessels
- Government has removed licencing requirement for chartering of foreign registered ships by citizens of India, companies incorporated in India and Registered Societies to encourage coastal movement of Agriculture and other commodities
- Government has removed licencing requirement for chartering of foreign registered ships by citizens of India, companies incorporated in India and Registered Societies for coastal movement of (a) EXIM Transshipment Containers and (b) Empty Containers.
- Government has also removed licencing requirement for chartering of foreign registered ships by citizens of India,

companies incorporated in India and Registered Societies for coastal movement of fertilizer. Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support through Right of First Refusal (RoFR).

- Government has taken a policy decision to allow shipping enterprises based in India to acquire ships abroad and also flag them in the country of their convenience.
- Government has brought parity in the tax regime of Indian seafarers employed on Indian flag ships *vis-a-vis* those on foreign flag ships.
- Government of India has notified inclusion of stand-alone shipyards undertaking activities such as shipbuilding and ship-repair under the Harmonized List of Infrastructure sectors.
- Government is providing shipbuilding Financial Assistance to Indian shipyards for contracts signed during a ten year period, *viz.* 2016-2026.

Potential of Wind/Solar Energy

*230. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large areas in the country where there is high potential for tapping both wind and solar energies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the share of renewable energy capacity in the country at 69 GW, is more than 20 per cent of the total installed energy generation capacity in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the actual electricity produced during financial year 2017-18 was less than 8 per cent of the total renewable energy capacity and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) A potential of 748.99 GW of solar power and 302.25 GW of on-shore wind power capacity (at 100 m height above ground level) has been estimated

in the country. The State-wise details of solar and wind energy potential in the country are given at the enclosed Statement.

(b) Total installed electricity generation capacity from all sources in the country was 346.19 GW as on 30th June, 2018 which includes 71.32 GW from renewable energy sources *i.e.* around 20.60 per cent of the total installed capacity.

(c) As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 1308.14 Billion Units (BU) of electricity were generated from all sources during the year 2017-18 which include 101.83 BU of electricity from renewable energy sources *i.e.* around 7.78 per cent of total electricity generation from all sources.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wind Power (@ 100 m above ground level)	Solar*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44229	38440
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		8650
3.	Assam		13760
4.	Bihar		11200
5.	Chhattisgarh	77	18270
6.	Goa	1	880
7.	Gujarat	84431	35770
8.	Haryana		4560
9.	Himachal Pradesh		33840
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		111050
11.	Jharkhand		18180
12.	Karnataka	55857	24700
13.	Kerala	1700	6110
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10484	61660
15.	Maharashtra	45394	64320
16.	Manipur		10630
17.	Meghalaya		5860
18.	Mizoram		9090

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland		7290
20.	Odisha	3093	25780
21.	Punjab		2810
22.	Rajasthan	18770	142310
23.	Sikkim		4940
24.	Tamil Nadu	33800	17670
25.	Telangana	4244	20410
26.	Tripura		2080
27.	Uttar Pradesh		22830
28.	Uttarakhand		16800
29.	West Bengal	2	6260
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0
31.	Chandigarh		0
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		0
33.	Daman and Diu		0
34.	Delhi		2050
35.	Lakshadweep	8	0
36.	Puducherry	153	0
37.	Others		790
Total		302251	748990

* The potential of Solar Power (100 GW) is estimated at 30-50 MW/Sq.Cm. of open, shadow free area.

Solar potential as per NISE

Parivartan Scheme

*231. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch 'Parivartan' scheme to protect the value of stressed power projects and prevent their distress sale under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this scheme is inspired by the Troubled Asset Relief Programme (TARP) which was introduced in the United States of America during 2008 financial crisis and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme also aims to stem the rise in bad loans in the power sector and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited has identified projects with a total debt of around Rs. 1.8 trillion as part of the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these stressed projects are facing paucity of funds, lack of power purchase agreements and fuel shortage 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) to (e) The PARIWARTAN (Power Assets Revival Focused Warehousing and Revitalization) Scheme has been proposed by REC Limited. This Scheme is not inspired by the Troubled Asset Relief Programme (TARP). PARIWARTAN Scheme is under consideration of the Government.

Meanwhile, Government has decided to set up a High Level Empowered Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary with representatives from the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and the lenders having major exposure to the power sector to address the issues of Stressed Thermal Power Projects in the country.

The Committee would look into various issues with a view to resolving them and maximising the efficiency of investment including changes required to be made in the fuel allocation policy, regulatory framework, mechanisms to facilitate sale of power, ensure timely payments, payment security mechanism, changes required in the provisioning norms/Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), Asset Restructuring Company (ARC) Regulations and any other measures proposed for revival of stressed assets so as to avoid such investments becoming NPA.

Maritime Clusters

*232. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of maritime colleges/institutions in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of students who have graduated from these colleges/institutions during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the employment avenues in the maritime sector;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up maritime clusters in the country to boost economic development along the coastlines and if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which these maritime clusters are likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) The total number of Directorate General of Shipping approved maritime institutes in the country at present is 157. The list of such institutes, State/UT-wise is given below.—

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territory	Maritime Training Institute (s)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Delhi	9
5.	Goa	5
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Karnataka	1
9.	Kerala	6
10.	Maharashtra	55
11.	Odisha	2
12.	Sikkim	1
13.	Tamil Nadu	36
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7
15.	Uttarakhand	4
16.	West Bengal	19
Total		157

(b) The total number of students who have graduated from these colleges/institutions during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Course	2015	2016	2017	2018 (As on date)
1.	B.Sc Nautical Science	587	361	406	39
2.	BE/B.Tech. Marine Engineering	1384	880	878	*

* current semester is ongoing at present.

(c) The steps taken by the Ministry of Shipping to increase jobs for Indian seafarers include, *inter alia*, Maritime Training Institutes securing tie-ups with shipping companies/Recruitment and Placement Service providers for on board ship training; revamping the assessment and certification system resulting in increase of Indian Certificate of Competency; improving quality of training for Indian ratings; introducing comprehensive inspection programme for Maritime Training Institutes; setting up of new maritime training institutes and increase in capacity of existing training institutes; Focusing on training & recruitment for crews of ships: Introduction of e-learning platform for Indian seafarers; Constant dialogue with ship-management companies; Agreements with ship owning countries for mutual recognition of CoCs; increasing the number of Indian registered vessels; etc. The rules for grant of Indian Continuous Discharge Certificate (CDC) have also been liberalized.

Apart from above, the Ministry of Shipping has undertaken various steps to improve employment outlook for the coastal community of India. Of these, 3 key initiatives are highlighted as below:—

1. Coastal district skill development

- A pan-Indian Skill gap study was conducted with detailed inputs for 21 coastal districts completed. The domain Ministries & State Governments have been asked to implement the district action plans as highlighted in the skill gap study report.
- The Skill gap survey has been shared with DDU-GKY for integration in their training plans.

- Under coastal district skilling programs in convergence with DDU-GKY, 1917 candidates have been trained, and 1123 candidates have been placed.

- To further address skill gap in ports and maritime sector in 21 coastal districts, Ministry of Shipping will also be funding skill development under DDU-GKY to train 10,000 persons annually for next 3 years.

2. Multi-skill development centers at JNPT and other major ports

- Multi-Skill Development Centre linked to JNPT is being setup in coordination with Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship to impart training in port operations and maritime logistics.
- The operating partner has been selected and the courses are likely to start from Aug 2018.

3. Center of Excellence in Maritime and Shipbuilding (CEMS)

- CEMS, a first of its kind in Asia, is being setup with two campuses with a total 24 laboratories (6 laboratories in IRS Mumbai and 18 in Indian Maritime University campus in Vishakhapatnam).
- It can train 10,512 students annually and is proposed to run on Hub & Spoke Model with majority funding from private sector.
- Total estimated project cost is Rs. 765.92 crores, of which Ministry of Shipping has sanctioned Rs. 50.07 crores and released Rs. 25.03 crores.
- CEMS will equip students with employable engineering and technical skills in the areas of Ship Hull Design, Ship Detailed Design, Shipbuilding & Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul (MRO), Product Lifecycle Management (PLM), and advanced digital manufacturing-factory concepts.

(d) and (e) Two maritime clusters are to be set up in the initial phase by the Ministry of Shipping with funds being consolidated by the respective State Governments, and project implementation proposed to be undertaken under Public Private Partnership (PPP).

- **Tamil Nadu:** Maritime cluster is being proposed near Chennai, for an estimated project cost of Rs 160 crores. The project completion timelines are currently not available.
- **Gujarat:** DPR for the proposed Maritime Cluster is under preparation, with an estimated project cost of Rs 574 crores. The project is expected to be completed by March 2024.

Promotion of Sports Activities

*233. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:
DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to promote the sports activities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the annual budgetary allocation to promote sports activities in various States;
- (d) whether there is any new scheme for the purpose in the country, particularly for Rajasthan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to promote sports in the respective States of the country. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard. Some of the major Schemes being implemented by this Ministry which aim at broad basing of sports and achieving excellence in sports are given at Statement-I.

In addition, in order to promote sports among the youth across the country, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing various Sports Promotional Schemes to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. The details of SAI Schemes are given at Statement-II.

(c) State-wise fund allocation is not made by this Ministry in the budget estimates. Details of schemes with allocation of funds for development of sports activities in 2018-19 are given at Statement-III.

(d) and (e) At present there is no such proposal under consideration for a new scheme for promotion of sports activities in the country, including the State of Rajasthan.

Statement-I

Sports Promotional Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

i. **Khelo India-National Programme for Development of Sports:** This Scheme was formulated by the Ministry 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 through its twelve verticals.

ii. **Scheme for Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs):** Under this Scheme, the Government provides assistances to NSFs for conducting National Championships and International tournaments in India, participation of national teams in International tournaments in India and abroad, organizing National coaching camps, procuring sports equipment, engagement of foreign coaches, etc.

iii. **National Sports Development Fund (NSDF):** This Fund was established by the Central Government in 1998, under Charitable Endowments Act 1890, with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as Non-Governmental sources, including the private/corporate

sector and non-resident Indians, for promotion of sports and games in the country. Financial Assistance is provided from the Fund to outstanding sportspersons, Sports Federations and other organizations. Special stress is being given to support the sportspersons who have been selected under a programme namely, TOP (Target Olympic Podium) Scheme, specifically devised to train medal prospects for future Olympics.

iv. **Himalayan Region Games (HRG):** Himalayan Region Games are being planned which will include indigenous games of North Eastern States in addition to popular games.

v. **Prime Minister's Development Package in Jammu & Kashmir:** To enhance sports facilities in J&K, this Ministry is implementing Prime Minister's Development Package with an estimated cost of Rs. 200 crore.

Statement-II

Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI are given as under:

- **National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC):** National Sports Talent Contest, (NSTC) Scheme is being implemented to scout sports talent in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurture them into future medal hopes by providing scientific training.
 - a. **Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (Sub-Scheme of NSTC):** This Scheme aims to promote indigenous games & martial arts in the schools in rural and semi-urban areas and scouting of talent in these games for nurturing in modern sports.
 - b. **Adoption of Akharas under NSTC Scheme:** Wrestling has been a traditional indigenous sport in the country and mostly played at village level. In order to create a broader base for modern wrestling, Akharas are being adopted under this Scheme.
- **Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC):** This is a collaborative venture of SAI with the Indian Army, The main objective of the Scheme is to make use of the good infrastructure and disciplined environment of the Army for training boys in the age group of 8-14 years of age, to achieve excellence in sports. After attaining the required age of seventeen and a half years, the trainees are also offered placement in the Army.
- **SAI Training Centre (STC):** In order to groom the junior level sports persons in the age group of 12-18 years, SAI Training Centres (STC) are established in a State where the sports infrastructure is provided by the respective State Governments.
- **Special Area Games (SAG):** Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme aims at scouting natural talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country and nurturing them scientifically for achieving excellence in sports. Trainees in the age group of 10-18 years are selected in this Scheme.
- **Extension Centre of STC/SAG:** The extension centres of STC/SAG Centres Scheme was started to cover schools and colleges for wider coverage, with a view to develop sports standards in schools and colleges having requisite basic sports infrastructure and had shown good results in sports. Trainees in the age group of 10-18 years are selected under Non-Residential basis for regular training.
- **Centre of Excellence (COE):** The Scheme envisaged induction of sportspersons, who had performed well at Sr. National Competitions, for further advance scientific training at the Regional Centres of SAI. These Centres of Excellence operate as regular coaching camps for the best available talent in India in the respective sports discipline in the age group of 12-25 years.
- **National Sports Academies (NSA):** The National Sports Academies (NSA) Scheme aims to promote sports on single discipline basis in collaboration with the National Sports Federations to attract sports talent in the respective sports discipline in the age group of 12-25 years.

Statement-III

Details of Scheme with allocation of funds for development of sports

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget Estimate 2018-19
1	2	3
A Development in Sports Institutions		
1.	Sports Authority of India	429.56
2.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	45.00
3.	National Dope Test Laboratory	4.00
4.	National Anti-Doping Agency	10.00
5.	National Center for Sports Science and Research	40.00
6.	National Center for Sports Coaching	30.00
7.	Sports University in North East	65.00
8.	World Anti-Doping Agency	1.00
Total (A)		624.56
B. Encouragement and Awards to Sportsperson		
1.	Special Cash Award including Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	11.00
2.	Arjuna Award	1.30
3.	Dhyanchand Award	0.30
4.	Dronacharya Award	0.40
5.	Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons	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

1	2	3
9.	National Sports Welfare Fund	2.00
Total (B)		374.00
C. Khelo India-National Programme for Development of Sports		
1.	Khelo India	520.09
2.	CWG 2010-SAI Stadia Renovation	0.50
3.	Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K	50.00
4.	Himalayan Region Sports Festival	5.00
5.	Seminar, Committee etc.	1.00
Total (C)		576.59
Total (A+B+C)		1575.15

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

*234. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages in the State of Kerala which have been brought under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), District-wise;

(b) the funds received for these villages in Kerala under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)/Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Backward Regions Grant Fund, MPLADS, Gram Panchayat's own revenue, Central and State Finance Commission Grants and Corporate Social Responsibility funds during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the institutional development undertaken under the said funds in these villages to develop them as model villages?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The list of Gram Panchayats in the State of Kerala which have been

adopted under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), district-wise is given at the enclosed Statement.

(b) Details of funds received by the SAGY Gram Panchayats of Kerala under different schemes during last three years and the current year, as provided by the State Government, as on 25 July, 2018 are as below:-

Sl. No.	Scheme	Funds Received (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	*Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)/ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) PMAY (G)	4929.92
2.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	7149.23
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	58714.53
4.	Backward Regions Grants Funds (BRGF)	18.09
5.	MPLADS	1720.39
6.	Gram Panchayats own Revenue	13348.43
7.	Central and State Finance Commission Grants	14420.21
8.	Corporate Social Responsibility Funds	136.82
Total		100437.6

* 2015-16-Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19-Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)-(PMAY-(G))

(c) Under the SAGY framework, the development of the Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Central and State Schemes. As per the information uploaded by the State Government on the SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in), out of the 2,574 projects under the Village Development Plans (VDP) of the SAGY Gram Panchayats of Kerala, 1,032 projects have been completed as on 25 July 2018.

Statement

List of Gram Panchayats in the State of Kerala which have been brought under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), district-wise as on 25 July 2018, based on the information uploaded by the State on the SAGY portal (saanjhi.gov.in)

Sl. No.	District	Gram Panchayat
1.	Alappuzha	Arattupuzha
2.		Aryad
3.		Cherthala South
4.		Kadakkarappally
5.		Perumbalam
6.		Pulinkunnu
7.		Thaicattussery
8.		Thakazhi
9.		Thanneermukkam
10.	Ernakulam	Cheranallur
11.		Kottuvally
12.		Kunnukara
13.		Poothrikka
14.		Udayamperur
15.	Idukki	Idukki - Kanjikuzhy
16.		Upputhara
17.		Velliyamattom
18.	Kannur	Kolayad
19.		Kunnathuparamba
20.		Kuttiattor
21.		Pattiam
22.		Pattuvam
23.		Payam
24.	Kasaragod	Cheruvathur
25.		Kinanoor Karindalam
26.	Kollam	Alayamon
27.		Chavara
28.		Panayam
29.		Pavithreswaram
30.	Kottayam	Kurichy
31.		Melukavu
32.		Neendoor
33.		Thidanad

Sl. No.	District	Gram Panchayat
34.		Tv Puram
35.	Kozhikode	Chengottukavu
36.		Chorode
37.		Koorachundu
38.		Kottur
39.		Unnikulum
40.	Malappuram	Amarambalam
41.		Chaliyar
42.		Kalpakancheri
43.		Karulai
44.		Kizhuparamba
45.		Muduvalur
46.		Nannambra
47.		Pulpatta
48.		Vallikkunnu
49.		Veliyancode
50.	Palakkad	Agali
51.		Pallassana
52.		Pudur
53.		Sholayar
54.	Pathanamthitta	Kadampanadu
55.		Kottangal
56.		Naranamoozhy
57.		Ranni Perunad
58.	Thiruvananthapuram	Amboori
59.		Anjuthengu
60.		Aryanad
61.		Kallara
62.		Kallikkadu
63.		Kalliyoor
64.		Kottukal
65.		Venganoor
66.	Thrissur	Kodassery

Sl. No.	District	Gram Panchayat
67.		Pazhayannur
68.		Puthur
69.		Thanniyam
70.	Wayanad	Kaniambetta
71.		Kottathara
72.		Pozhuthana

[Translation]

Airports in Uttar Pradesh

*235. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up airports in Uttar Pradesh including at Dhaurhara or at any other place near it;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said airport is likely to be built;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the policy for setting up of airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Government of India (GoI) has not received any proposal for setting up of Greenfield airport at Dhaurhara. However, Government of India Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has granted 'in principle' approval to State Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Greenfield airport at Kushinagar on 21.09.2010 and Noida International Greenfield Airport (Jewar) on 08.05.2018. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator.

(d) GoI, MoCA has formulated a Greenfield Airport Policy for development of Greenfield Airports across the country. As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, the applicant proposing to set up an airport would make an application to the Steering Committee in the format prescribed under the said policy.

Sewerage Treatment Plants

*236. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to implement 'one city one operator' scheme/initiative for Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) to improve the cleanliness of the Ganga river;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified the cities along this river which produce MLD sewerage and if so, the details thereof, State/location-wise; and

(d) the time by which STPs are targeted to be set up in all the States/cities connected with the main course of the Ganga river?

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) Wherever feasible, Government is adopting the approach of "One City-One Operator" which includes rehabilitation and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of existing Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the city/town along with Construction and Operation & Maintenance of new STPs as per the requirement for creating adequate treatment capacity assigned to an operator, selected through open bidding process on hybrid annuity mode. Bunching of smaller cities/towns has also been considered wherever needed to ensure viability.

The Government has approved projects for 15 towns, covered under 10 packages, to be awarded on "one city one operator" approach. The packages and town details are as under:-

Package No.	Town
1	Kanpur
	Unnao
	Shuklaganj
2	Allahabad
3	Mirzapur

Package No.	Town
	Ghazipur
4	Farukhabad
5	Kolkata
6	Howrah
	Baranagar-Kamarhati
	Bally
7	Bhagalpur
8	Mathura
9	Hugli-Chinsurah
10	Maheshtala

(c) The Government has identified 97 towns along main stem of river Ganga. These include 16 towns in Uttarakhand, 21 towns in Uttar Pradesh, 18 towns in Bihar, 2 towns in Jharkhand and 40 towns in West Bengal.

(d) Cleaning of river is a continuous process and efforts are being made to complete the projects by the year 2020.

[English]

New Energy Policy

*237. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating a New Energy Policy for the country;

(b) if so, the details including the salient features thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding energy demand by 2040; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to meet this growing 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 (e) (i) NITI Aayog is formulating National Energy Policy (NEP).

(ii) The NEP builds on the achievements of the earlier Integrated Energy Policy (IEP), and sets the new agenda consistent with the redefined role of emerging developments in the energy world such as interventions required in key sectors like Petroleum & Natural Gas, Coal, Power, Renewable Energy and Nuclear Power. The NEP also addresses energy efficiency, subsidy and tax structure, energy governance, research and development and air quality concerns. There are four key objectives of NEP, namely, access at rational prices, improved security and independence, greater sustainability and economic growth, and enhancing the competitiveness of Indian economy by meeting the rising energy demand efficiently.

(iii) The draft of NEP prepared by NITI Aayog was circulated for inter-Ministerial consultations in October, 2017. Based on the comments of the Ministries/Departments as well as further deliberations in the NITI Aayog, revised draft of NEP has been recirculated on 16.6.2018 for seeking comments of concerned Ministries/Departments. After receipt of the comments from revised draft, the draft of NEP will be put up for approval of the competent authority.

(iv) The draft of NEP circulated in October, 2017 contained assessment of energy demand upto 2040. Subsequently, it was felt that long term assessment up to 2040 would lead to extreme uncertainties in the currently volatile and unpredictable energy economics, which would not be suitable for framing the policy. Accordingly, the time horizon of NEP has been restricted to 2030, which also synchronizes with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The detailed assessment of energy demand in various sectors upto 2030 is given in this Statement enclosed.

(v) According to draft NEP, the Government proposes to meet the growing energy demand in the following manner:

(a) Increasing domestic production/supply by enabling suitable policy framework.

(b) Harnessing renewable energy potential to the maximum.

(c) Enhanced efficiency measures for demand reduction and better energy conversion.

(d) Promoting alternate domestic sources of energy.

Statement

Energy Demand in Various Sectors

(in Billion Units)

Sector	2030		
	2017 Estimates	Business as Usual Scenario	Ambitious Scenario
Buildings	358	992	798
Industry	3,113	5844	5329
Transport	1252	2621	2347
Pumps & Tractors	317	590	504
Telecom	105	174	153
Cooking	922	548	472
Total	6,067	10,769	9,603

[Translation]

Employment Oriented Scheme

*238. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether people from rural areas are migrating to cities in search of employment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any employment oriented scheme is being implemented in rural areas to provide employment and check migration to cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT and region-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 does not compile data on migration. 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. Besides, PMAY-G and PMGSY are also implemented with the objectives of meeting basic needs and developing rural infrastructure for improving living conditions of rural masses so that migration of people from rural areas to cities could be reduced.

State/UT-wise number of households provided employment under MGNREGA during the financial year 2016-17 & 2017-18 are given at the Statement enclosed.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of households provided employment under MGNREGA during the financial year 2016 and 2017-18

Sl. No.	States	Households provided employment (in lakh)	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.84	39.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.03	1.42
3.	Assam	15.71	16.86
4.	Bihar	22.95	22.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.32	23.27
6.	Goa	0.07	0.07
7.	Gujarat	7.16	8.61
8.	Haryana	2.81	2.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.29	5.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.21	6.98
11.	Jharkhand	17.43	14.45
12.	Karnataka	18.18	19.04
13.	Kerala	14.57	13.12

1	2	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28.02	34.81
15.	Maharashtra	14.33	16.98
16.	Manipur	5.16	4.91
17.	Meghalaya	4.15	4.27
18.	Mizoram	1.89	1.91
19.	Nagaland	4.18	4.10
20.	Odisha	20.33	23.07
21.	Punjab	5.36	6.64
22.	Rajasthan	46.35	45.14
23.	Sikkim	0.68	0.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	62.62	58.15
25.	Telangana	25.60	25.30
26.	Tripura	5.77	5.23
27.	Uttar Pradesh	50.09	48.69
28.	Uttarakhand	5.44	5.10
29.	West Bengal	58.25	52.41
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.12	0.07
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.001
32.	Puducherry	0.31	0.38
Total		512.22	511.82

[English]

Seaplane Services

*239. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start seaplane services in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from any applicant so far for starting seaplane services in Lakshadweep Islands.

(c) and (d) A representation has been received from Shri Mohammed Faizal, Member of Parliament, Lakshadweep for seaplane services to facilitate inter-island and island to maintain movement of tourist and locals in Lakshadweep. A working group has been constituted by the Ministry of Civil Aviation comprising representatives from Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), State Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep and Federation of Indian Airlines (As a special Invitee) to look into the matter of single engine seaplane operations under Scheduled Commuter Category and to explore the possibility of incorporation of waterbodies in Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN.

[*Translation*]

Engaging Sporting Talent

*240. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes to engage sports talent from the school level and ensure winning of more number of medals for the country;

(b) whether there is any plan to make sports a part of school curriculum to attract more students towards sports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely Khelo India which has twelve verticals. While all the verticals of Khelo India Scheme cater to the entire population including sports talent from the school level, the scheme has a dedicated vertical 'Annual Sports Competitions' under which annual Khelo India School Games are being conducted to provide basic platform for

talents from the school level 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 Khelo India vertical 'Talent Identification and Development' provides for financial assistance to identified talented players at various levels through different avenues and 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 is provided. The salient features of the verticals are given at the Statement-I enclosed.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing various Sports Promotional Schemes to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. Many of the sports persons identified under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes are/were talents from the school levels. The details of SAI Schemes are given at the Statement-II enclosed.

(b) and (c) National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 is a policy document for the whole country. As per NCF, 2005, Health and Physical Education, which also includes sports, has been a compulsory subject up to secondary stage (from classes I-X) of school education and an optional Subject at the senior secondary stage (classes XI-XII). The NCF also focuses on participation of all children in free play, formal and informal games, yoga and sports activities as essential for their physical and psycho-social development. Whereas all students must be involved in Health & Physical Education activities, those who choose to excel in games and sports need to be provided adequate opportunities. NCF also focuses on the possibility to organize the utilization of school space at the block level for special sports programme both before school hours and after school hours to enable children with special talent for sports to come there for special training during vacation periods.

Based on the NCF 2005, NCERT has developed the detailed syllabus on Health and Physical Education.

As a follow-up of NCF & syllabi, the following materials have been developed.

- Health & Physical Education-A Teachers' Guide for Class VI.
- Health and Physical Education-A Teachers' Guide for Class VII.
- Health and Physical Education-Textbook for Class IX
- Yoga: A Healthy Way of Living (For Upper Primary Stage)
- Yoga: A Healthy Way of Living (For Secondary Stage)

This Ministry has also sent a proposal to Ministry of Human Resource & Development (MHRD), being the nodal Ministry in such matters, regarding 'Integration of Physical Education and Sports' in School Curriculum framework.

Statement-I

Salient features of Khelo India vertical "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).

Salient features of Khelo India vertical '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.

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.

Statement-II

Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI are given as under:

- **National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC):** National Sports Talent Contest, (NSTC) Scheme is being implemented to scout sports talent in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurture them into future medal hopes by providing scientific training.
 - a. **Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (Sub-Scheme of NSTC):** This Scheme aims to promote indigenous games & martial arts in the schools in rural and semi-urban areas and scouting of talent in these games for nurturing in modern sports.
 - b. **Adoption of Akharas under NSTC Scheme:** Wrestling has been a traditional indigenous sport in the country and mostly played at village level. In order to create a broader base for modern wrestling, Akharas are being adopted under this Scheme.
- **Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC):** This is a collaborative venture of SAI with the Indian Army, The main objective of the Scheme is to make use of the good infrastructure and

disciplined environment of the Army for training boys in the age group of 8-14 years of age, to achieve excellence in sports. After attaining the required age of seventeen and a half years, the trainees are also offered placement in the Army.

- **SAI Training Centre (STC):** In order to groom the junior level sports persons in the age group of 12-18 years, SAI Training Centres (STC) are established in a State where the sports infrastructure is provided by the respective State Governments.
- **Special Area Games (SAG):** Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme aims at scouting natural talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country and nurturing them scientifically for achieving excellence in sports. Trainees in the age group of 10-18 years are selected in this scheme.
- **Extension Centre of STC/SAG:** The extension centres of STC/SAG centres Scheme was started to cover schools and colleges for wider coverage, with a view to develop sports standards in schools and colleges having requisite basic sports infrastructure and had shown good results in sports. Trainees in the age group of 10-18 years are selected under Non-Residential basis for regular training.
- **Centre of Excellence (COE):** The Scheme envisaged induction of sportspersons, who had performed well at Sr. National Competitions, for further advance scientific training at the Regional Centres of SAI. These Centres of Excellence operate as regular coaching camps for the best available talent in India in the respective sports discipline in the age group of 12-25 years.
- **National Sports Academies (NSA):** The National Sports Academies (NSA) Scheme aims to promote sports on single discipline basis in collaboration with the National Sports Federations

to attract sports talent in the respective sports discipline in the age group of 12-25 years.

Garment Export

2531. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the garment export has declined this year as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of decline in garment export this year as compared to the previous year; and

(c) the reasons for the decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) In 2017-18, garment exports stood at US\$ 16,705 mn from US\$ 17,368 mn in 2016-17. India's garment exports have come down by 4% in 2017-18 primarily due to competition from countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka etc. which have low production cost and enjoy preferential duty access in key markets.

[English]

Jute Production and Consumption

2532. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of total jute production and consumption in the country during the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government imports and/or exports jute products to meet the requirements of the country and if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage jute production and the results achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The total jute production during the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto June, 2018) is as follows:—

(in '000 Metric Tonnes)

State	2017-18	2018-19 (till June, 2018)
Andhra Pradesh	41.7	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	5.7	1.3
Odisha	6.5	2.9
Assam	9.3	3.1
Chhattisgarh	10.1	3.1
Tripura	-	0.1
West Bengal	1104.8	266.5
Total	1178.1	285.7

The production and consumption of raw jute as assessed by Jute Advisory Board (JAB) during 2017-18 is as follows:

- Production (excluding previous stock)-76.00 lakh bales.
- Consumption (including previous available stock)-79.00 lakh bales including Consumption by Jute Mills-69.00 lakh bales; and Consumption by Others-10.00 lakh bales
State wise consumption of raw jute is not maintained.

(b) The details of imports and exports of jute products during the last three years and the current year are as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Import Value	Export Value
2015-16	1257	1892
2016-17	931	2074
2017-18	1169	2159

(c) Government has been taking a large number of measures for encouraging jute production. These include:-

- (i) To ensure consistent demand for jute mills, under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) [JPM Act], 1987, Government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. At present, a minimum of 90% of food grains and a minimum of 20% of sugar are to be compulsorily

packed in jute sacking. On an average, the annual Government procurement of jute bags is 7.5 lakh metric tonnes and an expenditure of Rs. 6500 crores is incurred by the Government for the purpose of JPM Act.

- (ii) Whenever the market price of raw jute falls below a certain level, the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) procures raw jute at Minimum Support Price (MSP), fixed on the basis of recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) from jute growers to safeguard their interest. Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 204 crores for four years starting 2014-15 to enable JCI to be in readiness for MSP operations. Further, a fund of Rs. 100 crores has been approved for 2018-19 and 2019-20. A total of 3.46 lakh bales worth Rs. 190.00 crores have been procured by JCI during the last two years benefitting about 39,000 farmers.
- (iii) Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM): Government of India is implementing ISAPM for Jute Industry and Jute Diversified Products Manufacturing Units. The basic aim of this scheme is to facilitate modernization in existing and new jute mills and up-gradation of technology in existing jute mills and to provide assistance to a large number of entrepreneurs to manufacture value added biodegradable Jute Diversified Products (JDP) as well as for modernization and up-gradation of technology. An amount of Rs. 37.40 crores have been disbursed to the jute mills during the last four years for modernizing the machinery.
- (iv) Jute-ICARE (Jute: Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise): This pilot project launched in 2015 is aimed at addressing the difficulties faced by the jute cultivators by providing them certified seeds at subsidized rates, seed drills to facilitate line sowing, nail-weeders to carry out periodic weeding and by popularising several newly developed retting technologies under water limiting conditions. This has resulted in increased returns to jute farmers. An amount of Rs. 22.75 crores has

been incurred during last three years which has benefitted around 1.83 lakh farmers.

- (v) The Government issued a notification on 5th January, 2017 imposing Definitive Anti-Dumping Duty on jute goods originating from Bangladesh and Nepal. Based on the current level of imports, the Industry has estimated that this has created scope for upto 2 lakh MT of additional demand for jute goods to be met by the Indian Jute industry and has helped in reopening of 10 closed jute mills in Andhra Pradesh resulting in employment to about 25,000 workers.

Infrastructure at Airports

2533. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:
SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken to improve the infrastructure of the airports and check delay in flights at various airports particularly in Gujarat;
- (b) the funds allocated by the Government for the purpose;
- (c) the details of how various important airports in the country have been ranked in the Survey conducted by British Aviation Intelligence firm OAG;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to effect improvements in observing punctuality by airports; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to maintain and further strengthen the Master Plan for airports prepared since last 10 years while handing over the airport operations to private companies for the lease of 30 years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Development/improvement of airports infrastructure is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending

on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. As a part of the NABH Nirman airport capacity expansion programme, the Government of India has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 10 to 15 years. To meet the demand, AAI has embarked upon a CAPEX plan of Rs. 20,000/- crore in next four years for development of various airports in the country. Ministry of Civil Aviation has also granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of various Greenfield Airports across the country including Dholera and Hirasar (Rajkot) in Gujarat. Further, AAI is continuously improving Air Navigation Services (ANS) infrastructure by inducting new technology based system at existing airports including airports in Gujarat.

(c) The details are at Statement.

(d) In order to ensure enforcement of the flight schedules, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Air Transport Circular (ATC) 05 of 2017 containing procedure to be followed to mitigate flight delays.

(e) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present.

Statement

Rating of Indian Airports in OAG survey on punctuality

Sl. No.	Airport Name	Annual OTP	No. of Operations	Star Rating
1	2	3	4	5
1	Port Blair	84.6	10,596	4*
2	Madurai	81.9	14,059	3*
3	Agartala	80.5	9,682	3*
4	Hyderabad Rajiv Gandhi Intl Arpt	79.9	1,54,968	3*
5	Chennai	79.8	1,57,326	3*
6	Jaipur	79.7	40,502	3*
7	Bengaluru	79.6	2,04,513	3*
8	Kolkata	79.3	1,48,608	3*
9	Indore	77.3	19,601	3*

1	2	3	4	5
10	Bhubaneshwar	77.1	24,946	3*
11	Ahmedabad	76.7	60,914	3*
12	Guwahati	76.5	39,887	3*
13	Pune	76.5	57,650	3*
14	Srinagar	73.1	17,191	2*
15	Ranchi	72.6	16,306	2*
16	Bagdogra	72.6	16,059	2*
17	Varanasi	71.4	16,777	2*
18	Delhi	70.7	4,45,777	2*
19	Jammu	70.2	13,816	2*
20	Patna	70	23,417	2*
21	Goa	69.9	50,732	2*
22	Udaipur	68.4	9,802	1*
23	Mumbai	60	3,20,115	1*

Houses Constructed under PMAY in Assam

2534. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a social welfare flagship programme to provide housing for rural poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of houses constructed in Assam, particularly in the districts falling under Kokrajhar Parliamentary Constituency, during the last five years; and

(d) the quantum of funds utilized in the said State, particularly in the districts falling under Kokrajhar Parliamentary Constituency, during the said period, year-wise?

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

(a) and (b) To achieve the objective of "Housing for All" by 2022, the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas a (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f 1st April, 2016. Under PMAY-G financial assistance for construction of house is provided to the beneficiaries identified from Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 list and as verified by Gram Sabha. In first phase, 1.0 crore houses are targeted for construction over a period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

(c) and (d) Information on five districts namely, Kokrajhar, Chirang, Bongaigaon, Barpeta and Baksa, that fall under Kokrajhar Parliamentary Constituency, and the State of Assam about houses constructed and funds released to beneficiaries is given at the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Houses constructed and funds released to beneficiaries in five districts of Kokrajhar Parliamentary Constituency and in Assam.

(Unit in nos & Rs. in lakh)

Year	Kokrajhar		Chirang		Bongaigaon		Barpeta		Baksa		Assam	
	House constructed	Funds Released to Beneficiaries	House constructed	Funds Released to Beneficiaries	House constructed	Funds Released to Beneficiaries	House constructed	Funds Released to Beneficiaries	House constructed	Funds Released to Beneficiaries	House constructed	Funds Released to Beneficiaries
2013-14	1456	1706.485	1638	1286.812	1164	783.733	1969	4238.095	1678	1306.817	57899	56103.443
2014-15	2142	5357.983	2401	1785.581	2024	2548.48	2442	3713.591	1174	2389.189	73342	90110.649
2015-16	1416	3161.515	296	2721.893	2392	2443.1	10249	4961.944	668	2434.859	71803	82378.892
2016-17	16103	3005.199	6973	2164.84	4748	1015.872	12126	2681.493	14473	2565.268	249698	62273.369
2017-18	1459	7252.722	1119	2930.697	916	2990.252	3018	12716.704	3901	8559.145	55404	164306.051

Data as reported by the State on Awaas Soft as on 31.07.2018

Merger of Independent Bodies into One Media Bureau

2535. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has merged the different independent bodies into one media bureau;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to centralize the policy, finance, legal and control over the regional media centers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which this bureau is likely to be helpful to integrate the regional focus and the independency of the units merged therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) The three erstwhile media units under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, *viz.* Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) and Song & Drama Division (S&DD), have been merged into a single entity *i.e.* Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) in order to achieve synergy and coordinated approach among these units for effective communication.

(c) and (d) The heads of Regional Outreach Bureaus (ROBs) of BOC who are in-charge at the Regional level are vested with administrative/financial powers and undertake planning and implementation of programmes/activities in the region.

(e) Integration of the media units facilitates synchronized co-ordination with different external stakeholders which provides critical support and play an integral part in successfully executing the special outreach programmes in different parts of the country, with specific focus on media dark areas and rural areas and on communicating with people in the form and language understood by them.

Implementation of Renewable Energy Schemes in North-Eastern States

2536. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH:
SHANKARRAO:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether a special provision of annual budget allocation has been made for the implementation of renewable energy schemes in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of budget allocation made during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the ways and means through which the Union Government has effectively utilized the renewable energy in the North-Eastern States;

(d) whether the North-Eastern States have a great potential to harvest solar energy and in some places even hydro and wind power and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government has any data regarding the estimated renewable energy available for harvesting in North-Eastern States and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Union Government has sanctioned solar parks in North-Eastern States to achieve the target of solar energy by 2022 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) A special provision of 10 per cent of annual budget allocation has been made by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy for implementation of various renewable energy programs in the North-Eastern States. The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is released on project to project basis. No State-wise budget allocation is made. However, the Scheme-wise details of budget allocation made for North-Eastern States during the last three years are given in the Statement-I.

(c) The Government is promoting deployment of renewable energy in the North-Eastern States such as solar power, small hydro power, biogas plants, etc. The State-wise details of grid connected and off grid/decentralized renewable energy capacity installed in North-Eastern States are given in the Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The State-wise details of estimated potential available for harnessing solar and small hydro energy in North-Eastern States are given in the Statement-III. A total of 338.58 MW of grid connected renewable energy capacity has been installed in North-Eastern States as on 30th June, 2018. Further, six solar parks have been sanctioned in North-Eastern States.

(f) The State-wise details of solar parks sanctioned in North-Eastern States are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise details of Budget allocation made for the Eastern States during the last three years

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget Estimates (B.E.)
1	2	3
FY 2015-16		
1.	Wind Power (Off-Grid)	-
2.	Remote Village Electrification/ Lighting Programme (Renewable Energy for Remote Villages)	2,00,00

1	2	3
3.	Biogas Programme (Renewable Energy for all Villages)	21,00,00
4.	Others (Renewable Energy for all Villages)	6,00,00
Total		29,00,00

FY 2016-17

1.	Hydro Power (Grid)	27,00,00
2.	Solar Power (Grid)	212,00,00
3.	Solar Power (Off-Grid)	200,00,00
4.	Wind Power (Off-Grid)	1,80,00
5.	Remote Village Electrification (Off-Grid)	20,00,00
6.	Biogas Programme (Off-Grid)	27,00,00
7.	Others including Cookstoves (Off-Grid)	3,00,00
8.	Others Renewable Energy Applications (Solar Cities, Green Buildings, etc.)-(Off-Grid)	5,20,00
Total		496,00,00

FY 2017-18

1.	Hydro Power (Grid)	29,00,00
2.	Solar Power (Grid)	360,00,00
3.	Solar Power (Off-Grid)	100,00,00
4.	Wind Power (Off-Grid)	2,00,00
5.	Biogas Programme (Off-Grid)	34,00,00
Total		525,00,00

Statement-II

State-wise details of major grid connected and off grid/decentralised installed renewable energy capacity installed in North Eastern States

State-wise installed capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power as on 30.06.2018 (in MW)

Sl. No.	States	Small Hydro Power	Solar power	Total Capacity
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	106.105	5.39	111.50
2.	Assam	34.11	12.70	46.81
3.	Manipur	5.45	2.17	7.62
4.	Meghalaya	31.03	0.06	31.09
5.	Mizoram	36.47	0.20	36.67

Sl. No.	States	Small Hydro Power	Solar power	Total Capacity
6.	Nagaland	30.67	1.00	31.67
7.	Sikkim	52.11	0.01	52.12
8.	Tripura	16.01	5.09	21.10
Total		311.955	26.62	338.58

State-wise installed capacity of Decentralized/Off-Grid Renewable Energy Systems/Devices as on 30.06.2018

Sl. No.	States/UT	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Systems				
		Street Lighting System (SLS)	Home lighting System (HLS)	Solar Lanterns (SL)	Power Packs (PP)	SPV Pumps
		(Nos.)	(Nos.)	(Nos.)	(kWp)	(Nos)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5008	35065	18551	963.20	22
2.	Assam	9012	46879	123309	1605.00	45
3.	Manipur	11205	24583	9058	1580.50	40
4.	Meghalaya	4900	7844	24875	1084.50	19
5.	Mizoram	5325	12060	10512	2955.60	37
6.	Nagaland	6235	1045	6766	1506.00	3
7.	Sikkim	504	15059	23300	850.00	0
8.	Tripura	1199	32723	64282	867.00	151
Total		43388	175258	280653	11411.80	317

Statement-III

State-wise details of available potential of major renewable energy sources in North-Eastern States

Sl. No.	States	(in MW)	
		Small Hydro Power	Solar Power
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1341	8650
2.	Assam	239	13760
3.	Manipur	109	10630
4.	Meghalaya	230	5860
5.	Mizoram	169	9090
6.	Nagaland	197	7290
7.	Sikkim	267	4940
8.	Tripura	47	2080
Total		2599	6220

Statement-IV

State-wise details of Solar Parks sanctioned in North-Eastern States.

Sl.No.	Name of Solar Park & State	Capacity
1.	Solar Park at Lohit district, Arunachal Pradesh	30 MW
2.	Solar Park at Amguri in Sibsagar district, Assam	70 MW
3.	Bukpi solar park, Manipur	20 MW
4.	Suchen & Thamar Solar Park, Meghalaya	20 MW
5.	Vankal solar park, Mizoram	20 MW
6.	Solar Park at Dimapur, and Peren districts of Nagaland.	23 MW

NRDWP and Swajal Project

2537. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held a national consultation on National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swajal Project recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes reforms in NRDWP and if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Swajal Project has been launched in 115 aspirational districts and if so, the special features, financial outlay, objectives and implementation plan thereof;

(d) whether the Government has announced modernisation of 2000 Water Quality Testing Laboratories and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to spend Rs. 1000 crore to provide clean drinking water to 27,544 arsenic and fluoride affected habitations and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes Madam. "National Consultation on NRDWP & Swajal" was held on 14.06.2018 with the Ministers In-Charge of Rural Water Supply of the States to deliberate on reforms in restructured NRDWP and discuss way forward including Swajal.

(b) Union Cabinet has reformed/restructured National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) in November, 2017 to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented with focus mainly on piped water supply schemes. While doing the restructuring, the overall objective of the programme has been aligned to provide adequate, safe and sustainable drinking water to rural population. The Ministry supplements the efforts of States financially and technically to provide safe and adequate drinking water to rural population.

Under reformed NRDWP, the norm adopted for providing safe drinking water supply in rural areas is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) which is required to meet

the needs of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils and ablution, based on basic minimum need. Since water is a State subject, State Governments have been given the flexibility to adopt their own higher service delivery norm based on water availability, demand and capital cost involved and funding provided.

The overall allocation to the States under NRDWP is decided based on pre-approved criteria of (i) Rural Population in the State as per the Census of India, (ii) Rural Scheduled Caste (SC) & Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population as per the Census of India, (iii) States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas and (iv) Population (as on 31st March of preceding year) residing in habitations affected by all chemical contaminants including heavy metals.

Release of fund to States under NRDWP under various components is as under:

- 50% of allocation is released as first instalment.
- 25% Sustainability (Functionality) component of allocation is released on the basis of a third party evaluation study of completed piped water supply schemes in States/UTs as part of second instalment.
- 25% of allocation will be released in reimbursement cum competition mode as part of second instalment.

(c) Yes Madam. Swajal has been launched in all the aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog. It is a community-designed, implemented, maintained, managed single village piped water supply scheme under NRDWP. The scheme would be implemented in the villages that are (i) located in the safe block identified by Central Ground Water Board (ii) preferably in an Open Defecation Free (ODF) village and (iii) not having any piped water supply scheme.

5% of the funds under NRDWP can be utilized by the State for funding the scheme which can be met out of the provisions of 'Flexi fund'.

The funding pattern of Swajal is as under:

North Eastern States and Himalayan States	81:09:10 (Centre: State: Gram Panchayat)
Other States	45:45:10 (Centre: State: Gram Panchayat)

(d) Under the NRDWP, up to 5% of coverage funds can be used by States for water quality monitoring & surveillance activities which *inter alia* includes setting up & upgrading existing Water Quality Testing Laboratories at various levels. It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and maintain Water Quality Testing Laboratory (WQTL) for ensuring safe drinking water

to rural population. The details of Water Quality Testing Laboratories set up so far is placed at the Statement enclosed.

(e) National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) had been launched on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations by March, 2021 with total proposed outlay of Rs. 25,000 cr. (Central Share Rs. 12,500 crore).

The releases under NWQSM are made as per the physical and financial progress of various schemes placed by the States. The Ministry has set aside Rs. 1000 cr in 2018-19 towards this in 2018-19. Till date, Rs. 2,881 cr. has been released to various States which includes Rs. 55.67 cr. released to the State of West Bengal in 2018-19.

Statement

State-wise number of Water Quality Testing Laboratory.

Sl. No.	State	State Labs (without mobile labs)	District Labs (without mobile labs)	Block Labs (without mobile labs)	Sub Division Labs (without mobile labs)	Mobile Labs (State/District/Block/Sub-division Level)	Total Labs (State/District/Block/Sub-division Level)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	73	0	106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	16	0	31	1	49
4.	Assam	1	29	0	54	22	106
5.	Bihar	1	41	0	1	0	43
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	1	24	18	71
7.	Goa	1	0	1	9	0	11
8.	Gujarat	1	32	48	0	6	87
9.	Haryana	0	21	0	22	0	43
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	30	0	45
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	22	3	75	0	100
12.	Jharkhand	1	26	1	7	5	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Karnataka	1	44	39	107	46	237
14.	Kerala	1	14	0	33	0	48
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	0	161
16.	Maharashtra	1	63	2	140	0	206
17.	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0	12
18.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	22	0	30
19.	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27
20.	Nagaland	0	11	0	1	2	14
21.	Odisha	1	32	0	44	0	77
22.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2
23.	Punjab	3	22	8	0	1	34
24.	Rajasthan	1	33	165	0	0	199
25.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	1	34	0	55	0	90
27.	Telangana	1	19	0	56	0	76
28.	Tripura	1	8	7	6	0	22
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	3	3	0	83
30.	Uttarakhand	0	29	1	14	0	44
31.	West Bengal	1	19	1	201	0	222
Total		27	743	283	1134	103	2290

Power Generated from Waste/Garbage

2538. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power generated from waste and garbage material in the country along with the financial assistance given by the Union Government to various States during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) whether the Government is considering initiatives like tying with solid waste management companies, municipal corporations and technology institutions to boost the waste-to-energy programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) A capacity of 52.6 MW of power plants for power generation from waste and garbage has been installed in the country up to 30.06.2018. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of Rs. 23.84 crore has been provided during last three years and current year for such projects as detailed in Statement enclosed.

(b) Sanitation being a State subject, and Swatch Bharat Mission being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the freedom to choose the partners (domestic or international), technology and methods for solid waste management is

left to the States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The choice of the ULBs would depend up on the population, waste generated, geographic expanse, topography and climate of the concerned ULBs, which are all local factors.

Statement

“Details of Central Financial Assistance provided by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for Power generation plants based on waste/garbage, as on 30.06.2018”

(Rs. in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.89	2.14	-	-
2.	Delhi	-	4.50	5.50	-
3.	Gujarat	-	1.57	0.04	-
4.	Maharashtra	-	1.41	-	-
5.	Punjab	1.20	-	-	-
6.	Uttar Pradesh	4.04	-	0.55	-
Total		8.13	9.62	6.09	23.84

Roads Proposed to be constructed under Bharatmala Pariyojana

2539. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length in kilometers of roads that have been proposed to be constructed under the Bharatmala Pariyojana;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise including Kerala;

(c) whether the Government will give priority to such roads as the small link roads are vital for the cargo movement; 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) The total length in kilometers of roads that have been proposed to be constructed under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I is 34,800 Kms including balance NHDP works.

Sl. No.	Category	Total Length identified	Bharatmala Pariyojana phase-I
1.	Economic Corridors	26,163 km	9,000 km
2.	Inter Corridors (7964 km) & Feeder Routes (7439 km)	15,403 km	6,000 km
3.	National Corridors efficiency improvements	13,049 km	5,000 km
4.	Border (3319 km and International Connectivity Roads (1911 km)	5,230 km	2,000 km
5.	Coastal (2011 km) & Port Connectivity Roads (1294 km)	3,305 km	2,000 km
6.	Expressways	1,837 km	800 km
7.	Total	64,987 km	24,800 km
8.	Balance Road Works under NHDP	-	10,000 km

(b) The State-wise details are placed at the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) 6000 km of Inter-Corridor and Feeder Roads are proposed to be taken up in Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I. These roads shall connect consumption and production centers to the National and Economic Corridors to improve efficiency of the cargo movement.

Statement*'Road proposed to be constructed under Bharatmala Pariyojana'.*

State-wise details of various components of Bharatama Pariyojana under Phase-I

State	New Type of Corridor	Recently civil work awarded	DPR in progress	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Roads			-
	Economic Corridor	61	647	708
	Expressways		91	91
	Feeder Route	51		51
	Inter Corridor Route		155	155
	National Corridor	124	120	244
	Port Connectivity	32	222	254
Andhra Pradesh Total		268	1,235	1,503
Assam	Border Roads		50	50
	Economic Corridor		751	751
	Feeder Route		302	302
	International Connectivity		63	63
	National Corridor		25	25
Assam Total			1,190	1,190
Bihar	Border Roads		50	50
	Feeder Route		-	-
	Inter Corridor Route	33	272	305
	International Connectivity		-	-
	National Corridor	70	-	70
Bihar Total		103	322	425
Chhattisgarh	Economic Corridor		342	342
	Feeder Route		-	-
Chhattisgarh Total			342	342
Delhi	Economic Corridor		-	-
	New National Corridor		9	9
Delhi Total			9	9
Delhi/HR/PB/J&K	Expressways		600	600
Delhi/HR/PB/J&K Total			600	600
Goa	Economic Corridor		55	55
	Port Connectivity		-	-
Goa Total			55	55

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Coastal Roads	-	55	55
	Economic Corridor	33	386	419
	Expressways	124	260	384
	Feeder Route	42	51	93
	Inter Corridor Route		165	165
	National Corridor	93	185	278
	New National Corridor		150	150
	Port Connectivity		35	35
Gujarat Total		293	1,304	1,596
Haryana	Economic Corridor		255	255
	Feeder Route		384	384
	Inter Corridor Route		90	90
	National Corridor		-	-
	New National Corridor	31	372	403
Haryana Total		31	1,101	1,132
Himachal Pradesh	Feeder Route	19	19	38
Himachal Pradesh Total		19	19	38
Jammu & Kashmir	National Corridor	42	-	42
Jammu & Kashmir Total		42	-	42
Jharkhand	Economic Corridor		311	311
	Feeder Route		-	-
	Inter Corridor Route		-	-
	National Corridor	152	-	152
Jharkhand Total		152	311	463
Karnataka	Economic Corridor	346	1,089	1,435
	Expressways		77	77
	Feeder Route		50	50
	Inter Corridor Route		217	217
	National Corridor		396	396
	Port Connectivity	59	80	139
Karnataka Total		405	1,909	2,314
Kerala	Economic Corridor	29	781	810
	Inter Corridor Route		188	188
	National Corridor		118	118
	Port Connectivity		-	-
Kerala Total		29	1,087	1,117

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Economic Corridor	120	1,258	1,378
	Feeder Route		416	416
	Feeder Route (Spur)		25	25
	Inter Corridor Route		751	751
	National Corridor	29	72	101
	New National Corridor		255	255
Madhya Pradesh Total		149	2,777	2,926
Maharashtra	Coastal Roads		445	445
	Economic Corridor	548	1,388	1,935
	Expressways		173	173
	Feeder Route		400	400
	Inter Corridor Route	216	981	1,197
	National Corridor		142	142
	Port Connectivity		288	288
Maharashtra Total		763	3,817	4,580
Manipur	Border Roads		90	90
	Economic Corridor		716	716
	International Connectivity		95	95
Manipur Total			901	901
Meghalaya	Border Roads		206	206
	Economic Corridor		192	192
	International Connectivity		95	95
Meghalaya Total			493	493
Mizoram	Economic Corridor		530	530
	International Connectivity		536	536
Mizoram Total			1,067	1,067
Nagaland	Economic Corridor		256	256
	International Connectivity		149	149
Nagaland Total			406	406
Odisha	Coastal Roads		499	499
	Economic Corridor	156	525	681
	Feeder Route		166	166
	Feeder Route (Spur)		16	16
	Inter Corridor Route		185	185

1	2	3	4	5
	National Corridor	268	-	268
	Port Connectivity		64	64
Odisha Total		424	1,454	1,878
Punjab	Border Roads	97	65	162
	Economic Corridor		294	294
	Feeder Route	24	468	492
	Inter Corridor Route		-	-
	National Corridor		29	29
Punjab Total		121	857	978
Rajasthan	Border Roads	781	276	1,057
	Economic Corridor		1,037	1,037
	Feeder Route		9	9
	Feeder Route (Spur)		350	350
	Inter Corridor Route	50	252	302
	National Corridor		-	-
	New National Corridor		345	345
Rajasthan Total		831	2,270	3,101
Sikkim	Border Roads		165	165
Sikkim Total			165	165
Tamil Nadu	Coastal Roads		427	427
	Economic Corridor		228	228
	Expressways		135	135
	Feeder Route	36	176	212
	Inter Corridor Route		545	545
	National Corridor	22	458	480
	New National Corridor		357	357
	Port Connectivity		-	-
Tamil Nadu Total		58	2,326	2,384
Telangana	Economic Corridor	136	184	320
	Feeder Route		328	328
	Inter Corridor Route		-	-
	National Corridor		-	-
Telangana Total		136	512	648
Tripura	Border Roads		271	271
	Economic Corridor		254	254
	International Connectivity		-	-
Tripura Total			525	525

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Border Roads		68	68
	Economic Corridor	378	450	828
	Expressways		75	75
	Feeder Route	12	604	616
	Inter Corridor Route		151	151
	International Connectivity		239	239
	National Corridor	189	11	200
Uttar Pradesh Total		579	1,599	2,178
Uttarakhand	Border Roads		205	205
	Feeder Route		-	-
Uttarakhand Total			205	205
West Bengal	Border Roads		398	398
	Economic Corridor		289	289
	Feeder Route	20	24	44
	Feeder Route (Spur)		7	7
	International Connectivity		265	265
	National Corridor	42	158	200
	Port Connectivity		27	27
West Bengal Total		62	1,169	1,231
Grand Total		4,466	29,681	34,147

Implementation of the projects under Phase-I will be taken up based on the availability of land, status of other pre-construction activities, status of DPRs and intersay priorities based on the traffic requirements.

Declining Trend in Power Sector

2540. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth in the power sector has shown a declining trend;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the situation for the declining trend in this important sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government have initiated remedial action to tackle the situation, 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 overall growth in generation of electricity has been around 5.6% during the last three years. The details of generation and its growth during last three years is given at the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) The steps taken by Government for improvement in power sector, *inter alia*, are:

(i) Government of India is assisting States through Schemes like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and 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) Due to various Schemes like '24x7 Power for all consumers' 'Saubhagya', 'Make in India' etc. the electricity demand will increase resulting in growth in electricity generation.
- (iv) DEEP (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price) portal has been developed which is a e-Bidding and e-Reverse auction portal for procurement of short term and medium term power by DISCOMs. Standard Bid Documents have also been developed to facilitate procurement of power by Discoms on long term basis.

Statement

Year-wise details of power generation and its growth during last three years

Year	Generation (MU)			
	Conventional Sources	Renewable Sources	Total	% Growth
2014-15	1048673.00	61719.25	1110392.25	
2015-16	1107822.00	65780.85	1173602.85	5.69
2016-17	1160141.00	81868.69	1242009.69	5.83
2017-18	1206306.00	101839.48	1308145.48	5.32

National Offshore Wind Energy Policy

2541. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Offshore Wind Energy Policy including the tariff cost structure of offshore wind power production;

(b) the details of initiatives undertaken by the National Institute of Wind Energy to implement the policy since its inception year-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has ascertained substantial scope for wind power production off the coasts of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The National Offshore Wind Energy Policy was notified by the Government on 7th October, 2015. According to this policy, the National Institute of Wind

Energy (NIWE), Chennai will act as the nodal agency for carrying out the activities related to development of offshore wind energy in the country within the Exclusive Economic Zone of India. The policy has the provision of allocating the sea bed for offshore wind energy development through International Competitive bidding. The tariff for offshore wind energy is yet to be discovered.

(b) The details of initiatives taken by NIWE for implementation of the policy year-wise are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) As per the preliminary studies carried out by NIWE through satellite data, good potential for offshore wind energy development exists off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. The scope for wind power production off the coast of Maharashtra is yet to be ascertained.

Statement

Initiative taken by NIWE for implementation of National Offshore Wind Energy Policy

2015:

- (i) Offshore wind potential zones were identified off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) The prefeasibility report for offshore wind farm development in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu were published by Facilitating Offshore Wind in India (FOWIND) consortium in which NIWE was a knowledge partner.

2016:

- (i) Study on supply chain and port infrastructure and logistic was carried out and published by FOWIND.
- (ii) Selection of the location for installation of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) off the coast of Gujarat for wind resource measurement.

2017:

- (i) Design, fabrication, installation and commissioning of a LiDAR platform off the coast of Gujarat to validate wind resource assessment.
- (ii) Installation and commissioning of the LiDAR for wind resource measurement off the coast of Gujarat.

- (iii) Geophysical survey for 70 Sq.km off the coast of Gujarat under the First Offshore Wind Project of India (FOWPI), a project supported by European Union.

2018:

- (i) NIWE is carrying out geophysical, met-ocean and geotechnical surveys for a selected zone off the coast of Gujarat in association with National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai.
- (ii) The feasibility studies for offshore wind farm in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu has been published by FOWIND.
- (iii) The Expression of Interest (Eol) for one GW offshore wind farm in Gujarat was floated and initial consultation with 35 participants of Eol has been carried out for preparation of the tender document.

[Translation]

National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board

2542. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a "National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board" to minimize the number of accidents and deaths on National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government/NHAI has utilised the funds allocated for road safety during the year 2017-18;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017 passed by Lok Sabha on 10th April, 2017 and presently in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing *inter alia* proposes insertion of a new section 215D which provides that the Central Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette constitute a National Road Safety Board consisting of a Chairman, such number of representatives from the State Governments and such other members as it may consider necessary and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(c) to (e) The status of fund utilisation allocated for road safety during the year 2017-18 is at the Statement enclosed.

Statement

The BE 2017-18 and (RE-2017-18) expenditure as 31.03.2018 in respect of schemes administered by road safety

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	Expenditure up to 31.3.2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Publicity Measures and Awareness Campaign	75.00	49.00	43.53
2.	National Highways Accident Relief Service Project (NHARSS)	12.00	02.00	1.75
3.	Refresher Training of Drivers in unorganized Sector and Human Resource Development*	10.00	10.00	0.01
4.	Setting up of IDTR	30.00	37.00	37.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Road Safety and Pollution Testing Equipment and Programme Implementation	02.00	01.00	0.07
6.	Setting up of Inspection & Certification Centre	20.00	09.00	9.00
7.	National data Base Network	05.00	04.00	3.31
8.	Machinery Equipment	15.00	06.00	2.28
Total		169	118	96.95

Handloom/Handicraft Haat

2543. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Urban Handloom/Handicraft Haats in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the location-wise details thereof along with the amount allocated for this purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the Urban Handloom/Handicraft Haats functioning in Gujarat at present, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) Two urban Haats are functional at Bhuj and Ahemdabad in Gujarat. Further, one Urban Haat has been sanctioned at Surat. At present, there is no proposal to set up a new Urban Haat in Gujarat as no proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat.

[English]

Mobile/Internet Facility to Air Passengers

2544. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines for using mobile and internet services in flights for the convenience of air travellers;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to charge extra on this account and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the fresh initiatives taken or proposed to be

taken by the Government to implement the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India's recommendations (TRAI) that flyers would be able to use the internet to check emails, send and receive messages on social networking sites;

(d) whether Air India has taken a decision to offer laptops to Air India's business class passengers only when the in-built video screens are not working or as an additional perk for the travellers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to provide in-flight connectivity for calling and internet facilities. The implementation through licenced service providers requires necessary approvals from Department of Telecommunication and other Govt. agencies. The same is under consideration of Department of Telecommunication.

(d) and (e) Air India has initiated a process for leasing of I-pads/tablets for premium travellers for use when In-flight entertainment becomes unserviceable.

Compliance of Traffic Rules

2545. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to ensure 100% compliance of traffic rules by 2030 that every two wheeler rider wears standard helmets, car occupants wear seatbelts and child restrains besides bringing laws to stop or restrict use of mobile phones when driving to reduce road accidents and fatalities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the consensus was achieved at a global meeting called by World Health Organization at Geneva to seal the road safety global voluntary performance targets; 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 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. This Ministry has issued a 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 the 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. Government has mandated use of protective head gear while riding motor cycle of any class or description conforming to the standards of Bureau of Indian Standards in Section 129 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Government has issued a notification G.S.R 634(E) dated 23.06.2017 mandating Motor Vehicles (Driving) Regulations, 2017 *vide* which it has been mandated that the driver shall not use any hand held mobile phone or other communication device. The implementation of the Motor Vehicles Act, Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes under the purview of State Government.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, a consensus was achieved at a global meeting called by World Health Organization at Geneva to achieve road safety global voluntary performance targets such as promotion of use of standard helmets, safety belts or standard child restraint system, prohibition of the use of mobile while driving and to establish a comprehensive multisectoral national road safety action plan with time bound targets etc.

Near Miss Air Incident

2546. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether two planes got too close for comfort

over Maharashtra airspace on 28.01.2018, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau is probing this scare in the skies, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the role of air traffic controller handling these planes is also being probed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) On 28.01.2018, breach of separation occurred between the two planes, Indigo flight no. IG0334, A320 (Registration: VT-IEH) from Hyderabad (Samshabad) to Raipur and Emirates flight no. UAE353, B77W from Singapore to Dubai in Nagpur airspace. Both the aircrafts reported getting TCAS-RA (Resolution Advisory). The longitudinal and vertical separation was reduced to just 1 Nm and 700 feet respectively.

(b) to (d) Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau is investigating this occurrence as a Serious Incident. The role of Air Traffic Controllers handling these planes is also being probed. Both the Radar and Procedural Controllers have been de-rostered.

Honorarium to Members of PRIs

2547. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to hike the monthly honorarium being paid to the Members of three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government intends for a uniform policy nationwide in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of honorarium presently being paid to them in various States of the country, State/UT-wise?

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) 'Panchayat' is a State subject and, provision/ payments of honorarium to members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is made by respective States. States follow different norms as per their respective Panchayati Raj Acts/Rules/Notifications. There is no proposal/policy under consideration in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) for a nationwide uniform policy and no centralized data is maintained by MoPR in this regard.

[Translation]

Development of Major Ports

2548. DR. RAMSHANKAR KATHERIA:
 SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop major ports in the country in view of large capacity of rivers for inland transportation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the number of rivers likely to be included under the said project, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) To make use of the complementarity between development of inland water transportation and major ports, under Section 111 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, directions have been issued by the Government on 18.04.2018 to five Major Port Trusts viz. Paradip, Mormugao, JNPT, New Mangalore and Deendayal to take up development of the National Waterways (NWs) which are located in their vicinity. Details of the NWs allocated to these five Major Ports are at the Statement enclosed. The Major Ports will undertake the development of National Waterways through release of grants by the Inland Waterways Authority of India.

As per RITES Report of 2014 on "Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid" the cost saving in transportation of goods through Inland Water Transport (IWT) mode is as under:—

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

Statement

*National Waterways allocated for development
 by Major Ports*

1. New Mangalore Port Trust

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (KM)	Details of Waterways
1	2	3	4
1.	National Waterway 51	23	Kabini River
2.	National Waterway 43	10	Gurupur River
3.	National Waterway 52	53	Kali River
4.	National Waterway 74	79	Netravathi River
5.	National Waterway 90	29	Sharavati River
6.	National Waterway 41	112	Ghataprabha River
7.	National Waterway 67	94	Malaprabha River
8.	National Waterway 104	232	Tungabhadra River
9.	National Waterway 21	139	Bheema River

2. Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust

1.	National Waterway 10	45	Amba River
2.	National Waterway 11	99	Arunavati-Aran River
3.	National Waterway 28	45	Dabhol Creek-Vashisti River
4.	National Waterway 53	145	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway Vasai Creek Ulhas River
5.	National Waterway 70	245	Manjara River
6.	National Waterway 72	59	Nag River
7.	National Waterway 78	262	Penganga-Wardha River

1	2	3	4
8.	National Waterway 85	31	Revdanda Creek-Kundalika River
9.	National Waterway 89	46	Bankot Creek-Savitri River
10.	National Waterway 100	436	Tapi River
11.	National Waterway 109	166	Wainganga-Pranahita River
3. Deendayal Port Trust (Kandla)			
1.	National Waterway 66	248	Mahi River
2.	National Waterway 73	227	Narmada River
3.	National Waterway 100	436	Tapi River
4.	National Waterway 48	590	Jawai-Luni rivers and Rann of Kutch
5.	National Waterway 63	327	Luni River
4. Paradip Port Trust			
1.	National Waterway 5	332	Brahmani-Kharsua-Tantighai-Pandua Nala-Dedhei Nala-Kani Dhamra-river System, Geonkhali-Charbatia Stretch of East Coast canal, Charbatia-Dhamra Stretch of Matai River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers
2.	National Waterway 96	314	Subarnrekha River
3.	National Waterway 14	49	Baitarni River
4.	National Waterway 64	425	Mahanadi River stretch from Paradip to Cuttack.

1	2	3	4
5. Mormugao Port Trust			
1.	National Waterway 68	41	Mandavi River
2.	National Waterway 27	17	Cumberjua River
3.	National Waterway 111	50	Zuari River
4.	National Waterway 25	33	Chapora River
5.	National Waterway 71	27	Mapusa River

[English]

Registration of Drones

2549. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is likely to begin the registration process for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) or drones soon, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there are no regulations at present for the usage of drones in terms of altitude, endurance and categorisation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to draft regulations for the usage of drones in terms of altitude, endurance and categorisation in the near future; 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) to (d) The Aircraft Rules, 1937 have been amended to include Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS), one subset of Unmanned Aircraft System. As per Rule 15A of Aircraft Rules 1937, provision is to issue Unique Identification Number (UIN) and Unmanned Aircraft Operator Permit (UAOP). The Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) on "Requirements for operations of Civil Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPASs)" will be notified on the website of DGCA shortly. As per the draft CAR, categorisation of RPAS is done as per maximum take-off weight which covers, altitude, endurance and range, etc.

Setting up of Sports Complex

2550. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any integrated sports complex at various parts of the country including Hathras in Uttar Pradesh under any of the schemes;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof, State and location-wise; and

(c) the details of facilities available at these complexes and the measures taken for conducting sports tournaments in these areas especially under Hathras region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Sports being a State subject, the States have the primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports in their respective States. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports supplements the efforts of the State Governments, under the schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI) aimed at board-basing of Sports and promotion, development and excellence in sports.

To promote sports in the country, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has established 02 Academic and 10 Regional Centres to implement the Sports Promotional Schemes through its 291 Sports Centres.

This Ministry/SAI have not established any integrated sports complex at Hathras in Uttar Pradesh as on date.

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

[Translation]

National Service Scheme

2551. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students fixed for enrolment under

the National Service Scheme in Jharkhand at present;

(b) whether the Government of Jharkhand has submitted any proposal for increasing the said number; and

(c) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) The number of student volunteers who have enrolled under the National Service Scheme in Jharkhand at present is 56,700.

(b) and (c) The Government of Jharkhand has not submitted any proposal for increasing the number of NSS volunteers.

Funds for Construction of NHs in Jharkhand and Punjab

2552. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) the total funds provided to Jharkhand and Punjab for construction of National Highways during each of the last five years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals for construction of new highways in Jharkhand and Punjab pending with the Government; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The total funds provided to Jharkhand and Punjab for construction of National Highways during each of the last five years and the current year is given below:—

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Jharkhand	Punjab
1.	2013-14	320.52	503.30
2.	2014-15	413.72	2883.90
3.	2015-16	1886.68	4341.44
4.	2016-17	1205.23	3604.17
5.	2017-18	1088.60	2901.82
6.	2018-19	557.03	845.43

(b) No proposal has been received from State Government for construction of new Highways in Jharkhand and Punjab.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Compulsory Testing Mechanism for Ground Water

2553. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for compulsory testing mechanism for ground water throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken to initiate and implement the said proposal in each State at the earliest possible?

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) There is no such proposal. However, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data at regional level during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring throughout the country. For this purpose, CGWB has setup Sixteen (16) Regional Water Quality Testing Laboratories as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Place
1.	Chandigarh
2.	Jaipur, Rajasthan

Sl. No. Place

3. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
 4. Nagpur, Maharashtra
 5. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
 6. Guwahati, Assam
 7. Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 8. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
 9. Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir
 10. Ahmedabad, Gujarat
 11. Raipur, Chhattisgarh
 12. Patna, Bihar
 13. Kolkata, West Bengal
 14. Bengaluru, Karnataka
 15. Chennai, Tamil Nadu
 16. Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
-

Contribution of Solar/Wind Energy

2554. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of solar and wind energy as compared to total electricity generation of the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of top five States in the usage of solar energy for the generation of electricity; and

(c) the estimated quantum increase in the generation of solar and wind energy in next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) As reported by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the contribution of solar and wind energy in total electricity generation of the country during the last three years, year-wise, is given as Statement.

(b) The installed solar power capacity of top five States of solar energy for generation of electricity are as under:—

State	Capacity (MW) as on 30.6.2018
Karnataka	5124.18
Telangana	3401.13
Andhra Pradesh	2512.36
Rajasthan	2360.75
Tamil Nadu	2220.95

(c) Solar and Wind capacity installations have been targeted to go from the present level of 23.02 GW and 34.29 respectively to the targeted capacity of 100 GW of solar and 60 GW of wind by the year 2022.

Statement

The contribution of Solar and Wind Energy in total electricity generation of the country during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-2018

Category	Details of Generation from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (in MUs)		
	Generation (2015-16)	Generation (2016-17)	Generation (2017-18)
Total power generation including from Thermal, Nuclear, Hydro and RES	1168358.92	1236071.81	1303367.40
Solar	7447.92	13499.41	25871.07
Wind	33029.39	46004.34	52666.09

Cost of Air Travel

2555. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late, air travel has become much cheaper with the air fare being less than auto fare per kilometre, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the average cost per kilometre of a domestic flight in the economy class;

(c) whether due to increase in the number of air travellers and flights, the country is poised to become the third biggest aviation market in the world and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has taken proactive measures to expand the airport infrastructure to achieve the objective of handling 1 billion travellers a year and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether recently, Mumbai's Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport set a world record of handling 980 flights on a single runway during a 24 hour period and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 to promote affordable air connectivity for masses. Airfare cap under RCS-UDAN for fixed wing aircraft ranges from Rs. 1420/- for 151 kms to Rs. 3500/- for distance greater than 800 kms.

(c) According to International Air Transport Association (IATA), India is set to become the third largest aviation market in the world by the year 2023.

(d) Yes Madam, proactive measures are being put in place on airport infrastructure to achieve the objective of handling 1 billion travellers a year. As a part of the NABH (Nextgen Airports for Bharat) Nirman airport capacity expansion programme, the Government of India has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 10 to 15 years. To meet the demand, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure plan of Rs. 20,000 crores in next 4 years for development/modernization/upgradation of terminal buildings of AAI airports in the country including Calicut, Port Blair, Agartala, Guwahati, Chennai, Lucknow, Dehradun, Jaipur, Srinagar, Tiruchirapalli, Pune, Patna, Jabalpur, Vijaywada, Leh, Agra and Kolhapur. Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending on availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. In addition to above, this Ministry has given in-principle approval for 20 greenfield airports of Bhogapuram, Dagadathi Mandal, Oravakallu in Kurnool, Mopa Airport Goa, International greenfield airport Hirasar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Shimoga, Kannur, Dabra, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg, Shirdi,

Karaikal, Pakyong, Kushinagar, Jewar, Kazi Nazrul Islam (KNI) Airport Durgapur. Private/Joint Venture (JV) airports have also planned capacity expansion on their airports.

(e) Yes Madam, Chatrapati Shivaji International (CSI) Airport, Mumbai handled 1003 flights on a single runway during a 24 hours period on 5 June, 2018. Out of 1003 aircraft movements, 242 were International, 708 were Domestic and 53 were Non-Scheduled aircraft movements.

State Roads for Consideration as New Highways

2556. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI
SINGH:
SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved 12 State roads in principle for consideration as new highways for the State during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017;

(b) the details of roads of Odisha have approved in principle as National Highway during the last year;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for declaration of these roads as National Highway;

(d) the time by which the declaration would be completed and improvement works likely to start; and

(e) whether the State Government of Odisha has submitted 8 projects to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, if so, the present status of these projects?

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads as new NHs from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

The total length of NHs as on 31.03.2014 was about 91,287 km, including about 4,550 km length of NHs in the State of Odisha; this has been enhanced to about 1,29,709 km since then, including about 5,727 km in the State of Odisha. Apart from this, the Ministry has approved "In-Principle" about 51,940 km length of State roads as new NHs including about 1,817 km length of State roads in the State of Odisha subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and initiatives have been taken for their DPR preparations. The details of such State roads approved "In-Principle" in the State of Odisha during last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and works on NHs, including the newly declared NHs, are accordingly taken up from time to time as per the available resources, inter-se priority and traffic density to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions with due consideration to stipulated standards and quality requirements.

The State Government of Odisha recently submitted proposal for declaration of 9 stretches of State roads as new NHs out of the State roads approved "In-Principle" as new NHs. However, it is premature to consider declaration of any of these State roads as new NHs pending finalization of their DPRs and outcomes thereof.

Statement

The stretch-wise details of State roads approved "In-Principle" in the State of Odisha during last three years

Sl. No.	Stretch	Tentative length (in km)
2015-16		
1.	Palsa-Parlakhemundi-Ramanaguda-Bissamcuttak-Muniguda-Bhabanipatna-Kharial-Bangomunda-Patnagarh-Padmapur-Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border-Junction with NH-6 in Chhattisgarh	359
2.	Naranpur (Kheonjhar)-Kaliahata-Kankadahada-Kamakhyanagar	100

Sl. No.	Stretch	Tentative length (in km)
3.	Junction with NH-5A (new NH 53) near Kndrapara-Chandbali-Dharma-Junction of NH-5 (GQ) (New NH-16) near Bhadrak	110
4.	Badakera (Angul)-Hindol-Ganja-Daspallah-Bhanjanagar	120
5.	Junction of NH-5(GQ) (New NH No. 16) near Jankia-Chandanpur	40
6.	Balangir-Patnagarh-Harishankar-Nrusinghnath-Paikamal-Nuaparha	130
7.	Chakradharpur- Sonua-Goelkera-Manoharpur-Jaraikela-upto Dhabaleswar on NH-143 (Length in Jharkhand=106 Km, Odisha=36 Km)	36
8.	Hatgamahria-Balandia-Majhiaon-Benisagar upto Junction with NH-49 near Singada (Length in Jharkhand=58 km, Odisha=7 km)	7
Sub Total		902
2016-17		
9.	Bhubaneshwar-Athgarh-Samarpur-Majdherpur (Mahidharpur)	115
10.	Digapahandi (at NH-326)-Haridakhandi (on NH-59)	25
11.	Jharsuguda (on NH-49)-Karamdihi-Subdega-Balishankara-up to Junction with NH-43 near Ludang (Pathalgaon) (on NH-43) (Odisha=77 km; Jharkhand=55 km)	77
12.	Khalikote-Kodala-Budhamba-Boirani-Koinphulia-Aska	52
13.	Sambalpur Bypass	10
14.	Cuttack-Kandarpur	14
15.	Kandarpur-Tarapur	23
16.	Tarapur-Kandhatari	5
17.	Kandhatari-Junction with NH-53	34
18.	Kainsir-Jharsuguda	47
19.	Jharsuguda-Kerai	28
20.	Karei-Sundargarh	7
21.	Litibeda-Joram	35
22.	Anandpur on NH-20-Satkosia-Thakumunda-Kaplipada-Udala-Baripada on NH-18 (Satkosia)	141
23.	Khordha (NH-57)-Chandka-Cuttack	37
24.	Baleswar on NH-18 extend to Chandipur	11
25.	Sundargarh-Ujalpur-Sarapgarh-Tildega-Konpara-Bagbahar-Ludang on NH-43. (Total Length=146 km; Odisha=102 km; Chhatisgarh=44)	102
26.	Malkangiri on NH 326-Chintapalle-Narsipattanam-Waddadi-Chodavaram-Sabbavaram (Total Length=233 km; Andhra Pradesh=165 km; Odisha=68 km)	68
Sub Total		831
2017-18		
27.	Sohela-Bijepur-Barpali-Naikenpali-Binka-Sardhanpali-Sonepur	84
Sub Total		84
Grand Total		1817

Setting Up of Airports

2557. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

DR. P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to establish regular airports in Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities already having old airstrips in Telangana State and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the airports that were converted into regular airports having old airstrips in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the total number of domestic and international passengers who travelled through the airports in Kerala during the last three years; and

(e) the details of funds released for the development of different airports and air navigation infrastructure in Kerala during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, has a provision for promotion of regional connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips under Regional Connectivity Scheme RCS-UDAN. However, revival of such airports is "demand-driven", depending on firm demand from the airline operators and where the State Government agrees to provide various concessions envisaged in the policy. The list of airports to which the airlines shown interest to operate are at Statement.

(d) The total number of domestic and international passengers handled by the airports in Kerala are 13.53 million in 2015-16, 15.49 million in 2016-17 and 17.71 million in 2017-18.

(e) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has incurred an amount of Rs. 22.97 crore in 2014-15, Rs. 75.07 crore in 2015-16, Rs. 154.85 crore in 2016-17 and Rs. 48.53 crore in 2017-18 for the development of airports in Kerala. Besides, a total expenditure of Rs. 12.28 crore incurred from 2014-15 till date for air navigation infrastructure in Kerala.

Statement*Airports awarded in 1st round RCS*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	State	Owner
1	2	3	4
1.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	AAI
2.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	AAI
3.	Porbander	Gujarat	AAI
4.	Kandla	Gujarat	AAI
5.	Kullu (Bhuntar)	Himachal Pradesh	AAI
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	AAI
7.	Mysore	Karnataka	AAI
8.	Shillong	Meghalaya	AAI
9.	Ludhiana	Punjab	AAI
10.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	AAI
11.	Puducherry	Uttarakhand	AAI
12.	Pantnagar	Uttrakhand	AAI
13.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	AAI
14.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	AAI
15.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	AAI
16.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	AAI
17.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	AAI
18.	Jharsuguda	Odisha	AAI
19.	Bikaner (Nal)	Rajasthan	AAI/Civil Enclave
20.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	AAI/Civil Enclave
21.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	AAI/Civil Enclave
22.	Bhatinda	Punjab	AAI/Civil Enclave
23.	Pathankot	Punjab	AAI/Civil Enclave
24.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	AAI/Civil Enclave
25.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	AAI/Civil Enclave
26.	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Uttar Pradesh	AAI/Civil Enclave

1	2	3	4
27.	Adampur	Punjab	MoD (IAF)
28.	Ozar (Nasik)	Maharashtra	MoD (HAL)
29.	Burnpur	West Bengal	PSU SAIL
30.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	PSU (Neyveli Lignite)
31.	Rourkela	Odisha	PSU, SAIL
32.	Nanded	Maharashtra	State Government
33.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	State Government
34.	Jagdapur	Chhattisgarh	State Government
35.	Jeypore	Odisha	State Government
36.	Utkela	Odisha	State Government
37.	Diu	U.T.	UT
38.	Durgapur	West Bengal	Private (B APL)
39.	Mundra	Gujarat	Private P & SEZ (Adani)
40.	Mithapur	Gujarat	Private/Tata Chemicals
41.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Private Tata Steel
42.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	Private JSPL
43.	Vidyanagar	Karnataka	Private JSWL

Airports awarded in 2nd round RCS

Sl. No.	Airport (D)	State	Owner
1.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	IAF
2.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	AAI
3.	Rupsi	Assam	AAI
4.	Darbhunga	Bihar	IAF
5.	Keshod	Gujarat	AAI

Sl. No.	Airport (D)	State	Owner
6.	Hissar	Haryana	State Government
7.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	IAF
8.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	SAIL
9.	Dumka	Jharkhand	State Government
10.	Baldota/Koppal	Karnataka	ASPL Ltd.
11.	Kannur	Kerala	KIAL
12.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan	AAI
13.	Uterlai	Rajasthan	IAF
14.	Pakyong	Sikkim	AAI
15.	Tanjore	Tamil Nadu	IAF
16.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	AAI
17.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	State Government
18.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	State Government
19.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	IAF
20.	Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	State Government
21.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	AAI
22.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	State Government
23.	Muirpur (Korba)	Uttar Pradesh	State Government
24.	Shravasti	Uttar Pradesh	State Government
25.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	State Government
26.	Jorhat	Assam	IAF (CE-AAI)
27.	Lilabari	Assam	AAI
28.	Tezpur	Assam	IAF (CE-AAI)
29.	Hubli	Karnataka	AAI
30.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	IAF (CE-AAI)

[Translation]

Sports Competitions under Khelo India Scheme

2558. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
DR. BHARTIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has started conducting national level sports competitions under the Khelo India Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government in the selection of sports talent particularly from the rural areas for the said national level competitions and providing training to them for participating in International sports competitions; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure transparency and unbiased selection process of sports talents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Under the vertical of Annual Sports Competitions of Khelo India Scheme the 1st edition Khelo India School Games were organized in New Delhi, from 31st January, 2018 to 8th February, 2018 with the participation of 3507 Athletes from 28 States and 7 UTs.

(c) and (d) The Scheme of Khelo India caters to the entire country, including rural areas. Entries of sportspersons, including from rural areas, for participation in the 1st Khelo India School Games, were accepted on the basis of their performance in competitions, organized by the School Games Federation of India (SGFI), concerned National Sports Federations, etc. In order to ensure transparency in the selection of sporting talents for further grooming under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme (LTAD), the guidelines for talent identification under the Khelo India Scheme provide for talent identification through a three tier structure, comprising of the Talent Identification &

Development Committee (TIDC) for each Sports discipline, the Talent Screening Committee (TSC), and the High Powered Committee (HPC).

Under the Khelo India Scheme, talent has been identified in the following manner:

- i. Outstanding participants and Medal winners of the 1st Khelo India School Games 2018 (563)
- ii. Through Open Selection Trials/Assessment camps by the Talent Identification and Development Committee (TIDC)/Talent Screening Committee (TSC)
- iii. During National Championships and from the results of national championships by the Talent Identification and Development Committee (TIDC)/Talent Screening Committee (TSC)
- iv. The identified athletes have been subjected to the Age Verification Test and those who have cleared the age verification test have finally been selected for as Khelo India Talent (KIT). 734 such sportspersons have been selected as on date.

The TIDC/TSC members are present for all the talent identification process along with a representative of the concerned NSFs (who is a member of the TIDC). The list of identified athletes are submitted to the TIDC and the final list of those who have been selected and have cleared age verification test is put up to the High Power Committee for final approval/selection.

Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources

2559. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government for the promotion of renewable energy sources including solar energy and their proper use in the country;

(b) whether grants have been released to certain private companies by the Union Government for the development of solar energy sources/systems in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details of the total funds released as grants to the private companies in the State, district-wise;

(d) whether certain companies have failed to utilise funds allocated for the said purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The steps taken by the Government of India to promote renewable energy sources including solar energy include the following:—

- (i) Announcement of target for installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by March, 2022;
- (ii) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2021-22;
- (iii) Waiving of Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to March, 2022;
- (iv) Notification of National Offshore Wind Energy Policy;
- (v) Notification of Policy for Repowering of Wind Power projects;

(vi) Notification of standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic systems/devices and

(vii) Launching of Atal Jyoti Yojna for Solar LED street lights in five States.

(viii) Wide publicity through audio visual and print media in English Hindi and regional languages throughout the country.

(ix) Organization of seminars and symposiums.

(x) Publication of bio-monthly newsletter “Akshay Urja”.

This apart, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has launched various schemes in renewable energy sector for promoting deployment of Renewable Energy.

(b) and (c) Viability Gap Funding (VGF) was released to private solar developers under 750 MW VGF (NSM, Phase-II, Batch-I) Scheme. The details of VGF released are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, Government of Rajasthan has reported that three Joint Venture (JV) companies with participation of private companies have been incorporated for development of Solar Parks in Rajasthan. In these JVs, equity of Rajasthan Government is 50%. Grants released to these Joint Venture Companies are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Statement-I

Details of VGF released to Solar Developers in the State of Rajasthan under 750 MW VGF Scheme

Sl. No.	SPD	District	Capacity (In MW)	Total VGF released (INR)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	EDEN Solar Energy Gurgaon Pvt Ltd (earlier ACME Gurgaon Power Pvt Ltd)	Jodhpur	20	15,59,99,316
2.	EDEN Mumbai Solar Pvt Ltd (earlier ACME Mumbai Power Ltd)	Jodhpur	20	13,67,98,608
3.	Medha Energy Pvt Ltd	Jodhpur	20	11,73,53,268
4.	EDEN Solar Rajdhani Pvt Ltd (earlier ACME Rajdhani Power Pvt Ltd)	Jodhpur	20	14,27,86,764
5.	EDEN Renewable Ranji Pvt Ltd. (earlier Ranji Solar Energy Private Limited)	Jodhpur	20	29,39,98,464

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Azure Clean Energy Private Limited	Jodhpur	40	36,40,00,000
7.	Azure Green Tech Pvt Ltd	Jodhpur	40	61,60,00,000
8.	Azure Sunshine Pvt Ltd	Jodhpur	20	32,20,00,000
9.	Rishabh Renergy Pvt Ltd	Alwar	10	5,95,00,000
10.	Palimarwar Solar Project Pvt. Ltd.	Jaisalmer	10	15,14,80,000
11.	Welspun Solar UP Pvt. Ltd.	Bikaner	5	7,36,80,000
12.	Northern Solaire Prakash Private Limited	Bikaner	20	26,28,00,000
13.	Suryaoday Solaire Prakash Private Limited	Bikaner	10	13,74,00,000
14.	RDA Energy Private Limited	Bhilwada	10	14,84,00,000
15.	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Jaisalmer	10	5,97,00,000
16.	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Jaisalmer	10	7,17,00,000
17.	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Jaisalmer	10	10,17,00,000
18.	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Jaisalmer	10	8,67,00,000
19.	Today Green Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Jaisalmer	10	10,47,50,000
20.	SEI Suryalabh Pvt Ltd	Nagaur	30	13,09,27,410
21.	Laxmi Diamond Pvt Ltd	Pali	10	10,10,00,000
Total			355	3,63,86,73,830

Statement-II*[English]**Grants released to Joint Venture Companies***Indian Textiles in International Market**

Sl. No.	Name of the SPPD	Grants released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Surya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited (SUCRL)	82.00
2.	Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited (AREPRL)	51.50
3.	Essel Surya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited (ESUCRL)	0.25
Total		133.75

2560. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian textiles which are having large international market; and

(b) the rate of growth of sales of these textiles during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The requisite details are as follows:—

Hs Code	Product Description	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	CAGR
520100	Cotton, not carded/combed	1892	1537	1754	-4%
610910	Knitted T-shirts, singlets & other vests of cotton	1769	1726	1741	-1%
630260	Toilet linen & kitchen linen of cotton	995	1084	1006	1%
610990	Knitted T-shirts, singlets & other vests other than of cotton	1022	1065	875	-7%
620520	Woven Men's/boys' shirts of cotton	913	882	829	-5%
630419	Woven Bedspreads	922	792	818	-6%

Hs Code	Product Description	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	CAGR
540233	Textured yarn other than sewing thread, of polyesters, not put up for retail sale	680	768	805	9%
520523	Cotton yarn, single (excl. sewing thread), of combed fibres, containing 85%/more by weight of cotton, measuring <232.56dtx. but not<192.31dtx. not put up for retail sale	656	716	803	11%
520524	Cotton yarn, single (excl. sewing thread), of combed fibres, containing 85%/more by weight of cotton, measuring <192.31dtx. but not<125dtx. not put up for retail sale	871	762	752	-7%
630492	Woven textile furnishing articles other than bedspreads (excl. of 94.04) of cotton	598	647	709	9%

Promotion of Sports

2561. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports plays an important role in generating the spirit of healthy competition and bonding within the community and if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote sports;

(b) whether Indian population is one of the youngest in the world and the country has an immense potential for developing into a powerhouse of sports and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether India is lagging far behind the other countries in achieving excellence in sports and if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of schemes/programmes formulated by the Government to promote sports;

(d) the details of the total funds spent on sports by the Government per capita per day; and

(e) the details of measures taken to provide best training/coaching, state-of-the art equipments and better support services to the sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (e) Sports plays an important role in

generating the spirit of healthy competition and bonding within the community first. Indian population is one of the youngest in the world and the country has an immense potential for developing into a powerhouse of sports. The efforts of the Government are directed towards realizing that potential, which is evident from India's improved performance in Commonwealth Games 2018, where India achieved 3rd position in medals tally as against 5th position in Commonwealth Games 2014.

'Sports' is a State subject and therefore primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports at the grassroot level by way of broad-basing of sports activities and creation of sports infrastructure and facilities is that of the State Governments and responsibility for promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is that of the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). The role of the Central Government is to supplement the efforts of the State Governments and NSFs and a number of proactive steps and measures have been taken by the Central Government to promote sports, ensuring best training/coaching, State-of-the art equipments and better support services to the sportspersons. Some of the major steps taken by Central Government are given at the Statement enclosed.

The total outlay of the Department of Sports for the financial year 2018-19 is Rs. 1575.15 crore. Allocation of funds to the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is not based on the population of the country. The centre plays only a supportive role in development of sports which is mainly

the responsibility of State Governments and NSFs. State Governments also earmark funds from State Government budget for development of sports. In addition, many other Ministries also provide funds for the development of sports through their schemes directly/indirectly. Therefore, it is not possible to quantify per capita per day expenditure on development of sports in the country by the Government accurately. Accordingly, this Ministry does not maintain such records

Statement

Major steps taken by Central Government for promotion of sports

- (i) Khelo India-National Programme for Development of Sports was formulated by the Ministry 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 through its twelve verticals.
- (ii) An Olympic Task Force (OTF) was set up in January, 2017 to prepare a comprehensive Action Plan for effective preparation of Indian sportspersons in the next three Olympic Games 2020 Tokyo, 2024 & 2028. The Task Force was entrusted with the preparation of an overall strategy for sports facility, training selection procedure and other related matters.
- (iii) Recommendation of OTF with regard to Out of Pocket Allowance (OPA) has been accepted and OPA @ Rs. 50000 per month is being given from September 2017 to the sportspersons included in TOPS. So far, 264 elite athletes have been given OPA.
- (iv) The Government had held consultations with various stake holders including eminent sportspersons, coaches and National Sports Federations (NSFs), etc. in an effort to improve

India's performance in future competitions. It has been decided, among other steps, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects and strengthen sports science set up.

- (v) National Observers have been appointed in select disciplines to support athletes and the Federations.
- (vi) The Government has notified the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (NSDCI) to ensure good-governance in sports. The Government has written to the Chief Ministers of all States and Administrators of Union Territories to implement the provisions of the NSDCI to usher good governance and transparency in the functioning of the State and District level sports bodies.
- (vii) A number of National Sports Academies have been established in different sports disciplines such as athletics, swimming, cycling, rowing, boxing, badminton, football, hockey, etc. under which state-of-the-art facilities are provided to athletes.
- (viii) Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme introduced within overall ambit of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), for giving liberal assistance to potential medalists for their customized training within the country and abroad in world class training institutes/academies.
- (ix) Intensive Training in the coaching camps is imparted prior to participation in international sports events, at Sports Authority of India (SAI)'s centres having state-of-the-art sports infrastructure and sports facilities.
- (x) High performance coaches including foreign coaches have been engaged in priority disciplines.
- (xi) Amount of financial assistance towards diet, food supplements, equipment, sports competition

exposure has been increased significantly. Diet charges have been increased from Rs. 400 to Rs. 690 per day for Senior athletes. Similarly Food Supplement has also been increased from Rs. 250 per day per athlete (for both power and non-power games) to Rs. 750 per day per athlete for heavy and middle weight power events, Rs. 430/- per athlete per day for endurance, team, sprints and low weight power events and Rs. 320/- per athlete per day for skill events. Similar enhancements in diet charges have been made for Junior and Sub Junior athletes and in food supplement charges for junior athletes.

- (xii) The Government is also establishing National Sports University in Imphal, Manipur to build capacity in sports coaching, sports sciences, sports technology, sports management, etc. and the University will be first of its kind, to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices.
- (xiii) National Institute of Sports Sciences and Research (NCSSR) and National Centre for Sports Coaching (NCSC) are being established at Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala.
- (xiv) Sports Authority of India (SAI) is also implementing a number of sports promotional schemes such as (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme; (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme; (iii) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme; (iv) SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme; (v) Extension Centre of STC/SAG Scheme; (vi) Centres of Excellence (COX) Scheme; and (vii) National Sports Academies Scheme, 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.

Transportation of Fertilizers through Foreign Vessels

2562. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to permit transportation of fertilizers through foreign vessels from one port to another port within the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the formalities likely to be followed under this new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Shipping has given relaxation to foreign vessels for carriage of fertilizer from one port to another port within the country under section 407 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. The foreign flag ships are now not required to obtain a license from the Director General of Shipping for engaging in coastal trade for carriage of fertilizer by sea.

(c) The relaxation is subject to the condition that the information as per the format prescribed in the relaxation order is submitted to the Director General of Shipping by email at least 24 hours prior to sail of ship from a port in India. The relaxation shall also be subject to the condition that Indian law enforcement agencies, including Indian Navy, Coast Guard, State Maritime Police and Customs, shall be allowed to board such ships any time in the sea for ascertaining the bonafide credentials of the ships/crew.

Drinking Water Crisis in Assam

2563. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Assam has submitted any proposal to the Government to tackle the crisis of drinking water in flood affected Char areas;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has taken any steps to tackle the problem of drinking water in these areas of Assam;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the funds

provided during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) No Madam.

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

Traditional Cloth Handicrafters

2564. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will be Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to support/boost traditional cloth handicrafters and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of States where these handicrafts are present;

(c) whether their financial condition is not promising due to inflow of synthetic garments and imports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Government implements various schemes to boost different crafts being practiced by the artisans including traditional cloth handicrafts throughout the country under "National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]" to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft cluster in a holistic manner. The NHDP has following components:

1. Base Line Survey and Mobilization of artisans.
2. Design & Technology Upgradation (DTU)
3. Human Resource Development (HRD)
4. Direct Benefit to Artisans (DBT)
5. Infrastructure and Technology Support (ITS)
6. Research and Development (R&D)
7. Marketing Support & Services (MSS)

Besides, Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has following components:

1. Mega Cluster (MC)
2. Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH).

(b) Traditional cloth handicrafts is being practiced in the following States:—

Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Sikkim.

(c) to (e) The production and exports of traditional cloth handicrafts has increased, which implies that financial condition of the artisans employed in traditional cloth handicrafts has improved. The details are as per the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Details of Production and Export of Handicrafts
(Traditional Cloth) for the period from
2016-17 to 2017-18*

Sl. No.	Items	(Rs. in crores)			
		2016-17		2017-18	
		Production	Export	Production	Export
1.	Embroidered & Crocheted Goods	4517.80	3227.00	4567.56	3262.54
2.	Shawls as Art Ware	5.39	3.85	5.98	4.27
3.	Zari & Zari Goods	96.63	69.02	132.72	94.48
	Total	4619.82	3299.87	4706.25	3361.29

Financial Condition of DVC

2565. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the critical financial condition of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)

mainly due to rampant corruption at high echelons of its management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action initiated by the Government to save DVC from financial collapse; and

(d) the details of investigation instituted by his Ministry 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 (d) The summary of financial results of DVC for last 5 years is given below:—

Particulars (Rs. crore)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Unaudited)
Total Income	12254	11573	13096	15553	16118
Total Expenditure	13249	12906	14240	16460	16965
Net Profit (Loss)	(995)	(1334)	(1143)	(907)	(847)

For last 5 years DVC could not make profit, as the generation and sale was below break-even level and therefore, could not make full recovery of fixed charges for the power plants. However, in the last quarter of financial year 2017-18, DVC has made a net profit of Rs. 19 crore after 15 quarters. Performance of the first quarter of FY 2018-19 is also better compared to earlier years.

Complaints about corruption/financial irregularities received in the Ministry are dealt with as per the laid down procedure.

R-APDRP

2566. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns covered under Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) by Union Government in association with the States;

(b) the number of cities/towns which have IT enabled power distribution system;

(c) whether the Government proposes to leverage information technology to ramp up its power distribution network in urban areas by January, 2019 in association with the States, if so, the details thereof and plan chalked out in this regard; and

(d) the total savings likely to be made after IT enable/power distribution and the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Under Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), 1405 towns are covered. As on 30.07.2018, 1376 towns out of 1405 towns have been declared IT enabled by States.

(c) and (d) Based on proposal submitted by States/DISCOMs new IT enablement projects of 1931 towns have been sanctioned for completion within 30 months from the date of sanction. States/DISCOMs have agreed to reduce AT&C loss below 15%.

[Translation]

Displacement of Persons due to Construction of Dams

2567. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons displaced due to construction of dams have been allotted land in various States of the country including Uttarakhand;

(b) the categorical policy of the Government to save the displaced persons from difficulties in future;

(c) the action being taken by the Government to provide relief to several persons displaced by Tehri dam project to whom no land has been allotted till now;

(d) whether any clear cut directions have been given by the Government regarding benefits to be given to the displaced persons across various parts of the country; 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) The Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) Schemes for persons displaced due to construction of Dam are approved and implemented through the respective State Governments from the funds provided by projects authorities in various States of the country including Uttarakhand. In so far Central PSUs are concerned, the families/persons displaced due to construction of dams have been rehabilitated and resettled or cash compensation provided by the respective Developers.

(b) Government have issued a National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 and enacted Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Act, 2013 based on which project specific R&R Scheme is framed by the project authority with the approval of the State Government.

(c) The rehabilitation of persons displaced by Tehri Dam & Hydro Power Project (HPP) was carried out as per the Rehabilitation Scheme approved by the State Government. The Scheme was implemented by Government of Uttarakhand (GoUK) through funds provided by THDC India Limited. All eligible families were given full rehabilitation benefits as per the approved scheme prior to their displacement by GoUK. Rehabilitation Work of Tehri Dam & HPP stands completed by the State Government as on June'15 except for a few cases pending before different courts of law.

(d) and (e) The NRRP, 2007 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Act, 2013 mandates rehabilitation and resettlement of all persons displaced due to construction of Dam and Hydro Power Projects.

[English]

Swachh Iconic Places

2568. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared Sanitation Action Plan for 10 new Swachh Iconic Places (SIPs) identified under Phase-III recently;

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof along with the number of Swachh Iconic Places as on 30.06.2018, Phase-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of work done at Phase-I and Phase-II of SIPs and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the financial assistance sanctioned for the project since its inception, site-wise;

(e) whether all the selected SIPs have resolved their sites completely free of plastic; and

(f) the steps taken for more coordinated work among all the stakeholders and for increasing Information, Education and Communication activities so as to involve local people and visitors at the iconic sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Yes, Madam. Details of the progress of work done at Phase-I and Phase-II of SIPs are placed at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(d) Ministry doesn't provide funds to SIP Sites.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Ministry organizes quarterly review cum consultation meeting of all stakeholders of SIPs. In the meeting, besides the review of progress of work done at sites all sites are encouraged to increase the IEC activities like spreading awareness on toilet use in and around the site, segregation of waste, use of dustbins, beautification of the site etc. This helps to spread awareness among local people and visitors at the iconic site.

Statement-I*Progress under Swachh Iconic Places for Phase-I Sites*

Sl. No.	Iconic Site	State	Progress
1.	Meenakshi Temple, Madurai	Tamil Nadu	(1) Plastic ban in and around temple premises (2) Installation of Umbrella roof (3) 2.5 MLD modular STP for liquid waste management (4) 25 Swachh Police for monitoring
2.	Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	(1) LED lighting system for energy conservation
3.	Kamakhya Devi Shrine, Guwahati	Assam	(1) Installation of filtration plant for Holy 'Saubhagya Kunda' Pond. (2) Waiting Shed for Physically Challenged People (3) Development of Children Recreation Area (4) Kitchen waste management and on site composting for solid waste management
4.	Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai	Maharashtra	(1) Repair and restoration of facades, corridors and windows
5.	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Temple, Katra	Jammu and Kashmir	(1) Safe drinking water facilities-55 Water ATMs (2) Renovation of existing toilets, waterless urinals reduce water usage by 90% (3) Underground dustbins, centralized composting of bio degradable waste and 50 reverse vending machines
6.	Golden Temple, Amritsar	Punjab	(1) Started heritage Walk around Golden Temple (2) Revitalization of 14 major roads leading to GT (3) Mechanical Sweeping and litterpicking machines
7.	The Taj Mahal, Agra	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Construction of Public Toilets at West and East Gate (2) Public awareness for segregation of waste (3) Beautification of East and West Gate
8.	Manikarnika Ghat, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Sanctioning of SLWM plant (2) Sanctioning of façade lighting and maintenance
9.	Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri	Odisha	(1) Open Air Theater near slum dwelling, adjacent to Municipality High School (2) Providing 11 nos. of Clean Water Post in various places for pilgrims and devotees (3) Thematic Wall Painting in VIP road Puri containing theme based on Jagannath ji Culture (4) Electric Sourced LED Light Inside for better illumination

Sl. No.	Iconic Site	State	Progress
10.	Ajmer Sharif Dargah, Ajmer	Rajasthan	(1) Coordination meeting between PSU and SIP has been held for work. (2) Infrastructure to revamp old complexes have started

Statement-II*Progress under Swachh Iconic Places for Phase II Sites*

Sl. No.	Iconic Site	State	Progress
1.	Gangotri Temple, Gangotri	Uttarakhand	(1) Strong awareness mechanism for visitors to ensure cleanliness, prevent littering, penalty (2) IEC and awareness on littering and maintaining public places (3) Infrastructure such as: Hydraulic Truck, Tow Truck installed
2.	Yamunotri Temple, Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	Wireless Internet connectivity at Yamunotri Yatra route for monitoring and management of pilgrims
3.	Kalady, Ernakulam	Kerala	(1) Availability of safe drinking water (2) Bathing and toilet facilities (3) 25 cubic metre biogas plant is installed in the main market to manage the biodegradable waste (4) Decentralized waste water treatment is done at the site
4.	Somnath Temple, Gir Somnath	Gujarat	(1) Water ATMs for safe drinking water (2) 36 Bio-Toilets, 2 High end Toilets, 6 Mobile Toilets (3) 1 waste convertor machines and segregated 100 dustbins (4) Route to iconic site is ODF, Litter free, sidewalks maintained (5) CCTV cameras at all important locations (6) Transportation facilities for Divyang and Senior Citizens from Railway to Temple
5.	Shree Mahakaleshwar Temple, Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Availability of safe drinking water (2) Mobile urinals (3) Solid Waste Management (Kitchen Waste) (4) Housekeeping and Maintenance-sanitary fixtures, furnishings, equipments (5) Solar plants for illumination
6.	Baidyanath Temple, Deoghar	Jharkhand	(1) Safe drinking water is available in & around iconic site (2) Community Toilets, Urinals and Bathrooms have been installed (3) On site composting facility is available Dustbins are used and garbage disposed off daily with cleaning of the spots (4) LED display system installation for the display of Garbha Grih activities and others

Sl. No.	Iconic Site	State	Progress
7.	Gommateshwara Statue, Shravanbelagola	Karnataka	(1) Sewage Treatment Plants (2) Restoration of Kalyani (3) Restoration of Public Toilets
8.	Gaya Teerth, Gaya	Bihar	(1) On track to manage Swachhata during Pitrapaksh Mahasangam
9.	Charminar, Hyderabad	Telangana	(1) Construction of roads close to Charminar has been done (2) Infrastructure for mechanized sweeping and cleaning installed

Note: Convent & Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Goa in Phase-II has not shared any document on progress under Swachh Iconic Places

Insurance Policy of Vehicles

2569. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many vehicle owners do not have valid insurance policy when they drive on the road;

(b) if so, the number of vehicles found without valid insurance policy during each of the last three years along with the action taken to curb such instances;

(c) the details with regard to the extent to which the liability for third party insurance in case of death or injury in road accidents is covered;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to cap the maximum liability for third-party insurance claims in cases of death or injury in road accidents;

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

(f) the other steps being taken by the Government for quick settlement of claims?

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. As per information available on VAHAN Database of National Informatics Centre (NIC) relating to registration details of motor vehicles, many vehicles owners do not have valid insurance policy when they drive on the road. The Ministry does not centrally maintain data of

vehicles driving without valid insurance policy. Section 146 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 necessitates valid third party insurance for the motor vehicles. Implementation of provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes under the purview of State Government.

(c) The details of requirements of policies and limits of liability are provided in section 147 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The liability of third party insurance covers the death of or bodily injury to any person, including owner of the goods or his authorised representative carried in the vehicle or damage to any property of a third party cause by or arising out of the use of the vehicle in a public place and against the death of or bodily injury to any passenger of a public service vehicle caused by or arising out of the use of the vehicle in a public place.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. There is no proposal to cap the maximum liability for third-party insurance claims in cases of death or injury in road accidents.

(f) Ministry has amended the Second Schedule of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 *vide* notification S.O. 2022(E) dated 20th May, 2018 by prescribing a fixed sum of five lakh rupees in case of death and twenty five thousand rupees in case of minor injury which will help quick settlement of motor accident claims in cases of settlement.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Inter-Linking of Rivers

2570. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the ongoing schemes pertaining to inter-linking of rivers for conservation of water in the country;

(b) the funds allocated and spent there under during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government is taking or proposes to take any concrete measures to expedite the ongoing drive for interlinking of rivers; 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) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation) in August, 1980 for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The 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. Present status and States concerned are given in Statement.

Five priority links under Peninsular Rivers Component have been identified *viz*, Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP) Phase-I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project, Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project, Mahanadi-Godavari Link Project and Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal 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 except clearance from Central Empowered Committee (CEC) of the Supreme Court. Based on the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh, Lower Orr dam, Bina Complex and Kotha Barrage Projects have been included in KBLP Phase-II. The DPR of these projects have been completed by NWDA/Government of Madhya Pradesh. The draft Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for implementation

of Ken-Betwa Link Project has been sent to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for concurrence.

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 completed by NWDA. The combined draft MoA for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link (including the four intra-State link projects of Maharashtra State) has been sent to Maharashtra and Gujarat State Governments for concurrence.

(b) An enabling allocation of Rs. 100 cr. for Inter-Linking of River (ILR) programme has been made in the budget of each of the last three years. The ILR Projects are yet to reach their implementation stage and hence, no expenditure has been incurred on implementation of the ILR projects so far.

(c) and (d) The ILR programme has been taken up on high priority. The Government is pursuing the ILR program in a consultative manner. The Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 27.02.2012 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 512 of 2002 on 'Networking of Rivers' along with Writ Petition No. 668 of 2002' directed the Union of India and particularly the Ministry of Water Resources to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources for the implementation of ILR.

As per the directions of Supreme Court, a Committee called "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) for the implementation of ILR programme *vide* Gazette Notification dated 23rd September, 2014. Fourteen meetings of the Special Committee for ILR have been held so far (last meeting held on 17.01.2018 at New Delhi), wherein State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States participated. The Special Committee on ILR takes into consideration all the suggestions/observations of the stakeholders while planning and formulating the ILR projects. Vigorous efforts have been made for generating consensus with development of alternative plans and also setting out road maps for implementation of mature projects.

Further, 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 has 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, nine meetings of the TF-ILR have been held and the last meeting was held on 30.05.2018.

Statement

Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennarlink	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem)-Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar-Pennar (Somasila)) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I & II) Completed
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadilink	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakkalink (Alternative to M-S-T- G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

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

Increasing Road Accidents

2571. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people dying in road accidents in the country is far greater in comparison to other countries of the world;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the number of people killed/injured as a result of road 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) The total number of persons killed in India during 2016 is 1,50,785 as reported by police department of all States/UTs-wise. Details of number of road accidents persons killed in road accidents during the calendar years 2016 is in Statement-I.

Based on the latest issue of the "World Road Statistics" (WRS) 2016 brought out by the International Road Federation, Geneva, the highest number of fatalities in road accidents in the world for the year 2014 was reported to be India, 1.39.671, followed by China, 58.523, and United States, 32.675 for the same year. The cause of road accidents during 2014-2016 is in Statement-II.

(c) Ministry has taken a number of steps including long terms strategy to prevent road accidents and road accident fatalities as per details mentioned under:—

- (1) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.

- (2) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- (3) The Ministry has constituted Group of Ministers of State Transport Ministers to examine the best practices of Transport and suggest issues to improve road safety.
- (4) Based on the recommendation of Group of Minister, the Ministry introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill 2017 covering entire gamut of road safety.
- (5) The Bill contains the provision of creation of Motor Vehicle Accident Fund, implementation of Cashless Treatment Scheme during Golden Hour, setting up of a dedicated agency for road safety viz. National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board (NRSTMB), enhancement of penalty for traffic rule violations, etc. which have direct impact on road safety.
- (6) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.
- (7) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (8) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.
- (9) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.
- (10) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (11) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (12) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, anti-lock braking system etc.

- (13) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
- (14) Guidelines for identification and rectification of black spots, carrying out road safety audits and preparation of road safety improvement proposals on NHs and also guidelines on implementation of road safety engineering measures on State roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) have been issued.
- (15) 789 black spots based on fatalities in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 calendar years have been identified. So far 189 spots have already been rectified. Rectification measures at 256 spots have been sanctioned which are in various stages of implementation. 138 spots are on State Government roads/with other agencies. The balance 206 spots would be taken separately or would be rectified as part of ongoing projects.
- (16) As a measure of supplementing the efforts of States/UTs for minimizing the accident potential at the identified locations/stretchers through engineering improvement on State roads, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways had taken a decision to sanction road safety works on State roads with an earmarked allocation of 10% of funds allocated to the state roads under Central Road Fund.
- (17) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified Road Accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.
- (18) Ministry had issued guidelines *vide* O.M. dated 14.1.2016 for taking up of Road Safety Audits on National Highways either as part of EPC/BOT projects or as stand-alone Road Safety Audits.
- (19) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States/UTs.
- (20) In order to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has envisaged a plan for replacement of all the Level Crossing on National Highways by ROBs/RUBs and replacement/widening/strengthening of weak and narrow bridges under a scheme Setu Bhartam. Under this programme, construction of 208 Level Crossings at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,800 crore are included.
- (21) Two National Level Workshops and several Regional Training Workshops in 11 States have been organized on Road Safety Engineering.
- (22) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.
- (23) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has constituted a District Road Safety Committee in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from the district.
- (24) During 2017-18, NHAI has conducted the "Free Eye Check-up" campaign at 50 selected Toll-Plazas in order to reduce the no. of accidents involving Multi Axle Vehicles/Trucks and distributed free glasses to the Truck Drivers having poor vision.

Statement-I

Number of accidents and persons killed in Road Accident in India during the Calender Years: 2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Persons killed 2016
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8541
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	149
3.	Assam	2572
4.	Bihar	4901
5.	Chhattisgarh	3908

1	2	3
6.	Goa	336
7.	Gujarat	8136
8.	Haryana	5024
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1271
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	958
11.	Jharkhand	3027
12.	Karnataka	11133
13.	Kerala	4287
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9646
15.	Maharashtra	12935
16.	Manipur	81
17.	Meghalaya	150
18.	Mizoram	70
19.	Nagaland	46
20.	Odisha	4463
21.	Punjab	5077
22.	Rajasthan	10465
23.	Sikkim	85
24.	Tamil Nadu	17218
25.	Telangana	7219
26.	Tripura	173
27.	Uttarakhand	962
28.	Uttar Pradesh	19320
29.	West Bengal	6544
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17
31.	Chandigarh	151
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46
33.	Daman and Diu	38
34.	Delhi	1591
35.	Lakshadweep	1
36.	Puducherry	244
Total		150785

Statement-II*Causes of Road Accidents during 2014-2016*

Cause	Cases	Injured	Died
2014			
Dangerous/Over-taking/ Careless/etc.	137808	138533	42127
Over Speeding	166202	181582	48654
Driving under influence of drug/alcohol	7307	7398	2591
Physical fatigue of Drivers	3730	3981	1221
Defect in Mechanical condition of Motor Vehicle	7505	8187	2805
Animal Crossing	3143	3307	1289
Weather Condition	14613	15009	5370
Lack of road infrastructure	3456	3780	1355
Vehicles Parking at road shoulders	3983	4510	1325
Causes not known	10633	11122	4731
Other Causes	92518	100322	30058
Total	450898	477731	141526
2015			
Dangerous/Over-taking/ Careless/etc.	146059	151231	48093
Over peeding	202882	212815	60969
Driving under influence of drug/alcohol	7061	6295	2988
Physical fatigue of Drivers	3273	3161	1188
Defect in Mechanical condition of Motor Vehicle	13444	14537	4551
Animal Crossing	2292	2168	1019
Weather Condition	17235	17947	6191
Lack of road infrastructure	4325	4586	1435

Cause	Cases	Injured	Died
Vehicles Parking at road shoulders	4012	4151	1663
Causes not known	7832	7000	3663
Other Causes	56259	58498	16947
Total	464674	482389	148707
2016 (Provisional)			
Dangerous/Over-taking/Careless/etc.	154500	152918	53392
Over Speeding	234303	241158	68704
Driving under influence of drug/alcohol	6763	6635	2603
Physical fatigue of Drivers	2652	2993	1068
Defect in Mechanical condition of Motor Vehicle	6836	6472	2792
Animal Crossing	2692	2470	1269
Weather Condition	13848	14697	4977
Lack of road infrastructure	3912	3967	1215
Vehicles Parking at road shoulders	3120	3242	1213
Causes not known	6986	7127	2840
Other Causes	37438	43829	11728
Total	473050	485508	151801

[English]

Third Largest Electricity Producer

2572. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is now the world's third-largest electricity producer;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether Multiple drivers, like industrial expansion and rising per capita income, are leading to growth in power demand;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this trend is set to continue in the coming years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s 2017 report "Key World Energy Statistics", India is the third largest producer of electricity after China and USA. The details of Electricity Production as per the IEA Report is given at Statement.

(c) to (f) Growth of electricity demand in the country is on account of factors such as industrial growth, rising per capita income, and increase in electricity consumers under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana—"Saubhagya".

Electricity demand of the country is projected to increase in future. Electrical Energy Requirement (EER) on all-India basis during 2017-18 was 1,213 Billion Units (BU) which is 6.16% more than the EER of 1,143 BU during 2016-17.

As per the 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS), the Electrical Energy Requirement on all-India basis is likely to increase to 1,566 BU and 2,047 BU in the year 2021-22 and 2026-27 respectively. Thus, Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of EER is estimated to be 6.18% during the period 2016-17 to 2021-22 and 5.51% during the period 2021-22 to 2026-27.

Statement

Details of Electricity Production as per the International Energy Agency (IEA) Report

Sl. No.	Producers	TWh	% of world total
1	2	3	4
1.	People's Rep. of China	5844	24.1
2.	United States	4297	17.7
3.	India	1383	5.7
4.	Russian Federation	1066	4.4
5.	Japan	1035	4.3
6.	Canada	671	2.8
7.	Germany	641	2.6

1	2	3	4
8.	Brazil	582	2.4
9.	France	563	2.3
10.	Korea	549	2.3
11.	Rest of the World	7624	31.4
12.	World	24255	100.0

Assessment of DDUGJY in the Country

2573. SHRI DEVJIBHAI G. FATEPARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any performance assessment of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the number of villages electrified during the last three years along with the number of un-electrified villages, State-wise particularly in Gujarat;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to electrify the remaining villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH):
(a) to (d) The performance of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is regularly monitored by Ministry of Power for entire country. As on 01.04.2015 there were 18,452 un-electrified villages reported by the States. 1227 additional villages were subsequently reported un-electrified by the States. 1305 villages were found uninhabited/permanent grazing reserve. Thus 18,374 villages were electrified and the year-wise details of the same is given below:—

Year	Villages electrified
2015-16	7,108
2016-17	6,015
2017-18	3,736
2018-19 (28.04.2018)	1,515
Total	18,374

No village was reported un-electrified in Gujarat. The State-wise details are given at the enclosed Statement.

As reported by the States, all the inhabited census villages across the country stand electrified on 28.04.2018.

Statement

Status of villages Electrification in the country

Sl. No.	State	No. of un-electrified Villages reported by the States as on 01.04.2015	No. of un-electrified villages subsequently reported by the States	Total Un-electrified villages	Villages found un-inhabited/permanent grazing reserve	Total No. of Villages Electrified
1	2	3	4	5 = (3)+(4)	6	7 = (5)-(6)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1578	77	1655	172	1483
2.	Assam	2892		2892	160	2732
3.	Bihar	2747	267	3014	108	2906
4.	Chhattisgarh	1080		1080	2	1078
5.	Himachal Pradesh	35		35	7	28
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	134		134	5	129
7.	Jharkhand	2525	120	2645	62	2583
8.	Karnataka	39		39		39
9.	Madhya Pradesh	472		472	50	422
10.	Maharashtra		88	88	8	80

1	2	3	4	5 = (3)+(4)	6	7 = (5)-(6)
11.	Manipur	276	95	371	5	366
12.	Meghalaya	912	154	1066	15	1051
13.	Mizoram	58		58	4	54
14.	Nagaland	82		82	4	78
15.	Odisha	3474	386	3860	579	3281
16.	Rajasthan	495		495	68	427
17.	Tripura	26		26		26
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1529	22	1551	53	1498
19.	Uttarakhand	76	18	94	3	91
20.	West Bengal	22		22		22
Total		18452	1227	19679	1305	18374

[Translation]

(c) Does not arise.

Handloom Clusters in Jharkhand

2574. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up handloom clusters in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount allocated for the purpose and the places identified therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has taken up Godda mega handloom cluster, covering 6 districts *i.e.* Godda, Sahibganj, Dumka, Deoghar, Jamtara and Pakur under Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS). As per the approved Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the mega cluster, Central share of Rs. 70.00 crore has been allocated. Further, 30 block level handloom clusters have also been sanctioned in the mega handloom cluster, providing assistance for skill up-gradation, design/product development, purchase of loom/accessories, lighting units etc.

[English]

Flight Delays at Mumbai Airport

2575. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the difficulties being faced by the passengers due to flight delays at Mumbai Airport and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any representation from the peoples' representatives in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government is aware that during the past three months, 45% flights got delayed, sometime for more than an hour and if so, the reasons for deteriorating flight times and delay;

(d) whether Mumbai Airport is over-crowded by flights, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether for giving priority to private/chartered flights by Mumbai ATC, other flights get delayed; and

(f) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to find the cause of delay and taken action to run all flights in time and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Mumbai, being the commercial capital has one of the

busiest airports in the country. It is a single runway operational airport catering to 940 flights per day, which includes, scheduled; non-scheduled and general aviation flights. Mumbai-Delhi sector has become the third busiest air route in the world between two cities with around 130 flights operating per day. Due to mixed fleet operations coupled with single runway, owing to increased separation minima to ensure the safety of aircraft operation and at times delay in aircraft operations is being experienced to/from Mumbai airport. Besides, it was also reported that at times number of aircraft come in bunches due to delays elsewhere, which leads to departure delays. The on Time Performance (OTP) of flights at CSIA for the past three months is April-71%, May-62%, and June-67%. References/complaints/suggestions on issues relating to airports are being examined on case to case basis and every effort is made to take the complaint to its logical conclusion. The Hon'ble Member had recently made a reference in the matter, which was examined, and a reply has been sent in the matter.

(d) Yes Madam. The planned scheduled total movements per day at Mumbai is 1035 movements, which gets reduced to 1025 after taking into consideration the slots consumed by IAF/Navy and Juhu operations.

(e) and (f) No Madam. No priority is given to such flights. However, due to non-scheduled in nature, their movement adds to demand in excess of planned capacity. However, AAI, as an air navigation service provider at Mumbai airport is taking all the measures to ensure that all the flights are handled in a safe, orderly and expeditious manner. To that end, Government has instituted a Flight Operations Committee, Chaired by the Chairman, AAI and including all relevant stakeholders.

Length of NH under Bharatmala

2576. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the Bharatmala highway programme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of total length of National Highways (in Kilometres) in various States under Bharatmala;

(c) whether Government proposes to make all National Highways with four lanes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when this process 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) The Government has conceptualised an umbrella programme namely Bharatmala Pariyojana for development of highways across the country which includes development of about 65,000 km of border roads, international connectivity roads, coastal roads, port connectivity roads, ring roads, removal of choke points, logistic parks, economic corridors, inter corridors, feeder routes and expressways. Under the Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana Government has approved implementation of 24,800 km highways and 10,000 km of balance NHDP projects over a period of five years *i.e.* from 2017-18 to 2021-22. Details of Bharatmala Pariyojana are as below:—

Sl. No.	Category	Total Length identified	Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I
1.	Economic Corridors	26,163 km	9,000 km
2.	Inter Corridors (7964 km) & Feeder Routes (7439 km)	15,403 km	6,000 km
3.	National Corridors efficiency Improvements	13,049 km	5,000 km
4.	Border (3319 km) and International Connectivity Roads (1911 km)	5,230 km	2,000 km
5.	Coastal (2011 km) & Port Connectivity Roads (1294 km)	3,305 km	2,000 km
6.	Expressways	1,837 km	800 km
Total		64,987 km	24,800 km
Balance Road works under NHDP			10,000 km

Implementation of the projects under Phase-I will be

taken up based on the availability of land, status of other pre-construction activities, status of DPRs and inter-say priorities based on the traffic requirements.

(b) The details are placed at the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The capacity augmentation of National Highways is planned based on traffic plying/expected to ply on such National Highways. The implementation period is of five years *i.e.* from 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Statement

State-wise details of various components of Bharatamala Pariyojana under Phase-I

State	New Type of Corridor	Recently civil work awarded	DPR in progress	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Roads			-
	Economic Corridor	61	647	708
	Expressways		91	91
	Feeder Route	51		51
	Inter Corridor Route		155	155
	National Corridor	124	120	244
	Port Connectivity	32	222	254
Andhra Pradesh Total		268	1,235	1,503
Assam	Border Roads		50	50
	Economic Corridor		751	751
	Feeder Route		302	302
	International Connectivity		63	63
	National Corridor		25	25
Assam Total			1,190	1,190
Bihar	Border Roads		50	50
	Feeder Route		-	-
	Inter Corridor Route	33	272	305
	International Connectivity		-	-
	National Corridor	70	-	70
Bihar Total		103	322	425
Chhattisgarh	Economic Corridor		342	342
	Feeder Route		-	-
Chhattisgarh Total			342	342
Delhi	Economic Corridor		-	-
	New National Corridor		9	9
Delhi Total			9	9

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi/HR/PB/J&K	Expressways		600	600
Delhi/HR/PB/J&K Total			600	600
Goa	Economic Corridor		55	55
	Port Connectivity		-	-
Goa Total			55	55
Gujarat	Coastal Roads	-	55	55
	Economic Corridor	33	386	419
	Expressways	124	260	384
	Feeder Route	42	51	93
	Inter Corridor Route		165	165
	National Corridor	93	185	278
	New National Corridor		150	150
	Port Connectivity		35	35
Gujarat Total		293	1,304	1,596
Haryana	Economic Corridor		255	255
	Feeder Route		384	384
	Inter Corridor Route		90	90
	National Corridor		-	-
	New National Corridor	31	372	403
Haryana Total		31	1,101	1,132
Himachal Pradesh	Feeder Route	19	19	38
Himachal Pradesh Total		19	19	38
Jammu & Kashmir	National Corridor	42	-	42
Jammu & Kashmir Total		42	-	42
Jharkhand	Economic Corridor		311	311
	Feeder Route		-	-
	Inter Corridor Route		-	-
	National Corridor	152	-	152
Jharkhand Total		152	311	463
Karnataka	Economic Corridor	346	1,089	1,435
	Expressways		77	77
	Feeder Route		50	50
	Inter Corridor Route		217	217
	National Corridor		396	396
	Port Connectivity	59	80	139
Karnataka Total		405	1,909	2,314

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	Economic Corridor	29	781	810
	Inter Corridor Route		188	188
	National Corridor		118	118
	Port Connectivity		-	-
Kerala Total		29	1,087	1,117
Madhya Pradesh	Economic Corridor	120	1,258	1,378
	Feeder Route		416	416
	Feeder Route (Spur)		25	25
	Inter Corridor Route		751	751
	National Corridor	29	72	101
	New National Corridor		255	255
Madhya Pradesh Total		149	2,777	2,926
Maharashtra	Coastal Roads		445	445
	Economic Corridor	548	1,388	1,935
	Expressways		173	173
	Feeder Route		400	400
	Inter Corridor Route	216	981	1,197
	National Corridor		142	142
	Port Connectivity		288	288
Maharashtra Total		763	3,817	4,580
Manipur	Border Roads		90	90
	Economic Corridor		716	716
	International connectivity		95	95
Manipur Total			901	901
Meghalaya	Border Roads		206	206
	Economic Corridor		192	192
	International Connectivity		95	95
Meghalaya Total			493	493
Mizoram	Economic Corridor		530	530
	International Connectivity		536	536
Mizoram Total			1,067	1,067
Nagaland	Economic Corridor		256	256
	International Connectivity		149	149
Nagaland Total			406	406

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	Coastal Roads		499	499
	Economic Corridor	156	525	681
	Feeder Route		166	166
	Feeder Route (Spur)		16	16
	Inter Corridor Route		185	185
	National Corridor	268	-	268
	Port Connectivity		64	64
Odisha Total		424	1,454	1,878
Punjab	Border Roads	97	65	162
	Economic Corridor		294	294
	Feeder Route	24	468	492
	Inter Corridor Route		-	-
	National Corridor		29	29
Punjab Total		121	857	978
Rajasthan	Border Roads	781	276	1,057
	Economic Corridor		1,037	1,037
	Feeder Route		9	9
	Feeder Route (Spur)		350	350
	Inter Corridor Route	50	252	302
	National Corridor		-	-
	New National Corridor		345	345
Rajasthan Total		831	2,270	3,101
Sikkim	Border Roads		165	165
Sikkim Total			165	165
Tamil Nadu	Coastal Roads		427	427
	Economic Corridor		228	228
	Expressways		135	135
	Feeder Route	36	176	212
	Inter Corridor Route		545	545
	National Corridor	22	458	480
	New National Corridor		357	357
Port Connectivity		-	-	
Tamil Nadu Total		58	2,326	2,384

1	2	3	4	5
Telangana	Economic Corridor	136	184	320
	Feeder Route		328	328
	Inter Corridor Route		-	-
	National Corridor		-	-
Telangana Total		136	512	648
Tripura	Border Roads		271	271
	Economic Corridor		254	254
	International Connectivity		-	-
Tripura Total			525	525
Uttar Pradesh	Border Roads		68	68
	Economic Corridor	378	450	828
	Expressways		75	75
	Feeder Route	12	604	616
	Inter Corridor Route		151	151
	International Connectivity		239	239
	National Corridor	189	11	200
Uttar Pradesh Total		579	1,599	2,178
Uttarakhand	Border Roads		205	205
	Feeder Route		-	-
Uttarakhand Total			205	205
West Bengal	Border Roads		398	398
	Economic Corridor		289	289
	Feeder Route	20	24	44
	Feeder Route (Spur)		7	7
	International Connectivity		265	265
	National Corridor	42	158	200
	Port Connectivity		27	27
West Bengal Total		62	1,169	1,231
Grand Total		4,466	29,681	34,147

Implementation of the projects under Phase-I will be taken up based on the availability of land, status of other pre-construction activities, status of DPRs and intersay priorities based on the traffic requirements.

[Translation]

Expansion of FM Radio Network

2577. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the FM radio network to bring more cities of the country under FM radio network; and

(b) if so, the number of cities proposed to be included in this regard and the various steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) On 20.12.2017 Government has approved e-auction of 683 private FM radio channels covering 236 cities which includes 175 cities having population above 1 lakh and up to 3 lakh besides 10 cities in border areas of J&K and NE States having population up to 1 lakh as per Census 2001.

Prasar Bharati/AIR has informed that presently AIR has 476 transmitters at 442 location which provide FM coverage to urban, semi-urban, rural, hilly, border and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of the country. In addition to this, AIR has approved schemes for setting up FM transmitters at 154 new locations across the country.

District Mineral Foundation in Bihar

2578. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Mineral Foundation has been set up in various districts of Bihar especially Sheohar district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of work done so far under the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalayan Yojana (PMKKKY) for the development of mining affected areas and for the welfare of people in Sheohar district of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Section 9B of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 provides for establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in each district affected by mining related operation. The DMF is to be funded by statutory contributions from holders of mining lease. Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) is implemented through fund collected under DMFs for welfare and development of mining affected areas and people.

As per the information received from the State Government of Bihar, so far DMFs have been constituted in 24 districts of Bihar including Sheohar district on 19.06.2018.

(c) Since, the DMF in Sheohar district has been recently constituted, no work has yet been undertaken under the PMKKKY.

[English]

National Sports Development Code of India

2579. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the National Sports Development Code of India (NSDCI);

(b) whether the Government has constituted a committee to review NSDCI;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the said committee has submitted its report and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Presently, the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (NSDCI-2011) is in force.

(b) to (d) Government had set up a Committee in 2017 under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary (Sports), Government of India to re-visit the existing provisions of NSDCI-2011 and to make recommendations

to further strengthen the governance frame work for the sports bodies. The constitution and TOR of the Committee is attached as Statement. The Committee had completed its deliberation and already submitted its report to the Government. The report of the Committee has been submitted to the Hon'ble Delhi High Court in a sealed cover as per their order. The matter is *sub-judice*.

Statement

1. Constitution of Committee:

I. Shri Injeti Srinivas, Secretary (Sports)	Chairman
II. Shri Abhinav Bindra, Olympian	Member
III. Ms. Anju Bobby George, Olympian	Member
IV. Shri Prakash Padukone, Eminent Sports Person & Coach	Member
V. Shri Narinder Batra, President, FIH	Member
VI. Shri. Nandan Kamath, Lawyer	Member
VII. Shri Bishweshwar Nandi, Coach	Member
VIII. Shri Vijay Lokpally, Sports Journalist	Member
IX. Joint Secretary (Sports), MYAS	Member Secretary

2. Term of Reference (TOR):

- (a) To identify basic universal principles of ethics and good governance based on the IOC Charter, international best practices, draft National Sports Development Bill, National Sports Development Code, 2011, Supreme Court and High Court judgments, etc.
- (b) To identify issues pertaining to good governance in administration of sports in the country.
- (c) To make specific recommendations for bringing out a comprehensive Sports Code to address the issues of governance pertaining to the NOC and NSFs.

[Translation]

Driving Test on Simulator

2580. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

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

(a) whether the Government has made a new rule of driving test on simulator for defensive driving before issuance of driving license in view of the rising incidents of road rage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States where said scheme has been introduced in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether it is mandatory for the driving license holders to appear for this test;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) No, Madam. No such rule of driving test on simulator has been made.

(c) to (f) However, the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 do not prohibit the use of simulator by the licensing authority to test the driving skill of a candidate.

Incomplete PMGSY Projects in Jharkhand

2581. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been lying incomplete for a number of years in the State of Jharkhand particularly in the Ranchi district;

(b) if so, the details of such incomplete roads, road-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to get these roads completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):
(a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 7662 road works measuring length of 25,557 km have been sanctioned by the Ministry to the State of Jharkhand till June, 2018. The State has reported to have completed 5,305 road works of 19,800 km length (upto June, 2018). As reported by State, 37 road works are under construction in the Ranchi district. Road-wise details are attached as Statement.

(c) The progress of implementation of PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings and periodical reviews thorough Video Conferencing with the States. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries of the States. A Review Meeting has been held recently in Ranchi on 27.07.2018.

Statement

Details of Road/Bridge-wise road construction work in Ranchi District

Sl. No.	Road Name/Bridge Name	Sanctioned Year	Road Length (Kms)	Road Length Completed Till Date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tilaiyatanr-Sosai	2008-2009	5.100	5.1
2.	Sataki-Kulkitar	2012-2013	1.770	0
3.	Jonha-Puritola	2012-2013	1.070	0
4.	Chatra Sataki Road-Merha	2012-2013	2.150	0
5.	NH 33 to Kusumtoli <i>via</i> -Jaidiha	2012-2013	3.440	3.44
6.	Sulumjuri-Dhotikra	2012-2013	1.170	0
7.	L023-Ambatoli to Dadgo Road	2013-2014	2.967	0
8.	L022-Badluta to Padriya	2016-2017	6.003	0
9.	L073-T02 to Chalio	2016-2017	1.820	0.35
10.	L062-NH75 to Masmano	2016-2017	2.170	0.73
11.	L044-NH75 Road to Karkatta	2016-2017	2.950	0.45
12.	L059-NH75 Road to Patratoli	2016-2017	1.570	1.42
13.	L023-Bijupara Khelari Road to Mathadumar	2016-2017	2.700	2.7
14.	L022-Bijupara Khelari Road to Choti Tungri	2016-2017	1.950	1.95
15.	L050-NH75 to Lundri	2016-2017	4.880	3
16.	L047-NH75 Bijupara to Damdamatoli	2016-2017	2.175	2.175
17.	L071-NH75 Madarsha Khelari Road to Bargarha	2016-2017	4.550	0.435
18.	L026-Bijupara Khelari Road to Ambatanr	2016-2017	1.400	1.4
19.	L025-Bijupara Khelari to Bagra <i>via</i> Chora Karamkhelwa	2016-2017	3.450	1.521

1	2	3	4	5
20.	L033-Bijupara Khelari Road to Dangra Patra	2016-2017	2.100	0
21.	L051-Balwapiri to Rarha	2016-2017	5.930	4.552
22.	T10-Urugutu to Benti	2016-2017	12.350	12.35
23.	L064-Kanke to Kadma	2016-2017	1.680	1.675
24.	L065-Kanke to Garu	2016-2017	2.180	1.785
25.	L031-Ulatu to Soso	2016-2017	0.565	0.565
26.	L023-Barhu to Pithoria via Bhagalpur Barwatoli	2016-2017	5.640	1
27.	L069-Urugutu to Mahuajari	2016-2017	4.370	0.801
28.	L024-Madanpur to Barwatoli	2016-2017	1.650	0.372
29.	T09-Kanke to Gagi	2016-2017	4.140	0
30.	L025-Kakaria to Bero Road to Doranda	2016-2017	1.350	0
31.	L055-Dimba to Lodma Road	2016-2017	2.150	0.445
32.	L044-Budhakhukhra to Pokharatoli	2016-2017	1.970	1.62
33.	T02-Ranchi Purulia Road Ara to Garupiri via Rajaulatu	2016-2017	22.100	14
34.	L050-T06 to Tetri (VR59)	2016-2017	2.350	2.2
35.	L024-NH 33 Pundag to Ganeshpur	2016-2017	4.100	0
36.	L065-T03 to Behara Khunt (VR71)	2016-2017	1.400	0
37.	L041-Sillidih to Itihasa	2016-2017	1.480	0.45

Corruption in NTPC

2582. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:
Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that cases of irregularities and corruption are taking place at a large scale in National Thermal Power Corporation Limited and the reasons behind it is collusion among high level officials and contractors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action 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) to (d) The details of complaints received in Ministry of Power and NTPC about the cases of

irregularities and corruption in NTPC Limited and action taken thereon against Board Level as well as below the Board Level Officers of NTPC since 2015 is given at the enclosed Statement. The complaints are dealt with as per the laid down procedures for handling of complaints received from CVC, Cabinet Secretariat and Department of Personnel and Training.

Statement

Details of complaints received by Vigilance Wing, Ministry of Power in respect of Board Level Officers of NTPC during the last three years

	2015 (Nos.)	2016 (Nos.)	2017 (Nos.)
Complaints investigated	03	03	Nil
Major penalty awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor penalty awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil

Details of complaints handled by Vigilance Wing of NTPC in respect of below Board Level Officers during the last three years

	2015 (Nos.)	2016 (Nos.)	2017 (Nos.)
Complaints investigated	97	74	55
Major Penalty Awarded	05	09	Nil
Minor Penalty Awarded other than Censure/Warning	05	02	15
Censure/Warning	17	26	10

Besides the above, CBI is also investigating 11 cases, including 2 cases involving Board Level Officers.

[English]

Handloom Weavers of Balaramapuram

2583. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to ease the financial stress and the declining profits of Balaramapuram handloom weavers and spinners who are burdened by the competition from powerloom products and imports;

(b) whether handloom camps, specialised credit facilities and similar schemes have been put in place in Balaramapuram to support the struggling weavers and attract younger generations into the profession;

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

(d) the efforts made by the Government for the welfare of Balaramapuram weavers who are suffering from health-issues due to strenuous manual labour, including the efforts to ensure that they are made aware of enhanced health insurance schemes;

(e) whether special resources have been allocated to assist vulnerable groups such as widowed weavers, traditional spinners, and/or those forced to supplement their income; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing following schemes for development of handlooms and welfare of weavers across the country, including Balaramapuram in Kerala:

1. National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
3. Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)
4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)-for eight mega handloom clusters.

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loan at concessional rates etc. Besides, the Government of India has reserved 11 textiles articles, including Sarees with technical specifications for exclusive production by handlooms under The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. Balaramapuram saree has also been registered under Geographical Indications Act. 05 Block Level Clusters, including Kollayil Cluster, Thiruvananthapuram district have been sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs. 8.86 crore with Gol share of Rs. 8.63 crore and released Rs. 2.77 crore as first instalment.

(b) and (c) Credit requirements of handloom weavers are met under Weavers' MUDRA Scheme, a component of NHDP. Under the Scheme, credit is provided at concessional interest rate of 6% to the handloom weavers with margin money assistance upto Rs. 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years. In Kerala, 324 weavers have been sanctioned Mudra loan worth Rs. 1.61 crore in last three years.

In order to attract younger generation into the handloom profession, provision has been made under NHDP for skill upgradation. MoU has been signed with NIFT, New Delhi to promote handlooms through fashion by introducing Handlooms in the course curriculum of

Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate courses from academic session 2016-17.

During 7-17th October, 2017 and 19-24th February, 2018, total 305 Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs, including 09 Shivirs in Kerala were organised in various handloom clusters to facilitate the handloom weavers for obtaining MUDRA loan, Yarn Passbooks, looms & accessories, enrol for NIOS and IGNOU courses etc.

(d) to (f) In order to address the health related issues of handloom weavers of the country, including weavers of Balaramapuram, the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. Life insurance cover to handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 18-50 year is provided under Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and accidental insurance cover to handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 18-50 years is provided under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana. Closed group of handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 51-59 years, which are already enrolled as on 31.05.2017 under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) would continue to get cover under the converged MGBBY. The benefits of schemes are available to all the handloom weavers, including widowed weavers

- (i) **Handloom sector:** In order to support the weavers in this sector, the Government is providing the following support in Anantpur District:—

Name of Scheme	Anantapur district (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Number of programmes	No. of beneficiaries covered	Financial assistance provided
NHDP Block Level Clusters sanctioned in last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18)	04	1152	72.59
NHDP No. of Marketing Events Sanctioned in last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18)	04	1200	24.00

- (ii) **Handicrafts sector:** The following financial assistance has been provided support for overall development of artisans in Anantpur District:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of Programmes	No. of artisans benefited	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Marketing Events	2015-16	1	4.50
		2016-17	1	14.475
		2017-18	1	14.475
2.	Human Resource Development (2016-17)	1	15	7.06
3.	Hastkala Sahyog Shivar (2017-18)	2	700	0.80

etc. Also, scholarship of Rs. 1200/- per year per child upto 2 children is also provided to the handloom weavers.

Textile Projects in Anantapur District

2584. SHRI J. C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of textile projects implemented in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the financial assistance provided to these projects and the workers engaged therein during the same period; and

(c) the steps being taken to strengthen all projects in this district in particular and in the entire Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing various projects/programmes covering the Handloom sector, Handicrafts sector, Technology Upgradation, Powerloom Development and Silk sector for the development of textile sector in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh providing financial assistance under the following:

(iii) **Technology Upgradation:** Under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) the Government has also sanctioned financial assistance for 6 projects under Revised Restructured Technology Fund Schemes (RRTUFS) and Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) during current year and last 3 years in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh. The details of these projects are given below:-

Name of the Scheme	Name of the Project	Project Cost in Rs. crore	Committed Subsidy in Rs. crore	Existing employment in the project	Proposed employment in these UID applications
RRTUFS (2016-17)	M/s. Aditya Smaran Powerlooms	0.17	0.01	-	-
	M/s. Sri Sai Powerlooms	0.59	0.04	-	-
	M/s. Texport Industries Pvt Ltd.	45.15	5.08	-	-
ATUFS (2016-17)	M/s. Sar Denim Private Limited.	41.15	2.36	-	400
ATUFS (2017-18)	M/s Texport Industries Pvt. Ltd.	94.04	4.86	-	158
	M/s. Sar Denim Private Limited	25.64	1.9	400	339

Subsidy released under R-TUFS /RR-TUFS:

Anantapur District			
Scheme	Year	No of Case	Subsidy Released Amount in Rs. crore
RRTUFS	2016 - 17	1	0.72
	2017 - 18	1	1.59
	2018 - 19	1	0.31
RTUFS	2015 - 16	1	0.05
	2016 - 17	1	0.14
	2017 - 18	1	0.09
	2018 - 19	1	0.01

(iv) **Subsidy released for the Powerloom Sector:**

Scheme for powerlooms	Year	Anantapur District	
		Physical	Financial (in lakhs)
In-situ Upgradation	2014-15	577	67.05
Scheme for plain powerlooms (No. of looms upgraded)	2015-16	922	157.80
	2016-17	598	89.70
	2017-18	1193	233.40
	Total	3290	547.95

(v) Government of India is also implementing the Integrated Scheme for overall Development of Silk Industry in Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.

Particulars/Years	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Funds provided to Anantapur district. (In Rs. Lakhs)	11.72	46.88	11.72	--
Estimated Employment in Sericulture Sector in Andhra Pradesh (Lakh persons)	8.34	9.79	11.12	12.80

(c) In order to strengthen textiles projects in Andhra Pradesh including Anantapur Districts, the Government has been implementing various schemes such as the technology upgradation under ATUFS, integrated development of Powerloom sector through Power Tex India, the Special Package for Apparel and Made-up sectors, Setting up of new textile clusters under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP), employment linked training programmes under the SAMARTH-"Scheme for Capacity Building" in Textile Sector, schemes for Handloom and Handicrafts sectors,

etc. These schemes are, however, demand driven and open to interested entrepreneurs of all regions of the country including Anantpur district, Andhra Pradesh subject to fulfillment of guidelines of the respective schemes.

[*Translation*]

Criteria for Declaration of Road as NH

2585. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

(a) the criteria for declaring any road as National Highway (NH);

(b) the State-wise details of State Highways decided to be converted into National Highways;

(c) whether any target has been set in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the quality of the roads declared as National Highway is in accordance with the norms laid down for National Highways;

(e) if not, the time by which the quality of these roads is likely to be upgraded;

(f) whether proposals for declaring a number of roads as NH are pending with the Government despite these roads conforming to the prescribed norms; and

(g) if so, the State-wise and project-wise details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken by the Government to expedite action 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) State Roads are declared as new National Highways (NHs) from time to time on the basis of well established principles; the criteria for State Roads for declaration as new NHs include roads running through length/breadth of the country, connecting adjacent countries, National Capitals with State Capitals/mutually the State Capitals, major ports, non-major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers, roads meeting very important strategic requirement in hilly and isolated area, arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby, roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions (other than strategically important ones), achieving a National Highways grid of 100 km, etc.

(b) to (g) The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals for declaration of various State Roads/Highways as new NHs from various States/Union Territories (UTs). The Ministry considers declaration of some State Roads/Highways as new NHs from time to time keeping in view the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds. The details of State Roads/Highways declared as new NHs in the country during last three years and the current year are at the Statement-I enclosed.

Further, about 51,940 km length of State Roads have been approved "In-Principle" for their declaration as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and initiatives have been taken for their DPR preparations. The details of such State Roads are at the Statement-II enclosed.

Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and works on NHs, including the newly declared NHs, are accordingly taken up from time to time as per the available resources, inter-se priority and traffic density to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions with due consideration to stipulated standards and quality requirements.

Statement-I

Details of State Roads/Highways declared as new NHs in the country during last three years and the current year

(Length in km)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	676.00	1,003.00	417.00	13.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	9.00	24.00	-	-
4.	Bihar	160.00	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	154.00	291.00	-
6.	Delhi	-	-11.00	10.00	41.00
7.	Goa	-	-	31.00	-
8.	Gujarat	-	46.00	729.00	330.00
9.	Haryana	395.00	-	165.00	310.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	176.00	-	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.00	-	-	57.00
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	88.00
13.	Karnataka	70.00	259.00	889.00	0.00
14.	Kerala	-	-	21.00	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9.00	2,660.00	271.00	553.00
16.	Maharashtra	415.00	7,928.00	2,345.00	-
17.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	23.00	-	-
21.	Odisha	193.00	-	576.00	297.00
22.	Punjab	530.00	-	628.00	-
23.	Rajasthan	20.00	-	1,041.00	1,005.00
24.	Sikkim	154.00	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1,843.00	-
26.	Tripura	228.00	1.00	-	-
27.	Telangana	119.00	760.00	488.00	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	-	228.00	2,762.00	99.00
30.	West Bengal	46.00	-	8.00	582.00
Total		3,208.00\$	13,075.00\$	12,515.00\$	3,375.00\$

\$- including adjustments on account of realignment, construction of bypasses, length de-notified, etc.

Statement-II

The details of State Roads approved "In-Principle" for their declaration as new NHs subject to outcome of their DPR preparations:-

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Total in Principle approved length (km)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	804
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	513
3.	Assam	1,836
4.	Bihar	4,033
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,403
6.	Goa	406
7.	Gujarat	1,850
8.	Haryana	970
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,549
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	450
11.	Jharkhand	2,686
12.	Karnataka	5,728
13.	Kerala	514
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5,302
15.	Maharashtra	4,611
16.	Manipur	90
17.	Meghalaya	325
18.	Nagaland	806
19.	Odisha	1,817
20.	Punjab	1,087
21.	Rajasthan	5,241
22.	Sikkim	534
23.	Tamil Nadu	822
24.	Telangana	1,821
25.	Tripura	212
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,103
27.	Uttarakhand	728
28.	West Bengal	608
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	91
	Total	51,940

[English]

ODF Villages in Telangana

2586. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 30.7% of the villages have been declared to be Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Telangana upto December 1, 2017;

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow progress of eliminating open defecation in Telangana; and

(c) the details of the funds sought by the Government of Telangana under the Swachh Bharat Mission and the funds released to that State during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. However, recently good progress have been registered in Telangana and 45.8% villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 30.7.2018. Also, sanitation coverage in the State, which was 27.45% as on 2.10.2014, has now increased to 87.28%.

(c) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven scheme, hence the funds are released to the States/UTs considering the projections in their Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs), performance made, unspent balance available with them, and the overall availability of funds under the programme. The details of funds released to Telangana during the last three years and the current year are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Funds released
2015-16	128.39
2016-17	135.72
2017-18	481.94
2018-19 (upto 30.7.2018)	515.05

*[Translation]***Bypass Road on NH-8**

2587. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a Bypass road on the National Highway No. 8 passing from Udaipur;

(b) if so, the name of the company which has undertaken work of the said bypass;

(c) the present work progress report of the said bypass; and

(d) the funds allocated by the Government for the purpose along with 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 work has been awarded to M/s Sadbhav Infrastructure Projects Limited on 27.04.2017. The work was started on 30.11.2017.

(c) The physical progress as on 25.07.2018 is 33% approximately.

(d) The project has been approved on Hybrid Annuity Mode with total cost of about Rs. 726 crore.

*[English]***Projects to Improve the Condition of Roads in Punjab**

2588. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned projects to improve the condition of roads and highways in Punjab which have been sanctioned and approved, especially in the city of Ludhiana;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district wise along with the number of such projects and the timeline for completion of such sanctioned projects;

(c) whether the Government has identified such National Highways of Punjab which face traffic jams due to heavy trucks resulting in delays in shipment from Ludhiana to the ports; 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) Yes Madam.

(b) Details of projects sanctioned to improve the conditions of National Highways in the State of Punjab in year 2014-2018 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*Projects to improve the condition of roads in Punjab*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of districts involved	Length of the project (Km)	Time line for completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Improvement of Amritsar bypass by construction of additional structures and service road on NH-1 between km 448+510 to km 473+068 on the State of Punjab on EPC (PIU-Jalandhar)	Amritsar	24.55	10.11.2018
2.	ROB at Amritsar in Km.112.50 on LC No.A/12/B/2 along with HLB over adjoining UBDC Canal.	Amritsar	0.00	March, 2019

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Consultancy for conducting FS & preparing DPR for newly declared NH 503A <i>i.e.</i> ASR-Mehta-Sri Hargobindpur Tanda Hoshiarpur Una Road	Amritsar & Hoshiarpur	0	Work completed
4.	4-laning of Amritsar-Taran Tran-Hariker section of NH-15 from Km 112.575 to 158.350	Amritsar & Tarntaran	45.775	Work completed
5.	Reconstruction/Widening of culverts at Km 296.770, 305.160 & km 316.400	Bathinda	0	Nov, 2018
6.	Const. of H/L Br. 5 span 50.91 m over Lisara Drain at vill. Sangar x-ing km. 21.948 & const. of H/L Br. 6 span 67.91 m over Lisara Drain at vill. Pathrala in Km 36.72 sec. bti.-Dabwali Rd. CWD BTI.	Bathinda	-	Work completed
7.	Road safety Km. 0.00 to 40.440 on section Bathinda-Dabwali	Bathinda	0.00	Work completed
8.	Up-gradation for Rampura-Maur section of NH-254 in Km 82.40 to 104.20	Bathinda	21.80	Work completed
9.	Widn. To 2-L with P/S & STG. In Km 0.00-16.490 of NH 754 Bathinda Mukatsar Jalalabad Road	Bathinda	16.49	Work Completed
10.	ROB at Maur in Km 105.05 on LC No. C-221	Bathinda	0.00	Nov, 2018
11.	ROB at Bathinda in Km 7.60 on LC No. C-184/B	Bathinda	0.00	Oct, 2018
12.	Up-gradation for NH-254 section Rampura-Maur-Talwandi Sabo-Raman Mandi in Km 104.200 to 132.00	Bathinda	26.41	Sept., 2018
13.	4-laning of Bathinda Malout Road Km 292.00 to 293.00 (Bathinda city)	Bathinda	1.00	Work completed
14.	4-laning of Bathinda-Dabwali section of NH-64A from Km 35.00 to 40.440	Bathinda	5.44	Work completed
15.	4-laning of Tapa-Bathinda section of NH-64 from Km 168.00 to 209.405	Bathinda	41.445	Work completed
16.	ROB at Faridkot on Km. 223.70 on LC No.31/B	Faridkot	0.00	March, 2019
17.	ROB at Kotkapura in Km. 236.00 on LC No. SPL-26	Faridkot	0.00	March, 2019
18.	4-laning of Faridkot-Kotkapura-Bathinda section of NH-15 from Km 221.380 to 287.615	Faridkot & Bathinda	62.115	Work completed
19.	Const. of 2 mtr single span bridge over Aspal drain crossing Abohar-Fazilka Road in km. 392.450.	Fazlika	-	Work completed
20.	Widening of bridge of 4 span 6.00m RCC slab type bridge over Tahliwala drain at Km. 403.100 and 4 span 8.00m RCC slab type bridge over Korianwall Drain Km. 405.850 on Abohar Fazilka sec.	Fazlika	-	Work completed

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Const. of Bridge in Ditch drain at Km/RD 413.400 Sec. Fazilka-Sulemanke Border (Near Fazilka)	Fazlika	-	Work completed
22.	Constn. of proposed Bridge Sabuana Drain at Km. 418.30 NH. 10 Sec. Fazilka-Sulemanke Road CWD Abohar	Fazlika	-	Work completed
23.	Providing service lanes on DHS Road. Sec. Malout-Abohar from Km. 348.550-351.700	Fazlika	3.15	Work completed
24.	Providing service lane on Sec. Abohar-Usmankhera Road from Km. 389.400-391.100	Fazlika	1.70	Work completed
25.	Imp. of Accident Black Spot by providing Bus Lay Byes, Improvement of T-junction & providing 4-Laning/Service Lane 5.5m wide on both side of DHS-Road Sec.Dabwali-Malout in Km. 319-323 Vill Mehna & Km. 329.00 vill.Lambi Sub Tehsil, on Malout-Abohar Sec.in Km.366/367 Vill/Balluana & on Sec.Abohar-Fazilka in Km.389 Vill Nihal Khera	Fazlika		Work completed
26.	Consultancy for conducting FS & preparing DPR for Abohar Sitoguno Dabwali Road	Fazlika	0	Work completed
27.	Constn. of bridge 3 span 10.00m each over Defence Drain Xing NH10 Fazilka Sulemanke Border at Km. 419.300	Fazlika	0	March, 2019
28.	Constn. of Multiple Box type bridge 2 span 6.00m each over Malout Drain at Km 322.850 of NH 15	Fazlika	0	Work completed
29.	Raising & Strg. Section Dabwali-Malout Km 326.00 to 327.200 (Proposed Raising due to water logged area)	Fazlika	1.20	Work completed
30.	Construction of bridge over Sarawan Drain Km. 361.900	Fazlika		Work completed
31.	Section Dabwali-Malout bridge over Wahab Wala Drain at Km 324.400	Fazlika	---	Work completed
32.	Raising and strengthening in Km 372.900 to km 376.240 and in Km 382.540 to Km 385.190 on Abohar-Usmankheda Road section of NH-15 (New NH-62)	Fazlika	5.99	Work completed
33.	Widn to 4-laning of NH-10 from Km 375.800-382.0000 Passing through (Abohar Town)	Fazlika	6.20	Work completed
34.	Road Safety improvement including construction of service roads from Km 339.00 to 340.470 on NH-10 (New NH-09) at Abulkhurana Village	Fazlika	0.00	Work completed
35.	Improvement of 7 Junctions on Abohar bypass (New NH-07) to the State of Punjab	Fazlika	0.00	Work completed
36.	Widening/Upgradation of Abohar-Sito Gunno-Dabwali Road (NH-354E)	Fazlika	50.89	March, 2020

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Consultancy Services for Carrying out Road Safety Audits on NH-10 & NH-64A	Fazlika & Muktsar	0.00	Work completed
38.	Widening/Upgradation of Moga-Kot Ise Khan-Makhu-Harike-Khalra Road (NH-703B)	Ferozepur	75.167	March, 2020
39.	Widening/Upgradation of Makhu-Mallanwala-Ferozepur (upto Arifke) Road Section	Ferozepur	24.6	March, 2020
40.	Construction of ROB in replacement of existing L Xing No. A-54/E-2 at Km. 198.050 at Ferozepur	Ferozepur		Work completed
41.	Consultancy for conducting FS & preparing DPR for Harike Mallanwala FZR.on NH 5 Mukatsar Sahib Malout Road on NH 62 & Moga Harike Khalra Road	Ferozepur	0	Work completed
42.	Re-construction of narrow unsafe bridge over Zira distbutray in Zira town RD. 186.300 (Section Zira to Talwandi Bhai)	Ferozepur	---	Work completed
43.	ROB at Jalalabad in Km. 61.80 on LC No. C-57	Ferozepur	0.00	July, 2019
44.	4-laning of Harike-Zira-Faridkot section of NH-15 from Km 166.925 to 221.380	Ferozepur & Faridkot	56.7	Work completed
45.	IRQP from Km 158.350 to 166.925 in Harike Town (bypassed section)	Ferozepur	8.575	Nov, 2018
46.	IRQP from Km 206.190 to 210.140 in Mudki Town (bypassed section)	Ferozepur	3.95	Nov, 2018
47.	IRQP from Km 196.260 to 201.765 in Talwandi Bhai Town (bypassed section) including of narrow bridge over Talwandi Drain at RD. 198.40	Ferozepur	5.505	Nov, 2018
48.	IRQP from Km 182.40 to 188.260 in Zira Town (bypassed section)	Ferozepur	5.86	Nov, 2018
49.	Ramdas To Gurdaspur (Pkg-V) (Bharatmala Project) (PIU-Jalandhar)	Gurdaspur	47.492	LoA on 22.03.2018
50.	Work of service lane 5.5m carrigeway Km. 38.200.-39.600 sec. JAL. HOSP. Manali Road to H.P. Border	Hoshiarpur	2.80	Work completed
51.	Improvement of geometrics including construction of retaining walls, brest walls, drain/cross drainage structures etc. from Km 49.200 to 58.850	Hoshiarpur		March, 2019
52.	Widening & stg. of existing Nakodar Bye Passfrom Km. 23.134-25.765 including Widn. Culvert/minor bridge CWD JULL.	Jalandhar	2.63	Work completed
53.	Providing and fixing of road safety measures on Jalandhar-Kapurthala-Sultanpur Lodhi (Dadwindi) Gidderpindi from Km 4.4 to Km 60.86 on NH-703A	Jalandhar	-	Work completed

1	2	3	4	5
54.	Widening of existing carriageway from 5.50 m to 10.00 with strengthening Km 38.100 to 48.490 (Km as per existing road) section Sultanpur Lodhi to Gidder Pindi (New NH stretch)	Jalandhar	-	Work completed
55.	Constn. of proposed Bridge over Sidhwan Drain at Km. 58.00-58.03 Sec.Shahkot Dharamkot Road CWD FZR.	Jalandhar	-	Work completed
56.	Strengthening of Jalandhar-Kapurthala-Sultanpur Lodhi from Km 4.4 to Km 9.00.	Jalandhar	4.60	Work completed
57.	Widn. to 2-L with P/S & STG. In Km 62.600-76.150 of NH 703A Jalandhar Kapurthala Makhu Road	Jalandhar	13.975	March, 2019
58.	Rehabilitation of ROB at Km 1.23 on Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur Road section of NH-70 (New NH-03) under PBF	Jalandhar		Work Completed
59.	Road Safety of Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur Road from Km 1.23 to 8.00 section of NH-70 (new NH-03)	Jalandhar		March, 2019
60.	4-Laning of Lambra-Shahkot section of NH-71 from Km 11.00 to 44.600	Jalandhar	33.6	Nov, 2018
61.	Widening 2-L with P/S & STG. Km. 48.49-60.86 Sec Sultanpur Lodhi Gidderpindi	Jalandhar	12.37	Work completed
62.	4-Laning of Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur upto Himachal Border of NH-70 from Km 11.400 to 49.200 including Hoshiarpur bypass	Jalandhar & Hoshiarpur	39.125	Oct, 2019
63.	4-laning of Shahkot-Moga section of NH-71 from Km 44.600 to 77.200	Jalandhar & Moga	32.6	Nov, 2018
64.	RFP Document for appointment of technical consultant for preparation of Feasibility Study (FS) and detailed project report (DPR) for newly declared National Highways (NH-703 A, NH-754, NH-154A & NH-703)	Jalandhar & Pathankot, Ferozepur	0.00	Work completed
65.	4-Laning of Phagwara-Rupnagar section of NH-344A from KM 0.00 (Design Chainage) to KM 80.820 (Design Chainage) in the State of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity mode. (PIU-Jalandhar)	Kapurthala, Nabhashar	80.82	03.04.2020
66.	Ludhiana-Talwandi Bhai Section of NH-95 on EPC Mode (PIU-Ludhiana)	Ludhiana	6.02	(Completed)
67.	Construction of 4-Lane (Partial Access Controlled) Laddowal Bypass from Km. 0.000 to Km. 17.041 linking NH-95 with NH-1 via Laddowal Seed Farm at Ludhiana in the State of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity Mode (PIU-Ludhiana)	Ludhiana	17.041	25.12.2019
68.	Construction of Elevated Corridor partially access controlled highway from Samrala Chowk at Km. 76.000 to Km. 85.980 of NH-95 (Section passing through Ludhiana City) in the State of Punjab on EPC mode (PIU-Ludhiana)	Ludhiana	12.95	07.04.2020

1	2	3	4	5
69.	Feasibility study and preparation of DPR of in-principle approved NH (Khanna-Malerkotala-Raikot-Jagraon Road,	Ludhiana	0.00	Nov, 2018
70.	4/6 laning of Kharar-Ludhiana section of NH-95 (New NH-5) from Km 10.185 to km 86.199 Samrala Chowk, Ludhiana in the State of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity mode. (PIU-Mohali)	Ludhiana, SAS Nagar- Mohali, Ropar, Fatehgarh Sahib	76.014	14.09.2019
71.	Widening and paved shoulder of Tohana (in Haryana) Punjab/Haryana Border to Moonak-Jakhal-Budhlada-Bhikhi from Km 236.600 to 287.710 of NH-148B	Mansa	45.888	March, 2020
72.	Widening & stg. of Barnala-Mansa-Sardulgarh Road Km. 127.00-138.00.CWD BTI.	Mansa	11.00	Work completed
73.	Providing and fixing of road safety measures on Barnala Mansa Sardulgarh Sirsa Road Km 101.00-171.67 CWD BTI.	Mansa		Work completed
74.	Widening 2-L with P/S & STG. Km. 200.95-221.85,227.75-234.62 Sec Barnala Mansa Sardulgarh Sirsa (EPC Mode)	Mansa	27.77	Work completed
75.	Consultancy for preparation of Feasibility Report and Detailed Project Report for Punjab/Haryana Border to Moonak-Jakhal-Budhlada-Bhikhi from Km 247.150 to 287.710 section of NH-148 B & 20.55 Km portion of Fatehbad-Ratia-Budhlada Road falling in State of Punjab which is in-principle NH	Mansa		Nov, 2018
76.	4-Laning of Moga-Tallewal section of NH-71 from Km 77.200 to 114.00	Moga	36.8	Nov, 2018
77.	4-Laning of Tallewal-Barnala section of NH-71 from Km 114.00 to 136.070 including Barnala bypass Km 136.070 of NH-71 to Km 149.00 of NH-64	Moga & Barnala	29.64	Nov, 2018
78.	Consultancy for preparation of Feasibility Report and Detailed Project Report for Mudki to Rampura from Km 0.00 to 82.27 section of 254	Moga & Ferozepur		Work completed
79.	Widening/Upgradation of Mudhki to Jawahar Singh Wala RD. 0.00 to 38.00 section of NH-254	Moga & Ferozepur	38.00	March, 2020
80.	4-Laning of existing two lane with paved shoulder road from Talwandi Bhai to Ferozepur NH-05 (Old NH-95) from Km. 170.380 to Km.194.040 in the State of EPC mode (PIU-Ludhiana)	Moga, Ferozepur	24	LoA on 28.02.2018
81.	Construction of Fly-over at Derabassi from Km. 29.830 to Km 30.970 of NH-22 (Ambala-Chandigarh Section) on EPC Mode (PIU-Mohali)	Mohali	Fly over	(Completed)

1	2	3	4	5
82.	4-Laning of Chandigarh-Kharar section from Sector-39 (Round about) at Chandigarh (Km. 0.000) to Kharar (Km. 10.185) of NH-21 in the State of Punjab on EPC mode under NHDP Phase-V (PIU-Mohali)	Mohali	10.185	08.04.2019
83.	4-Laning of Kharar-Kurali section from km 15.765 to km 29.900 of NH-205 (Old NH-21) including Kurali bypass in the State of Punjab under NHDP Phase-III on EPC mode (PIU-Mohali)	Mohali, Ropar	14.035	15.08.2018
84.	Constn. of 2 mtr span culvert in Km 358.470 & 360.230 sec Malout Abohar	Muktsar	0.00	Work completed
85.	Improvement of Road Safety through improvement of junctions of Gidderbaha-Malout Road at Km 313.800 (Bharu Chowk) and at Km 315.650 (Husnar Chowk) in Gidderbaha Town on NH-15	Muktsar Sahib		March, 2019
86.	Improvement of Road Safety through improvement of junction on NH-10 & NH-15 at Km 348.550 at Malout	Muktsar Sahib		March, 2019
87.	Widening of bridge over Sirhind Feeder Km/RD.333.780 section Lambi-Malout	Muktsar Sahib	0.00	Work completed
88.	Widening of existing carriage way from 7.00 Mtr to 10.00 Mtr with strengthening in Km. 16.580 to Km. 44.780 (Section Bathinda to Sri Muktsar Sahib Road portion.) NH-754	Muktsar Sahib	28.2	Work Completed
89.	4-laning of Gidderbaha-Malout section of NH-15 from Km 330.00 to 331.00 (Malout Town)	Muktsar Sahib	1.00	Work Completed
90.	Widening of existing carriageway from 5.50-7.00 m along with stg. Km 29.660-62.847 of Kotkapura-Sri Mukatsar Sahib-Jalalabad Road CWD FZR.	Muktsar Sahib & Ferozepur	27.28	Work completed
91.	Four Lanning in KM 0.150-5.50 of section Pathankot-Mamoon Chowk	Pathankot	5.36	Work completed
92.	Special repair of Southern bypass Patiala constructed and Handed over by BRO to State PWD B&R "Restoration of Damages and rectification of depression in the pavement surface on approaches to structures to make it traffic worthy" (Non Bituminous items of work inc. road safety measures	Patiala	18.60	Work completed
93.	4-Laning of Patiala Bypass on EPC mode	Patiala	19.28	Work completed
94.	4-Laning of Rajpura-Patiala section of NH-64 from Km 28.100 to 50.00	Patiala	21.9	Work completed
95.	4-Laning of Patiala Bypass to start of Sangrur Bypass section of NH-64 from Km 64.570 to 106.170	Patiala & Sangrur	41.47	Work completed
96.	ROB at Nangal in Km. 63.00 on LC No. 92-C	Roopnagar	0.00	June, 2020
97.	ROB at Nangal in Km. 59.870 on LC No. 88-C	Roopnagar	0.00	June, 2020

1	2	3	4	5
98.	Consultancy for conducting FS & preparing DPR for NH 344A <i>i.e.</i> Banga Garhshankar Anandpur Sahib Naina Devi Road	Roopnagar & SBS Nagar	0	Dec, 2018
99.	Consultancy for conducting FS & preparing DPR for NH 5 Near Prem Nagar Bassi Pathana Fatehgarg Sahib Patiala Bypass Road	Roopnagar, Fatehgarh Shaib & Patiala	0	Dec, 2018
100.	Strengthening/IRQP of Road Portion Km 179.495 to 181.805=2.31 Km of Sangrur-Patran-Khanauri Road NH-71 (52) Internal City portion Sangrur not falling under NHDP-IV Scheme	Sangrur	2.31	Nov, 2018
101.	ROB at Barnala in Km. 140.650 on LC No. B-92/A-2	Sangrur	0.00	Nov, 2018
102.	4-Laning of Sangrur to Dogal Kalan section of NH-71 from Km 181.805 to Km 211.390	Sangrur	29.585	Work completed
103.	4-Laning of Dogal Kalan to Punjab/Haryana Border section of NH-71 from Km 211.390 to Km 238.695	Sangrur	27.305	Work completed
104.	4-Laning of Sangrur and Dhanauala Bypass	Sangrur	18.24	Work completed
105.	4-Laning of end of Sangrur Bypass to Tapa from Km 116.950 to 138.030 & Km 142.950 to 168.00	Sangrur & Bathinda	46.04	Work completed
106.	Strengthening/IRQP of road portion km 227.800 to 232.660=4.86 Km of Sangrur-Patran-Khanauri Road upto Punjab/Haryana Border	Sangrur	4.86	Nov, 2018
107.	Stg. of ROB. Kurali Toll Plaza Km. 25.54-27.50 on chd.-Ropar Road CWD Ropar.	SAS Nagar	1.96	Work completed
108.	Providing and fixing of road safety measures on Ambala-Naraingarh Road from Km 9.23-13.75 on NH-72 (1520)	SAS Nagar	-	Work completed
109.	Providing and fixing of road safety measures on Chandigarh-Ropar road from Km 0.871-1.68 & KM 6.80-15.40 .	SAS Nagar	-	Work completed
110.	Consultancy for conducting FS & preparing DPR for newly declared NH 205A <i>i.e.</i> Kharar Banur Tepla Road	SAS Nagar	0	Work completed
111.	4-Laning of Zirakpur-Rajpura section of NH-64 from Km 0.00 to 28.100	SAS Nagar & Patiala	28.1	Work completed
112.	Providing and fixing of road safety measures on Chandigarh-Ludhiana Road from Km 0.00-10.400 & KM 17.125-31.200.	SAS Nagar & Roopnagar	-	Work completed
113.	Road Safety in Km 81.9 to Km 88.00 on NH-344A	SBS Nagar	0.00	Work completed
114.	Khemkaran-to start to Amritsar Bypass (Pkg-II) (Bharatmala Project) (PIU-Jalandhar)	Tarn-Taran	48.823	LoA on 19.03.2018
115.	4-laning of Harike Bypass section of NH-15 from Km 158.350 to 166.925	Trantaran	9.9	Work completed

Proposals from Telangana

2589. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Sports Authority of Telangana State (SATS)/Government of Telangana for sanction of a synthetic track in Warangal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the Government of Telangana for release of funds for pending proposals of the State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals received from the Government of Telangana and the number of such proposals that are pending for approval; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Union Government for early sanction of pending proposals including synthetic track in Warangal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Sports Authority of Telangana State had submitted the proposal for laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Warangal City, Telangana at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.00 crore. The proposal was approved and first installment of grant-in-aid, Rs. 3.50 crore was released to Sports Authority of Telangana State *vide* sanction order dated 22.03.2018.

(b) and (c) The Government of Telangana has submitted three more proposals under the Khelo India Scheme as listed at the Statement. The proposals of laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Outdoor Stadium at Medak, Telangana and at Karimnagar, Telangana, have already been approved under Khelo India *vide* Sanction Orders No. 100-32/2016-Khelo India dated 27.02.2017 and No. 33-58/MYAS/Khelo India/2017 dated 28.07.2017 respectively.

The proposal for Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Saroornagar Indoor Stadium, L.B. (Lal Bahadur) Nagar, Hyderabad has also been recommended in principle for approval.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Government of Telangana has submitted four proposals under the Khelo India Scheme

- (i) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Outdoor Stadium, Medak, Telangana
- (ii) Proposal for laying Synthetic Athletic Track at Karimnagar, Telangana State under Khelo India.
- (iii) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Warangal City, Telangana.
- (iv) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Saroornagar Indoor Stadium, LB Nagar, Hyderabad.

[Translation]

Inter-Linking of Rivers

2590. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has inter-linked various rivers in the country and if so, the details thereof, river-wise;

(b) the total area irrigated/likely to be irrigated as a result of the same;

(c) the corrective action taken with regard to inter-linking of rivers in the country; and

(d) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

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 National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation) in August 1980 for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The 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. Present status and States concerned are given at the enclosed Statement.

Five priority links under Peninsular Rivers Component have been identified *viz*; Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP) Phase-I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project, Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project, Mahanadi-Godavari Link Project and Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Project. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Projects Reports (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 except clearance from Central Empowered Committee (CEC) of the Supreme Court. Based on the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh, Lower Orr dam, Bina complex and Kotha barrage projects have been included in KBLP Phase-II. The DPR of these projects have been completed by NWDA/Government of Madhya Pradesh. The draft Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project has been sent to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for concurrence.

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 completed by NWDA. The combined draft MoA for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link (including the four intra-State Link Projects of Maharashtra State) has been sent to Maharashtra and Gujarat State Governments for concurrence.

(b) It is estimated that implementation of all the Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR) projects under NPP would give benefit of 25 million ha. of irrigation from surface waters and 10 million ha by increased use of ground waters, raising the ultimate irrigation potential from 140 million ha to 175 million ha.

(c) and (d) The ILR programme has been taken up on high priority. The Government is pursuing the ILR program in a consultative manner.

The Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 27.02.2012 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 512 of 2002 on 'Networking of Rivers' along with Writ Petition No. 668 of 2002' directed the Union of India and particularly the Ministry of Water Resources to constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources for the implementation of ILR.

As per the directions of Supreme Court, a Committee called "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) for the implementation of ILR programme *vide* Gazette Notification dated 23rd September, 2014. Fourteen meetings of the Special Committee for ILR have been held so far (last meeting held on 17.01.2018 at New Delhi), wherein State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States participated. The Special Committee on ILR takes into consideration all the suggestions/observations of the stakeholders while planning and formulating the ILR projects. Vigorous efforts have been made for generating consensus with development of alternative plans and also setting out road maps for implementation of mature projects.

Further, 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 has 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, nine meetings of the TF-ILR have been held and the last meeting was held on 30.05.2018.

The implementation of ILR projects involves various steps such as preparation of PFRs/FRs; negotiation and consensus among concerned States; preparation of DPRs; clearance from appraisal agencies including clearance by Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs; techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects of MoWR, RD & GR;

investment clearance and the actual construction time required for the completion of the project as per DPR.

The implementation of a project is taken up after

preparation of its DPR with the consensus of concerned States and obtaining requisite statutory clearances. No time frame can be fixed for the implementation of the programme at this stage.

Statement

*Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/
Detailed Project Report*

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)- Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennarlink	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
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed

Himalayan Component

1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadilink	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakkalink (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

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

*[English]***Contamination of Groundwater**

2591. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost 30 per cent of groundwater in populated areas of the country is contaminated and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has made any recent survey on the issue and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has studied any area-wise extraction of water in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of proposal of the Government on over drawing of groundwater and precautions taken to prevent diseases from water contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring throughout the country. These studies indicate the occurrence of Flouride, Arsenic, Nitrate, Iron and Heavy Metals beyond the BIS permissible limits in isolated pockets in various parts of the country. Flouride beyond permissible limit has been encountered

in 335 districts of 20 States, Nitrate in 386 districts of 21 States, Arsenic in 153 districts of 21

States, Iron in 301 districts of 25 States, Lead in 93 districts of 14 States, Cadmium in 24 districts of 9 States and Chromium in 30 districts of 10 States. State-wise details of contamination of ground water is given at the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the estimation of Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment of the country jointly carried out by Central Ground Water Board and State Governments, the Annual Ground Water Draft (utilization) in the country is 253 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre), out of which, about 228 BCM is utilized for irrigation and 25 BCM is utilized for Domestic & Industrial purposes.

(d) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including water quality 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_2.pdf.

For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems.

Statement*States-wise Details of Affected Districts with Ground Water Contamination*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/l)	Heavy metals		
						Lead (above 0.01 mg/l)	Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l)	Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	13	3	7	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
3.	Assam	6		19	18	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	13	10	23	19	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	12	1	4	1	1	1
6.	Delhi	7	8	2	-	3	1	4
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	19	21	12	6	-	-	-
9.	Haryana	20	19	15	17	17	7	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	4	3	6	3	1	-
12.	Jharkhand	12	11	1	6	1	-	-
13.	Karnataka	29	22	2	22		-	-
14.	Kerala	5	11		15	2	-	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	39	50	8	42	16	-	-
16.	Maharashtra	17	30		20	19	-	-
17.	Manipur	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	25	28	1	21	-	-	1
21.	Punjab	19	20	10	9	6	8	10
22.	Rajasthan	33	33	1	33	4		
23.	Tamil Nadu	19	27	9	2	3	1	5
24.	Telangana	9	10	1	8	2	1	1
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30	46	29	15	10	2	4
27.	Uttarakhand	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	7	2	9	15	6	2	2
	UTs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5.	Puducherry	-	-		-	-	-	-
	Total No. of Districts	335	386	153	301	93	24	30
	Total No. of State /UT	20	21	21	25	14	9	10

Shortage of Critical Minerals

2592. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to face acute shortage of critical minerals necessary for developing clean-energy application, infrastructure for its solar mission and for manufacturing high-technology products in the near future and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the country is likely to become largely dependent on China in the coming years to source such materials for its manufacturing sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps/measures taken by the Government to reduce such dependence and to develop mines and unleash the untapped potential of the vast mineral resources?

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) India is dependent on imports for many critical elements like rare earths elements, selenium, germanium, rhenium etc. required for clean-energy applications and high technology products. As far as solar energy is concerned, silica is required for the production of solar cells and there is no shortage of the same in the country.

Exploration for minerals is a continuous process and the quantity of resources is updated on a regular basis. Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of the Ministry of Mines, is taking up measures to increase the mineral exploration activity at deeper levels to discover different mineral deposits through its Annual Field Season Programmes. Atomic Minerals Directorate, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, State Directorates of Geology & Mining, State/Central Undertakings and Private Enterprises are also engaged in detailed exploration to identify mineral deposits.

In pursuance of the MMDR Amendment Act 2015, the Government has established the National Mineral Exploration Trust with the prime objective of promoting regional and detailed mineral exploration in the country. Further, the Government has also formulated the National Mineral Exploration Policy, 2016 for accelerating mineral

exploration in the country through diverse measures like open dissemination of baseline geosciences data, launching of National Aero-geophysical Mapping Programme, attractive revenue sharing model for inviting private investment in mineral exploration etc. All these are aimed towards exploration and discovery of mineral deposits including critical minerals.

Maintenance of Roads under PMGSY

2593. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages where metalled roads are yet to be constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of villages where such roads have been constructed, State/UT-wise;

(c) the quantum of funds provided to States under PMGSY during the last three years, Year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of policies to ensure post construction maintenance of roads made under PMGSY?

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

(a) and (b) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. The unit of the PMGSY Scheme is a habitation and not a revenue village. The number of eligible unconnected habitations as per the Core Network under PMGSY is 1,78,184. The number of habitations connected and yet to be connected through single all-weather road is given at this Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The quantum of funds released under PMGSY during the last three years State-wise/UTs is given at the Statement-II enclosed.

(d) As per the PMGSY Guidelines, all roads sanctioned under PMGSY will be covered by 5 years (Defect Liability Period) Maintenance by contractors and after defect liability period, State should maintain the roads. Maintenance of these roads is the responsibility of

the State Government out of its own resources. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) and the Ministry of Rural Development have extended support to the States in the maintenance management of rural roads. 25 States (Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal) have notified rural road maintenance policies for maintenance management of all categories of rural roads in a systematic manner in order to ensure the sustainability of these assets and to provide traffic worthy road connectivity.

Statement-I

Details of habitations connected and yet to be connected under PMGSY

Sl. No.	State(s)	Total Eligible under PMGSY	Habitations connected	Habitations yet to be covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2842	1142	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	931	379	127
3.	Assam	12205	9571	4364
4.	Bihar	24804	26257	5227
5.	Chhattisgarh	10763	9081	1033
6.	Goa	20	1	1
7.	Gujarat	3387	3028	36
8.	Haryana	1	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3725	2145	397
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3892	1616	680
11.	Jharkhand	11613	8813	782
12.	Karnataka	1766	296	1
13.	Kerala	435	387	48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21168	16681	1627
15.	Maharashtra	2159	1297	69
16.	Manipur	1023	503	155

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	793	293	246
18.	Mizoram	246	155	83
19.	Nagaland	191	93	5
20.	Odisha	22211	14141	970
21.	Punjab	441	389	1
22.	Rajasthan	16801	14725	1504
23.	Sikkim	366	294	76
24.	Tamil Nadu	2203	1986	9
25.	Tripura	1731	1862	67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13984	11747	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2684	1174	549
28.	West Bengal	13822	12516	5599
29.	Telangana	1977	738	43
30.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Grand Total		178184	141311	23726*

Statement-II

Funds provided to States under PMGSY during the last three years, year-wise and State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State(s)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.20	197.59	226.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	375.00	205.92	700
3.	Assam	347.82	475.76	575.58
4.	Bihar	2781.00	2958.34	1592.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	498.00	449.81	508.66
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	474.10	31.04	0
8.	Haryana	304.69	44.01	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	268.40	396.61	399.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	488.00	755.61	1400
11.	Jharkhand	864.99	819.59	1381.7
12.	Karnataka	140.80	331.95	5
13.	Kerala	151.00	179.45	169.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1122.00	1979.48	1308.45
15.	Maharashtra	553.30	606.00	330.64
16.	Manipur	299.80	412.19	231.5
17.	Meghalaya	150.70	211.99	50.04
18.	Mizoram	50.90	93.36	200
19.	Nagaland	4.00	8.05	8.8
20.	Odisha	1382.70	1925.67	2249.99
21.	Punjab	221.10	275.66	339.15
22.	Rajasthan	559.90	559.41	1120.26
23.	Sikkim	68.60	138.16	337
24.	Tamil Nadu	205.00	309.58	636.39
25.	Tripura	274.83	392.3725	135.39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87	1010.47
27.	Uttarakhand	409.19	550.2	702.21
28.	West Bengal	1427.58	819.18	1101.84
29.	Telangana	273.73	146.0255	99.22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	0	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0.00
Grand Total		15186.68	16507.85	16824.43

* 16,380 habitations reported to be connected by the States.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds under Khelo India Scheme

2594. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are allocated/released to various States under the Khelo India Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated/released to the Government of Rajasthan under the said scheme so far;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set-up a regional centre in Jalore and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan for implementation of the said schemes; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) State-wise fund allocation is not made by this Ministry under Khelo India Scheme. Demands are received from States/UTs for funding projects under Khelo India Scheme of this Ministry. Proposals, as and when received from States/UTs, if complete in all respects and technical feasibility, are sanctioned subject to availability of funds.

Under Khelo India Scheme no fund has been sanctioned/released directly to the Government of Rajasthan. However, the eligible entities under the Scheme have been sanctioned and released Rs. 65.50 crore and Rs. 42.325 crore respectively as on 30.06.2018.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration to set-up a regional centre in Jalore and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan under Khelo India Scheme as the scheme does not have any provisions for setting up regional centres.

[English]

Supply of Electric Vehicles by EESL

2595. SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Electric Vehicles (EVs) supplied by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) to various Ministries/Government Departments, till date;

(b) the terms and conditions of supply of EVs to the said Ministries/Government departments;

(c) the response of the various Ministries/Government Departments in this regard;

(d) whether the tender for 10,000 electric vehicles floated by EESL has been put on hold and its second tender for EVs has been scrapped recently and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the global standard/latest technology for purchase of EVs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) Till date, 150 electric cars (e-cars) have been supplied by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) to various Ministries/Government Departments.

(b) EESL is providing e-cars to Government entities on lease/outright purchase basis. The terms and conditions under lease/outright purchase basis is given at this Statement enclosed.

(c) The response of the various Ministries/Government Departments in this regard has been encouraging. EESL has received the demand of approx. 19,000 e-cars from various Ministries/Government Departments of Central and State Governments.

(d) The tender for 10,000 e-cars floated by EESL in the month of August, 2017 has not been put on hold/scrapped. EESL is supplying e-cars to various Ministries/Government Departments from the same tender. However, second tender floated for 10,000 more e-cars has been scrapped by EESL pending finalization of new charging standards.

(e) Department of Heavy Industry is implementing a Scheme of 'Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India' (FAME India) for promotion of e-vehicles in the country, which is intended to support the hybrid/electric vehicle market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-sufficiency. The scheme has four focus areas viz. Technology Development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects and Charging Infrastructure.

Statement

Following are the terms and conditions for leasing and fleet management of Electric Cars—

Obligations of EESL:

EESL under the agreement will provide Lease and fleet management services for Electric cars (hereinafter refer to as e-cars or Vehicles) based on booking schedule as advised by client on a daily basis within Delhi NCR or as otherwise mutually agreed between the Parties. Toll Tax, Parking charges and Octroi (MCD) would be billed on actuals. The rates are exclusive of GST at applicable rates. EESL will provide the following services:

(1) **Provision of E-car:** EESL will provide brand new e-cars for the official use of Government Departments/PSUs/Agencies along with comprehensive insurance and registration. The cost of insurance shall be borne by EESL.

(a) In case the e-car is privately registered in the name of the client with hypothecation to EESL. EESL would have full ownership of the e-cars.

(b) The car can also be commercially registered in name of EESL.

(2) **Chauffeur Service:** Uniformed Chauffeurs for driving the e-cars.

(3) **Pick-up and drop:** The cars will be for pick-up of PSU/Government office/firm staff from the designated location and dropping them to prescribed location as per the schedule provided by the PSU/Government office/firm from time to time. They will also be used for inter-city transport as per request.

- (4) **Project Organization and Management:** EESL shall establish and maintain an appropriate organizational structure to enable seamless management of the fleet.
- (5) **Customer Service:** A customer service number active for 12 hours per day and 6 days per week which can be dialed in case of complaints, suggestions etc.
- (6) **Emergency Roadside Assistance:** EESL shall provide roadside assistance for 12 hours a day (including duty hours) and 6 days a week. E-car fleet shall include car towing service, ditch extraction service, jump starting dead batteries, lock-out service (in case of key loss/key breakage/locking of ignition key inside the car) and replacement of flat tyre.
- (7) **Maintenance and Repair:** EESL will be responsible for repair and maintenance activities of e-cars and would arrange for a relief vehicle in case of any non-service(s) or delayed service(s) caused due to scheduled maintenance.

Obligation of Client:

- i. Client shall provide free parking and charging space for the e-cars in/around their office premises.
- ii. Cost of charging will be borne by the client. EESL will be responsible only for ensuring an adequate State of charge of vehicle batteries for providing services.
- iii. The client would provide EESL with necessary approval for installation of chargers and would be responsible for electrical and preparatory works related to installation of charging station including but not limited to installation of electrical cables and other accessories of required rating from sub-stations up to the Charging Stations.
- iv. The client would make the necessary payments to EESL as per the schedule of rates.
- v. The client shall be responsible for security of the e-cars and the charging infrastructure.

[Translation]

Revival of Closed Spinning Mills

2596. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representation/letters requesting revival of closed spinning mill located in Banda district in U.P.;

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

(c) the details of action taken so far in this regard in collaboration with the state Government?

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

(b) and (c) As per records, the spinning mill located in Banda, Uttar Pradesh namely the U.P. State Yarn Company Limited is reportedly lying closed since February, 2000 owing to financial constraints. Government had forwarded the representation to State Government of Uttar Pradesh to initiate steps to revive and operate this spinning mill. State Government has informed that a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Commissioner, Infrastructure & Industrial Development, Government of U.P. in this regard.

[English]

Export of Textile Products

2597. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has the potential to become one stop sourcing destination for brands and retailers from ASEAN as opportunities exist for textile manufacturers from the 10 nation block to invest here and cater to the domestic market as well as exports and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the country has strengths in production and exports of almost all kinds of textiles and apparel including all handloom and handicraft products that demonstrate the unique skills of the country's weavers and artisans; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to explore the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes Madam. There exists opportunities for textile manufacturers from ASEAN to invest in India and cater to domestic market as well as exports because of competitive advantages available in India including availability of raw material, trained manpower and presence of the entire textile value chain. Further, 100% FDI is allowed in the textile sector under automatic route.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. To increase exports of textile and apparel, Government has announced a Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors. The package offers labour law reforms, additional incentives under ATUFS, enhanced duty drawback coverage and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act. Further, the rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel and made-ups *w.e.f.* 1st November 2017. Products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, *inter alia*, Powertex for fabric segment, Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc. Government is also providing interest rate subvention for pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector and gives assistance to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Further, following steps are being taken by the Government for promoting the export of Handloom and Handicrafts:

- (i) Assistance for marketing study, branding, participation in Fairs and Exhibitions, Buyer-Seller Meets in India and abroad etc. through Marketing and other Schemes.
- (ii) Setting up of 8 mega clusters in the country for increasing manufacturing and exports.
- (iii) Providing skill upgradation training to artisans/ carpet weavers.
- (iv) Refunding excise and customs duties for importing inputs through Duty Drawback channel.
- (v) Providing assistance for manufacturing new and Innovative designs as per need.

- (vi) Providing modern and improved tools to improve the production technique of artisans.

Non-Biodegradable Nature of Solar Cells

2598. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the non-biodegradable nature of most solar cells and its impact on the environment and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to tackle the same;

(b) whether the Government is also aware of the various poisonous by-products produced during the manufacturing process of solar cells, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is working on a sustainable energy plan instead of just moving completely to renewable sources 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) Most Solar Cells are generally environment friendly and have no adverse impact on environment. However, in some cases, special procedures would be required for safe disposal on completion of life expectancy of such solar cells.

(b) In the manufacturing of Solar Cells, no poisonous by-product is produced.

(c) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity out of total planned electrical capacity of 523 GW by 2022.

Renovation of Water Bodies

2599. 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, repair and raise the bunds of water bodies in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has provided any other special component funds from both Union Government and foreign financial institutions for the said project; 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) Works related to water resources development & management 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) and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies etc.

Under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies Scheme of PMKSY-Har Khet ko Pani, Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 5.1279 crore to Phase-I (48 water bodies) and Rs. 4.0956 crore to phase-II (56 water bodies) of Tamil Nadu has been released in FY 2015-16. Thereafter, the State has not submitted any complete proposal for release of CA for these water bodies as per the guidelines of the scheme.

Further, State Government from its own resources has allocated Rs. 499.78 crore for restoration of water bodies under the Kudimaramath Scheme from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (2016-17 Rs. 100 crore, 2017-18 Rs. 99.78 crore and 2018-19 Rs. 300 crore).

(c) and (d) '*Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM)*' Project with external assistance from World Bank was completed by Government of Tamil Nadu in June, 2015. Under this project, modernization, rehabilitation and water management works were taken up for 5009 tanks located in 61 sub-basins spread over 26 Districts at a cost of Rs. 2820.93 crore benefiting an ayacut of 6.69 lakh hectare and about 5 lakh farmers.

Another project "*Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation (TNIAMP) Project-IAMWARM II*" project is under implementation in the remaining 66 sub-basins of the State covering 29 Districts to benefit an extent of 5.43 lakh hectare over a period of 7 years starting from 2017 with an outlay of Rs. 2,962 crore with external assistance from World Bank.

Extension of DDUGJY in Kerala

2600. SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State of Kerala to extend the project implementation period for Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in the State; and

(b) if so, the details and 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) and (b) Government of Kerala had requested to allow execution of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) Projects upto December, 2018 for successful completion of DDUGJY and the same has been agreed and intimated to them by the Nodal Agency.

Construction of Barrages on Mahanadi River

2601. DR. KULMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of barrages constructed over river Mahanadi by Chhattisgarh during the last three years;

(b) whether such action has affected water flow to Odisha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedies proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) As intimated by Government of Chhattisgarh, four Barrages viz Samoda, Basantpur, Mironi and Kalma have been constructed across

Mahanadi during the last three years. And construction of another two Barrages namely, Sheorinarayan and Saradih are 80.27% and 90.08% complete, respectively.

Government of Odisha submitted complaint dated 19.11.2016 to Union Government under Section 3 of the Inter State River Water Dispute (ISRWD) Act, 1956 to constitute Mahanadi Water Tribunal in which *inter alia* likely adverse effect of planned utilisation of 0.84 Million Acre Feet (MAF) from six barrages projects on State of Odisha was raised.

Simultaneously, Government of Odisha filed Original Suit No.1/2017 before Hon'ble Supreme Court for restraining Government of Chhattisgarh from continuing construction and operation of six industrial barrages and taking up any future project. 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* Gazette Notification dated 12.03.2018 for adjudication of water disputes. Presently, the matter is *sub-judice* before the Hon'ble Tribunal.

Haj Flights from Calicut Airport

2602. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haj flights were earlier operating from Calicut airport and that the same were suspended for some years in the recent past due to renovation of the said airport, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the renovation of the said airport has been completed and flights including Haj flight from that airport have still not been started; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which Haj flights would be operated from the airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Haj operations were shifted from Calicut airport to Cochin due to the runway recarpeting work at Calicut airport in 2015.

(b) and (c) Runway recarpeting work at Calicut Airport was completed on 28.02.2017. However, Ministry of Minority Affairs had constituted a Haj Policy Review Committee (HPRC) to review the Haj Policy of the Government for 2013-2017 and to suggest a framework for new policy for the next five years *i.e.* 2018-2022. The Committee has submitted its report and recommended reduction of 21 embarkation points to 09. However, for Haj 2018, Ministry of Minority Affairs, on the recommendation of Haj Committee of India has decided to retain 20 embarkation points by excluding Indore embarkation point. The list of 20 embarkation points does not include Calicut.

Further, in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court order, Haj subsidy has been phased out. As such, addition of any new embarkation point would further increase the cost. Therefore, it has been decided to retain 20 embarkation points, which were operational during the previous Haj.

[*Translation*]

Rural Development Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

2603. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing rural development schemes in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the extant status of these schemes;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit for the completion of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The 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) through State Governments/ UT Administrations to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas, including Madhya Pradesh, through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling

of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. Rural Housing Scheme has been restructured as PMAY-G with an objective to provide affordable housing to all rural poor in view of Government's commitment to providing "Housing for All" by 2022. PMGSY seeks to provide all-weather road connectivity in rural areas to all the eligible habitations. Realising the importance of rural roads for national development, the target date for completion of PMGSY-I has been preponed from 2022 to 2019. Physical and Financial progress under various rural development Schemes during 2017-18 and 2018-19 in the State of Madhya Pradesh are given at the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Fund released under various rural development programmes to the State of Madhya Pradesh

	(Rs in crore)	
	2017-18	2018-19
MGNREGA	3777.70	2518.08
PMAY-G	4876.27	2139.19
PMGSY	1075.08	0.00
DAY-NRLM	106.86	83.81

Physical achievements made under various rural development programmes in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Programme	Unit	2017-18	2018-19
MGNREGA	Persondays generated in lakh	1622.87	593.92
PMAY-G	Unit sanctioned in no.	389715	540652
PMGSY	Road length completed in km.	5222.45	541.04
	No. of Habitations connected	1668	165
DAY-NRLM	No. of SHGs mobilised	48820	4470
	Total Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)	21350	4353
	Total Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)	8215	393

[English]

Simplification of Auction Rules

2604. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has significantly eased the auction rules in a bid to rekindle investor interest in a process that has been marked by failed auctions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that 33 blocks of mineral have been successfully auctioned since May, 2015 after introduction of Mineral Auction Rules and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also true that as many as 60 auctions have flopped for lack of interest and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Mineral Auction Rules have been amended by the Ministry of Mines *vide* notification dated 30.11.2017 to make the auction process simpler and to help the States auction mineral blocks quickly. The major amendments in the rules include more flexibility to State Governments in auction process, relaxation in net worth requirement for increased participation of bidders in auction of mines, relaxation in disposal of up to twenty five per cent of total mineral excavated in the previous financial year in case of mines which have been reserved for specified end use and adjustment of upfront payment in full at the earliest against the revenue share.

(c) and (d) Since the introduction of auction regime, 87 mineral blocks have been notified for auction out of which 43 mineral blocks have been successfully auctioned as on 26.07.2018 with estimated resources of Rs 1,99,782 crores. The details of the mineral blocks successfully auctioned and annulled are as under:—

State	Successful	Annulled
Andhra Pradesh	3 Limestone Blocks	2 Limestone Blocks
Chhattisgarh	5 Blocks (4 Limestone, 1 Gold)	2 Limestone Blocks
Gujarat	3 Limestone Blocks	5 Limestone Blocks
Jharkhand	5 Blocks (2 Limestone, 2 Gold, 1 Iron Ore)	-
Karnataka	7 Iron Ore Blocks	7 Iron Ore Blocks
Madhya Pradesh	6 Blocks (3 Limestone, 1 Graphite, 1 Iron Ore, 1 Diamond)	5 Blocks (4 Limestone, 1 Bauxite)
Maharashtra	3 Blocks (1 Limestone, 1 Manganese, 1 Bauxite)	14 Blocks (4 Bauxite, 3 Limestone, 2 Iron Ore, 2 Copper, 2 Tungsten, 1 Manganese)
Odisha	5 Blocks (3 Iron Ore, 1 Manganese, 1 Limestone)	4 Limestone Blocks
Rajasthan	6 Limestone Blocks	5 Blocks (4 Limestone Blocks, 1 Copper & associated minerals)
Total	43 Blocks (23 Limestone, 12 Iron Ore, 3 Gold, 2 Manganese, 1 Graphite, 1 Bauxite, 1 Diamond)	44 Blocks (24 Limestone, 9 Iron Ore, 5 Bauxite, 2 Copper, 2 Tungsten, 1 Manganese, 1 Copper & associated minerals)

[Translation]

Target for Cleaning of Ganga River

2605. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- whether the Government is expeditiously working on all the projects meant for cleaning of the Ganga river;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government has fixed the year 2019 as the target year for cleaning the said river; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) National Ganga River Basin Authority in its 1st meeting held on 05.10.2009 has resolved that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent flows into river Ganga.

Under Namami Gange Programme, towards cleaning of the river, a total of 105 projects have been sanctioned for development of new sewerage infrastructure along with rehabilitation of old ones for creating a total treatment capacity of 3295 Million Litres Per Day (MLD) and laying of sewerage network of 4823 km at an estimated cost of Rs.17,485 crore. Out of these, 26 projects have been completed.

Further, 67 projects have been sanctioned for River Front Development, development of Ghats and Crematoria, Ghat cleaning and river surface cleaning activities at an estimated cost of Rs.1296 crore. Out of these, 24 projects have been completed and other projects are at various stages of implementation.

Cleaning of river is a continuous process and efforts are being made to complete these projects by the year 2020.

[English]

Target for Production of Renewable Energy

2606. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set a target to produce 175 GW of renewable energy including solar power, wind power and bio-energy by 2022 and to create more employment opportunities for 15 lakh people by that year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action plan initiated by the Government to attain the targets; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro power.

As per different studies conducted, average number of employment opportunities to be created has been estimated at around 8 lakhs for 175 GW renewable energy target by 2022.

(b) The action plan initiated by the Government to attain the targets, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2021-22;
 - (ii) Waiving of Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to March, 2022;
 - (iii) Notification of National Offshore Wind Energy Policy;
- (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Status of Kiratpur-Nagchala National Highway

2607. SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Kiratpur-Nagchala four lane National Highway in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the time by which this work is likely to be completed and the details thereof; and

(c) the number of people displaced due to construction of Kiratpur-Nagchala four lane and the number of those who have got compensation along with the number of people who are yet to get compensation 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) The work of Kiratpur-Nagchala four laning project on National Highway 3 in Himachal Pradesh has commenced on 14.11.2013. Current physical progress is 72% and likely date of completion is 15.04.2019.

(c) Total 11,267 people were displaced due to construction of Kiratpur-Nagchala four lane road. Out of this, compensation to 10,705 people has been disbursed.

[English]

Overbooking in Flights

2608. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:
SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has directed the airlines to pay for denying seats to those with confirmed tickets due to overbooking, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such cases were reported concerning Air India way back in 2015, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DGCA added that its 2010 rules does not put a cap on the compensation that can be demanded from the airlines in case of overbooking and a passenger has full right to approach a court for relief;

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

(e) whether the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission has asked the Union Government

and the DGCA to formulate a rational policy to prevent harassment of passengers left out from overbooked flights; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Under the provision contained at Para 3.2.2 of Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3, Series 'M', Part-IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, Cancellation of flights and delays in flights" issued by DGCA, if the boarding is denied to passengers against their will, the airline shall not be liable for any compensation in case alternate flight is arranged that is scheduled to depart within one hour of the original schedule departure time of the initial reservation. Failing to do so, the airline shall compensate the passengers as per the following provisions:

- (i) An amount equal to 200% of booked one-way basic fare plus airline fuel charge, subject to maximum of INR 10,000, in case airline arranges alternate flight that is scheduled to depart within the 24 hours of the booked scheduled departure.
- (ii) An amount equal to 400% of booked one-way basic fare plus airline fuel charge, subject to maximum of INR 20,000, in case airline arranges alternate flight that is scheduled to depart more than 24 hours of the booked scheduled departure.
- (iii) In case passenger does not opt for alternate flight, refund of full value of ticket and compensation equal to 400% of booked one-way basic fare plus airline fuel charge, subject to maximum of INR 20,000.

(b) 13175 cases of denied boarding concerning Air India were reported in year 2015.

(c) and (d) The amount of compensation as mentioned in the CAR is for immediate relief that the airlines were required to provide to the passengers who had been denied boarding. As per the provisions of the CAR, if the airlines fail to fulfill their obligations, the passenger may complain to the statutory bodies set up under relevant applicable laws.

(e) and (f) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission has asked this Ministry to formulate a rational policy to prevent harassment of passengers left out from overbooked flights.

[Translation]

Rain Water Harvesting during Monsoon

2609. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground water table is depleting in the country and several States are reeling under drought in the wake of uncertainty of rain and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any measures for run off rain water harvesting during monsoon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is likely to formulate a scheme for the construction of big and small dams to hold the rain water across all the parts of the country 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) Ground water levels in various parts of the country are declining because of continuous withdrawal due to reasons such as increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization & urbanization etc. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring four times a year in different States. In order to assess the declining/rising trend in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data 2018 has been compared with the decadal average (2008-2017) water level. Analysis of data indicates decline in ground water level in about 52% of the wells being monitored.

(b) to (d) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water and revival of water bodies in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps

taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_2.pdf.

Many water conservation structures, including check dams are being constructed by States under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS). State-wise details of water conservation and

water harvesting works completed under Natural Resources Management component of MGNREGS during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given at the Statement enclosed.

Besides, under the Watershed Development projects of the Department of Land Resources, 5,06,001 water harvesting structures have been created/rejuvenated since 2014-15.

Statement

State-wise details of water conservation and water harvesting works completed under Natural Resources Management Component of MGNREGS during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Works Completed				
		FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19 (So Far)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	22	49	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39569	45889	87343	42552	17950
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	15	588	83	6
4.	Assam	551	568	906	1969	660
5.	Bihar	2454	3220	3688	5829	1517
6.	Chhattisgarh	7074	5937	17018	18509	7458
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	10	8	7	2	0
10.	Gujarat	4028	4289	7468	6473	1050
11.	Haryana	852	616	718	582	171
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6141	5725	6972	6007	2630
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1940	4052	3616	2968	682
14.	Jharkhand	18588	16468	104810	49194	4863
15.	Karnataka	16440	19872	23992	17053	3873
16.	Kerala	42779	34509	46100	22088	2147
17.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	23665	18117	24095	18682	6762
19.	Maharashtra	16155	19729	21844	14243	6338
20.	Manipur	379	484	533	166	56
21.	Meghalaya	611	899	1234	552	35
22.	Mizoram	260	366	403	797	112

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Nagaland	69	602	701	385	0
24.	Odisha	4390	4854	12009	5460	439
25.	Puducherry	4	14	16	33	3
26.	Punjab	73	137	189	185	23
27.	Rajasthan	8355	8488	15886	9748	1675
28.	Sikkim	213	181	246	140	23
29.	Tamil Nadu	11824	9340	6497	10084	993
30.	Telangana	5216	11028	115679	65459	4292
31.	Tripura	17115	9604	6515	7023	521
32.	Uttar Pradesh	16638	23070	44327	26960	4846
33.	Uttarakhand	1368	2094	3922	6308	1734
34.	West Bengal	29202	26838	32921	34601	16592

*[English]***New Schemes for Water Conservation**

2610. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning any new schemes pertaining to digging for water conservation particularly in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number/names of districts covered thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has planned a new scheme named Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY) for sustainable management of ground water. Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY), a Rs. 6000 crore scheme, for sustainable management of ground water is under active consideration of the Government to be implemented in seven States including Karnataka.

*[Translation]***Decline in Ground Water Level**

2611. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the declining ground water level in most of the States of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of the efforts made by the Government to improve the ground water level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring four times a year in different States. In order to assess the declining/rising trend in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data 2018 has been compared with the decadal average (2008-2017) water level. Analysis

of data indicates decline in ground water level in about 52% of the wells being monitored. State-wise details are given at the enclosed Statement.

(c) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge

to ground water and revival of water bodies in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf.

Statement

State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation With Mean [Pre-monsoon (2008 to 2017) and Pre-monsoon 2018]

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Wells Analysed	Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			No	%	No	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	714	290	41	423	59	1	0.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	5	63	3	38	0	0.0
3.	Assam	154	98	64	56	36	0	0.0
4.	Bihar	619	268	43	350	57	1	0.2
5.	Chandigarh	9	2	22	7	78	0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	458	181	40	271	59	6	1.3
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	8	47	9	53	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	10	5	50	5	50	0	0.0
9.	Delhi	82	20	24	62	76	0	0.0
10.	Goa	70	50	71	20	29	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	756	345	46	401	53	10	1.3
12.	Haryana	273	68	25	205	75	0	0.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	86	21	24	65	76	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	244	47	19	197	81	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	255	168	66	87	34	0	0.0
16.	Karnataka	1343	792	59	542	40	9	0.7
17.	Kerala	1431	773	54	654	46	4	0.3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1330	546	41	782	59	2	0.2
19.	Maharashtra	1632	774	47	857	53	1	0.1
20.	Meghalaya	22	9	41	13	59	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1254	766	61	485	39	3	0.2
22.	Puducherry	5	3	60	2	40	0	0.0
23.	Punjab	216	35	16	181	84	0	0.0
24.	Rajasthan	929	474	51	454	49	1	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Tamil Nadu	528	209	40	318	60	1	0.2
26.	Telangana	568	295	52	268	47	5	0.9
27.	Tripura	25	21	84	4	16	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	563	97	17	466	83	0	0.0
29.	Uttarakhand	28	8	29	20	71	0	0.0
30.	West Bengal	614	408	66	205	33	1	0.2
Total		14243	6786	48	7412	52	45	0.3

[English]

Ground Water (Sustainable Management) Bill, 2017

2612. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Ground Water (Sustainable Management) Bill, 2017;

(b) whether the Government plans to take any action based on the report submitted by NITI Aayog which has predicted that nearly half of India's population could end up with no drinking water by 2030 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Chennai could run out of ground water by 2020 and if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the plan of the Government to tackle the situation along with the further action plan to tackle the ground water crisis in two and three tier cities of 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) The draft model Ground Water (Sustainable Management) Bill is under examination of this Ministry before circulation to States for adoption.

(b) to (d) NITI Aayog, in its report titled "Composite Water Management Index" (June 2018) has mentioned that 21 cities of India including New Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad are expected to run out of groundwater

by 2020. This is based only on the estimates of annual groundwater replenishment and its extraction. It does not take into account the ground water availability in the deeper aquifers.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water is primarily States' responsibility. However, following steps have been taken by the Central Government for conservation and sustainability of ground water in the country:

- (i) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water-2013" which provides information about area specific artificial recharge techniques to augment the ground water resources based on the availability of source water and capability of subsurface formations to accommodate it. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.11 crore artificial recharge structures in urban and rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 79178 crore. This comprises around 88 lakh recharge structures/facilities utilizing rainwater directly from roof top and more than 23 lakh artificial recharge and rainwater harvesting structures for conserving surplus runoff to augment the groundwater resources. It is estimated that annually about 85,565 MCM of surplus run-off can be harnessed to augment the ground water. The Master Plan is available in public domain and has also been circulated to the State Governments for its implementation.

- (ii) The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, *inter alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for adoption.
- (iii) CGWA has been constituted under "The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. So far, CGWA has notified 162 areas in the Country for the purpose of regulation of ground water.
- (iv) CGWA has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made rainwater harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- (v) This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.
- (vi) CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) during XII Plan, under the Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.
- (vii) Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 circulated by Ministry of Urban Development include the provision of Rainwater Harvesting. As per Model Building Bye Laws, water harvesting through storing of water runoff including rainwater in all new buildings on plots of 100 sq.m and above will be mandatory. Barring the States/UT of Manipur, Sikkim Mizoram and Lakshadweep, all the States have incorporated the provisions in their respective building bye laws. The plans submitted to the local bodies shall indicate the system of storm water drainage along with points of collection of rain water in surface reservoirs or in recharge wells. Further, all buildings having a minimum discharge of 10,000 litre and above per day shall incorporate waste water recycling system. The recycled water should be used for horticultural purposes.
- (viii) Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSY, *inter alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, horticulture, and pasture development etc.
- (ix) The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR and the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare has developed an actionable framework for Natural Resources Management (NRM), titled "Mission Water Conservation" to ensure gainful utilization of funds. The Framework strives to ensure synergies in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM), given their common objectives. Types of common works

undertaken under these programmes/schemes are water conservation and management, water harvesting, soil and moisture conservation, groundwater recharge, flood protection, land development, Command Area Development & Watershed Management.

- (x) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is carrying out training programs and IEC activities for capacity building and awareness creation among stakeholders on the importance of water conservation and rainwater harvesting in augmenting the ground water resources.

Rejuvenation of Textile Value Chain

2613. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to announce a scheme to bail out the knitwear sector which is struggling under financial stress and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is also launching projects to encourage traditional Indian handloom and handicraft and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is trying to rejuvenate the textile value chain which has lost out to China and other neighbouring countries as a result of lack of automation leading to lower productivity; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard so that exports could be enhanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) In order to achieve growth, modernization, value addition, increase in exports and for the overall development of the textile sector including the knitwear sector in the country, the Government has been implementing various policy initiatives and schemes such as the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS), Schemes for the development of the Powerloom Sector, Schemes for Technical Textiles, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), SAMARTH-The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS), Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

(CHCDS), Silk Samagra, Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP), North East Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), etc. Further, the Government had approved a special package for textile sector with an outlay of Rs. 6000 crores to boost employment generation and exports particularly in Garmenting and Made-ups.

In order to encourage and develop handloom and handicraft sectors, the Government has been implementing several key programmes and schemes for these sectors. For the handloom sector, which is an unorganised sector, development support is provided under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS), Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) and Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS) for basic inputs, looms and accessories, design development, infrastructure development, marketing of handloom products etc. For the Handicrafts sector, Government is implementing the National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) and the Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for providing support on design, technology upgradation, infrastructure development, research and development, market support etc. to handicrafts clusters in the country.

Progress of PMGSY

2614. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is progressing well;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of roads commissioned under the said scheme since 2014, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has set any targets for speedy completion of roads under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the length of road in kilometres allotted in the recent allocation, State/UTwise; and

(f) whether the Government is facing any difficulties in implementing PMGSY and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The implementation of Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is progressing well. Since inception till June, 2018, a total of 5,56,320.84 Km of road length has been completed under the Scheme.

(c) and (d) The details of road works constructed under the Scheme since 2014, State/UT-wise are as per the Statement enclosed-I. The Government of India has taken a decision to accelerate execution of PMGSY in all States by providing connectivity to eligible habitations as per the Core Network of PMGSY by March, 2019.

(e) During the current year, the States have been allocated a total length of 61,000 km for completion as per the details given in the Statement enclosed-II.

(f) Some of the States have reported certain difficulties in implementation of the Scheme *viz.* inadequate execution and contracting capacity; limited working season; difficult terrain particularly in Hill States; scarcity of the

construction materials; adverse climatic situation, etc. The Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of initiatives to meet the above challenges faced by the States; like engagement of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in some States to augment execution capacity, contractor's Outreach Programmes in States to attract the Contractors in the implementation of the Programme. Further, in order to encourage locally available materials and use of green technologies, guidelines were issued by the Ministry, wherein the State Governments are required to propose minimum 15% of total length of annual proposals under New technologies such as Cement stabilization, Lime stabilization, Cold mix, Waste plastics, Cell filled concrete, Paneled cement concrete pavement, Fly ash etc. The Ministry has also been constantly reviewing the progress of the programme in the State. Provision of solutions to problems and handholding and assistance to States especially in technical matters is being done by the Ministry and National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA).

Statement-I

Number of Road works completed since 2014 under PMGSY

		Road work in Nos.				
Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto June 18)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	274	196	101	52	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	10	13	34	16
3.	Assam	465	351	234	286	83
4.	Bihar	1324	1712	2273	1348	360
5.	Chhattisgarh	859	558	236	208	57
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	600	377	31	44	5
8.	Haryana	0	88	3	5	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	127	123	144	142	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	177	164	91	154	35
11.	Jharkhand	460	613	804	1096	279
12.	Karnataka	108	148	127	11	1
13.	Kerala	118	155	126	60	26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1316	1257	939	1752	260

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto June 18)
15.	Maharashtra	507	314	199	205	17
16.	Manipur	30	68	93	92	25
17.	Meghalaya	11	33	54	56	8
18.	Mizoram	3	10	9	6	2
19.	Nagaland	12	7	4	4	2
20.	Odisha	1045	1060	1125	1115	341
21.	Punjab	78	114	52	52	22
22.	Rajasthan	1107	939	252	1501	20
23.	Sikkim	37	86	37	57	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	877	179	330	632	106
25.	Tripura	83	95	32	45	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	746	847	463	348	211
27.	Uttarakhand	96	175	118	135	44
28.	West Bengal	503	504	482	298	111
29.	Telangana	0	133	38	52	17
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		10965	10316	8410	9790	2117

During 2014-15 Telangana with Andhra Pradesh

Statement-II

Target Length (km) to be constructed during 2018-19 under PMGSY

Sl. No.	State	Target (km)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1400
3.	Assam	5000
4.	Bihar	6000
5.	Chhattisgarh	4000
6.	Goa	0

Sl. No.	State	Target (km)
7.	Gujarat	50
8.	Haryana	50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2400
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2800
11.	Jharkhand	5000
12.	Karnataka	50
13.	Kerala	500
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4500
15.	Maharashtra	500

Sl. No.	State	Target (km)
16.	Manipur	1200
17.	Meghalaya	400
18.	Mizoram	400
19.	Nagaland	200
20.	Odisha	8000
21.	Punjab	50
22.	Rajasthan	3000
23.	Sikkim	1000
24.	Tamil Nadu	2000
25.	Tripura	500
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3000
27.	Uttarakhand	3000
28.	West Bengal	5000
29.	Telangana	500
Total		61,000

Allocation of Funds for Development Schemes

2615. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for allocation of funds under major developmental schemes pertaining to water resources, river development and Ganga rejuvenation sector under his Ministry;

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

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard 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) Funds are allocated to different schemes of the Ministry on the basis of priority, work plan, pace of implementation, committed liabilities and overall funds allocated by Ministry of Finance.

(b) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, 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). However, there is no proposal to allocate more funds to the States which are performing well in implementation of their schemes.

(c) No guidelines have been issued in this regard.

Promotion of Sports in Tribal Areas

2616. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal people of Gujarat have participated in various sports competitions within and outside the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for their upliftment and to provide them with better training resources in various sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) 'Sports' is a State subject and the Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments and Sports Federations concerned. Primary responsibility of conducting National level and International level competitions lies with the Indian Olympic Association (IOA)/concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). The participation in such tournaments are through IOA/NSFs/State Governments etc., as per the rules of the tournaments. This Ministry does not maintain specific State-wise details of tribal people including the State of Gujarat who have participated in various sports competitions within and outside the country.

(c) Sports Promotional Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports cater to the entire

population of the country including the tribal people of Gujarat. Some of the major Schemes, implemented by this Ministry which aim at broadbasing of sports and achieving excellence in sports, are given at the Statement-I enclosed.

In addition, in order to promote sports among the youth across the country, including the tribal people of Gujarat, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing various Sports Promotional Schemes to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. The details of SAI Schemes are given at the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

Sports Promotional Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

- (i) **Khelo India-National Programme for Development of Sports:** This Scheme was formulated by the Ministry 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 through its twelve verticals. The Scheme has a dedicated vertical, namely, 'Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games' which provides for showcasing our rural and indigenous/tribal games for which competitions will be held annually.
- (ii) **Scheme for Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs):** Under this Scheme, the Government provides assistances to NSFs for conducting National Championships and International tournaments in India, participation of national teams in International tournaments in India and abroad, organizing National coaching camps, procuring sports equipment, engagement of foreign coaches, etc.

- (iii) **National Sports Development Fund (NSDF):**

This Fund was established by the Central Government in 1998, under Charitable Endowments Act 1890, with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as non-Governmental sources, including the private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians, for promotion of sports and games in the country. Financial assistance is provided from the Fund to outstanding sportspersons, Sports Federations and other organizations. Special stress is being given to support the sportspersons who have been selected under a programme namely, TOP (Target Olympic Podium) Scheme, specifically devised to train medal prospects for future Olympics.

Statement-II

Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI are given as under:

- **National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC):** National Sports Talent Contest, (NSTC) Scheme is being implemented to scout sports talent in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurture them into future medal hopes by providing scientific training.
 - (a) **Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (Sub-Scheme of NSTC):** This Scheme aims to promote indigenous games & martial arts in the schools in rural and semi-urban areas and scouting of talent in these games for nurturing in modern sports.
 - (b) **Adoption of Akharas under NSTC Scheme:** Wrestling has been a traditional indigenous sport in the country and mostly played at village level. In order to create a broader base for modern wrestling, Akharas are being adopted under this Scheme.
- **Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC):** This is a collaborative venture of SAI with the Indian Army, The main objective of the Scheme is to make use of the good infrastructure and disciplined environment of the Army for training boys in the age group of 8-14 years of age, to

achieve excellence in sports. After attaining the required age of seventeen and a half years, the trainees are also offered placement in the Army.

- **SAI Training Centre (STC):** In order to groom the junior level sports persons in the age group of 12-18 years, SAI Training Centres (STC) are established in a State where the sports infrastructure is provided by the respective State Governments.
- **Special Area Games (SAG):** Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme aims at scouting natural talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country and nurturing them scientifically for achieving excellence in sports. Trainees in the age group of 10-18 years are selected in this Scheme.
- **Extension Centre of STC/SAG:** The extension Centres of STC/SAG centres Scheme was started to cover schools and colleges for wider coverage, with a view to develop sports standards in schools and colleges having requisite basic sports infrastructure and had shown good results in sports. Trainees in the age group of 10-18 years are selected under Non-Residential basis for regular training.
- **Centre of Excellence (COE):** The Scheme envisaged induction of sportspersons, who had performed well at Sr. National Competitions, for further advance scientific training at the Regional Centres of SAI. These Centres of Excellence operate as regular coaching camps for the best available talent in India in the respective sports discipline in the age group of 12-25 years.
- **National Sports Academies (NSA):** The National Sports Academies (NSA) Scheme aims to promote sports on single discipline basis in collaboration with the National Sports Federations to attract sports talent in the respective sports discipline in the age group of 12-25 years.

Flood and Erosion in Assam

2617. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Assam including other State level organisations have requested the Union Government to declare "Flood and Erosion" in Assam as "National Disaster" at the earliest and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Union Government has chalked out any action plan so that the river Brahmaputra could be completely protected from soil erosion;

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

(d) the details of alternative measures being considered by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The State Government of Assam had requested the Union Government to declare "Flood and Erosion" in Assam as 'National Problem'. The Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the existing guidelines of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), do not contemplate declaring of a calamity as a 'National Calamity/Disaster'. However, in the event of disaster of a 'severe nature', financial assistance towards the notified natural calamities including flood is met from the SDRF which is further supplemented from NDRF in accordance with the established procedure.

(b) to (d) The subject of flood management including erosion control falls within the purview of the States. The flood management & anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with their own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government renders technical guidance and promotional financial assistance to States.

The Government of India had launched Flood Management Programme (FMP) in XI Plan which was continued during XII Plan for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to flood control, river management, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing, restoration of damaged flood management works, anti-sea erosion, catchment area treatment, etc.

In the State of Assam, a total of 141 projects costing Rs. 2383.11 crore were approved and included under FMP. During XI Plan, 100 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 996.14 crore were approved while during XII Plan, 41 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 1386.97 crore were approved. Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 748.86 crore was released during XI Plan and Rs. 64.89 crore during XII Plan. Further a Central Assistance of Rs. 245.49 crore has also been released during year 2017-18 to State Government of Assam. Since start of XI Plan, total Central Assistance released to State Government of Assam under FMP is Rs. 1059.24 crore until 31-Mar-18.

A High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog has been constituted by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region on October 4, 2017 for proper management of water resources of the North Eastern Region. The Brahmaputra Board was constituted with the objective of planning and integrated implementation of measures for control of floods and bank erosion in Brahmaputra Valley and matters connected therewith. The Brahmaputra Board advises the North-Eastern States on water resources development matters including flood management. Brahmaputra Board has prepared 57 Master Plans suggesting appropriate measures for water resources development and flood control.

As a non-structure measure, Flood Forecasting activities are being carried out in Assam to mitigate the losses of life and properties due to flood by Central Water Commission (CWC). There are 29 flood forecasting stations in Assam and Flood Bulletins are issued on daily basis by CWC which are communicated to all stakeholders including State & District Administration, Elected Representatives, SDMA, Water Resources Department, Govt. of Assam and all concerned.

Achievements in Sports at International Level

2618. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI D. K. SURESH:

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

(a) the details of remarkable achievements of our country in various sports including track events at international level during each of the last three years and the current year, medal-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that our sportspersons in various sports events including track events are not given adequate support and encouragement to participate at international level;

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

(d) whether the Government allocates adequate funds to promote sports and games in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilised on various sports and games during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Madam, the details of medals won by Indian athletes in multi-sports events including athletic events during last three years and current year is given at the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) 'Sports' being a State subject, primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports at the grassroot level by way of broad-basing of sports activities and creation of sports infrastructure and facilities is that of the State Governments and responsibility for promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is that of the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). The role of the Central Government is to supplement the efforts of the State Governments and NSFs and adequate support is given to the sportspersons including those of track events from the Scheme of Assistance to National

Sports Federations, under which Government, *inter alia*, provides assistance to the identified sportspersons/teams for intensive coaching through national coaching camps, foreign exposures/competitions, etc. In order to give focused attention for better performance of our athletes in international events including Olympic Games, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports formulated a programme namely, Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme with the aim to identify, groom and prepare potential medal prospects with funding from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) which is continuing. Under the TOP Scheme, financial support is provided for training, participation in competitions, purchase of equipment, availing of the services of support persons, etc. to athletes selected by the Committee constituted for the purpose. Besides, 'Out of Pocket Allowance' @ Rs. 50,000/- per month is given to the selected Athletes for meeting contingent and miscellaneous expenses. Presently, 196 athletes including 31 track & field event athletes are covered under the TOP Scheme for funding from NSDF.

(d) and (e) Madam, Government has made adequate allocation of funds to promote sports in the country. 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, Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Khelo India-National Programme for Development of Sports. This was revised and a revamped Khelo India Scheme is implemented from the year 2017-18. Rs. 1756 crore is the estimated expenditure to be incurred under this scheme during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. Sports Authority of India (SAI) and Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE) are also running several activities to promote sports in the country. The funds allocated to SAI and LNIFE during last three years and current year are as under:-

				Rs. in crores
Sl. No.	Year	Sports Authority of India	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	
1.	2015-16	345.78		53.45
2.	2016-17	367.20		52.60
3.	2017-18	495.73		45.02
4.	2018-19	429.56		45.00

The details of funds allocated and utilized under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations for various sports and games during last three years and current year is given at the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I

Details of medals won by Indian Athletes in multi sports events including athletic events during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Competition/event	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total Medals
Year-2015					
1.	Asian Athletics Championship, 2015	04	05	04	13
2.	Asian Youth Athletics Championships, 2015	2	6	6	14
3.	Asian Athletics Championships held at Wuhan (China) from 3-7 June, 2015	4	5	4	13
4.	Asian Grand Prix Series, 2015	0	3	7	10
5.	Commonwealth Youth Games, 2015	2	1	3	6

Sl. No.	Competition/event	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total Medals
Year 2016					
6.	South Asian Games, 2016	28	22	08	58
7.	Olympic Games, 2016	0	1	1	2
8.	Para Olympic Games, 2016	2	1	1	4
9.	Asian Indoor Athletics Championships, 2016	1	3	3	7
10.	Asian Junior Athletics Championships, 2016	7	4	6	17
11.	IAAF Under-20 World Athletics Championships, 2016	1	-	-	1
Year 2017					
12.	Asian Athletics Championship, 2017	12	05	12	29
13.	2nd Asian Youth Athletics Championships, 2017	05	05	04	14
14.	Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games, 2017	9	12	19	40
15.	Asian 20 KM Race Walking Athletics Championships, 2017	-	-	1	1
16.	Asian Grand Prix Series, 2017	3	12	5	20
17.	2nd Asian Youth Athletics Championships, 2017	5	5	4	14
18.	World Youth Athletics Championships, 2017	-	1	-	1
19.	22nd Asian Athletics Championships, 2017	11	5	12	28
Year 2018					
20.	IAAF World U-20 Athletics Championship, 2018	1	-	-	1
21.	Commonwealth Games, 2018	26	20	20	66
22.	Asian Indoor Athletics Championships, 2018	-	4	2	6

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated under the scheme of assistance to National Sports Federations for various sports and games during last three years and current year

(in crores)

Sl. No.	Discipline	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Archery	10	11	14	18.53
2.	Athletics	19.5	20	33	21.24
3.	Badminton	12	15.2	15.2	21.00
4.	Boxing	14	10.4	31.64	46.18
5.	Hockey	18	21	28	39.00
6.	Judo	4	1.9	1.56	3.95

Sl. No.	Discipline	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
7.	Shooting	23	24.3	29.84	38.61
8.	Taekwondo	2	1.7	0	2.49
9.	Weightlifting	8	7.8	8.6	8.14
10.	Wrestling	14	15.4	19	23.56
11.	Gymnastic	3	4.3	6	0.90
12.	Golf	0.8	1.5	3	1.01
13.	Kabaddi	2.5	2	2	3.03
14.	Rowing	4	3.9	7	3.84
15.	Squash	2.75	3.25	4.13	3.52
16.	Swimming	3	2.8	7.16	7.89
17.	Tennis	1.53	1.38	15	3.70
18.	Wushu	2.7	4.3	7.5	4.41
19.	Yachting	3.5	0.95	7.5	3.36
20.	Bridge	0.35	0.39	1.15	1.83
21.	Basketball	0	2.17	3.5	5.24
22.	Billiards & Snooker	0.75	1	2.13	3.24
23.	Chess	2	3.2	4	4.27
24.	Cycling	3.5	5.5	8.13	8.11
25.	Deaf Sports	0.5	0.8	2	1.17
26.	Equestrian	0.84	1	2.5	2.89
27.	Football	2.5	4.5	11.32	23.08
28.	Football U-17	7.34	8.3	0	-
29.	Handball	1.5	0	2	2.99
30.	Kayaking & Canoeing	2.5	3.25	6.5	1.87
31.	Paralympics	4	4.4	6	6.03
32.	SepakTakraw	1.5	1.65	2.65	1.24
33.	Special Olympics Bharat	5	4	3	5.26
34.	Table Tennis	3.4	3	7	8.89
35.	Volleyball	4.4	3.4	5	5.04
36.	SGFI	1.5	1.75	0	-
37.	AIU	0.75	1	0	-
38.	Fencing	1	1	3	2.99
39.	Kho Kho	0.6	0.6	0	-
Total		192.21	203.99	310.01	338.51

Statement-III

Details of funds utilised under the scheme of assistance to National Sports Federations for various sports and games during last three years and the current year

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to 24.07.18-Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Athletics	463.69	416.61	131.54	88.96
2.	Archery	683.99	#337.09	#631.94	191.81
3.	Chess	207.46	155.25	189.65	6.70
4.	Rifle	873.71	974.94	962.95	415.44
5.	Tennis	31.18	#21.42	49.91	8.63
6.	Judo	101.45	#8.61	#80.68	59.51
7.	Rowing	81.35	46.22	83.56	27.85
8.	Table Tennis	101.70	176.44	326.06	104.83
9.	Swimming	65.60	91.17	171.60	0.00
10.	Squash Racket	100.03	160.52	216.88	18.10
11.	Boxing	278.86	286.59	484.13	380.40
12.	Hockey	824.05	1201.77	915.40	446.79
13.	Weightlifting	140.08	176.84	280.21	47.35
14.	Badminton	709.23	543.69	598.67	173.21
15.	Equestrian	16.00	6.05	0.67	10.08
16.	Football	117.74	909.53	833.07	220.45
17.	Golf	19.74	47.15	47.97	16.92
18.	Wrestling	555.23	549.02	604.95	206.83
19.	Yachting	164.25	56.22	174.39	174.28
20.	Kabaddi	113.00	17.89	29.21	0.00
21.	Volleyball	106.17	22.59	15.88	36.70
22.	Gymnastics	36.24	#113.67	#108.82	20.48
23.	Handball	14.61	11.00	69.60	20.74
24.	Basketball	9.83	26.03	55.47	0.00
25.	Fencing	29.14	114.55	90.46	46.70
26.	Kayaking & Canoeing	59.80	21.64	116.98	38.11
27.	Deaf Sports	65.64	61.54	115.94	32.80
28.	Para-sports	328.65	184.56	330.49	74.91
29.	Special Olympic	412.28	28.36	101.36	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Baseball	0.00	0.00	16.50	0.00
31.	Atya Patya	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Cycle Polo	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Kho-kho	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Sepak Takraw	24.25	67.81	77.18	77.85
35.	Softball	0.00	8.75	0.00	0.00
36.	Taekwondo	10.59	#74.65	#5.69	0.00
37.	Tenni-Koit	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
38.	Wushu	60.26	168.47	105.02	71.89
39.	Billiards & Snooker	66.21	46.46	60.65	18.48
40.	Cycling	96.18	65.33	106.23	12.65
41.	Soft Tennis	0.00	12.25	0.00	0.00
42.	Bridge	4.06	8.66	17.17	6.49
43.	School Games	35.93	46.32	89.82	4.36
44.	Indian Olympic Association	32.20	0.00	0.00	3.77
45.	Mallakhamb	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
46.	Subroto Mukherjee Educational Society	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
47.	Durand Cup	0.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
48.	South Asian Games	6036.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
49.	U-17 FIFA World Cup-2017	0.00	408.99	0.00	0.00
50.	Preparation for Rio Olympics		2233.00	0.00	0.00
51.	BRICS U-17 Football Tournament	0.00	1961.00	0.00	0.00
52.	AIMAG (Martial Arts)	0.00	0.00	98.47	62.43
53.	Lawn Bowl	0.00	0.00	63.51	0.00
54.	Pencak Silat	0.00	0.00	3.15	12.93
55.	Karate	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76
56.	Ten-Pin Bowling	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.94
	Total	13079.12	12037.65	8461.83	3159.13
	Funds released to SAI for National Coaching camps, National Championships and salary of foreign coaches	9647.00	15109.00	13708.00	1116.00

Due to de-recognition/suspension of NSFs, expenditure done through SAI

New Road Projects in Tamil Nadu

2619. SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:

SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to take up new Road projects in Tamil Nadu particularly between Chennai and Kanyakumari along the East Coast of the State;

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

(c) the total estimated cost of the said projects and the details of the funds to be generated for the same; and

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time limit for the completion of the said projects 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) to (d) Yes Madam. Government proposes to take up new road projects in Tamil Nadu, depending on the inter-se-priority, availability of funds, outcome of detailed survey & investigation. In the Financial Year 2017-18, 66 projects costing around Rs. 12400 cr were sanctioned for National Highway projects in Tamil Nadu. Along East Coast of the State between Chennai and Kanyakumari, 3 projects in a length of 150 Km costing to Rs. 5470 crore were awarded for construction and Consultancy Services for Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation for 4 projects in a length of 610 Km was awarded. The time line for completion of each project is fixed depending on quantum of work.

BRGF in Andhra Pradesh

2620. SHRI M. VENKATESWARA RAO:

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether special financial assistance which was provided under Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF) to Andhra Pradesh has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this is likely to create problems to the State in its developmental work efforts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) Consequent upon the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the Scheme "Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)" under the Special Plan-State became a part of devolution to the States. Accordingly, no fresh allocation has been made since 2015-16 to the States including Andhra Pradesh under the State component of the Special Plan of BRGF. According to the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, share of States in the net proceeds of the Union taxes has been enhanced significantly to 42% from 32%. This would enhance the availability of funds with the States including Andhra Pradesh for undertaking area specific development programmes.

Loss of Potable Water

2621. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the total loss of potable water due to wastage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new initiatives have been taken by the Government to encourage water conservation in the country; 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) No, Madam. No such study has been conducted by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

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

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement their efforts, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. The steps taken by the Central Government to encourage water conservation is given as Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Central Government to encourage water conservation

- (i) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) has launched a fortnightly contest "Jal Bachao, Video Banao, Puraskar Pao" on 10th July, 2018. In the contest, any Indian citizen can upload their video entries on You Tube and enter the publicly accessible link on Video link section of MyGov contest page at www.mygov.in. The videos should capture the efforts, significant contributions, best practices in the field of water conservation, optimum water utilization and Water Resources, Development and Management in different parts of the country. Any innovative advertisement/commercial on water conservation is also welcome.
- (ii) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has brought out Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 which have the provision for Rainwater Harvesting. As per MBBL-2016, it is mandatory to have rainwater harvesting provision for all plots with more than 100 sq.mtr area. As per MBBL-2016, rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory for all the public and commercial buildings. These model building bye-laws have been shared with the States for adoption. 32 States/UTs have adopted rainwater harvesting feature of MBBL-2016.
- (iii) The Government has launched National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its

more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.

- (iv) Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of such structures.
- (v) Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation 'Har Khet ko Pani' and improving water use efficiency 'More crop per drop' in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities. Ministry of Agriculture is promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, construction of micro-irrigation structures, etc.
- (vi) Some other initiatives/measures taken by the Central Government for conservation and improvement of availability of ground water are as under:
 - Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 Crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in the country to harness 85 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for various purposes. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
 - CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) under the Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.

- 'Atal Bhujal Yojana', envisaging sustainable management of ground water with emphasis on demand side management through community participation in identified over-exploited and ground water stressed areas in priority States of Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka has been proposed.
- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), constituted under "The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country, has so far notified 162 areas in the country for the purpose of regulation of ground water.

[Translation]

MGNREGS in Drought Affected Areas

2622. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make special provisions under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for all the drought affected areas of the country including Bundelkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the discrepancies and delay in the payments of wages under MGNREGS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. 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.

(c) and (d) Efforts have been made by the Ministry to reduce the delay in payment of wages to the MGNREGA workers viz., timely release of funds, payment through National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) for direct payment of wages into workers account, issued guidelines for monitoring of timely payment and enabling appropriate provisions in NREGASoft to monitor timely payment of wages.

[English]

Sports Training to Students

2623. SHRI K. R. P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students get training of international standards at school/college level for various sports activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of annual allocation of funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) Sports is a State subject and promotion of sports in the country, including promotion of Sports in schools and colleges in the States is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and the National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments and the NSFs.

The Government has also recognized the School Games Federation of India (SGFI) as a NSF for promotion and development of sports at school level and Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Society and Subroto Mukherjee Sports and Education Society (SMSES) as National Sports Promotion Organisations (NSPOs) for promotion of Hockey and Football respectively among school children. In addition, the Government has also recognized Association of Indian University (AIU) for development and promotion of Sports at college and University level.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, is implementing a number of sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. Many of the beneficiaries of these Schemes are students of schools and colleges. List of Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI are given as under:

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

“National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)” Scheme and “Extension Centres of STC/SAG” Scheme specifically cater to development of sports in schools and colleges.

The indicative, estimated expenditure for the vertical Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 is Rs. 60 crore each year.

The Khelo India Scheme being implemented by this Ministry has verticals that also provide for promotion of sports in schools and colleges in the country.

The indicative, estimated expenditure for the vertical State Level Khelo India Centres for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 is Rs. 50 crore and Rs. 75 crore respectively.

Power Generation Capacity from Renewable Energy Sources

2624. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country should strive for 50 per cent of its power generation capacity from renewable sources by 2030 on the back of technological advancement in solar and wind energy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India is the first major country which is fast transitioning into a new era of carbon-free energy for its citizens and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the country is set to exceed the target of 175 GW in renewable energy and likely to touch 200 GW by 2022 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) to (c) India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under Paris Climate Agreement, *inter alia*, include achieving about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030.

India has taken various initiatives, including setting up of National Solar Mission and announcing target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022 for increasing share of carbon free energy in the energy mix. The Government is confident of achieving the target of 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022.

[Translation]

Damanganga-Pinjal River Link

2625. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in interlinking of Damanganga and Pinjal rivers so far;

(b) whether DPR has been completed in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of other works to be undertaken after the completion of DPR so as to complete the process of interlinking of these rivers and to benefit the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project was completed by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) and sent to Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat during March 2014. The Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) has accorded techno-economic clearance subject to submission of forest clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) and clearance for Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) of tribal population from Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA).

The proposed Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project will provide additional 579 million cubic metre (Mm³) of water from Bhugad and Kharghill reservoirs in Damanganga basin to Pinjal reservoir in Vaitarna Basin and about 316 Mm³ of water from Pinjal reservoir (a separate project of Government of Maharashtra in Vaitarna basin) for augmentation of domestic water supply to Mumbai city. Thus, the total water supply from Damanganga-Pinjal Link and Pinjal Project shall be 895 Mm³.

The total cost of link project has been worked out as Rs. 3008 crore (2015 price level). The benefit to cost ratio of the project is 1.70.

The draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Projects including the four Intra-State link projects of State of Maharashtra has been sent to Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat in September 2017 for concurrence.

(d) The following clearances are essential from Ministries/Departments as post-DPR activities for implementation.

Sl. No.	Name of the clearance	Ministry concerned
1.	Forest Land Diversion clearance	MoEF & CC
2.	R&R Plan for tribal population of Project Affected Families	MoTA
3.	Investment clearance	MoWR, RD & GR

In addition to above clearances by respective Ministries, signing of MoU for implementation between Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat, funding pattern, constitution of Special Purpose Vehicle/Authority for implementation, etc. are the pre-requisites for commencement of the project.

Monitoring of Power Projects

2626. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the mechanism put in place by the Government for monitoring power projects in the country;
- (b) whether the Government emphasizes on accountability in the functioning of power projects;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) The following monitoring mechanism is put in place by the Government for monitoring power projects in the country:

- I. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers, equipment suppliers and other stakeholders to identify the issues critical for commissioning of projects and help in resolving them.
- II. Ministry of Power (MOP) also reviews the progress of ongoing power projects regularly with the concerned officers of CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs)/Project developers, etc.

- III. In case of CPSUs' projects, the project implementation parameters/milestones are incorporated in the annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between respective CPSUs and MOP, which are monitored during the quarterly performance review meetings of CPSUs.
- IV. The project specific issues are also raised in PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation), as and when required for their resolutions through PRAGATI mechanism.
- V. The Project Monitoring Group (PMG) in the Prime Minister's Office also reviews the issues relating to pending projects. The developers of the projects can raise the project specific issues on PMG portal for their resolution with the concerned agencies/departments.

[English]

Projects in Haryana

2627. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of all projects in Haryana since FY 2002-

03 till the ongoing financial year sanctioned under different phases of NHDP along with their current work status;

(b) the details of cost of the project, status of land acquisition, whether Engineering, Procurement and Construction/Build, Operate Transfer pattern, date of approval by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) along with the details of the project and the reasons for delay in case of delay in completion of work; and

(c) the details of new projects sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned in Haryana since November, 2014 till date, project-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 list of projects undertaken in the State of Haryana since FY 2002-03 under NHDP are provided at the Statement-I.

(c) The details of new projects sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned in the State of Haryana since 2014 are provided at the Statement-II and III.

Statement-I*Details of projects in Haryana since FY 2002-03 under NHDP*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Cost (Rs. in crore)	NHDP Phase	Mode	Status of Land Acquisition	Details of Approval	Status of project	Reason for delay in Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	295	III	BOT	Completed	01.11.2006	Completed	-
2.	UP/Haryana Border-Yamunanagar-Saha-Barwala-Panchkula section (Package-I)	468	III	EPC	Completed	31.03.2015	Completed	-
3.	UP/HR Border-Yamunanagar-Saha-Barwala-Panchkula (Package-II)	436.5	III	EPC	Completed	29.04.2015	Completed	-
4.	UP/Border-Yamunanagar-Saha-Barwala-Panchkula section (Package-III)	207	III	EPC	Completed	31.03.2016	Ongoing	-
5.	Widening from km 86 to km 96, covering Panipat City	421.50	II	BOT	Completed	2004-05	Completed	-
6.	Panipat-Jalandhar section	2747.50	V	BOT	Completed	11.05.2007	Ongoing	Delay due to forest clearance, tree cutting and non availability of raw material.
7.	Ambala-Kaithal section (Package-I)	457.07	III	EPC	Completed	25.02.2015	Ongoing	Delay in approval of GAD for ROB, Non-availability of encumbrance-free land at certain locations, revision in design of minor bridge.
8.	Ambala-Kaithal section (Pkg-II)	459.00	III	EPC	Completed	25.02.2015	Ongoing	Non-availability of encumbrance-free land as owners were demanding higher compensation, tree cutting under litigation.
9.	Rohtak-Panipat section	807	III	BOT	Completed	27.07.2009	Completed	-

10. Rohtak-Bawal section	650	III	BOT	Completed	29.10.2009	Ongoing	There was an issue regarding merging of traffic of NH-71 with NH-8. The matter stands resolved and now the work of Y-Trumpet has been completed.
11. Rohtak to Hisar section	959.25	III	BOT	Completed	18.03.2013	Completed	-
12. Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak section including Bahadurgarh and Rohtak bye-passes	486.00	III	BOT	Completed	11.10.2006	Ongoing	The reason of delay for non-completion of work is due to non-availability of the sufficient funds with the Concessionaire. Now, the work of 4-laning of remaining 7.77 Km. has been completed. The work on the punch list items are not being taken up by Concessionaire.
13. Rohtak-Jind section and connecting link of NH-71 to NH-71A	283.25	III	BOT	Completed	10.12.2010	Ongoing	Concession Agreement has been terminated on 23.07.2016. Fresh bids invited.
14. Hisar to Dabwali section (Package-I)	549.00	IVB	EPC	Completed	25.02.2015	Completed	-
15. Hisar to Dabwali section (Package-II)	648.00	IVB	EPC	Completed	25.02.2015	Completed	-
16. Kaithal Rajasthan Border section	1393.00	IVB	BOT	Completed	03.09.2013	Ongoing	Delay in land acquisition and approval of GAD.
17. Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind Section	552.90	IVB	EPC	Completed	19.09.2016	Ongoing	-
18. Construction of RO Bover Railway crossing no. 32 B on Bhatinda-Suratgarh Railway line	37.32	Misc	EPC	NA	21.01.2014	Completed	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Mukarba Chowk to Panipat	2128.742		BOT (Toll)	Completed except 0.6 Ha missing plot	22.04.2015	Ongoing	-
20.	Delhi-Agra section	1928.22	V	BOT (Toll)	Completed	16.07.2010 (CA)	Ongoing	Delay due to slow progress by Concessionaire
21.	Conversion of Delhi-Gurgaon section into access controlled 8/6 lane Highway	555	II	BOT (Toll)	Completed	18.04.2002 (CA)	Completed	-

Statement-II

Details of new projects sanctioned in the State of Haryana since 2014

Sl.No.	Name of Projects
1.	2-Lane with paved shoulder for Bhiwani-Mundal-Jind Road from Design Chainage km 6+875 to km 68+857 (Length 61.982 km) of NH-709A on EPC Mode
2.	Rehabilitation and upgradation to 2-Lane with paved shoulder for Jind-Karnal section from existing km 68+660 (Design km 68+857) <i>i.e.</i> Junction with Narwana Road (NH-352) at Subhash Chowk and ends at km 153+700 (Design km 154+219) at ITI Chowk which is intersection with NH-1 of NH-709A on EPC mode (Pkg-II)
3.	Redesigning, Rehabilitation and Upgradation to Four Lane Configuration & Strengthening of Rohna/Hassangarh to Jhajjar Section from Km 44.800 to km 80.250 (Design Chainage) (Length 35.450 km) of NH-334 B on HAM Basis (Pkg.-II)
4.	Rehabilitation and upgradation to 2-Lane with paved shoulder from Jind-Gohana Road from Design Chainage km 0+000 to km 50+505 (Length-50.505 km) of NH-352A on EPC mode under Bharatmala (PIU-Rohtak)
5.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Jhajjar-Loharu section from km 130.770 to km 228.630 (Design Chainage km 0.000 to km 97.864) of NH-334B on EPC Basis under NH (O)-Part-1 as 2-lane with paved shoulder
6.	Construction of Flyover and Underpass at Hero Honda Chowk at km. 36.175 (Hero Honda Chowk) on EPC Mode on Delhi-Gurgaon Access Controlled Highway (km.14.3-km.42) Section of NH-8
7.	Construction of Flyover/Underpass for improvement of existing junctions at IFFCO Chowk at km. 28.211, Signature Tower at Km. 29.650 and Rajiv Chowk at km. 33.180 on Delhi-Gurgaon Access Controlled Section on NH-8 in the State of Haryana

Sl.No.	Name of Projects
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- | | |
|-----|---|
| 8. | Six Laning & Strengthening of NH-248A from existing km 2.740 (Rajiv Chowk) to km 11.682 in Gurugram under NHDP Phase-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the State of Haryana |
| 9. | Gurgaon-Nuh-Rajasthan Border Road <i>i.e.</i> NH-248A starting from km. 2.40 (Rajiv Chowk) to km. 95.958 (Haryana Rajasthan Border). Package-II Chainage 9+282 to Chainage 22+000 |
| 10. | Dwarka Expressway (NH-248BB) |

Statement-III

Details of projects proposed to be sanctioned in the State of Haryana for which DPR/Feasibility Study has been initiated

Sl. No.	Name of projects
1.	4-Laning of UP/Haryana Border to Sonipat-Jhajjar section km. 0.00 to km. 44.80(UP/Haryana Border to Rohna)
2.	Green filed alignment for Jind-Gohana-Sonipat Road from NH-352A
3.	Mandi Dabwali-Sangariya
4.	Bhiwani-Hansi-Barwala to Tohana
5.	Ambala-Shazadpur-Naraingarh-Kala Amb
6.	Ambala-Saha-Shahabad
7.	Kaithal-Khanauri
8.	Bilaspur-Jagadhri-Yamunanager
9.	Bhiwani-Rajasthan Border section from km.114.30 to km.184.55 of NH-709 (Extension) in the State of Haryana
10.	Bhiwani-Hansi-Barwala to Tohana
11.	Jhajjar-Bahadurgharh
12.	Punjab Border (upto sardulgarh) to Sirsa
13.	Moonak Mandi-Uklana Mandi
14.	Ambala-Saha-Shahabad
15.	Jagadhari-HP Border
16.	Kaithal-Ramnaga Alias Bakshiwale
17.	Rewari-Narnaul-Pacheri Kalan-Paniyala Mor

Sl. No.	Name of projects
18.	New Ismailabad-Narnaul Bypass
19.	Gurgaon-Manesar Southern Peripheral Road
20.	Mewat-Gurgaon-Palwaal
21.	Faridabad-Ballabgarh Bypass
22.	Gurgaon-Pataudi-Rewari

Electricity to Farmers through Renewable Energy Sources

2628. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide electricity to the farmers through renewable energy sources by formulating subsidy-based renewable energy policy in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide financial assistance for carrying out new research and development in the renewable energy sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any proposal has been received by the Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Under Off-grid and Decentralized Solar PV Applications Programme, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing subsidy up to 30% of the benchmark cost of the solar water pumps to the farmers.

Till date over 1.85 lakh solar water pumps have been reported installed under the Programme. State-wise details are given at the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy provides financial support to various R&D/academic institutions for research in the field of solar, wind,

biogas, biofuel, storage, etc. for technology development and demonstration leading to commercialization. A comprehensive policy and guidelines for Research, Development and Demonstration (RD&D) for new and renewable energy sector are in place. Under these guidelines Central Financial Assistance up to 50% of the project cost can be provided for the projects that involve partnership with industry/civil society. However, for proposals from Academic institutions, Government/ Non-profit research organizations and NGOs, Financial Assistance up to total project cost can be provided. MNRE sanctioned 112 R&D Projects to various R&D/Academic Institutions, industries, etc. with total financial support of Rs. 523.43 crore in renewable energy sector in the country during the 12th Plan Period.

Statement

State-wise List of Solar Water Pumps installed till 30.06.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Pumps installed as on 30.06.2018
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30344
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22
3.	Assam	45
4.	Bihar	1882
5.	Chhattisgarh	43408
6.	Goa	15
7.	Gujarat	11522
8.	Haryana	1293
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	39
11.	Jharkhand	3702
12.	Karnataka	5011
13.	Kerala	818
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6034
15.	Maharashtra	3315
16.	Manipur	40
17.	Meghalaya	19

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	37
19.	Nagaland	3
20.	Odisha	8937
21.	Punjab	1857
22.	Rajasthan	42581
23.	Tamil Nadu	4459
24.	Tripura	151
25.	Uttar Pradesh	14696
26.	Uttarakhand	26
27.	West Bengal	653
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
29.	Chandigarh	12
30.	Delhi	90
31.	Puducherry	21
32.	Telangana	424
33.	NABARD	4012
Total		185479

Strengthening of PRIs

2629. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have achieved their objectives on completion of 25 years of their inception, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has launched a new scheme-Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken a Mission Antyodaya to bring one crore households out of poverty to make 50,000 Gram Panchayats poverty free, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is urgent need for implementation of e-governance in panchayats to make them transparent, accountable and effective institutions of self-governance; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government for strengthening PRIs?

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 73rd Amendment to the Constitution gives Constitutional status to the local self Governments and provides an institutionalized platform for inclusive economic development and social justice. The Constitution of India recognized Panchayats as 'Institutions of local Self-Government'. The major objectives of this amendment, including three tiers of Panchayats, holding elections to Panchayats every five years, reservations in seats and offices for the Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Women, rotation of reserved seats and offices of chairpersons and setting up of State Election Commissions have, by and large been implemented by all the States/UTs covered under Part IX of the Constitution of India, and this has resulted in the strengthening of Panchayati Raj System in the country. As per article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function, and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedules. The strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) mainly depends on the extent of powers (funds, functions and functionaries) devolved, and capacity building of Panchayat functionaries, which differs from State to State.

(b) In order to strengthen governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals, the Government has launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) to be implemented from 2018-19 to 2021-22 with total outlay of Rs. 7255.50 crore having Central share of Rs. 4500 crore and State share of 2755.50 crore. The Scheme will have both Central as well as state components. The Central component will be fully funded by Government of India. However for the State component, the funding pattern will be 60:40 for all States, except North East and Hill States where Centre and State ratio will be 90:10. For Union Territories (UTs), the Central share will be 100%.The Scheme will extend to all States and Union Territories of the country with emphasis on convergence with Mission Antyodaya and strengthening of Panchayats in the identified Aspirational Districts.

(c) Yes Madam. The Department of Rural Development has undertaken Mission Antyodaya in which the State Governments have purposively selected 50,000 Gram Panchayats in about 5,000 clusters to drive economic activities along with development of physical infrastructure and human development on a priority. In October, 2017, ranking of these Gram Panchayats on parameters of physical infrastructure, human development and economic activities was done to facilitate identification of gaps in a quest for Poverty Free Gram Panchayats through convergent action. The State Governments were advised that the State Action Plan in respect of Rural Development schemes be based upon the gap analysis of Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats so as to fill those gaps in saturation mode in the year 2018-19. The progress over the years would be quantified both at the level of Households and Gram Panchayats to monitor the change. The Department of Rural Development will support States in transforming these Clusters/Gram Panchayats within a defined time frame.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) under Digital India Programme that seeks to transform the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), making them more transparent, accountable and effective as units of decentralized local Self-Governments. Under e-Panchayat MMP, a suite of Core Common Software 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. To bring transparency and accountability, all records available in these applications are published online and information is available till Gram Panchayat level. The recently launched scheme of RGSA also promotes e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in Panchayats for administrative efficiency and improved service delivery.

MoPR has been providing programmatic support for strengthening of PRIs, advocacy support for inter-Ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination and capacity building of Elected Representatives and functionaries of PRIs to improve their functioning and effectiveness. Under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), grants to the

tune of Rs. 2,00,292.20 crore for the period from 2015 to 2020 have been allocated to Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part-IX of Constitution, for delivering basic services. The FFC funds are expected to improve the living conditions of the people in the rural areas as these relate to the provision of basic services and other essential infrastructure for the people in the villages.

Tirupati and Vijayawada Airports

2630. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tirupati and Vijayawada have been declared as international airports and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons that, not even a single international flight is being operated from the above said airports; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Ministry to Commence international flights from the above airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. Tirupati Airport and Vijayawada Airport have been declared as International Airports *w.e.f.* 12.06.2017 and 01.08.2017 respectively.

(b) and (c) Indian carriers are free to mount air services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations are guided by traffic demand and commercial judgment of the airlines. The Government does not interfere in the operation plan of airline operators.

Illegal Mining of Minerals

2631. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of illegal mining of minerals especially sand in various States of the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken/is taking any steps to stop such illegal mining and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has constituted any high powered committee to check the illegal mining and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Sand is a minor mineral, as defined under section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act). Section 15 of the MMDR Act completely devolves upon the State Governments for making rules for regulation of the grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Further, as per section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957, State Governments have complete powers to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith in the State. Therefore, the administration of mining of minor minerals including sand is a subject that is completely within the domain of the respective State Governments.

However, based on the information received from the State Governments in the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted to Indian Bureau of Mines, details of instances of illegal mining for both major and minor minerals including sand reported for the last three years along with the details of action taken against the offenders is at the enclosed Statement.

To strengthen the States in curbing the illegal Mining, the Central Government, *inter alia*, has taken the following measures:

- (i) The MMDR Act, 1957 was amended with effect from 12.01.2015, which has made the penalty and punishment provisions for illegal mining very stringent. Illegal mining has been made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees per hectare of the area. Provisions have been made for setting

up of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining.

- (ii) The Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules has been amended to provide for the mining companies to provide periodic reports on the production, trade and utilization of minerals to the State Government and IBM on daily/monthly/yearly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals diminishing the scope for illegal mining, royalty evasion, etc.
- (iii) The Ministry of Mines, through IBM has developed the Mining Surveillance System (MSS), to use space technology for facilitating State Governments in curbing illegal mining activities in the country. MSS is a satellite-based monitoring system which aims to establish a regime of responsive mineral administration, through public participation, by facilitating State Governments in curbing instances of illegal mining.
- (iv) In the meeting of Mining Minister on 04th May, 2017, the States raised several issues of sand mining in regard to environmental degradation, non-availability of sand, high sand prices, illegalities in sand mining, etc. To address this issue, a committee chaired by the Union Secretary, Ministry of Mines also comprising of officials of State Governments had been constituted to study the existing system of sand mining in various states and to submit a report. A 'Sand Mining Framework' has been prepared and circulated to the States. The 'Sand Mining Framework' is a compilation of best practices and is suggestive in nature for consideration of adoption by States while framing their rules and administrative setup, as per their objectives, endowments and state deployment of resources.
- (d) No, Madam.

Statement

Details of instances of illegal mining cases for major and minor minerals including land for the last three years and action taken against the offenders

Sl. No.	State	Number of Illegal mining cases for major and minor minerals					Action taken from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (Up to Quarter ending December-2017)			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Quarter ending December- 2017)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (Rs. Lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7692	9379	9953	9703	6269	22	12	9	15047.738
2.	Chhattisgarh	3994	4953	5862	4794	3427	2	22987	1138	4004.317
3.	Goa	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
4.	Gujarat	5447	5716	6499	8325	6069	394	29	21963	17080.11
5.	Haryana	4548	5333	3912	1345	923	656	0	0	3876.213
6.	Himachal Pradesh	n.r.	n. r.	n. r.	783	1753	0	331	4	63.166
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	n.r.	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	1485	0	0	1485	15.896
8.	Jharkhand	901	1162	1645	838	1573	2939	481	4396	542.65
9.	Karnataka	8509	8464	9185	5692	4020	1888	468	11597	11649.30
10.	Kerala	4448	4172	3701	4861	5721	0	0	0	9204.43
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6725	8173	13627	13880	11619	516	42942	2978	115077.685
12.	Maharashtra	36476	32717	33621	31173	18974	1329	1	163758	31058.05
13.	Mizoram	21	26	n. r.	n. r.	n. r.	1	0	0	1.537
14.	Odisha	76	104	62	45	36	0	4	79	1181.292
15.	Rajasthan	2953	2945	3661	3945	3622	2584	41	11695	7772.346
16.	Tamil Nadu	1078	205	58	87	48	15297	16	45905	15477.082
17.	Telangana	-	3311	6538	5839	4593	0	0	4	5315.61
18.	Uttar Pradesh	8718	10024	11575	5737	6949	1474	3889	0	10718.11
19.	West Bengal	n.r.	n. r.	575	n. r.	n. r.	1132	0	218	0
Grand Total		91587	96684	110476	97047	77081	28235	71201	265230	248085.532

n.r* (not reported by State Government)

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

**Norms for Empanelment and Allocation of Media
Related Works**

2632. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) has specifically laid down norms

of empanelment and allocation of media related works for the promotion of Government welfare programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of requests have been received from the advertising agencies during 2015-16 for registration and allocation of work;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of advertising agencies placed on panel, criteria adopted for allocating work to them during each of the last two years and the reasons for ignoring the other such agencies; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to bring more transparency in the system to encourage new entrepreneurs in the field of advertising?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) [(erstwhile Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP))] has specific norms for empanelment and allocation of media related works to various agencies, for promotion of Government welfare programmes.

The norms and guidelines in respect of empanelment of Publications/Newspapers, Radio, C&S Channels, Digital Cinema, Website, as well as norms for allocation of media related works with regard to Print and Multi-Media Creative Agencies are available on BOC's website, www.davp.nic.in

(c) and (d) In the year 2015-16, requests were received by BOC for empanelment from 51 Print Media Creative Agencies and 49 Multi-Media Advertising Agencies.

BOC considers applications seeking empanelment from time to time. The agencies that fulfil the eligibility criteria as per the guidelines are empanelled. Presently, 116 Print Media Creative Agencies and 74 Multi-Media Advertising Agencies are empanelled with BOC. Allocation of work among these agencies is done by following the process of limited tender enquiry.

(e) BOC has a transparent process of empanelment in which advisories/advertisement are issued in public domain inviting applications for empanelment from time to time. Interested new entrepreneurs in the respective fields can get empanelled by submitting application in accordance with the guidelines.

Autonomy for Port Boards

2633. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant more autonomy to Port Boards in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all Public Private Partnership (PPP) stakeholders in future will be free to fix tariff based on market conditions and simply notify to the port authorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the port authorities will be able to make assessments for lease of land for both port and non-port related use and prepare their own master plan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016 to replace Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 has been introduced in Lok Sabha. This bill intends to give more autonomy to the Board of Port Authorities by delegating full powers to enter into contracts, planning and development, fixing of tariff except in national interest, security and emergency arising out of inaction and default etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In the proposed Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016, provision is made to give the Port Authority powers to fix tariff which will act as a reference tariff for purposes of bidding for PPP projects. PPP operators will be free to fix tariff based on market conditions.

(e) The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016 envisages to empower the Boards of the Port Authority to make Port's Master Plan in respect of the area within their port limit.

[Translation]

Plastic Wastes in Ganga River

2634. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether name of the Ganga river has been included in the list of those rivers which are carriers of plastic waste;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any steps to exclude this river from the list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No information on the inclusion of River Ganga in the list of those rivers which are carriers of plastic waste is available as per information provided by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the information available in National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

The Central Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per the Rules, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies. The rules also mandate the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers and street vendors to manage plastic waste. The rules mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility.

[English]

Atal Bhujal Yojana

2635. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Atal Bhujal Yojana in regard to its approval the World Bank;

(b) the plan of allocation of funds for the implementation of the Yojana; and

(c) whether there are any provisions for Himachal Pradesh also thereunder and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER

DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The World Bank has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY), a Rs. 6000 crore scheme, for sustainable management of ground water. The funding pattern is 50:50 between Government of India and the World Bank. The Scheme is to be implemented over a period of five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23. The identified over-exploited and water stressed areas for the implementation of the scheme fall in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Water Quality Testing Laboratories

2636. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish one Water Quality Testing Laboratory (WQTL) in every district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from some States to establish WQTL in every district during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (e) The Ministry supplements the efforts of States financially and technically to provide safe and adequate drinking water to rural population. It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and maintain Water Quality Testing Laboratory (WQTL) for ensuring safe drinking water to rural population.

Under the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Programme (NRDWP), upto 5% of coverage funds can be used by states for water quality monitoring & surveillance activities which *inter alia* includes setting up of & upgrading existing Water Quality Testing Laboratories at various levels. The details of Water Testing Laboratories set up

so far is placed at the Statement enclosed.

Based on the (i) requirements of sampling, (ii) Nos. of water sources, (iii) spread, nature and concentration

of contaminations, the planning for setting up of modernization of WQTL are taken up in States/Union Territories and State Level Schemes Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) takes up and approves such proposals.

Statement

State-wise number of Water Quality Testing Laboratory.

Sl. No.	State	State Labs (without mobile labs)	District Labs (without mobile labs)	Block Labs (without mobile labs)	Sub-Division Labs (without mobile labs)	Mobile Labs (State/District/ Block/Sub- division Level)	Total Labs (State/District/ Block/Sub- division Level)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	73	0	106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	16	0	31	1	49
4.	Assam	1	29	0	54	22	106
5.	Bihar	1	41	0	1	0	43
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	1	24	18	71
7.	Goa	1	0	1	9	0	11
8.	Gujarat	1	32	48	0	6	87
9.	Haryana	0	21	0	22	0	43
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	30	0	45
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	22	3	75	0	100
12.	Jharkhand	1	26	1	7	5	40
13.	Karnataka	1	44	39	107	46	237
14.	Kerala	1	14	0	33	0	48
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	0	161
16.	Maharashtra	1	63	2	140	0	206
17.	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0	12
18.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	22	0	30
19.	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27
20.	Nagaland	0	11	0	1	2	14
21.	Odisha	1	32	0	44	0	77
22.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2
23.	Punjab	3	22	8	0	1	34
24.	Rajasthan	1	33	165	0	0	199
25.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tamil Nadu	1	34	0	55	0	90
27.	Telangana	1	19	0	56	0	76
28.	Tripura	1	8	7	6	0	22
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	3	3	0	83
30.	Uttarakhand	0	29	1	14	0	44
31.	West Bengal	1	19	1	201	0	222
Total		27	743	283	1134	103	2290

[English]

Construction of Dams Under PMKSY

2637. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether irrigation coverage of certain States especially Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh is much lower than the national average of about 45% despite having a large number of dams and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of dams being constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in these State along with the cost thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware and has received complaints on the poor quality of construction of some of these dams including Nardave dam, Sindhudurg and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry or is considering an inquiry in the quality of construction of these dams and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the manner in which the Government is likely to monitor the construction quality of these dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per the land use statistics available at website of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, State-wise details of agricultural land, net sown and net irrigated area are at the Statement-I. As per these statics, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra States have irrigation coverage of 87% and 19% respectively against National average of about 49%. The less irrigation coverage in some States is mainly due to typical topography, inadequate provision of funds by concerned States, local issues etc.

(b) During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/ Medium irrigation projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and balance estimated cost of Rs. 77595 cr. have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. State-wise details of these 99 projects are at the Statement-II.

(c) Shri Vinayak Raut, Hon'ble Member of Parliament *vide* letter dated 13.03.2018 has mentioned that construction of Nardave dam is not as per approved design and is of poor quality.

(d) and (e) The quality control aspect of projects comes under the purview of State Government. The above said letter was forwarded to State Government. The State

Government has informed that the design of all components of above dam has been approved by CDO and works are executed as per approved design and quality control norms. Further, the construction quality of this dam is being monitored by Construction Wing as well as Quality Control Wing of Water Resources Department, Government of Maharashtra. The necessary quality control tests are carried out taken by Quality Control subdivision, Phondaghat and results are reported to be satisfactory.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Agricultural Land, Net Area Sown and Net Irrigated Area for the year 2014-15 (latest available)

States/UTs	Agricultural Land (Th. Ha.)	Net area Sown (NAS) (Th. Ha.)	Net Irrigated Area (NIA) (Th. Ha.)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	9047	6236	2927
Arunachal Pradesh	423	225	56
Assam	3364	2827	296
Bihar	6579	5278	2987
Chhattisgarh	5558	4681	1466
Goa	197	129	39
Gujarat	12661	10302	4233
Haryana	3656	3522	2974
Himachal Pradesh	812	550	113
Jammu and Kashmir	1075	758	331
Jharkhand	4343	1385	207
Karnataka	12827	10044	3589
Kerala	2266	2043	414
Madhya Pradesh	17252	15351	9584
Maharashtra	21099	17345	3244
Manipur	390	383	69
Meghalaya	1056	286	81
Mizoram	367	145	16
Nagaland	694	384	97
Odisha	6784	4474	1259
Punjab	4285	4119	4118
Rajasthan	25511	17521	7882

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	97	77	12
Tamil Nadu	8112	4819	2726
Telangana	6877	4377	1726
Tripura	272	255	79
Uttarakhand	1549	700	330
Uttar Pradesh	18939	16598	14389
West Bengal	5655	5238	3102
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	15	0
Chandigarh	1	1	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	19	4
Daman and Diu	3	3	0
Delhi	53	22	22
Lakshadweep	2	2	0
Puducherry	29	16	13
All India	181886	140130	68383

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 Hectares

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Statement-II

Details of 99 Prioritized Projects

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Balance cost as on 01.04.16 (Rs. In crore)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (Th. Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1818	263
2.	Assam	3	832	125
3.	Bihar	2	459	37
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	715	48
5.	Goa	1	44	14.5
6.	Gujarat	1	8107	1792
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	356	61.4
8.	Jharkhand	1	3426	236.8
9.	Karnataka	5	3185	252.8
10.	Kerala	2	220	38.1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14	11732	872.6

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Maharashtra	26	19950	850.8
13.	Manipur	2	602	37
14.	Odisha	8	4628	327.7
15.	Punjab	2	363	92
16.	Rajasthan	2	1564	315.6
17.	Telangana	11	7666	585.1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4	11929	1653
Total		99	77595	7603

[Translation]

Benefits of PMAY to Gram Panchayats

2638. SHRI BODH SINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of such panchayats of States including Gram Panchayat Tirodi under Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh where the people of entire village could not get the benefits of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) due to laxity/carelessness of officers and not uploading the data related to the Socio-Economic and Caste Census completed in 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to provide the benefits of the said scheme to the deprived Gram Panchayats and to take action against the concerned guilty officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was "conducted by the State Governments/UT Administrations" with the financial and technical support/ of the Government of India through a comprehensive programme involving the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments/UT Administrations. SECC 2011 has been carried out by

respective State Governments/UT Administration wherein all households listed in National Population Register (NPR) were compulsorily canvassed in respect of six stages of SECC *inter alia* (i) enumeration; (ii) supervision; (iii) verification and correction; (iv) draft list publication; (v) claims and objections; and (vi) final list publication. The SECC Data at "Draft stage" was placed in public domain and was displayed prominently in Gram Panchayats for inviting claims and objections during Gram Sabhas. The claims and objections received were examined by the appropriate authority in district. Based on decision on claims and objections, the SECC Draft list was finalized in each District by District Authority. Thus, due care was taken to avoid any possible error in collection of data by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The SECC 2011 has been completed on 31.03.2016.

The Ministry of Rural Development has requested all States/UTs, including the State of Madhya Pradesh where Balaghat district is situated to upload the details of those households which are otherwise eligible but were left out of Permanent Wait List (PWL), on AwaasSoft by 30.09.2018, for inclusion in PWL after obtaining the approval of Competent Authority.

[English]

Solid Waste Management

2639. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

(a) whether any meeting has been held recently to discuss the progress of Solid Waste Management (SWM) projects and also for development of ghats and crematoria in five States along the Ganga river;

(b) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof;

(c) the names of the towns identified for SWM projects along this river through Sewage Treatment Plants, State-wise;

(d) whether the Ganga basin States have been instructed to achieve 100% Solid Waste Management by December, 2018;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the State Governments thereto; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for trapping of solid waste entering into the river through drains, disposal of the collected waste from ghats and river banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) A meeting was held between Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Hon'ble Minister of State for Housing and Urban Affairs along with other concerned officials on 9.7.2018 to review the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Projects in 97 Ganga towns in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal. It was decided to continue pursuing the respective State Governments for taking up SWM projects as required.

Under Namami Gange Programme the development of ghats and crematoria are also being taken up and the progress on the same is reviewed regularly in meeting with concerned stakeholders at the level of Director General, NMCG. A total of 63 projects are sanctioned for River Front Development and development of Ghats and Crematoria at an estimated cost of Rs. 1197 cr. Out of these 24 projects are completed and other projects are at various stages of implementation.

(c) to (e) There is no correlation between 'identification of name of town for solid waste management' and 'through sewage treatment plants'.

97 towns along river Ganga have been identified for solid waste management. The list of the towns is enclosed at the Statement enclosed.

Secretary-MoHUA has addressed the Chief Secretaries of all the five Ganga States to submit Action Plan, with timelines for achieving the objectives by December, 2018 so that the progress in the matter may be regularly monitored by MoHUA. The focus in the letter was for the States to finalize the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Solid Waste Management activities and seek Central Assistance under SBM-U as per guidelines.

The Status reported by the States is as under:—

State	Total Waste Generation (TPD)	Status of Waste Processing Plant(s) (all capacities are in TPD)				
		Plant Operational	Under Construction	DPR approved	DPR submitted for approval	DPR to be Prepared
Uttarakhand	306	255	-	23	12	57
Uttar Pradesh	3145	2725	180	98	106	173
Bihar	1,861	82	900		240	549
Jharkhand	27	-	-	27	-	-
West Bengal	6001	909	465	519	55	4053

(f) The Government has taken various other interventions to arrest the solid waste entering into river. These include

- (a) Deployment of trash skimmers at 11 locations for removal of floating trash from the river.
- (b) 24X7 ghat cleaning project at Varanasi to regularly clean, collect waste and hand over

waste to ULB for its processing & disposal. Similar projects have been approved for 5 more towns namely Haridwar, Bithoor, Kanpur, Allahabad and Mathura-Vrindavan.

- (c) States have been advised for making adequate arrangements for the drains joining the river, stretching at least 1 km from the river confluence,

for trapping the solid waste entry to rivers and its regular cleaning on top priority, such as screens, in the drains. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been coordinating & monitoring this with the States.

These interventions are taken up in co-ordination with concerned urban local body to ensure that the collected waste is removed and taken for further processing and disposal.

Statement

List of Towns, Along Main Stem of River Ganga, Identified for Solid Waste Management

Sl. No.	Town
Uttarakhand	
1.	Haridwar
2.	Rishikesh
3.	Muni-ki-Reti
4.	Tapovan
5.	Chamoli-Gopeshwar
6.	Srinagar
7.	Uttarkashi
8.	Joshimath
9.	Rudraprayag
10.	Gauchar
11.	Karanprayag
12.	Devprayag
13.	Badrinath
14.	Nandprayag
15.	Kirtinagar
16.	Gangotri
Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Kanpur
2.	Varanasi
3.	Allahabad
4.	Farrukhabad
5.	Mirzapur
6.	Ghazipur
7.	Mughalsarai

Sl. No.	Town
8.	Ballia
9.	Bijnore
10.	Kannauj
11.	Gangaghat
12.	Ram Nagar
13.	GarhMukteshwar
14.	Chunar
15.	Anupshahar
16.	Hastinapur
17.	Saidpur
18.	Narora
19.	Babrala
20.	Allahabad
21.	Bithoor
Bihar	
1.	Patna
2.	Bhagalpur
3.	Munger
4.	Chhapra
5.	Danapur
6.	Hajipur
7.	Buxar
8.	Jamalpur
9.	Begusarai
10.	Barh
11.	Mokameh
12.	Sultanganj
13.	Fatuha
14.	Bakhtiyarpur
15.	Barahiya
16.	Sonepur
17.	Kahelgaon
18.	Barauni
Jharkhand	
1.	Sahebganj
2.	Rajmahal

Sl. No.	Town
West Bengal	
1.	Baidyabati
2.	Bansberia
3.	Baranagar
4.	Berhampore
5.	Bhadreswar
6.	Bhatpara
7.	Budge Budge
8.	Chakdah
9.	Champdany
10.	Chandannagore MC
11.	Dhulian
12.	Diamond Harbour
13.	Garulia
14.	Gayeshpur
15.	Haldia
16.	Halisahar
17.	Hooghly Chinsurah
18.	Howrah MC
19.	Jangipur
20.	Jiaganj-Azimganj
21.	Kalyani
22.	Kamarhati
23.	Kanchrapara
24.	Katwa
25.	Khardah
26.	Kolkata MC
27.	Konnagar
28.	Krishnanagar
29.	Maheshtala
30.	Murshidabad
31.	Nabadwip
32.	Naihati
33.	North Barrackpore
34.	Panihati
35.	Rishra

Sl. No.	Town
36.	Santipur
37.	Serampore
38.	Titagarh
39.	Uluberia
40.	UttarparaKotrung

Rain Water Harvesting in Government Buildings

2640. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken serious view on the depleting ground water in the country and if so, the measures being taken to improve the same;

(b) whether the Government has mandated for creating rainwater harvesting infrastructure in institutional and residential areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details/ number of Government buildings which have created infrastructure facilities for rain water harvesting in the country during the last three years, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Ground Water levels in various parts of the country are declining because of continuous withdrawal due to reasons such as increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization etc.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_2.pdf.

Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 circulated by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) include the

provision of Rainwater Harvesting. As per Model Building Bye Laws, water harvesting through storing of water runoff including rainwater in all new buildings on plots of 100 sq.m and above will be mandatory. Barring the States/UT of Manipur, Sikkim Mizoram and Lakshadweep, all the States have incorporated the provisions in their respective building bye laws.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), under MoHUA, mandates the States to formulate a policy and action plan for rain water harvesting structures in all commercial, public buildings and new buildings on plots of 300 sq.m and above.

Further, under the Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines of MoHUA, adequate water supply including waste water recycling and storm water reuse, sanitation including solid waste management, rain water harvesting, smart metering are some of the essential features for Smart Cities.

Impact of Changing Course of Rivers

2641. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government takes up issues pertaining to inter-State river water sharing and changing course of rivers in the inter-State council meeting;

(b) if so, the salient features and the guidelines for taking up issues pertaining to desilting and changing course of rivers along with their impact in the said meetings;

(c) whether the Government is aware that changing course of rivers Ganga and Sarayu on the border of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has affected more than 25 villages in Saran district of Bihar and Balliya district of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is taking any action and holding consultations with the respective States for coordination and to ensure that the villages are not inundated by floods due to changing course of these rivers 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) As per the Presidential Order dated 28.5.1990 issued under Article 263 of the Constitution, the Inter-State Council is a recommendatory body and has been assigned the duties of (i) investigating and discussing such subjects, in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest, as may be brought up before it; (ii) making recommendations upon any such subject and in particular recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject; and (iii) deliberating upon such other matters of general interest to States as may be referred by the Chairman of the Council. Accordingly, such subjects which are referred to the Council by the State Governments are taken up for discussion in the meetings of the Council. As the Council has not been assigned the duties and responsibilities of "inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States" as envisaged under Article 263 (a) of the Constitution, disputes between the States are not being discussed in the meeting of the Council.

(c) Erosion and deposition are natural processes of a river, due to which morphology of a river changes with time. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between IIT, Roorkee and Central Water Commission to carry out the morphological study of river Ganga. In the study, shifting of the Ganga river is calculated on the basis of center line of year 2010. Center line of year 2010 is perpendicularly bisected at a regular interval of 2 km. The shift of left bank, right bank and center line in left and right directions has been computed for the years 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 with respect to year 2010 in GIS software. The details of the Changes in the Course of Ganga River of Year 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 *w.r.t.* 2010 near Saran and Balia district are attached at the Statement. No study for assessment of change in course of Sarayu river is available.

(d) The subject of flood management including erosion control falls within the purview of the States. The flood management and anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with their own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government renders technical guidance and promotional financial assistance to States.

The Government of India had launched Flood Management Programme (FMP) in XI Plan which was continued during XII Plan for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to flood control, river management, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing, restoration of damaged flood management works, anti-sea erosion, catchment area treatment, etc.

For 11 Ganga basin States on issues of common interest pertaining to flood management aspects, Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) holds periodic consultation with stake holder States. The issue of inundation on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar on river Ganga and Sarayu was also discussed in the recently held 51st meeting of GFCC and States were sensitised on this issue

Statement

Erosion and sedimentation area from remote sensing imagery have been calculated between 1970 & 2010 for Ganga River, which are detailed below
Erosion and deposition of Ganga river on the basis of extreme left and right banks

Chainage (km)	Erosion (ha)	Deposition (ha)	Erosion + Deposition (ha)	Net Erosion/Deposition (ha)	Remarks (nearby places in reach)
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-50	-4289.32	724.00	3402.12	-3565.32	0-Farraka
50-100	-5381.91	4658.13	4093.43	-723.78	Shibganj
100-150	-4145.91	10973.13	3769.99	6827.22	
150-200	-3004.61	13231.59	5450.95	10226.98	
200-250	-2118.45	9999.95	4741.05	7881.50	Munger
250-300	-1404.24	1063.55	4103.81	-340.69	Begusarai
300-350	-1580.38	5653.20	1314.52	4072.82	Barhiya
350-400	-1044.42	2161.91	1150.81	1117.49	Near Patna
400-450	-1628.96	1136.23	2727.92	-492.73	
450-500	-2527.75	3941.74	4106.60	1413.98	Ghazipur
500-550	-1506.72	4675.85	2309.24	3169.13	Simri
550-600	-899.28	1694.85	690.36	795.57	
600-650	-345.87	1764.76	178.24	1418.88	Deoria
650-700	-229.89	936.23	28.98	706.35	
700-750	-236.53	492.82	215.15	256.29	Mughal Sarai
750-800	-263.38	553.54	25.69	290.16	Mirzapur
800-850	-227.29	471.58	14.83	244.30	
850-900	-654.12	1298.49	104.22	644.37	
900-950	-391.39	1376.94	314.72	985.55	Allahabad
950-1000	-706.26	947.45	1511.31	241.20	
1000-1050	-197.71	361.38	414.49	163.67	Mandwa
1050-1100	-165.76	361.311	351.58	195.55	Firozpur

1	2	3	4	5	6
1100-1150	-1063.71	871.722	910.69	-191.99	
1150-1200	-525.05	2864.53	1154.23	2339.48	Mirzapur
1200-1250	-1152.82	455.92	2314.63	-696.90	
1250-1300	-889.097	1210.67	1264.6871	321.57	
1300-1350	-414.813	4096.74	1131.719	3681.93	
1350-1400	-1325.17	2360.23	2797.689	1035.06	
1400-1450	-1044.87	7105.65	1650.489	6060.78	
1450-1500	-622.398	3782.85	489.5068	3160.46	
1500-1550	-662.921	2399.16	1293.3263	1736.25	
1550-1600	-698.62	2399.16	1287.407	1700.55	
1600-1650	-1409.39	2495.08	2864.4	1085.70	
1650-1700	-1169.68	6602.27	3113.245	5432.59	Bijnor
1700-1750	-745.495	1816.87	999.016	1071.38	Haridwar
1750-1800	-26.13	149.78	61.71	123.65	Rishikesh
1800-1824	-0.62	4.3	1.636	3.68	1824- Devprayag
Total	-44700.92	107093.60	62354.38	62392.68	

O chainage is Farakka Barrage Project

* '-' indicates erosion and '+' indicates deposition

[Translation]

Energy Conservation in Heavy Industries

2642. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the heavy Industries for energy conservation in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines after prescribing various standards for energy conservation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up or proposes to set up any monitoring mechanism to closely oversee the efficiency of energy utilisation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) and (b) The Government has specified energy

consumption norms for energy intensive industry sectors namely Aluminum, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Pulp and Paper, Textile and Petrochemicals. The high energy consuming units of these sectors have undertaken various energy conservation measures including deployment of waste heat recovery equipment, variable frequency drives and replacement of inefficient pumps, motors, compressors etc. with energy efficient equipment.

Under the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government, 517 units from these industrial sectors have so far been given individual targets for a period of three years since 2016. The combined energy efficiency improvement from these units, with implementation of the energy efficiency norms, in terms of reduction in specific energy consumption is expected to result in aggregated energy savings of 5.71 million tonnes of oil equivalent.

(c) and (d) Under the PAT Scheme, a monitoring and verification mechanism is put in place where, after the end of 3 years cycle, verification of the performance against the targeted energy conservation is undertaken by a third party agency-Accredited Energy Auditor (AEA).

[English]

Per-Capita Availability of Water

2643. DR SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH
DWIVEDI:

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

(a) the existing per-capita availability of water in the country;

(b) whether the per-capita availability of water is reducing in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey in each district of the country in this regard and if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(d) the steps taken to identify the new sources of water in each State along with the outcome of the same; and

(e) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to improve the availability of water in 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 AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. However, water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and for India; per capita water availability in the country is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1820 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively.

(c) to (e) Central Government has not conducted any survey regarding per capita availability of water district-wise.

Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources

including identification of new sources of water are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various steps to improve availability of water in the country.

Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. During 2016-17, 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY- Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having potential of 76.03 lakh hectares were prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works.

The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

Central Government has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.

Some other initiatives/measures taken by the Central Government for conservation and improvement of availability of ground water are as under:—

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in the country to harness 85 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for various purposes. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) under the Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.
- Government has proposed 'Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY)' with the aim to improve ground water management in select over-exploited and ground water stressed areas in identified priority States (Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) through implementation of various interventions to ensure long-term sustainability of ground water resources with community participation.
- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), constituted under "The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country, has so far notified 162 areas in the country for the purpose of regulation of ground water.

Construction of Panchayat Bhawans

2644. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
 SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to the States/UTs for construction and repair of Panchayat Ghars/Bhawans under the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayati Sashaktikaran Abhiyan in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether some of the States have reported under-utilisation of the said funds in the country;

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

(d) whether cases of irregularities in implementation of the said scheme have come to the notice of the Government during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in such cases; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for optimum utilisation of funds under the said scheme across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) was implemented from 2012-13 upto 2015-16 and no funds were released during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. During the year 2015-16, for construction and repair of Panchayat Bhawans, Rs. 29.29 lakh was provided to the UT of Chandigarh only. MOPR has not received any reports of irregularity in implementation of the said scheme.

(e) The Ministry took various steps which included rigorous appraisal of Annual Work Plans with States/UTs; ensuring submission of requisite documents like utilization certificate and progress report by States; review meetings with senior Officers of States, video conferences with the State/ District level officials and visits by the officials of the Ministry to the States/UTs to ensure optimum utilization of funds released to States under the scheme of RGPSA.

Under Construction Highways in NE

2645. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:
SHRI THANGSO BAITE:

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

- (a) whether there is any special plan for interstate road and highway connectivity for the North Eastern States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise along with the amount sanctioned/released therefor including the names and length of National Highways under construction in the North Eastern States;
- (c) the status of the National Highway from Nongstoin-Maweit to Ranikor in West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya and the funds sanctioned and released, if any;
- (d) the number of Review Meetings conducted by the Cabinet Minister for the Highways in the North Eastern States along with dates and place of the said review meetings; and
- (e) whether the progress of the work on National Highways in North East is satisfactory and if not, the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to redress and expedite the work progress?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The stretch from Nongstoin-Maweit to Ranikor in West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya is not National Highways and no funds have been released.

(d) Two nos. of Review Meetings (first meeting on 29.12.2017 at Kaziranga, Assam and second meeting on 17.04.2018 at Transport Bhawan, New Delhi) have been taken up by Hon'ble Minister (RTH&S) for review of Highways in NE.

(e) The progress of the work on National Highways is satisfactory except few projects which are delayed due to LA, utility shifting, forest clearance etc. These projects are being closely monitoring to expedite the progress.

Sports Authority of India

2646. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH
DWIVEDI:

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

- (a) the details of sports centres under the Sports Authority of India (SAI) functioning in the country at present;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up SAI training centres/sports centres at various parts of the country including at Rajahmundry or Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is any scheme aimed at grooming female sportspersons; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Details of Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres functioning at present across the country are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	No. of Centres
1.	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	
(i)	Regular Schools	11
(ii)	Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA)	10
(iii)	Akharas	44
2.	Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC)	27
3.	SAI Training Centre(s) (STCs)	59
4.	Special Area Games (SAG)	20
5.	Ext. Centre of STC/SAG	90
6.	Centre of Excellence	15
7.	SAI National Sports Academies (NSA)	15
Total		291

(b) and (c) No new centre is proposed to be established across the country at this stage including at Rajamundry or Amaravati in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and SAI Regional Centre, Bangalore is working out a plan to relocate its existing sports centres having inadequate sports infrastructure or to consider fresh proposals for establishment of sports training centre in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The Sports Promotional Schemes implemented by SAI is gender neutral and pay equal importance to identify and nurture talented sportspersons including female without any gender discrimination.

However, SAI has established 3 exclusive SAI Training Centres for female sportspersons at Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh), Badal (Punjab) & Medikeri (Karnataka) to promote sports facilities to female sportspersons.

Further, Khelo India Scheme has a dedicated vertical namely, Sports for Women which provides for conducting annual national competitions for women.

[Translation]

International Flights to UAE from Madhya Pradesh

2647. SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government to start an international flight of Air India from Madhya Pradesh to UAE and a daily flight service from Sharjah to Indore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government on the said proposal?

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

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

Awareness Drive Regarding Road Safety

2648. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes/has proposed to run an awareness drive regarding road safety;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the said awareness drive is different from the present awareness drive; and

(d) the shortcomings in the present awareness drive and the extent to which the new awareness drive has removed these shortcomings?

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) Awareness drive on road safety is an ongoing programme in the Ministry through Private T.V. Channels, Private F.M. Channels, All India Radio, Lok Sabha T.V., Delhi Metro, Indian Railways, Hoardings, organizing Road Safety Week Seminar, Exhibitions, Post Office and Other Print Media etc.

Ministry also provides grant to private registered agency for the publicity for awareness of Road Safety every year. National meetings/seminar are organised by different organization to promote Road Safety and Ministry also organises contests on Road Safety. Further move, Ministry has constituted a District Road Safety Committee in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users.

Construction under DBFOT Model

2649. KUNWAR SARVESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of highways identified in Uttar Pradesh for construction under the DBFOT model;

(b) the details regarding the projects completed successfully in the State under DBFOT model so far; and

(c) the details regarding such projects commissioned with the foreign collaboration?

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) A total of 7 nos. of National Highways were identified in the State of Uttar Pradesh to be developed on DBFOT model.

(b) On these 7 nos. of National Highways, 11 nos. projects were identified. Out of these 11 nos. projects, 7 nos. projects on the stretches namely, Lucknow-Raebareli, Lucknow-Sitapur, Gorakhpur bypass, Etawah-Chakeri, Kanpur-Kabrai, Ghaziabad-Aligarh and Moradabad- Bareilly have already been completed.

(c) The project for 4-laning of Lucknow-Sitapur road stretch was executed through consortium (DS Construction Ltd., Apollo Enterprises Ltd.-Lead Financial Member and John Laing International Ltd.-Lead Technical Member).

[English]

Compensation for Brownfield Projects

2650. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways Authority of India is working on a policy to compensate Brownfield projects that have either reached traffic maturity or are likely to be impacted by the Rs. 5 trillion roads project to ensure smooth implementation of the ambitious Bharatmala project;

(b) whether under the proposed 'policy for capacity augmentation under Public Private Partnership (PPP)' project concessionaire is given option of selling the assets back to NHAI, undertaking revamp of the Brownfield projects or terminating the toll contract; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the total projects awarded thereunder?

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. There is no such policy under consideration in National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to compensate Brownfield projects that have either reached traffic maturity or are likely to be impacted by the Rs. 5 trillion roads project. However, the policy of capacity augmentation to increase the capacity of the Highways (increasing the lane width) having low level of service is under consideration.

(b) and (c) In the proposed draft policy on Capacity Augmentation, there is no such option given to the Concessionaire for selling the assets back to NHAI. However, there is an option under which a contract may be terminated if capacity augmentation is required and the existing Concessionaire refuses to do capacity augmentation according to the clauses of Concession Agreement.

[Translation]

Providing of Electricity to Households under AJAY

2651. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity has been provided to each household in all the States of the country including Uttar Pradesh under Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether work related to electrification scheme is likely to be completed in each district of Uttar Pradesh by 2018; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (e) Under Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY), financial support was being provided for installation of solar street lights for public lighting in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Electrification of households was not covered under AJAY Scheme.

AJAY Scheme closed on 31.3.2018.

Airports under Udan Scheme

2652. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA
SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL
SHRI CHARANJEET SINGH RORI
SHRI HARISH MEENA
SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports of the country connected under UDAN Scheme till date along with the number of airports yet to be connected, State/UT-wise;

(b) the section of people likely to be benefited under the said scheme in the country including Karnataka;

(c) whether air fares have been fixed for the passengers under the UDAN Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to frame any rules and regulations to start regular operations on the air routes being introduced under the UDAN Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to invite proposals from the States for this purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to extend the purview of the UDAN Scheme for international destinations also and permit foreign flight operators under this scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(g) the steps taken by the Government for connecting smaller cities and North Eastern Region of the country under UDAN Scheme and the funds allocated and utilised since the implementation of said Scheme; and

(h) whether the Government has set any target to achieve under UDAN Scheme, if so, the details thereof and connectivity provided to un-served and under-served airports of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The status of operation from airports awarded under first and second round of bidding of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN is at Statement-I.

(b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation launched RCS-UDAN (Udle Desh ka Aam Nagrik) Scheme for providing connectivity to unserved and underserved airports of the

country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable for common people of the country.

(c) Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) will target an indicative airfare of Rs. 2500 per passenger approximately, indexed to inflation, for a significant part of the capacity of the aircraft for a distance of 500 kms to 600 kms. on RCS routes (equivalent to about one hour of flight). The cap for helicopters under RCS will be higher. The scheme will offer a flexible menu of options to the interested scheduled airline operators.

(d) As per para 3.15.4.1 of RCS Scheme document version 2.0, Performance Guarantee submitted by the Selected Airline Operator shall be liable to encashment as per the terms and conditions of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, if the Selected Airline Operator fails to ensure integrity of the scheduled flights on routes proposed under the Selected Airline Operator Agreement, *i.e.* it fails to operate at least 70% of the scheduled flights on routes proposed under the Selected. Airline Operator Agreement in a specified period.

(e) No Madam.

(f) Various States have approached the Government with plans to provide economic incentives for domestic operations to stimulate international flights from their State.

(g) Airports Authority of India, the Implementing Agency has conducted 2 rounds of bidding under RCS-UDAN and has awarded 27 proposals in first round of bidding under RCS-UDAN and has awarded 88 proposals in second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN. The expenditure incurred for the development of unserved and underserved airports awarded in first and second round of bidding is at Statement-II.

(h) RCS-UDAN is a demand driven scheme where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes and bid under the Scheme from time to time. The Scheme is valid for a period of 10 years.

Statement-I

RCS airports (unserved and underserved) awarded in first and second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN.*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Status
1.	Jagdalpur	Commenced
2.	Jamshedpur	Not Commenced
3.	Cooch Behar	Not Commenced
4.	Durgapur*	Not Commenced
5.	Shillong*	Commenced
6.	Kullu*	Not Commenced
7.	Shimla	Commenced
8.	Gwalior*	Commenced
9.	Adampur	Commenced
10.	Bhatinda	Commenced
11.	Ludhiana	Commenced
12.	Pathankot	Commenced
13.	Bikaner	Commenced
14.	Jaisalmer	Commenced
15.	Pantnagar*	Not Commenced
16.	Agra*	Commenced
17.	Kanpur	Commenced
18.	Kadapa*	Commenced
19.	Mysore	Commenced
20.	Vidyanagar	Commenced
21.	Puducherry*	Commenced
22.	Salem	Commenced
23.	Diu*	Commenced
24.	Bhavnagar*	Commenced
25.	Jamnagar*	Commenced
26.	Kandla	Commenced
27.	Mundra	Commenced
28.	Porbandar*	Commenced
29.	Jalgaon	Commenced
30.	Kolhapur	Commenced
31.	Nanded	Commenced
32.	Ozar (Nasik)	Commenced
33.	Allahabad*	Commenced

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Status
34.	Hubli*	Commenced
35.	Ambikapur	Not Commenced
36.	Bilaspur	Not Commenced
37.	Raigarh	Not Commenced
38.	Jeypore	Not Commenced
39.	Jharsuguda	Not Commenced
40.	Rourkela	Not Commenced
41.	Utkela	Not Commenced
42.	Burnpur	Not Commenced
43.	Neyveli	Not Commenced
44.	Mithapur	Not Commenced
45.	Solapur	Not Commenced
46.	Darbhanga	Not Commenced
47.	Bokaro	Not Commenced
48.	Dumka	Not Commenced
49.	Passighat	Not Commenced
50.	Tezu	Not Commenced
51.	Jorhat*	Not Commenced
52.	Lilabari*	Not Commenced
53.	Rupsi	Not Commenced
54.	Tezpur*	Commenced
55.	Hissar	Not Commenced
56.	Kargil	Not Commenced
57.	Kishangarh	Not Commenced
58.	Uterlai	Not Commenced
59.	Pithoragarh	Not Commenced
60.	Aligarh	Not Commenced
61.	Azamgarh	Not Commenced
62.	Bareilly	Not Commenced
63.	Chitrakoot	Not Commenced
64.	Pakyong	Not Commenced
65.	Jhansi	Not Commenced
66.	Moradabad	Not Commenced
67.	Muirpur	Not Commenced
68.	Shravasti	Not Commenced
69.	Koppal	Not Commenced

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Status	Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Status
70.	Kannur	Not Commenced	72.	Vellore	Not Commenced
71.	Tanjore	Not Commenced	73.	Keshod	Not Commenced

*Underserved

Statement-II*Details of revival and development of RCS Airports*

Sl. No.	Region	Name of State	Name of Airport	Airport operator	Amount already spent in INR crore	Approved Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Eastern	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	SG	19.98	23.36
2.		Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	TATA Steel	0.28	5.57
3.		West Bengal	Cooch Behar	AAI	1.06	7.54
4.			Durgapur*	BAPL	0.00	0.05
1.	North-Eastern	Meghalay	Shillong*	AAI	3.69	27.26
1.	Northern	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu*	AAI	2.40	13.450
2.			Shimla*	AAI	2.43	131.24
3.		Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior*	IAF (CE-AAI)	1.74	2.89
4.		Punjab	Adampur	IAF (CE-AAI)	4.76	85.43
5.			Bhatinda	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.72	9.25
6.			Ludhiana	AAI	2.07	24.38
7.			Pathankot	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.65	3.05
8.		Rajasthan	Bikaner	IAF (CE-AAI)	1.13	5.76
9.			Jaisalmer	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.95	1.33
10.		Uttarakhand	Pantnagar*	AAI	2.28	20.11
11.		Uttar Pradesh	Agra*	IAF (CE-AAI)	1.16	3.49
12.			Kanpur*	IAF (CE-AAI)	2.98	32.44
1.	Southern	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa*	AAI	7.95	92.14
2.		Karnataka	Mysore	AAI	3.59	5.70
3.			Vidyanagar	JSWL (Pvt.)	0.28	5.59
4.		Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry*	AAI	1.57	19.57
5.			Salem	AAI	9.74	14.04
1.	Western	Daman and Diu	Diu*	AAI	0.43	50.39
2.		Gujarat	Bhavnagar*	AAI	3.09	23.40
3.			Jamnagar*	IAF (CE-AAI)	1.17	74.69
4.			Kandla	AAI	2.27	58.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.			Mundra*	Adani Pvt.	0.02	5.60
6.			Porbandar*	AAI	2.09	16.81
7.		Maharashtra	Jalgoan	AAI	2.56	24.42
8.			Kolhapur	AAI	14.33	221.43
9.			Nanded	MADC	0.02	0.65
10.			Ozar (Nasik)	HAL	0.00	17.67
1.	Eastern	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur	SG	5.71	37.64
2.			Bilaspur	SG	5.71	45.91
3.			Raigarh	JSPL Pvt.	0.28	5.57
4.		Odisha	Jeypore	SG	3.91	70.49
5.			Jharsuguda	AAI	123.19	13.65
6.			Rourkela	SAIL	3.59	17.82
7.			Utkela	SG	2.43	52.82
8.		West Bengal	Burnpur	SAIL	3.09	14.51
1.	Southern	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli	NLCI	6.15	40.41
1.	Western	Gujarat	Mithapupr	TATA Chemical	0.43	13.66
2.		Maharashtra	Solapur	AAI	10.49	8.91
1.	Eastern	Bihar	Darbhunga	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.00	30.26
2.		Jharkhand	Bokaro	SAIL	0.00	52.57
3.			Durnka	SG	0.00	26.57
1.	North Eastern	Assam	Rupsi	AAI	0.00	71.63
1.	Northern	Haryana	Hissar	SG	0.00	22.97
2.		Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	IAF	0.00	2.52
3.		Rajasthan	Kishangarh	AAI	0.00	12.57
4.			Uteriai	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.00	25.81
5.		Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	SG	0.00	9.92
6.		Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	SG	0.00	19.84
7.			Azamgarh	SG	0.00	27.23
8.			Bareilly	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.00	72.40
9.			Chitrakoot	SG	0.00	31.11
10.			Hindan	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.00	52.63
11.			Jhansi	Army (CE-AAI)	0.00	11.53
12.			Moradabad	SG	0.00	28.38
13.			Muirpur	SG	0.00	31.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.			Shravasti	SG	0.00	27.21
1.	Southern	Karnataka	Koppal	MSPL	0.00	18.36
2.		Tamil Nadu	Tanjore	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.00	50.59
3.			Vellore	AAI	0.00	58.65
1.	Western	Maharashtra	Keshod	AAI	0.00	58.65
	UDAN-2					
1.	Northern	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad*	IAF (CE-AAI)	32.33	16.06
				Total Amount	295	220

Note: *Under-served airport

District Mineral Foundation

2653. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which District Mineral Foundation (DMF) was set up;

(b) the names of districts in the country where DMF has been set up so far;

(c) whether the Member of Parliament of the areas/districts in which DMF has been set up are included in DMF; and

(d) 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 PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):

(a) Section 9B of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 provides for establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in each district affected by mining related operation. The DMF is to be funded by statutory contributions from holders of mining lease. Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) is implemented through fund collected under DMFs for welfare and development of mining affected areas and people. As per the information received from the State Governments, the date of the notification of the DMF rules for major and minor minerals in the States is provided at Statement-I.

(b) As per the information received from the State Governments, the names of the districts in the country where DMF has been set up is at Statement-I.

(c) to (d) As per the information received from the State Governments, Governments of Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Assam has incorporated the Member of Parliament under DMFs. Ministry of Mines on 17.02.2017 has also issued directions to all the State Government to bring the monitoring of PMKKKY Scheme under the ambit of District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA) initiative of Ministry of Rural Development, wherein Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district has been made as Chairperson of the DISHA.

Statement-I

Date of Notification of Rules for DMF

Sl. No.	State	Major Minerals	Minor Minerals
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.06.2015	27.06.2015
2.	Chhattisgarh	02.01.2016	02.01.2016
3.	Goa	15.01.2016	N/A
4.	Gujarat	01.04.2016	01.04.2016
5.	Jharkhand	23.03.2016	13.01.2017
6.	Karnataka	11.01.2016	12.08.2016
7.	Maharashtra	01.09.2016	01.09.2016
8.	Madhya Pradesh	28.06.2016	N/A
9.	Odisha	18.08.2015	18.08.2015
10.	Rajasthan	31.05.2016	31.05.2016
11.	Tamil Nadu	19.05.2017	19.05.2017

1	2	3	4
12.	Telangana	19.01.2016	19.01.2016
13.	Assam	26.08.2016	N/A
14.	Bihar	23.05.2018	23.05.2018
15.	Himachal Pradesh	22.08.2017	22.08.2017
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.01.2017	11.01.2017
17.	Kerala	22.05.2018	22.05.2018
18.	Meghalaya	DMF is yet to be notified	
19.	Uttarakhand	17.11.2017	17.11.2017
20.	Uttar Pradesh	15.05.2017	15.05.2017
21.	West Bengal	29.07.2017	29.07.2017

N/A* (not applicable)

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the State	District in which DMF has been established
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Srikakulam 2. Vizianagaram 3. Visakhapatnam 4. East Godavari 5. West Godavari 6. Krishna 7. Guntur 8. Prakasam 9. Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore 10. Chittoor 11. Ananthapuramu 12. Y.S.R. 13. Kurnool
2.	Bihar	1. Arwal 2. Auragabad 3. Banka 4. Bhagalpur 5. Bhojpur 6. Buxar 7. Darbhanga 8. Gaya

1	2	3
		9. Jamul
		10. Jehanabad
		11. Katihar
		12. Khagaria
		13. Lakhisarai
		14. Madhepura
		15. Motihari
		16. Muzaffarpur
		17. Nalanda
		18. Nawada
		19. Patna
		20. Purnia
		21. Rohtas
		22. Sanastipur
		23. Sheohar
		24. Sitamarhi
3.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur 2. Baloda Bazar 3. Gariyaband 4. Dhamtari 5. Mahasamund 6. Rajnandgaon 7. Kabirdham 8. Durg 9. Bemetara 10. Balod 11. Bastar 12. Narayanpur 13. Kanker 14. Kondagaon 15. Dantewada 16. Sukma 17. Bijapur 18. Bilaspur 19. Mungeli 20. Korba 21. Janjgir-Champa

1	2	3
		22. Raigarh
		23. Jashpur
		24. Surguja
		25. Balrampur
		26. Surajpur
		27. Koriya
4.	Gujarat	1. Ahmadabad
		2. Amreli
		3. Anand
		4. Arvalli
		5. Banaskantha
		6. Bharuch
		7. Bhavnagar
		8. Botad
		9. Chhotaudepur
		10. Dahod
		11. Devbhumiwarka
		12. Gandhinagar
		13. Girsomnath
		14. Jamnagar
		15. Junagadh
		16. Kachchh
		17. Kheda
		18. Mahesana
		19. Mahisagar
		20. Morbi
		21. Narmada
		22. Navsari
		23. Panchmahals
		24. Patan
		25. Porbandar
		26. Rajkot
		27. Sabarkantha
		28. Surat
		29. Surendranagar
		30. Tapi
		31. Vadodara

1	2	3
		32. Valsad
5.	Goa	1. North Goa
		2. South Goa
6	Jharkhand	1. Dhanbad
		2. Ramgarh
		3. Chatra
		4. Bokaro
		5. Godda
		6. Hazaribagh
		7. Deoghar
		8. Ranchi
		9. Latehar
		10. Giridih
		11. Palamu
		12. Pakur
		13. West Singhbhum
		14. Gumla
		15. East Singhbhum
		16. Lohardaga
		17. Saraikella
		18. Koderma
		19. Garhwa
		20. Khunti
		21. Simdega
		22. Jamtara
		23. Dumka
		24. Sahebganj
7.	Karnataka	1. Chitradurga
		2. Bagalkot
		3. Bellary
		4. Tumkur
		5. Davangere
		6. Belgaum
		7. Kalaburagi
		8. Mysore
		9. Chickamagalur
		10. Shimoga

1	2	3	1	2	3
		11. Koppal			18. Guna
		12. Mandya			19. Harda
		13. Bangalore Rural			20. Hoshangabad
		14. Bangalore Urban			21. Indore
		15. Bidar			22. Gwalior
		16. Bijapur			23. Jabalpur
		17. Chamarajanagar			24. Jhabua
		18. Chikaballapura			25. Katni
		19. Dakshina Kannada			26. Khandwa
		20. Dharwad			27. Khargone
		21. Gadag			28. Mandla
		22. Hassan			29. Mandsaur
		23. Haveri			30. Morena
		24. Kodagu			31. Narsinghpur
		25. Kolar			32. Neemuch
		26. Raichur			33. Panna
		27. Ramanagara			34. Raisen
		28. Udupi			35. Rajgarh
		29. Uttara Kannada			36. Ratlam
		30. Yadgir			37. Rewa
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Agarmalwa			38. Sagar
		2. Alirajpur			39. Satna
		3. Anuppur			40. Sehore
		4. Ashoknagar			41. Seoni
		5. Barwani			42. Shajapur
		6. Balaghat			43. Shahdol
		7. Betul			44. Sidhi
		8. Bhind			45. Singrauli
		9. Bhopal			46. Shivpuri
		10. Burhanpur			47. Tikamgarh
		11. Chattarpur			48. Ujjain
		12. Chhindwara			49. Umaria
		13. Datia			50. Vidisha
		14. Dewas	9.	Maharashtra	1. Mumbai (Sub)
		15. Damoh			2. Thane
		16. Dhar			3. Palghar
		17. Dindori			4. Raigad

1	2	3	1	2	3
		5. Ratnagiri			8. Deogarh
		6. Sindhudurg			9. Dhenkanal
		7. Nashik			10. Gajapati
		8. Dhule			11. Ganjam
		9. Nandurbar			12. Jagatsinghpur
		10. Jalgaon			13. Jajpur
		11. Ahmandnagar			14. Jharsuguda
		12. Pune			15. Kalahandi
		13. Satara			16. Kandhamal
		14. Sangli			17. Kendrapara
		15. Solapur			18. Keonjhar
		16. Kolhapur			19. Khurdha
		17. Auranagabad			20. Koraput
		18. Jalna			21. Malkangiri
		19. Parbhani			22. Mayurbhanj
		20. Hingoli			23. Nawarangpur
		22. Nanded			24. Nayagarh
		23. Osmanabad			25. Nuapada
		24. Latur			26. Puri
		25. Amravati			27. Rayagada
		26. Buldhana			28. Sambalpur
		27. Akola			29. Subarnapur
		28. Washim			30. Sundergarh
		29. Yavatmal	11. Rajasthan		1. Jaipur
		30. Nagpur			2. Sikar
		31. Wardha			3. Alwar
		32. Bhandara			4. Jhunjhunu
		33. Gondia			5. Dausa
		34. Chandrapur			6. Tonk
		35. Gadchiroli			7. Jodhpur
10. Odisha		1. Angul			8. Sirohi
		2. Bolangir			9. Pali
		3. Balasore			10. Barmer
		4. Bargarh			11. Jalore
		5. Bhadrak			12. Udaipur
		6. Boudh			13. Banswara
		7. Cuttack			14. Dungarpur

1	2	3	1	2	3
		15. Pratapgarh			3. Cuddalore
		16. Rajsamand			4. Dharmapuri
		17. Bharatpur			5. Dindigul
		18. Dholpur			6. Erode
		19. Karoli			7. Kancheepuram
		20. Sawai Madhopur			8. Kanyakumari
		21. Bhilwara			9. Karur
		22. Chittorgarh			10. Krishnagiri
		23. Bikaner			11. Madurai
		24. Jaisalmer			12. Nagapattinam
		25. Sri Ganganagar			13. Namakkal
		26. Hanumangarh			14. Perambalur
		27. Churu			15. Pudukottai
		28. Kota			16. Ramanathapuram
		29. Bundi			17. Salem
		30. Jhalawar			18. Sivagangai
		31. Baran			19. Thanjavur
		32. Ajmer			20. Theni
		33. Nagour			21. Thiruvannamalai
12. Telangana	1. Rangareddy				22. Thoothukudi
	2. Medchal-Malkajiri				23. Tirunelveli
	3. Yadadri-Bhongir				24. Tiruppur
	4. Nalgonda				25. Tiruvallur
	5. Suryapet				26. Tiruvarur
	6. Janagaon				27. Trichy
	7. Warangal(R)				28. Vellore
	8. Warangal(U)				29. Villupuram
	9. Mahabubabad				30. Virudhunagar
	10. Jayashankar		14. Assam		1. Baksa
	11. Karimnagar				2. Barpeta
	12. Jagityal				3. Bongaigaon
	13. Peddapally				4. Cachar
	14. Rajanna-Sircilla				5. Chirang
	15. Khammam				6. Darrang
	16. Badradri				7. Dhemaji
13. Tamil Nadu	1. Ariyalur				8. Dhubri
	2. Coimbatore				9. Dibrugarh

1	2	3	1	2	3
		10. Dima Hasao			3. Bandipora
		11. Goalpara			4. Ganderbal
		12. Golaghat			5. Kupwara
		13. Hailakandi			6. Leh
		14. Hojai			7. Kargil
		15. Jorhat			8. Srinagar
		16. Kamrup			9. Shopian
		17. Kamrup Metro			10. Kulgam
		18. Karbi Anglong			11. Pulwama
		19. Karimganj			12. Anantnag
		20. Kokrajhar			13. Jammu
		21. Lakhimpur			14. Kathua
		22. Majauli			15. Samba
		23. Marigaon			16. Poonch
		24. Nagaon			17. Rajouri
		25. Sivasagar			18. Udampur
		26. Sonitpur			19. Doda
		27. South Salmara Mancachar			20. Ramban
		28. Tinsukia			21. Kishtwar
		29. Udalguri			22. Reasi
		30. West Karbi Angling	17. Kerala		1. Alapuzha
		31. Charaideo			2. Kottayam
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Kangra			3. Kollam
		2. Chamba			4. Kasaragod
		3. Kullu			5. Kannur
		4. Bilaspur			6. Kozhikode
		5. Solan			7. Palakkad
		6. Shimla			8. Wayanad
		7. Hamirpur			9. Malappuram
		8. Una			10. Thrissur
		9. Lahual Spiti			11. Ernakulam
		10. Kinnaur			12. Idukki
		11. Sirmaur			13. Pathanamthitta
		12. Mandi			14. Thiruvananthapuram
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Budgam	18. Uttarakhand		1. Dehradun
		2. Baramulla			2. Haridwar

1	2	3	1	2	3
		3. Tehri Garhwal			3. Firozabad
		4. Uttarkashi			4. Mainpuri
		5. Chamoli			5. Aligarh
		6. Rudraprayag			6. Etah
		7. Pauri Garhwal			7. Kasganj
		8. Nainital			8. Hathras
		9. US Nagar			9. Jhansi
		10. Champawat			10. Jalaun
		11. Pithoragarh			11. Lalitpur
		12. Almora			12. Allahabad
		13. Bageshwar			13. Fatehpur
19.	West Bengal	1. Alipurduar			14. Kaushambi
		2. Coochbehar			15. Pratapgarh
		3. Darjeeling			16. Chitrakoot
		4. Jalpaiguri			17. Banda
		5. Uttar Dinajpur			18. Mahoba
		6. Dakshin Dinajpur			19. Hamirpur
		7. Malda			20. Faizabad
		8. Murshidabad			21. Sultanpur
		9. Nadia			22. Ambedkar Nagar
		10. North 24 Pgs.			23. Barabanki
		11. South 24 Pgs.			24. Amethi
		12. Howrah			25. Balrampur
		13. Hooghly			26. Gonda
		14. Purba Medinipur			27. Bahraich
		15. Paschim Medinipur			28. Shravasti
		16. Purba Bardhaman			29. Siddharth Nagar
		17. Paschim Bardhaman			30. Basti
		18. Birbhum			31. Sant Kabir Nagar
		19. Bankura			32. Gorakhpur
		20. Purulia			33. Kushi Nagar
		21. Kalimpong			34. Maharajganj
		22. Jhargram			35. Deoria
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra			36. Azamgarh
		2. Mathura			37. Ballia
					38. Mau

1	2	3
		39. Bareilly
		40. Budaun
		41. Shahjahanpur
		42. Pilibhit
		43. Moradabad
		44. Rampur
		45. Bijnor
		46. Amroha
		47. Sambhal
		48. Ghaziabad
		49. Meerut
		50. Gautam Buddha Nagar
		51. Baghpat
		52. Bulandshahar
		53. Hapur
		54. Saharanpur
		55. Muzaffar Nagar
		56. Shamli
		57. Lucknow
		58. Hardoi
		59. Unnao
		60. Sitapur
		61. Lakhimpur Kheri
		62. Raebareli
		63. Kanpur Nagar
		64. Kanpur Dehat
		65. Etawah
		66. Farukhabad
		67. Kannauj
		68. Auraiya
		69. Sonbhadra
		70. Mirzapur
		71. Sant Ravidas Nagar
		72. Varanasi
		73. Ghazipur
		74. Jaunpur
		75. Chandauli

*[English]***Wind Energy Generation**

2654. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of wind energy generation in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to exploit the potential of generating power from wind in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the present incentives admissible to entrepreneurs are adequate to attract them into the field;

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to provide any fresh incentives to the industrial sector to increase wind energy generation; 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) India has an estimated potential of around 302 GW of onshore and around 70 GW of offshore wind energy potential. Government have set a target to install 60 GW of Wind Power capacity by 2022. Out of this, a capacity of 34.3 GW has been installed as on 30.06.2018. In addition, tenders for installing 15 GW has been finalized/ issued. Wind energy is commercially viable and the tariffs are very competitive.

Construction of New Roads

2655. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed to construct new roads in the country by the end of 2018, State-wise;

(b) the details of roads constructed per day;

(c) whether the target is likely to be achieved within the stipulated period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Ministry has set the overall achievable target of 10,000 km, and achieved 2345 km as on 30th June with a pace of 26 km per day, for construction/development of National Highways in the current financial year 2018-19.

Cleaning of Ganga River

2656. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government does not have any data regarding the length of Ganga river in kilometers which has been cleaned and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government has no proper plan to clean the Ganga river and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the funds allocated/spent during each year of the period 2014 to 2016 for cleaning the said river, State-wise; and

(d) the action the Government has been taking to clean the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Under the Namami Gange Programme, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out the water quality monitoring of river Ganga from Gangotri to West Bengal. Based on the water quality data of last three years, reaches of the river upstream of Rishikesh is meeting the primary bathing water quality criteria.

The comparison of observed water quality (2017) with bathing water quality criteria indicates that Dissolved Oxygen which is an indicator of river health has been found to be within acceptable limits of notified primary bathing water quality criteria and satisfactory to support the ecosystem of river across all seasons and for almost

entire stretch of river Ganga. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is found above acceptable limit in part of stretches Down Stream (D/S) of Haridwar to Kannauj, at Kanpur, at Allahabad, at Varanasi; and some stretches in West Bengal (e.g. Baharampore, Serampore, Palta, Dakhshineswar, Howrah, Garden Reach, Uluberia and Diamond Harbour).

Further, the river water quality assessment carried out in 2017 indicates improvement in water quality trends as compared to 2016. The Dissolved Oxygen levels have improved at 33 locations and is above the primary bathing water quality requirements of 5 mg/l, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels and Faecal coliforms have decreased at 26 locations and at 30 locations, respectively.

Some stretches, where improvement has been observed are:

- (i) Ganga at Rishikesh U/S
- (ii) Ganga at Haridwar D/S
- (iii) Ganga at Allahabad D/S (Sangam)
- (iv) Ganga at Kanpur D/S (Jajmau Pumping Station)
- (v) Ganga at Varanasi U/S (Assighat)
- (vi) Ganga at Buxar, Ramrekhaghat
- (vii) Ganga at Punpun, Patna
- (viii) Ganga at Diamond Harbour
- (ix) Ganga at Garden Reach
- (x) Ganga at Baharampur
- (xi) Ganga at Howrah Shivpur

(b) No, Madam. The Government has a comprehensive plan to clean the river Ganga and has accordingly approved Namami Gange Program in May 2015 for conservation of river Ganga at a total outlay of Rs. 20,000 crores and supplement the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance to the States.

The programme covers short term, medium term and long term activities. Under short term activities, certain entry level activities which cover development of ghats & crematoria, river surface cleaning activities etc. have been planned. Under medium term activities, existing sewage treatment plant and effluent treatment plant will

be upgraded and new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) & Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) will be established. Beside, rural sanitation activities have been taken up in the villages on the bank of river Ganga. The long term action plan involves restoration of wholesomeness of river Ganga and maintaining the ecological & geological integrity of river.

(c) The details of the State-wise funds allocated/spent by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) since financial year 2013-14 to financial year 2016-17 till 31st March 2017, under the Namami Gange Programme are tabulated below:—

Sl.No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Uttarakhand	17.05	4.26	30.26	30.66
2.	Uttar Pradesh	92.3	74.58	147.58	587.17
3.	Bihar	91.14	-----	120.23	82.03
4.	Jharkhand	6.26	0.97	27.83	46.18
5.	West Bengal	48.91	73.85	185.79	114.25
6.	Haryana	-----	-----	30.00	52.73
7.	Delhi	-----	-----	4.96	2.17

(d) Namami Gange Programme is being carried out through variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, River Front Development, Construction of Ghats and Crematoria, afforestation & biodiversity conservation, public outreach etc. So far a total of 221 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,238 crore for various activities.

Under Namami Gange Programme, towards cleaning of the river a total of 105 projects have been sanctioned for creation and rehabilitation of sewerage infrastructure for creating a total treatment capacity of 3295 MLD and laying of sewerage network of 4823 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,485 crore. Out of these, 26 projects have been completed.

Further, a total of 67 projects have been sanctioned for River Front Development, development of Ghats and Crematoria, Ghat cleaning and river surface cleaning activities at an estimated cost of Rs. 1296 crore. Out of these, 24 projects have been completed and other projects are at various stages of implementation.

Monitoring of Rural Development Schemes

2657. SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM:
SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any mechanism for monitoring various rural development schemes to ensure that these schemes are being properly implemented in rural areas of the country including the proper utilization of funds allocated for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the methodology of this monitoring and cases of lapses noticed during the last two years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the quantum of funds sanctioned and utilised under various rural development schemes during the last three financial years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):
(a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 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. In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural development programmes, including Performance Review Committee Meetings, District Development Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee named as "DISHA", National Level Monitors, Area Officers Schemes, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. To maximize the outcome of Government expenditure on rural

development, the Department has completely revamped the governance framework of rural development programmes. The new governance framework includes use of information technology, Direct Benefit Transfer, space technology and use of SECC data for identification of beneficiaries.

(d) State/UT-wise funds released and expenditure incurred under various rural development programmes of the Ministry during the last three years are given at the enclosed Statement-I to VII.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise funds released and utilized under MGNREGA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18#
1.	Andhra Pradesh	307380.330	394021.193	513947.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4395.100	15675.987	20717.18
3.	Assam	87830.060	125459.790	112734.56
4.	Bihar	102412.260	166740.556	247432.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	106341.300	223193.550	291154.33
6.	Gujarat	30598.720	64323.810	82688.22
7.	Haryana	12470.720	28771.330	30140.64
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39610.320	38860.834	58824.48
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	55801.830	80408.520	125417.69
10.	Jharkhand	97879.900	167914.171	136076.31
11.	Karnataka	99155.270	225864.879	296448.54
12.	Kerala	152633.877	158248.959	185824.77
13.	Madhya Pradesh	236732.200	344891.617	377770.49
14.	Maharashtra	123834.730	165708.925	186350.34
15.	Manipur	25532.290	34370.410	15853.20
16.	Meghalaya	22182.560	86069.230	87424.89
17.	Mizoram	28517.360	14451.260	20155.36
18.	Nagaland	26665.950	50152.800	110738.62
19.	Odisha	147941.050	189526.844	220366.86
20.	Punjab	24533.370	49073.460	62141.23
21.	Rajasthan	269583.230	481816.863	472828.41
22.	Sikkim	8623.440	13262.560	10636.13
23.	Tamil Nadu	547037.470	455277.907	585644.33
24.	Telangana	182484.920	180684.744	254806.87

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18#
25.	Tripura	135894.190	101629.140	40740.93
26.	Uttar Pradesh	269569.440	391584.937	370223.71
27.	Uttarakhand	45076.654	51435.079	71865.11
28.	West Bengal	471174.200	537722.785	596035.58
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1035.720	801.395	966.07
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	11.850	0.000	26.71
33.	Puducherry	1292.570	346.917	1569.03
34.	Goa	246.820	425.850	56.05
Total		3664479.701	4838716.305	5587606.67

* Including Rs. 56268.00 lakh of failed FTOs of all NeFMS State/UT during financial year 2016-17. After excluding the amount of failed FTOs, the final total amount released is Rs. 47,82,448.31 lakh

Including Rs. 136890.498 lakh deducted against wage expenditure on account of rejected transaction amount credited back.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise funds released and Expenditure under PMGSY

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.20	411.53	197.59	214.54	226.16	136.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	375.00	390.81	205.92	339.01	700	384.85
3.	Assam	347.82	475.2	475.76	273.75	575.58	397.76
4.	Bihar	2781.00	1776.87	2958.34	2830.38	1592.26	1586.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	498.00	759.94	449.81	313.59	508.66	722.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	474.10	793.66	31.04	40.42	0	52.35
8.	Haryana	304.69	291.81	44.01	57.65	0	28.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	268.40	315.88	396.61	213.38	399.56	520.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	488.00	258.39	755.61	-0.11	1400	731.27
11.	Jharkhand	864.99	552.44	819.59	652.62	1381.7	1247.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	140.80	279.4	331.95	291.81	5	50.30
13.	Kerala	151.00	160.16	179.45	223.90	169.13	205.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1122.00	1798.39	1979.48	1393.94	1308.45	1900.87
15.	Maharashtra	553.30	622.66	606.00	578.87	330.64	381.38
16.	Manipur	299.80	284.7	412.19	236.22	231.5	264.64
17.	Meghalaya	150.70	119.31	211.99	154.21	50.04	112.85
18.	Mizoram	50.90	44.11	93.36	74.07	200	72.71
19.	Nagaland	4.00	30.42	8.05	2.08	8.8	18.77
20.	Odisha	1382.70	1857.5	1925.67	1479.39	2249.99	2679.84
21.	Punjab	221.10	236.52	275.66	225.25	339.15	334.66
22.	Rajasthan	559.90	776.33	559.41	575.08	1120.26	536.53
23.	Sikkim	68.60	121.01	138.16	80.67	337	205.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	205.00	98.03	309.58	253.19	636.39	528.10
25.	Tripura	274.83	281.45	392.3725	84.88	135.39	136.09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	250.36	1234.87	900.57	1010.47	1822.71
27.	Uttarakhand	409.19	1083.39	550.2	315.36	702.21	608.36
28.	West Bengal	1427.58	455.24	819.18	753.54	1101.84	1253.13
29.	Telangana	273.73	1259.84	146.0255	164.31	99.22	132.66
Total		15186.68	15785.35	16507.85	12722.57	16819.43	17054.17

Statement-III
State/UT-wise Funds Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Day-NRLM

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	2015-16						2016-17						2017-18					
		Central Allocation		Central Release		Expenditure	Total Central Allocation	Central Release		Central Release		Expenditure	Total Central Allocation	Central Release		Central Release		Expenditure	
		NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLP	RSETI			NRLM	NRLP	NRLM	NRLP			NRLM	NRLP	NRLM	NRLP		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2680.53	3289.45	0.00	125.78	2353.52	1185.81	1778.73	0.00	8188.04	6214.57	9321.86	0.00	15003.57					
2.	Bihar	5690.71	1241.90	10503.00	407.00	43203.27	4835.89	4835.90	11174.65	31477.64	25343.75	25343.75	6503.20	60294.84					
3.	Chhattisgarh	1265.58	0.00	3777.78	111.02	8013.42	1074.08	537.04	6085.52	11841.41	5629.01	8443.52	4523.34	20502.76					
4.	Goa	153.75	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	150.00	0.00	0.00					
5.	Gujarat	916.37	0.00	501.32	0.00	3156.09	765.19	382.60	1984.58	3659.58	4010.20	3800.78	528.11	6118.05					
6.	Haryana	546.41	693.66	0.00	89.25	1194.64	450.18	450.18	0.00	157.05	2359.27	2282.54	0.00	3526.99					
7.	Himachal Pradesh	231.68	97.38	0.00	0.00	527.86	189.59	94.80	0.00	329.86	993.58	748.78	0.00	590.92					
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2031.38	4267.54	0.00	194.46	4523.41	2500.00	2368.00	0.00	5084.30	1227.80	6590.53	0.00	7165.13					
9.	Jharkhand	2143.55	0.00	9269.43	275.00	19612.87	1823.41	911.71	9175.84	14117.69	9556.09	8907.35	4396.60	20366.20					
10.	Karnataka	2191.83	1471.30	2945.30	0.00	9653.59	1535.07	940.06	2287.39	1144.50	8044.95	4022.48	582.44	5393.14					
11.	Kerala	977.90	1005.64	2003.26	0.00	2987.43	688.78	511.88	0.00	3885.66	3609.74	5004.07	0.00	5463.76					
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2709.81	0.00	8641.50	274.85	18132.11	2300.98	3097.82	14673.78	27068.35	12058.92	10686.52	5082.96	22451.62					
13.	Maharashtra	3651.46	4101.48	5502.00	274.19	15887.97	3034.46	3034.46	9891.84	18821.45	15902.89	15093.08	5731.58	30305.32					
14.	Odisha	2854.41	937.02	3836.00	221.38	10725.66	2325.13	2325.14	6534.44	16196.22	12185.48	12001.65	4342.20	31037.89					
15.	Punjab	262.72	122.37	0.00	196.38	980.73	218.78	143.57	0.00	654.24	1146.58	573.29	0.00	308.93					

(Rs. in lakh)

16. Rajasthan	1417.07	0.00	495.00	341.00	4937.92	1165.63	1165.64	3444.14	8886.86	6108.79	9110.24	2427.55	16127.98
17. Tamil Nadu	2602.08	2050.22	1923.50	317.13	12677.06	1797.46	1797.46	2920.50	12047.36	9420.09	13907.84	995.73	17951.46
18. Telengana	1915.71	1480.54	0.00	0.00	3126.11	847.01	423.51	0.00	797.77	4438.98	3456.04	0.00	4982.21
19. Uttar Pradesh	8261.14	3575.83	2230.31	0.00	10852.46	6962.06	5163.55	9531.42	22852.20	36486.54	34133.61	1752.06	37256.39
20. Uttarakhnad	434.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	603.26	366.56	366.56	0.00	1253.56	1921.04	1921.04	0.00	2964.16
21. West Bengal	3221.30	3880.16	2000.00	0.00	15119.93	2583.93	3490.93	7619.68	20428.24	13541.73	13393.46	4162.25	36009.06
22. Andaman and Nicobar Islands						25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.70	0.00	0.00
23. Daman and Diu						25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
24. Dadra and Nagar Haveli						25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25. Lakshadweep						25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
26. Pondicherry	475.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	327.80	0.00	0.00
Total	46635.00	28439.49	53628.40	2827.44	188269.31	37150.00	34194.54	85273.78	208891.99	181300.00	189419.93	41028.02	343820.38
North Eastern States													
27. Arunachal Pradesh	161.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.51	600.00	576.51	0.00	528.66	920.00	1496.33	0.00	472.25
28. Assam	4588.89	0.00	500.00	231.00	9404.06	7000.00	5884.57	4242.32	11841.41	9885.00	9595.10	2122.91	16089.46
29. Manipur	285.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	142.64	800.00	782.18	0.00	280.42	920.00	834.93	0.00	779.64
30. Meghalaya	319.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	561.89	400.00	400.00	0.00	544.70	1380.00	3502.80	0.00	1338.83
31. Mizoram	74.75	329.50	354.50	0.00	97.93	1600.00	1600.00	0.00	983.59	1840.00	2991.78	0.00	1619.91
32. Nagaland	221.66	545.22	789.50	0.00	658.46	2400.00	2400.00	0.00	1204.94	2760.00	1380.00	0.00	2061.86
33. Sikkim	82.43	72.00	0.00	1.88	143.07	600.00	564.66	0.00	489.72	690.00	619.36	0.00	584.54
34. Tripura	535.74	226.44	0.00	0.00	746.73	2700.00	2373.53	0.00	1651.93	3105.00	3677.15	0.00	4075.84
Total	6270.00	1173.16	1644.00	243.88	11823.29	16100.00	14581.45	4242.32	17525.36	21500.00	24097.45	2122.91	27022.33
Grand total	52905.00	29612.65	55272.40	3071.32	200092.60	53250.00	48775.99	89516.10	226417.36	202800.00	213517.38	43150.93	370842.71

NRLP has been closed on 30th June, 2018 and no fund has been allocated for current financial year.

Statement-IV*State/UT-wise funds Allocation, Release and Utilized under IAY/PMAY-G*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28818.242	28113.322	56200.250	21712.785	35985.830	7092.260
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	952.509	4240.285	10993.117	5412.300	2661.140	1210.970
3.	Assam	86481.143	87865.745	267324.750	132197.898	48816.800	166961.670
4.	Bihar	103203.063	90718.460	477477.968	211427.064	413112.960	60257.060
5.	Chhattisgarh	17990.121	14025.750	181109.260	83815.912	158566.700	179611.850
6.	Goa	216.009	268.143	569.573	284.785	0.000	0.000
7.	Gujarat	12559.255	12274.953	85059.614	36527.407	68221.670	10734.420
8.	Haryana	12804.383	9174.585	19136.611	7414.461	9649.040	2153.840
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1849.666	2191.749	5931.190	3253.818	3055.380	3560.185
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5320.273	5363.087	20709.693	8033.007	26467.830	4982.112
11.	Jharkhand	18302.402	29740.267	172863.885	79630.141	124547.280	100356.215
12.	Karnataka	34981.856	60406.492	69686.757	27863.995	39150.260	40482.625
13.	Kerala	21748.954	35717.191	24380.433	10049.440	7392.150	2140.780
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42417.048	57139.162	342581.680	170114.866	296389.390	476026.830
15.	Maharashtra	69347.868	34673.934	172540.337	73566.023	113019.380	33280.766
16.	Manipur	2199.489	4681.350	11851.131	5767.410	0.000	5855.296
17.	Meghalaya	3981.945	4950.954	20722.043	8078.230	4520.410	4273.762
18.	Mizoram	610.803	759.240	5847.664	2482.986	2182.940	644.250
19.	Nagaland	698.885	1068.221	10319.534	4676.217	0.000	832.990
20.	Odisha	70154.488	98281.938	311871.520	149452.934	269164.020	176709.850
21.	Punjab	20898.262	1124.292	18322.329	7559.100	4953.310	1602.060
22.	Rajasthan	37198.563	39834.597	187393.353	87153.102	167453.400	189566.230

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	866.332	433.166	2381.207	1190.605	0.000	0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	23069.206	21273.315	132041.902	69059.770	97504.240	20355.317
25.	Telangana	24787.640	24787.526	38157.735	14263.335	14762.590	4815.530
26.	Tripura	6640.164	6876.038	28875.108	13455.455	1531.950	18316.450
27.	Uttar Pradesh	156614.954	158312.826	430753.033	223980.445	298544.560	421594.792
28.	Uttarakhand	4514.971	4164.847	13216.023	7484.090	5980.570	1381.400
29.	West Bengal	159378.367	172273.428	331772.002	139363.741	280522.200	320800.018
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	443.290	0.000	262.511	196.370	326.980	33.070
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	113.945	56.972	378.928	282.830	999.650	330.880
32.	Daman and Diu	31.077	0.000	67.353	49.880	33.700	8.740
33.	Lakshadweep	11.689	0.000	70.920	0.000	0.000	70.920
34.	Puducherry	400.000	0.000	400.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		969606.860	1010791.835	3451269.416	1605800.402	2495516.330	2256043.138

Statement-V**State/UT-wise funds Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NSAP**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. States/UTs No.	Allocation/Release						Expenditure reported by States/UT's					
	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna	Total	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna	Total
Year : 2015-2016												
1. Andhra Pradesh	15009.35	6828.07	801.84	1684.98	587.84	24912.08	18405.46	9102.58	905.24	1684.98	325.71	30423.97
2. Bihar	109065.17	27488.2	3097.23	9233.7	1081.07	149965.37	97146.98	18305.77	2920.65	6550.00		124923.40
3. Chhattisgarh	13531.17	4554.6	942.46	2317.5	157.01	21502.74	21632.30	6203.89	1620.29	2481.06		32093.57
4. Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0						0.00
5. Gujarat	6833.3	2076.54	412.77	1652.38	57.35	11032.34	14283.44	317.72	257.00	1271.12		16129.28
6. Haryana	3728.78	1589.31	369.67	641.79	0	6329.55	3728.78	1589.31	369.67	641.79		6329.55
7. Himachal Pradesh	2196.24	500	39.41	105.68	17.16	2858.49	3571.13	865.35	51.04	351.70	9.51	4848.73
8. Jammu and Kashmir	3061.84677	145.63618	65.24669	134.413	28.32	3435.46264	2936.94	177.23	71.79	100.53		3286.49
9. Jharkhand	23292.86	12461.48	587.18	2185.86	356.5	38883.88	18361.11	9441.06	534.98	1222.50	204.61	29764.26
10. Karnataka	20385.5	13806.54	1212.3	2829.21	0	38233.55	27245.00	20715.00	1618.00	2993.00		52571.00
11. Kerala	7641.06	5818.86	832.49	673.31	239.47	15205.19	7641.06	5938.59	952.22	673.31		15205.18
12. Madhya Pradesh	49989.67	23851.9	5095.25	4762.62	0	83699.44	45052.19	29707.90	5284.75	7250.35		87295.19
13. Maharashtra	21547.25	478.13	1134.89	5405.49	700.81	29266.57	29605.97	1146.29	159.11	3681.91		35003.74
14. Odisha	51326.76	13311.52	2936.28	6359.48	700.8	74634.84	40136.11	18885.75	3151.78	4368.00	692.77	67234.41
15. Punjab	4098.69	677.03	120.26	412.98	0	5308.96	6597.48	1017.37	274.11	169.80		8074.49
16. Rajasthan	16102.35	4736.86	941.39	1907.61	308.23	23996.44	20292.43	3759.11	682.62	1327.00	0.00	26061.16
17. Tamil Nadu	41517.93	26265.11	1954.48	2849.76	430.79	73018.07	45782.96	20438.01	2169.35	1006.26	296.44	69693.02
18. Telangana	10726.84	4712.01	573.07	1204.17	252.07	17468.16	13153.97	3850.35	646.97	1605.56	336.10	19592.95
19. Uttar Pradesh	70802.98	27581.52	3085.23	11290.08	0	112759.81	104020.23	24931.55	4388.52	17858.80		151199.10

20. Uttarakhand	4779.21	1384.04	219.92	742.83	0	7126	5171.93	619.42	162.17	787.54	0.00	6741.06
21. West Bengal	43209.97	19952.61	3053.41	4071.62	422.22	70709.83	42307.81	28925.74	2441.43	6074.77	0.00	79749.75
Sub Total	518846.93	198219.97	27474.78	60465.46	5339.64	810346.77	567073.28	205937.99	28661.69	62099.98	1865.14	866220.30
NE States												
22. Arunachal Pradesh	154.32	0	0	42.74	7.96	205.02	154.32	0.00	0.00	42.74	0.00	197.06
23. Assam	23867.15	5633.55	876.75	2194.93	164.22	32736.6	22652.85	4267.44	1297.96	2184.84		30403.09
24. Manipur	813.88	0	0	68.9	0	882.78	813.88	0.00	0.00	68.90	0.00	882.78
25. Meghalaya	1803.47	332.62	49.57	201.1	23.23	2409.99	2513.08	509.54	97.62	128.90	62.66	3311.80
26. Mizoram	1105.22	65.61	21.72	60.77	10.8	1264.12	1105.22	65.61	21.72	60.77	10.80	1264.12
27. Nagaland	1260.21	52.02	17.41	99.19	16.87	1445.7	1260.21	52.02	17.41	99.19	16.87	1445.70
28. Sikkim	214.25	17.93	12.29	20.6	4.16	269.23	386.38	28.50	29.41	40.04	0.00	484.33
29. Tripura	4121.50	849.02	109.25	304.1	62.08	5445.95	2949.30	533.08	81.82	182.00	37.25	3783.45
Sub Total	33340.00	6950.75	1086.99	2992.33	289.32	44659.39	31835.24	5456.19	1545.94	2807.38	127.58	41772.33
Union Territories												
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
31. Chandigarh	142.99	34.93	7.56432	16.48	0	201.96652	74.81	100.14	3.77			178.72
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
33. Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
34. NCT Delhi	3408.25	1319.64	234.38	467.62	0	5429.89	3408.24	1319.64	234.38	467.62	0.00	5429.88
35. Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
36. Puducherry	530.90	362.83	0	0	0	893.73	530.90	362.83				893.73
Sub Total	4082.14	1717.40	241.94	484.10	0.00	6525.59	4013.95	1782.61	238.15	467.62	0.00	6502.33
Grand Total	556269.07	206888.12	28803.71	63941.89	5628.96	861531.75	602922.47	213176.79	30445.78	65374.98	1992.72	914494.96

Statement-VI**State/UT-wise funds Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NSAP**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation/Release						Expenditure reported by States/UT's						(Rs. in lakh)					
		IGNOAPS			NFBS			IGNOAPS			NFBS				Total				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS			IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27608.19	13654.95	1357.85	3370.05	235.13	46226.17	27608.19	13654.95	1357.85	3370.05	235.13	46226.17	27608.19	13654.95	1357.85	3370.05	235.13	46226.17
2.	Bihar	57777.71	9293.49	7392.07	3693.47	0.00	78156.74	85414.07	16632.81	3145.09	7989.54	0.00	113181.51	85414.07	16632.81	3145.09	7989.54	0.00	113181.51
3.	Chhattisgarh	24816.52	2674.02	1560.21	1318.50	0.00	30369.25	14186.41	4658.25	1130.50	1609.89	0.00	21585.05	14186.41	4658.25	1130.50	1609.89	0.00	21585.05
4.	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	18390.27	232.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	18622.91	14324.90	5547.84	65.36	416.14	0.00	20354.24	14324.90	5547.84	65.36	416.14	0.00	20354.24
6.	Haryana	8037.75	3178.62	641.70	1283.58	0.00	13141.65	8037.75	3178.62	641.70	853.00	0.00	12711.07	8037.75	3178.62	641.70	853.00	0.00	12711.07
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3307.54	666.66	23.21	140.90	22.88	4161.19	3935.43	918.69	48.12	381.60	0.00	5283.84	3935.43	918.69	48.12	381.60	0.00	5283.84
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4125.32	251.30	102.38	89.62	0.00	4568.62	4440.03	235.04	100.55	89.88	0.00	4865.50	4440.03	235.04	100.55	89.88	0.00	4865.50
9.	Jharkhand	24348.94	10089.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	34438.70	24665.81	9490.37	676.89	1275.30	53.91	36162.28	24665.81	9490.37	676.89	1275.30	53.91	36162.28
10.	Karnataka	34940.00	24164.12	2021.24	3936.07	0.00	65061.43	34940.00	24164.12	2021.24	3936.07	0.00	65061.43	34940.00	24164.12	2021.24	3936.07	0.00	65061.43
11.	Kerala	6665.81	3879.24	554.99	448.87	0.00	11548.91	6665.81	3879.24	554.99	0.00	239.47	11339.51	6665.81	3879.24	554.99	0.00	239.47	11339.51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	46018.21	19890.16	1852.59	9525.24	0.00	77286.20	49119.64	35525.07	5345.03	7400.00	0.00	97389.74	49119.64	35525.07	5345.03	7400.00	0.00	97389.74
13.	Maharashtra	14926.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14926.87	28936.71	1327.64	168.52	3066.85	0.00	33499.72	28936.71	1327.64	168.52	3066.85	0.00	33499.72
14.	Odisha	39539.50	18147.10	2724.64	5087.58	560.64	66059.46	40179.48	18002.37	2679.84	4940.00	560.64	66362.33	40179.48	18002.37	2679.84	4940.00	560.64	66362.33
15.	Punjab	3002.59	0.00	60.26	0.00	0.00	3062.85	6673.83	1169.10	219.52	197.50	0.00	8259.95	6673.83	1169.10	219.52	197.50	0.00	8259.95
16.	Rajasthan	16322.89	0.00	0.00	1271.74	0.00	17594.63	21309.00	3942.00	766.00	0.00	0.00	26017.00	21309.00	3942.00	766.00	0.00	0.00	26017.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	36015.32	11507.73	1149.91	0.00	0.00	48672.96	38307.19	18573.04	2049.51	1312.20	357.34	60599.28	38307.19	18573.04	2049.51	1312.20	357.34	60599.28
18.	Telangana	19730.94	8302.19	970.46	2408.34	0.00	31411.93	13153.97	5217.34	646.97	1605.56	336.10	20959.94	13153.97	5217.34	646.97	1605.56	336.10	20959.94
19.	Uttar Pradesh	113679.80	36775.36	2791.38	20823.15	0.00	174069.69	101042.33	23069.84	2791.38	15705.20	0.00	42608.75	101042.33	23069.84	2791.38	15705.20	0.00	42608.75

20.	Uttarakhand	7108.80	0.00	0.00	990.45	0.00	8099.25	6509.10	613.49	122.04	757.40	0.00	8002.03
21.	West Bengal	56339.24	35536.00	2335.90	5918.20	0.00	100129.34	41466.00	23205.00	2267.00	5372.80	0.00	72310.80
	Sub Total	562702.21	198243.34	25538.79	60305.76	818.65	847608.75	570915.65	213004.82	26798.10	60278.98	1782.5987	2780.13
NE States													
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	425.75	66.10	23.81	31.31	0.00	546.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	13352.48	2529.40	426.67	1025.42	0.00	17333.97	9598.55	2096.81	916.06	645.52	0.00	13256.94
24.	Manipur	842.24	0.00	18.67	68.91	0.00	929.82	842.24	0.00	0.00	57.80	0.00	900.04
25.	Meghalaya	1433.66	294.01	41.88	80.44	0.00	1849.99	1135.90	240.06	38.28	80.20	0.00	1494.44
26.	Mizoram	975.24	71.38	14.84	40.58	4.33	1106.37	975.24	71.38	14.84	40.58	0.00	1102.04
27.	Nagaland	1861.40	51.76	23.10	110.21	11.25	2057.72	930.70	25.88	11.55	55.11	11.25	1034.49
28.	Sikkim	438.10	36.01	24.58	30.80	4.15	533.64	217.12	17.54	11.92	9.89	0.00	256.47
29.	Tripura	4121.50	664.74	79.50	101.35	49.66	5016.75	3844.54	687.53	98.99	223.45	74.49	4929.00
	Sub Total	23450.37	3713.40	653.05	1489.02	69.39	29375.23	17544.29	3139.20	1091.64	1112.55	85.74	22973.42
Union Territories													
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.24	1348.26	234.38	467.62	0.00	5458.50	3308.97	1308.99	227.56	454.00	0.00	5299.52
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	530.90	362.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	893.73	265.44	181.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	446.86
	Sub Total	3939.14	1711.09	234.38	467.62	0.00	6352.23	3574.41	1490.41	227.56	454.00	0.00	5746.38
	Grand Total	590091.72	203667.83	26426.22	62262.40	888.04	881566.35	592034.35	217634.43	28117.30	61845.53	1868.3390	1499.93

Statement-VII

State/UT-wise funds Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NSAP

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation/Release					Expenditure reported by States/UTs					Total
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18405.46	9107.11	905.23	2246.64	30664.44	18405.46	9107.11	905.23	2246.64	30664.44	
2.	Bihar	82554.02	16435.60	0.00	7386.96	106376.58	84367.08	18586.98	2590.93	7200.00	112744.99	
3.	Chhattisgarh	17298.27	5162.45	1189.72	602.47	24252.91	18218.16	5961.03	1340.83	2138.86	27658.88	
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Gujarat	13414.34	0.00	145.24	1101.59	14661.17	15763.73	0.00	279.55	1166.78	17210.06	
6.	Haryana	7090.51	2119.08	427.79	855.72	10493.10	7090.51	2119.08	427.79	842.62	10480.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5209.29	999.99	12.77	211.35	6433.40	4217.77	1028.37	64.77	321.20	5632.11	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4243.21	248.72	85.43	89.17	4666.53	4232.53	253.85	88.19	89.55	4664.12	
9.	Jharkhand	25215.55	10089.76	0.00	0.00	35305.31	23423.39	9288.42	753.01	1166.20	34631.02	
10.	Karnataka	29254.46	17255.66	1615.54	3772.28	51897.94	29256.00	17256.00	1620.03	6962.27	55094.30	
11.	Kerala	12882.75	7758.48	1109.98	0.00	21751.21	12882.75	7758.48	1109.98	448.87	22200.08	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	46018.20	19890.16	3705.18	5810.52	75424.06	44677.80	19310.88	3597.24	7763.66	75349.58	
13.	Maharashtra	41282.89	0.00	0.00	716.03	41998.92	28173.89	1466.90	178.64	3061.26	32880.69	
14.	Odisha	40842.24	19253.04	2973.44	5087.58	68156.30	40179.48	18002.37	2679.84	4940.00	65801.69	
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	788.03	259.88	22.45	97.98	1168.34	
16.	Rajasthan	35219.04	4872.32	937.38	737.03	41765.77	23988.28	5388.22	842.71	0.00	30219.21	
17.	Tamil Nadu	36015.32	22021.18	3352.24	1830.57	63219.31	36821.07	18776.91	2035.06	13633.60	71266.64	
18.	Telangana	13153.96	6508.64	646.98	1605.56	21915.14	13153.92	6508.67	646.93	1270.23	21579.75	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	115673.92	18387.68	2791.37	15053.46	151906.43	113105.73	15278.95	2791.36	13984.40	145160.44	
20.	Uttarakhand	6344.39	0.00	24.96	224.81	6594.16	6902.42	1222.49	103.15	488.61	8716.67	

Year: 2017-2018

(Rs. in lakhs)

21.	West Bengal	35263.27	16640.17	1595.76	4439.91	57939.11	40190.48	23205.24	2190.73	4819.12	70405.57
	Sub Total	585381.09	176750.04	21519.01	51771.65	835421.79	565838.48	180779.83	24268.42	72641.85	843528.58
NE States											
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	11521.74	2199.96	201.84	350.18	14273.72	15898.84	2562.96	893.61	0.00	19355.41
24.	Manipur	2526.71	0.00	0.00	48.43	2575.14	1684.48	0.00	18.67	29.77	1732.92
25.	Meghalaya	1334.15	245.21	32.04	58.10	1669.50	965.80	176.94	21.62	44.20	1208.56
26.	Mizoram	883.32	71.38	14.83	40.58	1010.11	883.32	71.38	14.83	40.58	1010.11
27.	Nagaland	965.72	68.97	17.80	55.11	1107.60	1861.44	51.72	23.16	110.20	2046.52
28.	Sikkim	652.35	54.22	36.87	45.22	788.66	416.03	35.10	23.87	45.20	520.20
29.	Tripura	3839.05	595.99	79.50	202.72	4717.26	3800.02	643.63	77.07	101.20	4621.92
	Sub Total	21723.04	3235.73	382.88	800.34	26141.99	25509.93	3541.73	1072.83	371.15	30495.64
Union Territories											
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.00	80.95	85.00	5.00	228.95
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.24	1348.26	234.38	467.62	5458.50	3408.24	1348.26	234.38	467.62	5458.50
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	530.90	362.83	0.00	0.00	893.73	472.45	322.85	0.00	0.00	795.30
	Sub Total	3939.14	1711.09	234.38	467.62	6352.23	3938.69	1752.06	319.38	472.62	6482.75
	Others	1639.75									
	Grand Total	611043.27	181696.86	22136.27	53039.61	869555.75	595287.10	186073.62	25660.63	73485.62	880506.97

Integrated Bio-Energy Mission

2658. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:
Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce a new initiative called 'Integrated Bio-Energy Mission' and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the objective and salient features of the said programme; and

(c) the details of sub-components, if any, of the said programme?

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) No Madam. There is no such proposal.

Privatization of Air India

2659. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):

SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

SHRI G. HARI:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is examining the option of offering 100 per cent stake in the national carrier, Air India to a private entity in spite of earlier 76 per cent offer and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the interest of the employees would be protected in the backdrop of the sale of the national carrier and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the plan of action of the Government after the failure of the efforts of FDI in Air India;

(d) whether the Government is considering to exit the airline altogether, instead of holding 24 per cent, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there would not be over 160 queries after the Preliminary Information Memorandum if there were no buyers for the airline and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether a foreign player has expressed interest in acquiring 49% stake in Air India and if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether this company has given an unsolicited expression of interest for Air India's airline arm if so, the details thereof; and

(h) whether it is likely that the foreign players is an airline as Government had earlier allowed foreign airlines to invest upto 49% in Air India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (d) The Government has no such plan to exit Air India by offering 100 per cent stake.

(b) and (c) The Government remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In this regard, the Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) has decided as follows:

(i) In view of volatile crude prices and adverse fluctuations in exchange rates, the present environment is not conducive to stimulate interest amongst investors for strategic disinvestment of Air India in immediate near future. The issue would be revisited once global economic indicators including oil prices and forex conditions stabilize,

(ii) to undertake near and medium term efforts to capture operational efficiencies and to improve the performance of Air India,

(iii) to monetise non-core land and building assets,

(iv) to separately decide the contours of the mode of disposal of the subsidiaries viz. Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL), Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) and Airline Allied Services Limited (AASL).

(e) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India including its shareholding in Air India Express and AI SATS was issued on 28.03.2018.

Accordingly, time was given upto 16.04.2018 for submitting written queries by the prospective bidders to the Transaction Advisor. On receipt of the queries by the Transaction Advisor, clarification/corrigendum to PIM was issued on 01.05.2018.

(f) to (h) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India including its shareholding in Air India Express and AI SATS was issued on 28th March, 2018. No Eol/bid was received till the last date of receipt of bids. Any informal or unsolicited Expression of Interest was not considered relevant.

[Translation]

Women Beneficiaries under MGNREGS

2660. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of women workers engaged under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Kerala;

(b) whether any change in the working hours of the women beneficiaries is proposed under the scheme with a view to facilitate them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The State/UT-wise percentage of women persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years and current year (as on 30.07.2018) is given at Statement.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. However, to facilitate greater participation of wage seekers, the working hours of any adult worker under MGNREGA have been made flexible spreading over twelve hours on any given day.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of percentage of woman persondays generated under MGNREGS

Sl. No.	State	Percentage of women persondays generated			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.79	58.15	59.62	59.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.64	34.10	36.27	37.34
3.	Assam	33.59	36.48	38.50	40.48
4.	Bihar	40.84	43.75	46.57	48.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	49.02	49.31	49.71	51.35
6.	Goa	76.89	77.77	78.66	75.00
7.	Gujarat	46.21	45.46	41.74	45.96
8.	Haryana	45.13	45.62	48.64	49.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	63.15	61.80	61.58	62.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.28	26.84	28.13	28.40
11.	Jharkhand	32.75	35.72	37.33	38.87
12.	Karnataka	47.12	47.21	47.12	49.29
13.	Kerala	91.27	91.08	90.76	90.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43.15	41.30	37.37	36.39
15.	Maharashtra	44.52	44.87	45.49	47.78
16.	Manipur	37.26	41.74	44.82	35.60
17.	Meghalaya	42.93	44.28	46.80	48.92
18.	Mizoram	37.61	35.26	34.01	35.19
19.	Nagaland	31.28	29.68	28.73	34.28
20.	Odisha	38.02	39.82	41.86	43.05
21.	Punjab	57.99	59.97	62.66	62.94
22.	Rajasthan	69.02	67.03	65.34	65.96
23.	Sikkim	47.57	47.88	48.05	51.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	85.20	85.68	85.68	83.30
25.	Telangana	60.77	59.87	61.46	62.96
26.	Tripura	50.11	49.05	47.05	45.47
27.	Uttar Pradesh	29.52	33.20	35.11	36.68
28.	Uttarakhand	51.73	53.96	54.46	52.32
29.	West Bengal	46.28	46.47	47.55	47.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52.29	55.76	59.61	60.79
31.	Lakshadweep	27.98	0.00	20.35	50.00
32.	Puducherry	85.75	85.78	86.33	88.17
	Total	55.26	56.16	53.47	52.56

*As on 30.07.2018

[English]

Saubhagya

2661. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched a scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana"(SAUBHAGYA) to provide electricity to all households which are without power connection;

(b) if so, the number of families in rural, tribal and hilly areas across the country got power connection as on 30 June, 2018; and

(c) whether the targets for providing electricity in rural, tribal and in hilly areas in various States across the country have been achieved during the last three years and if so, the details of the extent to which the achievements have been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India have launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-"Saubhagya" to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and urban areas. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019.

Under Saubhagya Scheme which was launched on 11th October, 2017, 79.34 lakh households have been electrified across the country including rural, tribal and hilly areas, up to 30.06.2018.

BPL connections including those in tribal & hilly areas released under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti

Yojana (DDUGJY) in the last three years *vis-a-vis* target is as under:-

Year	Target	Achievement
2015-16	14.00 lakh	14.39 lakh
2016-17	14.00 lakh	22.42 lakh
2017-18	40.00 lakh	50.41 lakh

[Translation]

Setting Up of Airports in Madhya Pradesh

2662. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of airports established by Airports Authority of India in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to upgrade them to international standards;

(c) if so, the number and names of the airports proposed to be upgraded out of the above along with the action taken in this regard;

(d) the names of the airports from where international flights are likely to be started after the expansion of airports; and

(e) the time by which these are scheduled to be started?

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) and (c) 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 initiated work for extension of existing runway,

construction of new terminal building and other allied works for operations of AB-320 type of aircraft at Jabalpur Airport.

(d) and (e) Indian carriers are free to mount air services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations are guided by traffic demand and commercial judgment of the airlines.

[English]

Default Setting in AC

2663. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has advised AC manufacturers to set default setting in air conditioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such an initiative and the advantages 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) During summer, it is estimated that in a typical building, air conditioning consumes the maximum amount of electricity, which accounts for more than 50% in case of commercial or residential buildings.

An increase in air conditioning temperature of room by 1 degree Celsius (°C), saves about 6% of electricity. Generally, air conditioning temperature is set between 20-21 °C, whereas the ideal/optimal temperature is 24-26 °C. Change in air conditioning temperature from 20 °C to 24 °C, will save about 24% of electricity. This will reduce emissions and thereby be good for the environment; it will save money, and it is also good for health.

With an objective to promote energy conservation in space cooling, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), under the guidance of Ministry of Power, have developed voluntary guidelines recommending air conditioning temperature setting at optimum level of 24-26 °C. To take forward this initiative a meeting was held with the manufacturers of Air-conditioner (AC) on 22nd June, 2018, wherein it was suggested to explore the technical feasibility for default temperature setting of AC at 24 °C.

The above mentioned voluntary guidelines have been recommended for implementation in large commercial establishments, such as, Hotels, Airports, office complexes of public and large institutions.

[Translation]

Review of Implementation of SAGY in Bihar

2664. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects being implemented/pending under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) across the country particularly in Bihar during the last three years and the current year have been reviewed and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether funds have been provided by NGOs, foreign institutions, Public Enterprises, private companies and others under the said yojana and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any effective steps have been taken to ensure successful implementation of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is reviewed periodically by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multilevel and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes which include review by the Minister of Rural Development, Performance Review Committee, National Level Monitors, Concurrent Monitoring and Impact Assessment studies. Concurrent monitoring mechanisms include the progress updated by States/Districts through SAGY website regarding the identification of the Gram Panchayats, progress tracking of Village Development Plans (VDPs), the progress reported for Panchayat Darpan indicators and the field visits by MoRD officials. In Bihar, the progress of projects being implemented under SAGY is periodically reviewed in the state review of the Deputy Development Commissioners. A special review meeting with Charge Officers of SAGY was organised at the State level on 27 & 29 June, 2018. The Joint Secretary (SAGY) conducted field visit to SAGY

Gram Panchayats of Bihar namely, Sonmai and Alawalpur and reviewed progress of implementation of the Scheme on 30 June, 2018.

The Hon'ble Members of Parliament have identified 1,408 Gram Panchayats under SAGY across the country till 25 July, 2018. So far 1,087 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their VDPs containing 59,002 projects on the SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in/>). Out of these, implementation of 27,764 (47%) projects has been completed as on 25 July, 2018. In Bihar, out of the 78 SAGY Gram Panchayats, 56 have uploaded VDPs, containing 3,914 projects on the SAGY website and implementation of 813 (21%) projects are reported as completed as on 25 July, 2018.

(b) The SAGY Guidelines advocate that resources and the strengths of the private, voluntary and cooperative sectors may be proactively tapped for providing technical assistance in planning and monitoring, making available relevant technologies for local adoptions and making investments/providing services for local economic development, either independently or to supplement Government efforts. The details of funds provided by NGOs, Foreign Institutions, Public Enterprises, Private Companies to the SAGY Gram Panchayats are not maintained Centrally by this Ministry. As per the information provided by Govt. of Bihar, no funds have been provided by NGOs, foreign Institutions, Public Enterprises and Private Companies to the SAGY Gram Panchayats of Bihar.

(c) The following initiatives have been *inter alia* taken for better implementation of the Scheme:

- The guidelines of as many as 22 Central Schemes have been amended or enabled to accord 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 have 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.

- 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.
- Coordinated with other Central Ministries/ Departments for ensuring the provision of four key basic services viz. power, drinking water, roads and education in all SAGY Gram Panchayats.
- Recognising that the implementation of SAGY requires highly motivated and knowledgeable personnel, the Ministry organised capacity building exercises for 373 SAGY functionaries from the Phase-II/III Gram Panchayats during April-June 2018.

[English]

Growth in Aviation Sector

2665. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:
SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:
SHRI OM BIRLA:
SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the fastest growing aviation market in the world and air traffic and domestic air passengers have increased significantly during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of new domestic and international sectors identified for promotion of air services during the next three years;

(c) whether the Government acknowledges that current airport infrastructure and facilities are needed to be upgraded as per future projected growth in civil aviation sector, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to tackle such problems;

(d) whether some of the selected domestic airports had refused the domestic air carriers under UDAN Scheme

to operate at airports and hence such air carriers opted out of UDAN and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand scope of UDAN Scheme to other smaller airports in the country from Rajasthan (especially Kota) in order to encourage domestic connectivity of the region with rest of the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether any study has been conducted to assess the reasons for sluggish air traffic flow in other domestic sectors and if so, the details thereof and 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) Yes, Madam. The country's domestic aviation market is one of the fastest growing in the world and has registered high double digit growth for more than four years. According to IATA report, for 2017, Indian domestic passenger market, in terms of Revenue Passenger Kilometres (RPK), has posted the fastest full year growth for the third year in a row. The growth rate witnessed during the last three years were 21.5%, 21.5% and 18.3% respectively during 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18.

(b) No, Madam. Airlines plan their domestic flight schedule on a specific route/cities based on market demand, commercial feasibility and their company policy on which Government has no control. The operations on any international route is governed by bilateral Air Services Agreement (ASA) between India and the country of the foreign airline concerned. Any foreign airline can operate from a point in India if it is designated as points of call in the bilateral ASA while the Indian carriers are free to operate services from any point in India to any international destinations available under bilateral agreements subject to the availability of resources and commercial viability of the route.

(c) Yes, Madam. The current airport infrastructure and facilities are needed to be upgraded. As a part of the NABH Nirman airport capacity expansion programme, the Government of India has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 10 to 15 years. To meet the demand, Airports Authority of India (AAI), a

PSU under Ministry of Civil Aviation, has embarked upon a CAPEX plan of Rs. 20,000/- crore in next four years for development of various airports in the country. In addition, many new airports are being developed through the PPP model as well.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The revival of airports/airstrips under RCS-UDAN is demand-driven, depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as State Government for providing various concessions as airports will be developed without insisting on financial viability. Further, airline operators access the feasibility for operations on a particular route and bids under the scheme from time to time.

(f) No such study has been carried out.

SAGY

2666. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members of Parliament across both the Houses of Parliament who have identified the Gram Panchayats under Phase II and III of the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) respectively;

(b) the details of Union Ministers who have identified the Gram Panchayats under Phase II and III of the SAGY scheme respectively; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the Members of Parliament identify the Gram Panchayats within the proposed deadline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) 478 and 218 Hon'ble Members of Parliament have identified Gram Panchayats, under Phase-II and Phase-III respectively under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) as on 25 July ,2018.

(b) 32 and 22 union ministers have identified Gram Panchayats, under Phase-II and Phase-III respectively under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) as on 25 July, 2018. The details are available on the SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in) and can be accessed using the respective logins of Hon'ble MPs.

(c) The Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development had requested all the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to identify

Gram Panchayats under SAGY. Reminders in this regard were also issued. The newly elected Hon'ble MPs were also requested to identify Gram Panchayats under SAGY. Further, the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development has written to all the Hon'ble Chief Ministers requesting their attention for ensuring effective implementation of SAGY. The following initiatives have been *inter alia* taken for better implementation of the Scheme:

- The guidelines of as many as 22 Central Schemes have been amended or enabled to accord 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Recognising that the implementation of SAGY requires highly motivated and knowledgeable personnel, the Ministry organised capacity building exercises for 373 SAGY functionaries from the Phase-II/III Gram Panchayats during April-June 2018.
- 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 SAGY, Mission Antyodaya and other schemes for converging private/corporate investments with the Government initiatives for the development of villages.

Setting Up of Solar Power Projects

2667. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) the number of Solar Power Projects set up for commercial operation across the country along with their capacity in Mega Watt at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has recently inaugurated some new solar power projects for commercial operation within the country;

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

(d) whether the Government is planning/proposing to set up some more solar power projects for commercial operation in future across the country including Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, 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) Details of State/UT-wise grid connected solar power capacity installed presently in the country are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of solar projects commissioned for generation of solar power during 2018-19, so far, are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(d) and (e) Letter of Intents (LoI) for around 10 GW capacity solar power projects have been issued in the country including Maharashtra. Details are given in the Statement-III enclosed.

Statement-I

Cumulative Grid connected Solar Power Capacity installed

(As on 30.06.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total cumulative Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2512.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.39
4.	Assam	12.70
5.	Bihar	142.45
6.	Chandigarh	30.35
7.	Chhattisgarh	231.35
8.	Dadar and Nagar	5.46
9.	Daman and Diu	13.01
10.	Delhi	69.57
11.	Goa	0.91
12.	Gujarat	1637.15
13.	Haryana	216.85
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.36
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.85
16.	Jharkhand	31.78
17.	Karnataka	5124.18
18.	Kerala	138.49
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1321.81
21.	Maharashtra	1419.18
22.	Manipur	2.17
23.	Meghalaya	0.06
24.	Mizoram	0.20
25.	Nagaland	1.00

1	2	3
26.	Odisha	110.25
27.	Puducherry	1.71
28.	Punjab	905.62
29.	Rajasthan	2360.75
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	2220.95
32.	Telangana	3401.13
33.	Tripura	5.09
34.	Uttar Pradesh	739.41
35.	Uttarakhand	302.99
36.	West Bengal	37.97
Total		23022.80

Statement-II

Details of Solar Projects installed during 2018-19

(As on 30.06.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cumulative capacity in 2018-19 (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	316.90
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
4.	Assam	0.25
5.	Bihar	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	5.15
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00
8.	Dadar and Nagar	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	2.40
10.	Delhi	0.00
11.	Goa	0.00
12.	Gujarat	49.15
13.	Haryana	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.63
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.49
16.	Jharkhand	6.11

1	2	3
17.	Karnataka	180.06
18.	Kerala	30.55
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16.46
21.	Maharashtra	180.00
22.	Manipur	2.11
23.	Meghalaya	0.04
24.	Mizoram	0.00
25.	Nagaland	0.00
26.	Odisha	30.68
27.	Puducherry	1.55
28.	Punjab	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	27.98
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	312.38
32.	Telangana	109.88
33.	Tripura	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	45.00
35.	Uttarakhand	42.91
36.	West Bengal	0.65
Total		1371.34

Statement-III*Details of Solar Projects for which LOI has been issued*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	750
2.	Gujarat	500
3.	Haryana	165
4.	Jharkhand	1101
5.	Karnataka	2010
6.	Madhya Pradesh	899
7.	Maharashtra	660
8.	Odisha	240
9.	Punjab	100
10.	Rajasthan	1500

Sl. No.	State/UT	Capacity (MW)
11.	Tamil Nadu	1700
12.	Uttar Pradesh	235
13.	West Bengal	25
14.	CPSUs (many States)	103
Total		9988

Progress of Setting Up of Solar Parks

2668. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of setting up of Solar Parks in the districts of Jhalawar and Baran in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to provide the districts of Jhalawar and Baran with Grid Connected Solar Rooftops under Phase-II of the National Solar Mission (NSM); and

(c) 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) The Government of Rajasthan have reported that there is no proposal, so far, for setting up of solar parks in the districts of Jhalawar and Baran in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) The Government of Rajasthan has reported that so far a capacity of 8 kWp has been installed in Baran District and 64.8 kWp in Jhalawar District in the years 2016-17 and 2017-18. Further, for the year 2018-19, an allocation of 18 MW under Roof-top Scheme has been made for Rajasthan, which can be implemented in all Districts of Rajasthan including Jhalawar and Baran.

[Translation]

Soil Erosion

2669. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the constant soil erosion from various rivers in the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check soil erosion from these rivers;

(c) whether financial assistance has been provided to check this type of soil erosion during the above said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Soil erosion by rivers is a dynamic and natural process resulting in changes in river course and causing loss of land and property, the intensity of which varies with time and space.

(b) to (d) The subject of river erosion control falls within the purview of the States. The flood management & anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with their own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government renders technical guidance and promotional financial assistance to States.

The Ministry had launched Flood Management Programme (FMP), a State sector scheme in XI Plan which was continued during XII Plan. Under FMP, works include flood control, river management, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing, restoration of damaged flood management works, anti-sea erosion and catchment area treatment.

A total of 522 projects costing Rs. 13238.37 crore were approved and included under FMP. During XI Plan, 420 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 7857.08 crore were approved while during XII Plan, 102 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 5381.29 crore were approved. Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 3566.00 crore was released during XI Plan and Rs. 1307.07 crore during XII Plan. Further, a Central Assistance of Rs. 562.67 crore has been released during year 2017-18. Since start of XI Plan, total Central Assistance released to States under FMP is Rs. 5435.74 crore until 31.Mar.18. The State-wise details of works approved, Central Assistance released in the last three Financial Years are given at the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of approved and relocated Central Assistance

Sl. No.	State	Works approved during XI Plan	Works approved during XII Plan	Works approved in (XI +XII Plan)	Funds released in FY		
		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	0	21	47.39	23.69	21.18
2.	Assam	100	41	141	47.14	0.00	245.49
3.	Bihar	43	4	47	16.67	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	2	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	2	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	7	27.00	50.00	87.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	15	43	46.58	40.56	110.40
10.	Jharkhand	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Karnataka	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	4	0	4	0.00	0.00	19.05
13.	Manipur	22	0	22	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Mizoram	2	0	2	0.47	0.00	0.48
15.	Nagaland	11	6	17	2.51	23.13	0.00
16.	Odisha	67	1	68	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Puducherry	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Punjab	5	0	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Sikkim	28	17	45	5.72	0.00	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	5	0	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Tripura	11	0	11	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	26	3	29	13.50	0.00	13.55
23.	Uttarakhand	12	10	22	57.02	0.00	0.00
24.	West Bengal	17	1	18	0.00	12.61	65.03
Total		420	102	522	264.00	149.99	562.67

[English]

Highway Patrol System across the Country

2670. PROF. RICHARD HAY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to set up a Highway Patrol System across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the funds likely to be sanctioned therefor;
- (d) the details of the target set in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government is in talks with the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, as part of incident management

of the NH stretches, rescue ambulances, cranes and patrol vehicles are deployed to extend assistance in case of any emergency on National Highways.

(c) Presently no such separate allocation for patrolling and other emergency services on the National Highways has been provided by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), as it is part of maintenance budget and is included in maintenance budget.

(d) No specific targets have been set by NHAI for highway patrol system.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A meeting on the subject of patrolling the National Highways was held under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 16.02.2018 which was attended by the Chairman NHAI and JS (Highways), MoRTH. NHAI is examining various alternatives in this regard.

Hydro Projects in the Country

2671. SHRI R. P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Hydro Projects in operation in the country, State and Sector-wise;

(b) the capacity addition of hydro power during the last four years, State and Sector-wise; and

(c) the capacity addition of hydro power, plan, State and Sector-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) The details of Hydro Projects above 25 MW capacity, in operation in the country as on 30.06.2018, State-wise and Sector-wise, are enclosed at the Statement-I.

(b) A total hydro capacity addition of 4816 MW capacity has been added during the last four years and the current year in the country. The Sector-wise/State-wise details of these projects are at the Statement-II.

(c) Plan-wise, State-wise and Sector-wise details of the capacity addition of hydro power (above 25 MW) since 9th Plan are given at the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise/Sector-wise Installed Capacity of H.E. Stations in the country (Above 25 MW Capacity)

Sl. No.	Utilities/Stations/Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
A. Conventional H E Stations		
I. Northern Region		
Himachal Pradesh		
Central Sector		
1.	Bhakra Left, BBMB	540.00
2.	Bhakra Right, BBMB	785.00
3.	Dehar, BBMB	990.00
4.	Pong, BBMB	396.00
5.	Baira Siul, NHPC	180.00
6.	Chamera-I, NHPC	540.00
7.	Chamera-II, NHPC	300.00
8.	Chamera-III, NHPC	231.00
9.	Parbati-III, NHPC	520.00
10.	Nathpa Jhakri, SJVNL	1500.00
11.	Rampur, SJVNL	412.02
12.	Koldam, NTPC	800.00
Total Central Sector-HP		7194.02

1	2	3
State Sector		
13.	Bassi, HPSEBL	66.00
14.	Giri Bata, HPSEBL	60.00
15.	Larji', HPSEBL	126.00
16.	Sanjay, HPSEBL	120.00
17.	Integrated Kashang, HPPCL	195
18.	Sainj, HPPCL	100
19.	Shanan, PSPCL	110.00
Total State Sector		777.00
Private Sector		
20.	Malana, MPCL	86.00
21.	Budhil, GBHPPL	70.00
22.	Malana-II, EPPL	100.00
23.	Chanju-I, IA Energy	36.00
24.	Allain Duhangan, ADHPL	192.00
25.	Baspa, HBPCCL	300.00
26.	Karcham Wangtoo, HBPCCL	1000.00
Total Private Sector		1784.00
Total Himachal Pradesh		9755.02

Jammu and Kashmir

Central Sector		
27.	Dulhasti, NHPC	390.00
28.	Salal-I&II, NHPC	690.00
29.	Uri-I, NHPC	480.00
30.	Uri-II, NHPC	240.00
31.	Sewa-II, NHPC	120.00
32.	Chutak, NHPC	44.00
33.	Nimoo Bazgo, NHPC	45.00
34.	Kishanganga, NHPC	330.00
State Sector		
35.	Baglihar-I, JKSPDC	450.00
36.	Baglihar-II, JKSPDC	450.00
37.	Lower Jhelum, JKSPDC	105.00
38.	Upper Sindh-II, JKSPDC	105.00
Total Jammu & Kashmir		3449.00

Punjab

Central Sector		
39.	Ganguwal, BBMB	77.65

1	2	3
40.	Kotla, BBMB	77.65
Total Central Sector		155.30
State Sector		
41.	Andadpur Sahib-I, PSPCL	67.00
42.	Andadpur Sahib-II, PSPCL	67.00
43.	Mukerian-I, PSPCL	45.00
44.	Mukerian-II, PSPCL	45.00
45.	Mukerian-III, PSPCL	58.50
46.	Mukerian-IV, PSPCL	58.50
47.	Ranjit Sagar, PSPCL	600.00
Total State Sector		941.00
Total Punjab		1096.30
Rajasthan		
State Sector		
48.	Jawahar Sagar, RRVUNL	99.00
49.	Mahi Bajaj-I, RRVUNL	50.00
50.	Mahi Bajaj-II, RRVUNL	90.00
51.	R P Sagar, RRVUNL	172.00
Total State Sector		411.00
Total Rajasthan		411.00
Uttarakhand		
Central Sector		
52.	Dhaulti Ganga, NHPC	280.00
53.	Tanakpur, NHPC	94.20
54.	Tehri St-I, THDC	1000.00
55.	Koteswar, THDC	400.00
Total Central Sector		1774.20
State Sector		
56.	Chibro (Yamuna), UJVNL	240.00
57.	Chilla, UJVNL	144.00
58.	Dhakrani, UJVNL	33.75
59.	Dhalipur, UJVNL	51.00
60.	Khatima, UJVNL	41.40
61.	Khodri, UJVNL	120.00
62.	Kulhal, UJVNL	30.00
63.	Maneri Bhali-I, UJVNL	90.00
64.	Maneri Bhali-II, UJVNL	304.00

1	2	3
65.	Ramganga, UJVNL	198.00
Total State Sector		1252.15
Private Sector		
66.	Shrinagar, AHPC	330.00
67.	Vishnu Prayag, JPPVL	400.00
Total Private Sector		730.00
Total Uttarakhand		3756.35
Uttar Pradesh		
State Sector		
68.	Khara, UPJVNL	72.00
69.	Matatila, UPJVNL	30.60
70.	Obra, UPJVNL	99.00
71.	Rihand, UPJVNL	300.00
Total State Sector		501.60
Total Uttar Pradesh		501.60
Total Northern Region		18969.27
II. Western Region		
Madhya Pradesh		
Central Sector		
72.	Indira Sagar, NHDC	1000.00
73.	Omkareshwar, NHDC	520.00
Total Central Sector		1520.00
State Sector		
74.	Bansagar Tons-I, MPPGCL	315.00
75.	Bansagar Tons-III, MPPGCL	30.00
76.	Bansagar Tons-II, MPPGCL	60.00
77.	Bargi, MPPGCL	90.00
78.	Gandhi Sagar, MPPGCL	115.00
79.	Madhikhera, MPPGCL	60.00
80.	Rajghat, MPPGCL	45.00
Total State Sector		715.00
Total Madhya Pradesh		2235.00
Maharashtra		
State Sector		
81.	Bhira Tail Race, MAHAGENCO	80.00
82.	Koyna DPH, MAHAGENCO	36.00
83.	Koyna-I&II, MAHAGENCO	600.00

1	2	3
84.	Koyna-III , MAHAGENCO	320.00
85.	Koyna-IV, MAHAGENCO	1000.00
86.	Tillari, MAHAGENCO	60.00
87.	Vaitarna, MAHAGENCO	60.00
88.	Pench, MPPGCL	160.00
Total State Sector		2316.00
Private Sector		
89.	Bhandardhara St-II, DLHP	34.00
90.	Bhira, Tata Power Company	150.00
91.	Bhivpuri, Tata Power Company	75.00
92.	Khopoli, Tata Power Company	72.00
Total Private Sector		331.00
Total Maharashtra		2647.00
Chhatisgarh		
State Sector		
93.	Hasdeobango, CSPGCL	120.00
Total Chhattisgarh		120.00
Gujarat		
State Sector		
94.	Ukai, GSECL	300.00
95.	Sardar Sarovar CHPH, SSNNL	250.00
Total Gujarat		550.00
Total Western Region		5552.00
III. Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh		
State Sector		
96.	Lower Sileru, APGENCO	460.00
97.	N J Sagar RBC & EXT., APGENCO	90.00
98.	Srisailam, APGENCO	770.00
99.	Upper Sileru-I&II, APGENCO	240.00
100.	N J Sagar TPD, APGENCO	50.00
Total State Sector		1610.00
Total Andhra Pradesh		1610.00
Telangana		
State Sector		
101.	Priyadarshni Jurala, TSGENCO	234.00
102.	Pochampad, TSGENCO	36.00

1	2	3
103.	N J Sagar, TSGENCO	110.00
104.	N J Sagar LBC, TSGENCO	60.00
105.	Lower Jurala, TSGENCO	240.00
106.	Pulinchinthala, TSGENCO	90.00
Total State Sector		770.00
Total Telangana		770.00
Karnataka		
State Sector		
107.	Almatti, KPCL	290.00
108.	Gerusoppa (Sharavathy Tail Race), KPCL	240.00
109.	Ghat Prabha, KPCL	32.00
110.	Mahatma Gandhi (Jog), KPCL	139.20
111.	Kadra, KPCL	150.00
112.	Kalinadi (Nagjhari), KPCL	855.00
113.	Kalinadi (Supa), KPCL	100.00
114.	Kodasali, KPCL	120.00
115.	Lingnamakki, KPCL	55.00
116.	Munirabad, KPCL	28.00
117.	Sharavathy, KPCL	1035.00
118.	Sivasamundrum, KPCL	42.00
119.	Varahi, KPCL	460.00
120.	Bhadra, KPCL	26.00
121.	T B Dam, APGENCO	36.00
122.	Hampi, APGENCO	36.00
Total State Sector		3644.20
Total Karnataka		3644.20
Kerala		
State Sector		
123.	Idamalayar, KSEB	75.00
124.	Idukki, KSEB	780.00
125.	Kakkad, KSEB	50.00
126.	Kuttiyadi, KSEB	75.00
127.	Kuttiyadi Extn., KSEB	50.00
128.	Kuttiyadi Additional Extn., KSEB	100.00
129.	Lower Periyar, KSEB	180.00
130.	Nariamangalam, KSEB	45.00
131.	Pallivasal, KSEB	37.50

1	2	3
132.	Panniar, KSEB	30.00
133.	Poringalkuttu, KSEB	32.00
134.	Sabirigiri, KSEB	300.00
135.	Sengulam, KSEB	48.00
136.	Sholayar, KSEB	54.00
Total State Sector		1856.50
Total Kerala		1856.50

Tamil Nadu**State Sector**

137.	Aliyar, TANGEDCO	60.00
138.	Bhavani Kattalai Barrage-I, TANGEDCO	30.00
139.	Bhavani Kattalai Barrage-II, TANGEDCO	30.00
140.	Bhavani Kattalai Barrage-III, TANGEDCO	30.00
141.	Kodayar-I, TANGEDCO	60.00
142.	Kodayar-I, TANGEDCO	40.00
143.	Kundah-I, TANGEDCO	60.00
144.	Kundah-II, TANGEDCO	175.00
145.	Kundah-III, TANGEDCO	180.00
146.	Kundah-IV, TANGEDCO	100.00
147.	Kundah-V, TANGEDCO	40.00
148.	Lower Mettur-I, TANGEDCO	30.00
149.	Lower Mettur-II, TANGEDCO	30.00
150.	Lower Mettur-III, TANGEDCO	30.00
151.	Lower Mettur-IV, TANGEDCO	30.00
152.	Mettur Dam, TANGEDCO	50.00
153.	Mettur Tunnel, TANGEDCO	200.00
154.	Moyar, TANGEDCO	36.00
155.	Papanasam, TANGEDCO	32.00
156.	Parson's Valley, TANGEDCO	30.00
157.	Periyar, TANGEDCO	161.00
158.	Pykara, TANGEDCO	59.20
159.	Pykara Ultimate, TANGEDCO	150.00
160.	Sarakarpathy, TANGEDCO	30.00
161.	Sholayar-I, TANGEDCO	70.00

1	2	3
162.	Suruliyar, TANGEDCO	35.00
Total State Sector		1778.20
Total Tamil Nadu		1778.20
Total Southern Region		9658.90

IV. Eastern Region**West Bengal****Central Sector**

163.	Maithon, DVC	63.20
164.	Teesta Low Dam-III, NHPC	132.00
165.	Teesta Low Dam-IV, NHPC	160.00
Total Central Sector		355.20

State Sector

166.	Jaldhaka, WBSEDCL	36.00
167.	Rammam, WBSEDCL	50.00
Total State Sector		86.00
Total West Bengal		441.20

Sikkim**Central Sector**

168.	RANGIT-III, NHPC	60.00
169.	Teesta-V, NHPC	510.00
Total Central Sector		570.00

State Sector

170.	Teesta-III, Teesta Urja Ltd.	1200.00
Total State Sector		1200.00

Private Sector

171.	Chujachen, GIPL (Gati Infra Pvt. Ltd.)	110.00
172.	Dikchu, Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	96.00
173.	Tashiding, Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd. (SEPL)	97.00
174.	Jorethang Loop, DANS Energy Pvt. Ltd.	96.00
Total Private Sector		399.00
Total Sikkim		2169.00

Jharkhand**Central Sector**

175.	Panchet, DVC	40.00
Total Central Sector		40.00

1	2	3
State Sector		
176.	Subernrekha-I, JUUNL	65.00
177.	Subernrekha-II, JUUNL	65.00
Total State Sector		130.00
Total Jharkhand		170.00

Odisha

State Sector		
178.	Balimela, OHPC	510.00
179.	Hirakud (Burla), OHPC	275.50
180.	Hirakud (Chiplima), OHPC	72.00
181.	Rengali, OHPC	250.00
182.	Upper Indravati, OHPC	600.00
183.	Upper Kolab, OHPC	320.00
184.	Machkund, APGENCO	114.75
Total State Sector		2142.25
Total Odisha		2142.25
Total Eastern Region		4922.45

V. North Eastern Region**Arunachal Pradesh**

Central Sector		
185.	Ranganadi, NEEPCO	405.00
186.	Pare, NEEPCO	110.00
Total Central Sector		515.00
Total Arunachal Pradesh		515.00

Assam

Central Sector		
187.	Kopoli, NEEPCO	200.00
188.	Khondong, NEEPCO	50.00
Total Central Sector		250.00
State Sector		
189.	Karbi Langpi, APGCL	100.00
Total State Sector		100.00
Total Assam		350.00

Mizoram

Central Sector		
190.	Tuirial, NEEPCO	60.00

1	2	3
Total Central Sector		60.00
Total Mizoram		60.00

Nagaland

Central Sector		
191.	Doyang, NEEPCO	75.00
Total Central Sector		75.00
Total Nagaland		75.00

Manipur

Central Sector		
192.	Loktak, NHPC	105.00
Total Central Sector		105.00
Total Manipur		105.00

Meghalaya

State Sector		
193.	Kyrdemkulai, MePGCL	60.00
194.	Umiam St. I, MePGCL	36.00
195.	New Umetru, MePGCL	40.00
196.	Umiam St. IV, MePGCL	60.00
197.	Myntdu St-I, MePGCL	126.00
Total State Sector		322.00
Total Meghalaya		322.00
Total NE Region		1427.00
Total Conventional		40529.62

B. Pumped Storage H.E. Stations (PSS)**I. Western Region****Gujarat**

State Sector		
1.	Kadana, GSECL	240.00
2.	Sardar Sarovar CBPH, SSNNL	1200.00
Total Gujarat		1440.00

Maharashtra

State Sector		
3.	Ghatgarh, MAHAGENCO	250.00

1	2	3
Private Sector		
4.	Bhira, Tata Power Company	150.00
Total Maharashtra		400.00
Total Western Region		1840.00

II. Southern Region**Telangana****State Sector**

5.	N J Sagar, TSGENCO	705.60
6.	Srisaillam LBPG, TSGENCO	900.00
Total Telangana		1605.60

Tamil Nadu**State Sector**

7.	KADAMPARAI, TENGEDCO	400.00
Total Tamil Nadu		400.00
Total Southern Region		2005.60

III. Eastern Region**Jharkhand****Central Sector**

8.	Panchet, DVC	40.00
Total Jharkhand		40.00

West Bengal**State Sector**

9.	Purulia, WBSEDCL	900.00
Total West Bengal		900.00
Total Eastern Region		940.00
Total-Pumped Storage Stations		4785.60
Grand Total (Conventional + Pumped Storage Stations)		45315.22

Note: The Total No. of HE Stations is 204 as following two Hydro Stations have conventional as well as PSS capacity:

Sl. No.	Station/State/Region	Conventional	PSS
1.	N J Sagar/Telangana/Southern	1X110=110	7X100.8=705.60
2.	Panchet/Jharkhand/Eastern	1X40=40	1X40=40

Statement-II

Hydro capacity addition during the last four years and current year (2014-15 to 2018-19)

(As on 30.06.2018)

State	Sector-wise Capacity Addition (MW)			Total Capacity Addition (MW)
	Central	State	Private	
2014-15				
Himachal Pradesh	736	00	00	736
2015-16				
Himachal Pradesh	400	00	00	400
West Bengal	80	00	00	80
Jammu and Kashmir	00	450	00	450
Telangana	00	160	00	160
Uttarakhand	00	00	330	330
Sikkim	00	00	96	96
Total	480	610	426	1516
2016-17				
West Bengal	80	00	00	80
Himachal Pradesh	00	195	24	219
Telangana	00	110	00	110
Andhra Pradesh	00	50	00	50
Sikkim	00	1200	00	1200
Total	80	1555	24	1659
2017-18				
Himachal Pradesh	00	100	12	112
Meghalaya	00	40	00	40
Mizoram	60	00	00	60
Jammu and Kashmir	330	00	00	330
Telangana	00	60	00	60
Sikkim	00	00	193	193
Total	390	200	205	795
2018-19 (As on 30.06.2018)				
Arunachal Pradesh	110	00	00	110
Grand Total				4816

Statement-III*Capacity Addition (Mw) since 9th Plan (above 25 Mw)*

State	Sector	9th Plan	10th Plan	11th Plan	12th Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	Central Sector	0	25	0	0
	State Sector	0	100	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	450	450	234	50
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	Central Sector	405	0	0	0
	State Sector	0	0	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	60	1450	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Central Sector	0	1800	0	1963
	State Sector	0	126	0	195
	Private Sector	86	300	1292	94
Jammu and Kashmir	Central Sector	0	390	120	779
	State Sector	105	0	450	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	510	125	230	0
	Private Sector	0	165	0	0
Kerala	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	220	0	100	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Central Sector	0	1000	520	0
	State Sector	100	95	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Central Sector	0	0	00	0
	State Sector	1000	0	250	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	0	0	84	42

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	Central Sector	75	0	0	0
	State Sector	0	0	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Odisha	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	600	0	150	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Punjab	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	600	0	0	0
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	Central Sector	60	0	510	0
	State Sector	0	0	0	1200
	Private Sector	0	0	0	195
Tamil Nadu	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	30	180	0	60
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Telangana	Central Sector	0	0	0	0
	State Sector	0	0	0	270
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	Central Sector	0	1280	400	0
	State Sector	0	0	304	0
	Private Sector	0	400	0	330
West Bengal	Central Sector	0	0	0	292
	State Sector	0	0	900	9
	Private Sector	0	0	0	0
Total		4301	7886	5544	5479

[Translation]

NHs Projects Specially in Rajasthan

2672. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of the ongoing/pending National Highway(NH) projects during last two years across the country including Rajasthan;

(b) the funds allocated to all of these projects till date and the expenditure that remains to be utilised out of this fund;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for the declaration of National Highways in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) State/UT-wise details of the ongoing National Highway(NH) projects across the country are enclosed at the Statement-I.

(b) The details of the fund allocated to the different States/UT for development of National Highways during last two years are enclosed at the Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Union Government has received 14 nos. of proposals from the Government of Rajasthan for the declaration of National Highways in the State. Out of these, 9 nos. of road have already been declared as "In-Principle" National Highway.

Statement-I

Details of National Highways Projects

State/Name of Scheme	Ongoing works		
	No.	Length in km	Cost in Rs. crore
1	2	3	4
NH(O)			
Jammu and Kashmir	13	86.46	206.99
Haryana	11	93.66	780.95
Punjab	38	468.75	6566.62
Himachal Pradesh	64	345.88	1433.48
Uttar Pradesh	33	955.35	6684.30
Uttarakhand	31	323.85	1435.88
Bihar	48	585.96	5527.19
Jharkhand	25	298.82	954.02
West Bengal	43	578.45	6660.18
Gujarat	20	317.96	3214.60

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	29	1172.23	6001.41
Chhattisgarh	15	250.87	991.75
Madhya Pradesh	34	1016.57	4543.83
Odisha	53	939.30	3607.01
Goa	25	15.00	284.25
Maharashtra	169	5747.07	40656.92
Karnataka	101	1434.00	6717.00
Tamil Nadu	69	528.48	1494.34
Telangana	21	612.46	3872.40
Andhra Pradesh	40	921.96	6569.53
Kerala	22	389.31	1789.19
Puduchery	0	0.00	0.00
Manipur	19	189.41	952.32
Assam	29	462.09	1591.53
Tripura	4	55.97	249.46
Mizoram	7	280.44	312.69
Nagaland	19	85.48	1183.25
Meghalaya	17	12.00	163.95
Arunachal Pradesh	1	10.90	243.89
Total	1000	18178.67	114688.92

Besides, 837 works are also ongoing under following different schemes/programmes:-

LWE	48	1770.31	3588.71
SARDP-NE (PWD)	38	1488.10	9333.47
NHDP-IV A	76	3588.30	36914.42
VRC	5	368.32	948.28
NHIIP/EAP	12	863.37	5451.41
CHARDHAM	19	352.13	3621.40
BRO (SARDPNE)	20	318.94	1492.92
NHAI	419	26467.00	353350.00
NHIDCL	200	7769.00	115810.00
Total	837	42985.47	530510.61
Grand Total	1837	61164.13	645199.54

Statement-II*Details of State/UT-wise allocation of funds and expenditure in respect of development of national highway*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/Agency (Sr. 1 to 33 contains allocation under NH(O), NHDP-IV through State PWD, EAP, PBFF)	Allocation in FY 2016-17	Allocation in FY 2017-18	Allocation in FY 2018-19	Expenditure in FY 2018-19 till June
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,010.31	1,781.18	1,700.26	572.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	62.05	120	24.29
3.	Assam	177.44	308.05	351.07	47.56
4.	Bihar	1,362.64	1,689.90	796.31	468.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,553.30	1,107.93	1,704.32	472.76
6.	Goa	400	527.48	500	297.08
7.	Gujarat	251.87	166.08	401.55	131.8
8.	Haryana	150	105.17	200	107.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	210.95	307.14	300.8	141.53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.06	35.44	40	6.55
11.	Jharkhand	200	260.88	200	108.63
12.	Karnataka	783.52	1,240.99	870.02	570.67
13.	Kerala	259.89	171.74	200.45	48.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,760.00	854.79	900	384.37
15.	Maharashtra	1,371.92	2,966.03	3,401.05	1,790.73
16.	Manipur	25.25	75.85	125.21	68.83
17.	Meghalaya	41.27	30.22	101.08	3.93
18.	Mizoram	40	41	75	37.22
19.	Nagaland	50	38.27	200	101.78
20.	Odisha	925.55	708.4	560.47	255.44
21.	Punjab	2,740.50	746.02	300.18	98.83
22.	Rajasthan	964.83	888.27	820.87	359.33
23.	Sikkim	0	5.09	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	575	664.48	400	272.39
25.	Telangana	380	409.93	745	262.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tripura	5	61	75	9.79
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,849.02	1,110.79	1,253.05	587.01
28.	Uttarakhand	332.62	980.67	800.49	349.5
29.	West Bengal	1,333.62	1,229.89	935	278.02
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	5.3	2	0.59
32.	Delhi	1	36	23	0
33.	Puducherry	20	13.63	15	2.61
34.	Other projects under NH(O)*	781.38	214	4	0.54
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)-Cess*	2,326.50	12,429.45	16,093.00	8,046.00
36.	NHAI-Toll	7,500.00	8,462.14	9,570.13	4,786.00
37.	NHAI-NH(O)	5,389.02	3,900.00	0	0
38.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	72.2	296	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	0	0	0	0
39.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	4,520.00	4,865.00	6,210.00	1,392.92
40.	Special Programme for Development of Roads in Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	760	1,050.00	860	67.59
	Externally Aided Projects-Head Quarters#	59.38	316	635	18.38
41.	Reserve/unallocated	0.44	12.59	6,067.42	0
	Sub-Total	41,326.60	50,174.84	58,556.74	23,172.00
42.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	59,279.00	59,279.00	62,000.00	7,911.00
	Grand Total	1,00,605.60	1,09,453.84	1,20,556.74	31,083.00

* - State/UT-wise allocation not made

*[English]***Completion of Projects**

2673. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:
 SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
 SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:
 DR. RAMSHANKAR KATHERIA:
 SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
 SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
 SHRIMATI P. K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER:
 SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set any new target to complete the construction of 300 National Highways in the country by 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and National Highway-wise including Jharkhand and Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has any list of National Highways which are running behind the scheduled time limit due to different reasons;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State and national highway-wise;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to complete these highways as early as possible;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) 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 State-wise details of major projects which are about to get completed unhindered by the end of March 2019 is given at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The details of the delayed projects are given at Statement-II. National Highway projects are delayed mainly due to land acquisition, utility shifting,

non-availability of soil/aggregate, poor performance of contractors, environment/forest/wildlife clearances, ROB & RUB issues with Railways, public agitation for additional facilities, arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors etc.

(e) to (g) In order to ensure timely completion of the projects, regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors. To expedite completion of these projects various steps are also taken which include streamlining of land acquisition & environment clearances, premium re-scheduling, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the major projects which are about to get completed by March 2019

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Numbers of Projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9
3.	Assam	18
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	15
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	7
8.	Gujarat/Maharashtra	1
9.	Haryana	9
10.	Haryana/UP	3
11.	Haryana/Rajasthan	1
12.	Himachal Pradesh	4
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
14.	Jharkhand	2
15.	Karnataka	18
16.	Kerala	3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	17
18.	MP/Maharashtra	1
19.	Maharashtra	31
20.	Meghalaya	2

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Numbers of Projects
21.	Mizoram	3
22.	Odisha	21
23.	Punjab	8
24.	Rajasthan	18
25.	Sikkim	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	6
27.	Telangana	7
28.	Tripura	2
29.	Uttar Pradesh	34
30.	Uttarakhand	3
31.	Uttarakhand/UP	1
32.	West Bengal	12
Total		295

Statement-II*Details of the Delayed Projects*

Sl. No.	State/Scheme/Agency	Number of Delayed Projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	7
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	7
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9
10.	Jharkhand	11
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4
13.	Manipur	1
14.	Meghalaya	6
15.	Nagaland	2
16.	Odisha	7

1	2	3
17.	Punjab	1
18.	Rajasthan	9
19.	Tamil Nadu	6
20.	Telangana	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7
22.	Uttarakhand	4
23.	West Bengal	7
24.	LWE	43
25.	SARDP-NE (PWD)	32
26.	NHDP-IV A	47
27.	VRC	5
28.	NHIIP/EAP	8
29.	CHARDHAM	1
30.	NHAI	138
31.	NHIDCL	22
Total		414

Conservation of Water

2674. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

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

(a) whether the people's movement for water conservation has been intensified in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has launched a video contest titled 'Jal Bachao, Video Banao, Puruskar Pao' recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has set up National Water Mission (NWM) for conservation of water and minimizing its wastage and if so, the details thereof and the success achieved in this regard so far; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for conservation of water and minimizing its wastage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) A number of State Governments and a number of Non-Govt. Organizations have taken steps to make water conservation as people's movement. Some of the examples include Sufalam Sujalam Jal Abhiyan in Gujarat, Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan in Rajasthan, Mission Kakatiya in Telangana etc.

(b) and (c) In an attempt to engage with the people of India on the important issues of water conservation and water management, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has launched a video contest titled "Jal Bachao, Video Banao, Puruskar Pao".

The Ministry has joined hands with MyGov portal of the Government of India to run the contest. Three winners will be chosen every fortnight.

In the contest, any Indian citizen can upload their video entries on YouTube and enter the publicly accessible link on the Video link section of MyGov contest page www.mygov.in.

The participants will be judged on the basis of elements of creativity, originality, composition, technical excellence, artistic merit, quality of video, content and visual impact. The prize amount is Rs. 25,000/-, Rs. 15,000/- and Rs 10,000/- for first, second and third positions respectively.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has set up National Water Mission under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to ensure integrated water resource management of the country.

The main objective of the National Water Mission is "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within

States. The five identified goals of the Mission are: (a) comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of impact of climate change on water resource; (b) promotion of citizen and state action for water conservation, augmentation and preservation; (c) focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas; (d) increasing water use efficiency by 20%, and (e) promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

The main activities undertaken by NWM to achieve its goal include (i) studies or impact of climate change in 7 river basin (ii) capacity building & training of stake holders (iii) base line studies for improving water use efficiency (iv) benchmarking studies for water use in certain types of industries (v) preparation of State specific plans for water sector etc.

Other steps:

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and rainwater harvesting/artificial recharge to 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-Depletion2pdf>.

Impact of Food Advertisements on Children

2675. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of food advertisements being telecast by television channels on unhealthy food preferences and eating behavior among children; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to check the telecast of such advertisements on TV channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has constituted an Expert Group to address the issue of High Fat, Sugar and Salt foods (HFSS). **The**

expert Group in its report made a recommendation regarding “Ban on foods with High Fat, Sugar and Salt (HFSS) advertising on children’s channels or during children shows”. On this recommendation, the remarks of the FSSAI was that the Food businesses could be asked to voluntarily desist from advertising HFSS foods on childrens’ channels. Bodies like Food and Beverage Alliance of India (FBIA) have already decided to voluntarily restrict food and beverage advertisements concerning children. Nine major Food Business Operators (FBOs) have joined this campaign and have decided to not to advertise products with high fat, salt or sugar on childrens’ channels.

The advertisement telecast on private satellite TV channels are regulated as per the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 which prescribes that all advertisements telecast on TV channels should be in conformity with the Advertising Code which contains a wide range of parameters to regulate advertisements. Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code specifically deals with the misleading advertisements which prescribes that no advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved.

Power Plants in Private Sectors

2676. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power plants being operated/ under construction in the private sector at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government exercises any control over the said private power companies in terms of providing benefits/facilities to their staff/workers; 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 RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH):
(a) At present, 138 nos. of private power plants with Installed Capacity of 89,994.3 MW are in operation;

and 44 nos. projects having capacity of 27,861 MW are under construction in the country. The State-wise list of the existing and under construction private sector power plants in the country are given at the Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Government of India extends various benefits under Labour Laws to the workers working in factories, establishment, institutions including those in private power plants. Some of the important Acts governing social security and other benefits for workers are listed as under:—

- (i) The Employees’ Act, 1923
- (ii) Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- (iii) Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- (iv) Employees’ State Insurance Act. (ESI Act) 1948
- (v) The Factories Act, 1948
- (vi) The Employees’ Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952
- (vii) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- (viii) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- (ix) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition Act), 1970
- (x) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

Statement-I

State-wise list of Existing Power Plants in Private Sector in the country as on 30.06.2018

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	LVS Power DG	36.80
2.		Gautami CCPP	464
3.		Kondapalli ST-3 CCPP	742
4.		Godavari CCPP	208
5.		GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	768
6.		Jegurupadu CCPP Ph II	220

1	2	3	4
7.		Konaseema CCPP	445
8.		Kondapalli CCPP	350
9.		Kondapalli EXTN CCPP	366
10.		Peddapuram CCPP	220
11.		GMR Energy Ltd- Kakinada	220
12.		Vemagiri CCPP	370
13.		Vijjeswaram CCPP	272
14.		Painampuram TPP	1320
15.		Simhapuri TPS	600
16.		Thamminapatnam TPS	300
17.		Vizag TPP	1040
18.		SGPL TPP	1320
19.	Assam	Adamtilla CCPP	9
20.		Baskhandi CCPP	15.50
21.	Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	300
22.		Chakabura TPP	30
23.		Kasaipalli TPP	270
24.		Katghora TPP	35
25.		SVPL TPP	63
26.		Tamnar TPP	2400
27.		Uchpinda TPP	1080
28.		Akaltara TPS	1800
29.		Avantha Bhandar	600
30.		Baradarha TPS	1200
31.		Pathadi TPP	600
32.		OP Jindal TPS	1000
33.		Raikheda TPP	1370
34.		BALCO TPS	600
35.		Ratija TPS	100
36.		Salora TPP	135
37.		Swastik Korba TPP	25
38.		Nawapara TPP	600
39.		Binjkote TPP	600

1	2	3	4
40.	Delhi	Rithala CCPP	108
41.	Goa	Goa CCPP	48
42.	Gujarat	Baroda CCPP	160
43.		DGEN Mega CCPP	1200
44.		Essar CCPP	515
45.		Peguthan CCPP	655
46.		Sugen CCPP	1147.50
47.		Unosugen CCPP	382.50
48.		Mundra UMTTP	4000
49.		Mundra TPS	4620
50.		Salaya TPP	1200
51.		Surat LIG. TPS	500
52.		Sabarmati (D-F Stations)	362
53.		Sabarmati (C Station)	60
54.	Haryana	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	1320
55.	Himachal Pradesh	Allain Duhangan HPS	192
56.		Baspa HPS	300
57.		Budhil HPS	70
58.		Karcham Wangtoo HPS	1000
59.		Malana HPS	86
60.		Malana-II HPS	100
61.		Chanju-I HPS	36
62.	Jharkhand	Jojobera TPS	240
63.		Mahadev Prasad STPP	540
64.		Maithon RB TPP	1050
65.	Karnataka	Bellary DG	25.20
66.		Udupi TPP	1200
67.		Torangallu TPS(SBU-I)	260
68.		Torangallu TPS(SBU-II)	600
69.	Kerala	Cochin CCPP	174
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP	1200
71.		Bina TPS	500
72.		Mahan TPP	600

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
73.		Nigri TPP	1320	106.		Kawai TPS	1320
74.		Seioni TPP	600	107.	Sikkim	Chuzachen HPS	110
75.		Niwari TPP	45	108.		Jorethang LOOP	96
76.		Sasan UMTTP	3960	109.		Dikchu HPS	96
77.	Maharashtra	Trombay CCPP	180	110.		Tashiding HPS	97
78.		Mangaon CCPP	388	111.	Tamil Nadu	Samayanallur DG	106
79.		Bhandardhara HPS ST-II	34	112.		B. Bridge D.G	200
80.		Bhira HPS	150	113.		Samalpatti DG	105.70
81.		Bhira PSS HPS	150	114.		Karuppur CCPP	119.80
82.		Bhivpuri HPS	75	115.		P. Nallur CCPP	330.50
83.		Khopoli HPS	72	116.		Valantarvy CCPP	52.80
84.		Dhariwal TPP	600	117.		ITPCL TPP	1200
85.		Wardha Warora TPP	540	118.		Tuticorin (P) TPP	300
86.		Amaravati TPS	1350	119.		Muthiara TPP	1200
87.		Bela TPS	270	120.		Neyveli TPS(Z)	250
88.		Butibori TPP	600	121.	Uttarakhand	Gama CCPP	225
89.		Dahanu TPS	500	122.		Kashipur CCPP	225
90.		GEPL TPP Ph-I	120	123.		Srinagar HPS	330
91.		JSW Ratnagiri TPP	1200	124.		Vishnu Prayag HPS	400
92.		Mihan TPS	246	125.	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara C TPS	1200
93.		Nasik (P) TPS	1350	126.		Lalitpur TPS	1980
94.		Tirora TPS	3300	127.		Barkhera TPS	90
95.		Trombay TPS	1250	128.		Khambarkhera TPS	90
96.		GMR Warora TPS	600	129.		Kundarki TPS	90
97.		Shirpur TPP	150	130.		Maqsoodpur TPS	90
98.	Odisha	Derang TPP	1200	131.		Rosa TPP Ph-I	1200
99.		Kamalanga TPS	1050	132.		Utraula TPS	90
100.		Sterlite TPP	1200	133.		Prayagraj TPP	1980
101.		Utkal TPP (Ind Barath)	350	134.	West Bengal	Haldia TPP	600
102.	Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	1980	135.		Budge Budge TPS	750
103.		Goindwal Sahib	540	136.		Southern Repl. TPS	135
104.		Rajpura TPP	1400	137.		Titagarh TPS	240
105.	Rajasthan	Jalipa Kapurdi TPP	1080	138.		Hiranmaye TPP	300

Statement-II*Details of Under Construction Power Projects in Private Sector in the country*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Unit No	Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanapadu TPP Ph-I	U-1	660
			U-2	660
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP stage-II	U-3	350
			U-4	350
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Gongri (Dirang Energy)	2x72	144
4.	Bihar	Siriya TPP (Jas Infra. TPP)	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			U-3	660
			U-4	660
5.	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)	U-4	600
			U-5	600
			U-6	600
6.	Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	U-3	300
			U-4	300
7.	Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II	U-3	660
			U-4	660
8.	Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP	U-1	600
			U-2	600
9.	Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	U-4	360
10.	Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP	U-2	135
11.	Chhattisgarh	Deveri (Visa) TPP	U-1	600
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Bajoli Holi (GMR)	3x60	180
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Sorang (HSPCL)	2x50	100
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Tangnu Romai (TRPG)	2x22	44
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Tidong-I (NSL Tidong)	100	100
16.	Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-I	U-1	270
			U-2	270
17.	Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-II	U-3	270
			U-4	270
18.	Jharkhand	Tori TPP Ph-I	U-1	600
			U-2	600
19.	Jharkhand	Tori TPP Ph-II	U-3	600

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Unit No	Capacity (MW)
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ratle (RHEPPL)	4x205 +1x30	850
21.	Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	U-1	270
			U-2	270
			U-3	270
			U-4	270
			U-5	270
22.	Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	U-1	660
			U-2	660
23.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	U-1	270
			U-2	270
			U-3	270
			U-4	270
			U-5	270
24.	Maharashtra	Bijora Ghanmukh TPP	U-1	300
			U-2	300
25.	Maharashtra	Shirpur TPP	U-2	150
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahan TPP	U-2	600
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP	U-1	660
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Niwari TPP	U-2	45
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Maheshwar (SMHPCL)	10x40	400
30.	Odisha	Ind Barath TPP	U-2	350
31.	Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	U-1	350
			U-2	350
			U-3	350
32.	Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	U-1	660
			U-2	660
33.	Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP	U-1	525
			U-2	525
34.	Sikkim	Bhasmey (Gati Infrastructure)	3x17	51
35.	Sikkim	Rangit-IV (JAL Power)	3x40	120
36.	Sikkim	Rangit-II (Sikkim Hydro)	2x33	66
37.	Sikkim	Rongnichu (Madhya Bharat)	2x48	96
38.	Sikkim	Teesta St. VI (LANCO)	4x125	500
39.	Sikkim	Panan (Himagiri)	4x75	300

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Unit No	Capacity (MW)
40.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath)	U-1	660
41.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP St-IV	U-1	525
42.	Uttarakhand	Phata Byung (LANCO)	2x38	76.00
43.	Uttarakhand	Singoli Bhatwari (L&T)	3x33	99.00
44.	West Bengal	Hiranmaye Energy Ltd	U-3	150

[Translation]

Loan Agreement Signed with Asian Development Bank

2677. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has signed a number of loan agreements with the Asian Development Bank for improvement in connectivity, transport efficiency and safety on State Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of State Highways to be benefited from it and the total distance of the roads which are proposed to be improved;

(d) whether similar agreements are proposed to be signed with international financial institutions for improvement in other State Highways; 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) No Madam.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Cabotage for Cruise Vessels

2678. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to waive off cabotage for foreign registered cruise vessels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Shipping has allowed Foreign flag vessels carrying passengers to call at more than one Indian port under section 407(1) of the Merahani Shipping Act, 1958 without obtaining a licence from Director General of Shipping, for a period of 10 years with effect from 6th February, 2009; which has been extended further for a period of 5 years *i.e.* upto 5th February, 2024.

Proposal to connect Remote and Undeveloped Areas

2679. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has any proposal to connect remote & undeveloped areas by National/State Highways to ensure speedy growth of the sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any such proposal for undeveloped areas in the periphery of Rajasthan and Maharashtra 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) to (c) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads as new NHs from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

The total length of NHs as on 31.03.2014 was about 91,287 km; this has been enhanced to about 1,29,709 km since then. Apart from this, the Ministry has approved "In-Principle" about 51,940 km length of State roads as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

The Government has identified 115 numbers of aspirational districts and taken initiatives for finalisation of Action Plan for development of facilities/infrastructure related with Health and Nutrition, Education, Basic Infrastructure, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development, etc.

Accordingly, the Ministry has prepared Action Plan to provide NH/road connectivity to all the 115 identified aspirational districts by 2021-22, involving total road length of about 15,451 km costing about Rs.1,11,712 crore. Out of this, so far about 4,350 km length of roads have been developed.

(d) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs, including those in the remote and undeveloped areas, are, accordingly, taken up depending upon inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds. The details of such projects taken up in the States of Rajasthan and Maharashtra, are the Statement.

Statement

Details of projects taken up in the States of Rajasthan and Maharashtra for providing NH/Road connectivity for identified Aspirational Districts.

Sl. No.	State	District	Length (km)
Works taken-up upto 2013-14			
1.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	49.51
2.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	190.20
	Sub-total		239.71
3.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	131.41

Sl. No.	State	District	Length (km)
4.	Rajasthan	Karauli	100.90
5.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	244.12
	Sub-total		476.43

Works taken-up during 2014-15 to 2017-18

6.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	429.34
7.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	88.35
8.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	107.25
9.	Maharashtra	Washim	231.95
	Sub-total		856.89
10.	Rajasthan	Baran	21.70
11.	Rajasthan	Dholpur	75.01
12.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	238.05
	Sub-total		334.76
	Total		1,907.79

[Translation]

Rural Development in Tribal Areas in Maharashtra

2680. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various rural development schemes being implemented in various tribal areas of Maharashtra;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated for the said purpose, scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give ownership rights to the tribal people living in forest land in rural areas of the State and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct roads and other infrastructure facilities in the above mentioned areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission

(DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay-Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas including tribal areas of Maharashtra through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The Ministry has been earmarking funds towards Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) (erstwhile Tribal Sub Plan) under PMAY-G and DAY-NRLM.

Under PMAY-G 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 total fund allocated to the State of Maharashtra under PMAY-G for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 is Rs. 113019.38 lakh and 51954.74 lakh respectively. DAY-NRLM ensures adequate coverage of vulnerable sections of the society such that at least 50% of the beneficiaries are members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, keeping in view the overall target of 100% coverage of the rural poor households identified through SECC and through participatory processes of identification of poor households and approved by Gram Sabha. The total fund allocated to the State of Maharashtra under DAY-NRLM for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 is Rs. 15902.89 lakh and 22106.73 lakh respectively.

(c) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; and to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

(d) and (e) Major rural development programmes implemented by the Ministry under which rural infrastructures are created are PMGSY, PMAY-G and MGNREGA. These schemes are being implemented across the rural areas of the country, including Maharashtra. PMGSY is a one-time special intervention of Government to provide connectivity by way of a single all-weather road with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures, to the

eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). For most intensive IAP blocks, as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY. PMGSY also permits upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

Toll Plazas located at National Highways

2681. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of toll plazas existing at the National Highways in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of the number of toll plazas which are still levying toll tax despite recovery of the cost of construction;

(c) whether the Government has decided to discontinue such toll plazas which have recovered their cost of construction; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The State-wise details of the number of fee plazas operated on National Highways (NHs) are at the Statement.

(b) to (d) The collection of user fee for the use of a section of National Highway (NH) is as per the applicable

NH Fee Rules and provisions of the Concession/Contract Agreement. However, in case of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects, after completion of the concession period, the user fee is to be collected by Central Government executing agency at reduced rates of 40%. In case of a public funded project, the user fee rates are to be reduced to 40% after recovery of capital cost of the project. The concession period on BOT basis of four lane Raipur-Durg section on NH No. 53 in the State of Chhattisgarh was ended on 02.03.2015. At present, the user fee is levied at one no. of fee plaza on this section at reduced rates of 40% as per the provisions of NH Fee Rules.

Statement

State-wise details of number of fee plazas operated on National Highways

Sl. No.	State	Number of Fee Plazas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35
2.	Bihar	17
3.	Chhattisgarh	07
4.	Delhi & EPE (Eastern Peripheral Expressway)	11
5.	Gujarat	36
6.	Haryana	18
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	05
8.	Jharkhand	05
9.	Karnataka	41
10.	Kerala	03
11.	Madhya Pradesh	33
12.	Maharashtra	44
13.	North-East	04
14.	Odisha	11
15.	Punjab	20
16.	Rajasthan	71
17.	Tamil Nadu	52
18.	Telangana	15
19.	Uttar Pradesh	48
20.	Uttarakhand	02
21.	West Bengal	17
Total		495

Pandua Banghla Canal

2682. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of the third stage of Pandua Banghla canal in Shankargarh region of Allahabad is necessary for irrigation and other works and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend irrigation facilities 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) Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that the 3rd Stage pumping system of Pandua Banghla Canal in Shankargarh region of Allahabad is not under consideration of Government of Uttar Pradesh. Banghla Canal System is situated at the right bank of Yamuna River in village-Pandua-Pratappur, Block-Shankargarh, Tehsil-Bara, District-Allahabad and consists of two stages of pumping system. The 1st stage is designed with 9 numbers of pumps with a capacity of 60 cusec each. This low level feeder system is designed for 540 cusec discharge with all its irrigation distribution system developed & constructed. The second stage canal irrigation system is designed with 3 numbers of pumps with a capacity of 60 cusec each. This high level feeder system is designed for 180 cusec with all irrigation distribution system developed & constructed. Hence the 3rd stage pumping System in Banghla Canal system is not under consideration.

[English]

Participation in Asian Games-2018

2683. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE:

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

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

(a) whether the Indian Football and Hockey teams are scheduled to participate in the forthcoming Asian Games-2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has informed that the Indian hockey teams (both men & women) has been cleared by them but the Indian football team has not been cleared by them to participate in Asian Games-2018 to be held in Indonesia.

IOA has also informed that the Indian football team has not been cleared by them as it does not meet the extant performance criteria for participation in multi-disciplinary sports events such as Asian Games.

Selection of teams/athletes for participation in multidisciplinary events like the Asian Games is responsibility of the National Sports Federation concerned. Once the names of the selected athletes/Teams is forwarded to IOA, it is the responsibility of IOA to send it to the respective Organizing Committee of such Games, which in the instant case is the Indonesia Asian Games 2018 Organizing Committee (INASGOC). The Government does not have any direct involvement in these processes.

**Bidding for Small Scale Government
Solar Power Projects**

2684. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow small and micro solar power companies to bid for small scale Government solar power projects across the country, especially in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Delhi/National Capital Region;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Small and micro solar power companies can participate in bids for small scale solar power projects across the country including in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Delhi/National Capital Region on fulfilment of bidding criteria, and the present policy of Government does not pose any restrictions on such companies.

In addition, under the proposed Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM) small solar power projects up to 2 MW capacity are proposed to be installed in a decentralized mode at distribution sub-station level. Small and micro solar power companies may also participate in such projects based on the Scheme provisions after its approval.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Airports

2685. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:
DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prescribed any norms for expansion and upgradation of international airports of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand and upgrade the airport at Jaipur;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds likely to be spent thereon and the time limit set for the completion of these projects;

(d) whether the Airports Authority of India has decided to revise the bid conditions for Ahmedabad and Jaipur airports to include airside operations and cargo business in its partial privatization model and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the modernization process of these airports started in 2016 but failed to generate interest among large players, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether a fresh tender would be floated soon with these two new conditions as part of privatizing operations and management of terminal building and parking side area at Ahmedabad and Jaipur airports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Development and upgradation of an airport as International Airport depends upon the traffic potential and the demand from airlines for operation of international flights as well as the availability of basic facilities like adequate Runway length to cater to medium capacity long-range aircraft or equivalent type of aircraft, scope for extending the runway length further as per future requirements for Airbus A330 etc., availability of Ground Lighting Facilities and Instrument Landing System for operation of aircraft at night and availability of Customs, Immigration, Health and Animal & Plant Quarantine services.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already taken up construction work of new arrival and departure hall of existing terminal building of Jaipur airport at a cost of Rs. 32.47 crore and construction of 32 additional parking bays at a cost of Rs. 86.46 crore and also planned for construction of new Integrated Terminal Building at a cost of Rs. 1441 crore with the timeline for completion in November, 2018, April, 2019 and August 2021 respectively.

(d) Yes, Madam, the AAI has decided to revise the project structure by including airside and cargo facilities in the concessionaires scope of work, which includes Operation and Management of select areas including the passenger terminal buildings, terminal approach roads, car parlngs, apron area, operational boundary wall, aircraft rescue and fire fighting, utilities, co-ordination with Government agencies for reserved services, etc. along with all airside facilities and the associated work.

(e) Yes, Madam. Technical bids in respect of operational and Management Works at Ahmedabad and Jaipur Airports, opened on 19th April, 2018, was canceled by the AAI, as it could attract only a single responsive bid for Ahmedabad and Jaipur Airport.

(f) The AAI has already initiated the tender process for Request for Proposal for Operation and Management of select areas of Sardar Vallabhbai International Airport at Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Jaipur International Airport, Rajasthan with revised scope of work as mentioned at (d) above.

[English]

Subsidy for Electricity

2686. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instructed the State Governments to give subsidy for the electricity to domestic users through bank accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of domestic users who will be benefited by this direction of the Government, especially in Kerala?

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) Supply and Distribution of electricity at affordable rate and providing subsidy, if any, to consumers in a State/UT falls within the purview of respective State Government/State Electricity Regulatory Commission and State Power Utility(ies). The Government of India supplement the efforts of the State Governments through various measures for improvement in power sector to provide reliable and affordable electricity to all consumers.

The State Government can give subsidy to any class of consumers including domestic consumers, to the extent they consider appropriate as per provision of Section 65 of the Electricity act, 2003 as well Clause 8.3 of the Tariff Policy. The draft amendments to tariff policy, circulated for stakeholders comments on 30.5.2018, stipulates that in case State Government decides to subsidise any category of consumers, the relief shall be passed on to such consumers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism. The number of consumers who get benefit of grant of subsidy depends upon the decision by State Government for the relevant year.

[Translation]

Water Bank for Ground Water Table Restoration

2687. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme to set up water banks or water collection centres with a view to restore depleting water level in all States/UTs across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the details of proposals received in this regard from each State/UT along with the action taken thereon; and

(c) the funds released for the said scheme till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) No such scheme has been launched by the Government. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water and restoring depleting water levels are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGWDepletion_2.pdf.

Expansion of Airstrips

2688. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for the development and extension of airstrips in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on the said proposals;

(c) whether any deadline, has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Civil Aviation in the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, has made provision for promotion of regional connectivity by way of revival of unserved and under-served airports/airstrips. The Government has approved the proposal for revival of 50 unserved/under-served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India, civil endaves & CPSUs at an estimated cost of Rs. 4500 crores. However, the revival of airstrips/airports is demand driven, depending upon the firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions as airports will be developed without insisting on its financial viability. State Governments can explore possibilities of developing these airports through Public Private Partnership (PPP) also. In the 1st and 2nd rounds of UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) routes have been awarded under Regional Connectivity Scheme(RCS) to various operators for starting flights from 56 unserved airports and 31 unserved helipads in the country.

Restructuring of Indian Bureau of Mines

2689. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a plan for restructuring of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any scheme to provide direct employment thereunder and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether measures are also being taken for expansion of IBM besides its restructuring and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government is likely to check illegal mining through restructuring of IBM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The restructuring of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has been notified in Gazette of India *vide* notification dated 15.05.2018 with the approval of the Cabinet, which was sought after concurrence of Department of Expenditure.

The restructuring of IBM includes creation, upgradation and abolition of posts, but the total sanctioned strength has remained unchanged.

(c) There is no scheme to provide direct employment in the restructuring of IBM.

(d) The following measures are also being taken for expansion of IBM besides its restructuring:-

- (i) New Regional Office at Raipur, Gandhi Nagar and New Delhi.
- (ii) Upgradation of Regional Offices at Kolkata and Udaipur to the Zonal Office.
- (iii) Upgradation of Sub-Regional Office at Guwahati to Regional Office.
- (iv) New Sub-Regional Office at Bhopal.

(iv) An Institute of Sustainable Development Framework at Udaipur, Skill Development Centre at Varanasi, Remote Sensing Centre at Hyderabad and National Level Training Centres 'Institute of Sustainable Mining' at Kolkata.

(e) As per Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, State Governments have been devolved the powers to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith in the State. Thus, no consideration has been made in restructuring of IBM for taking up the task of checking illegal mining.

[English]

Housing for All Scheme

2690. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Housing for All Scheme, the base line data has been frozen from 2011 by the Ministry of Rural Development which is not an accurate reflection of the actual figures on ground, whereas Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has conducted a new recent survey which arrived at accurate estimates for urban housing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the possible reasons for discrepancy between approaches adopted by the different Ministries for implementation of the same scheme;

(d) the reasons for his Ministry to rely on the data which can be easily proved incorrect by State led survey's and Census 2011 figures; and

(e) whether the figures for housing stock have not been revived by his Ministry even though Andhra Pradesh has submitted its own data and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):
(a) to (e) The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was "conducted by the State Governments/ UT Administrations" with the financial and technical support of the Government of India through a comprehensive programme involving the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments/ UT Administrations. SECC 2011 has been carried out by respective State Governments/UT Administration wherein all households listed in National Population Register (NPR) were compulsorily canvassed in respect of six stages of SECC *inter alia* (i) enumeration; (ii) supervision; (iii) verification and correction; (iv) draft list publication; (v) claims and objections; and (vi) final list publication. The SECC Data at "Draft stage" was placed in public domain and was displayed prominently in Gram Panchayats for inviting claims and objections during Gram Sabhas. The Claims and objections received were examined by the appropriate authority in district. Based on decision on claims and objections, the SECC Draft list was finalized in each District by District Authority. Thus, due care was taken to avoid any possible error in collection of data by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The SECC 2011 has been completed on 31.03.2016.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has intimated Ministry of Rural Development regarding identification of 20.99 lakh households for inclusion in Permanent Wait List (PWL) as eligible beneficiary on the basis of their own survey. However, the State is required to upload complete information on AwaasSoft in this regard.

*[Translation]***Flights from Kishangarh Airport**

2691. DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which regular flights are likely to commence from Kishangarh airport in Ajmer district of Rajasthan;

(b) the reasons attributed for not starting the regular flights so far; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far in the construction of the Kishangarh airport and monthly expenditure being incurred on maintenance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per Summer Scheduled 2018, no domestic flights are operating to/from Kishangarh Airport. However, in the second round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN, Airports Authority of India, the Implementing Agency has awarded Delhi-Kishangarh-Delhi route to M/s Spicejet. Commencement date depends on the preparedness of Selected Airline Operator (SAO) & the readiness of the Airport as per the regulation requirements. Further, with repeal of Air Corporation act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is however up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the construction of Kishangarh airport is Rs. 111.27 crore and the cost of Maintenance per month is Rs. 26 Lac.

*[English]***Privatisation of Sports Stadia**

2692. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes privatisation of various stadia under Sports Authority of India (SAI) in the country in order to improve the quality of management and facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the quality of management and facilities of these stadia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is exploring the possibilities for improving the quality of management and sports facilities in the SAI stadia through Public Private Partnerships with the objective of creating world class facilities for sports persons as well as the general public.

*[Translation]***Cost of Generation of Solar Power**

2693. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of generating per kilowatt of solar power for consumers;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the consumers and public organizations like schools and colleges in this regard; 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 cost of generating solar power depends,

inter alia, upon intensity of radiation, size of the solar plant, cost of financing, etc. The tariff for solar power is now being determined largely through tendering process. For installation of rooftop solar PV projects, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has worked out benchmark cost as follows:

- Upto 10 kWp: Rs. 60,000/- per kW
- 10 kWp-100 kWp: Rs. 55,000/- per kW
- 100 kWp-500 kWp: Rs. 53,000/- per kW

(b) and (c) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is implementing Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme, wherein, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is being provided for installation of rooftop solar PV plants in residential, institutional and social sectors. The CFA is upto 30% of the cost arrived through tender process or the benchmark cost prescribed by MNRE, whichever is less, in case of general category States/UTs and upto 70% in case of special category States/UTs.

[English]

Helicopter Services in North-Eastern Region

2694. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI NABA KUMAR SARNIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of new helicopter services have been started in the North Eastern Region particularly for the difficult areas in the last four years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government gives some subsidy to promote such services in order to make the services affordable for the common people in difficult terrains and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the places in the country where helicopter service has been provided under the UDAN scheme along with the names of service provider companies;

(d) the names of the airports in the North Eastern States covered under the UDAN scheme; and

(e) the provisions being made to ensure that the benefit of these airports reaches maximum number of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Pawan Hans Limited (PHL) has been providing helicopter service in North Eastern States since 1987 by providing helicopters on long term lease contracts to the State Governments. In the last four years, the PHL has continued/renewed the lease contracts for helicopter services in the following State Governments:

Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, MHA (Guwahati)

In addition to above, PHL has given 1 helicopter on lease to the State Government of Assam in February 2017 for helicopter services in the State. Further, PHL has received order to give 1 helicopter on lease to Manipur State Government for helicopter services from August 2018.

(b) In order to provide connectivity to remote areas, subsidy is provided by Union Ministry of Bonte Affairs and State Government to operate helicopter services in North Eastern Region.

(c) The details of the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) helicopter routes/network awarded in the second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN is at Statement-I.

(d) Names of the airports/helipads in the North Eastern State covered under the 'UDAN Scheme are:

Airports: Alinya, Along, Daparizo, Mechuka, Passighat, Tezu, Vijaynagar, Walong, Tuting, Yinghiong; Ziro, Bograjeng, Borengajuli, Chabua, Darrang, Dinjan, Doomur Dullang, Kokrajhar, Kolapni, Lakhipur, Ledo, Mackebpur, Misa, Misa Mari, Mornai, Nazira, Panneri, Rupsi, Sadiya, Sheila, Sorbhog, Sukerating (Dum Duma), Palel, Dlvara, Tura, Pakyong, Kailashabar, K.amalpur, Khowai, Jorhat, Lilabari and Tezpur.

(e) The States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand, North Eastern Region of India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands have been defined as Priority Area(s) in the Scheme for providing better air connectivity. Helicopter services was included in the scheme document for better connectivity of Priority Area(s). However, considering the need of priority

areas, following incentives were provided for helicopter services:

- i. Helicopter operations under the Scheme are allowed in Priority Areas.
- ii. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) caps for helicopter operations enhanced.
- iii. Up to 10% of the estimated annual inflow in Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) shall be earmarked for operations through helicopters.
- iv. All seats up to 10 passengers seats for helicopter shall be considered as RCS seats and accordingly VGF shall be provided.

Further, for Priority RCS Routes, the number of RCS Flights to be operated in a week with VGF shall be a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of fourteen (14) departures per week from the same RCS Airport such that the RCS Flights are operated on at least three (3) days of the week.

Statement

Details of RCS Routes/Networks awarded to operators under RCS-UDAN

Sl. No.	RCS Routes/Networks	Operator
1.	Imphal-Moreh (Heliport)-Imphal	Pawan Hans
2.	Imphal-Tamenglong (Heliport)-Jiribam (Heliport)-Tamenglong (Heliport)-Imphal	Pawan Hans
3.	Imphal-Thanolon (Heliport)-Parbung (Heliport)-Thanlon (Heliport)-Imphal	Pawan Hans
4.	Guwahati-Tezpur-Jorhat-Dibrugarh-Jorhat-Tezpur-Guwahati	Pawan Hans
5.	Guwahati-Nagaon (Heliport)-Tezpur-Itanagar (Heliport)-Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport)-Guwahati	Skyone Airways
6.	Dibrugarh-Lilabari-Itanagar (Heliport)-Lilabari Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
7.	Dibrugarh Daparizo Yingiong Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
8.	Dibrugarh-Passighat-Tuting-Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways

Sl. No.	RCS Routes/Networks	Operator
9.	Dibrugarh-Tezu-Walong-Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
10.	Dibrugarh-Itanagar (Heliport)-Ziro Dibrugarh	Heligo
11.	Haldwani (Heliport)-Dharchula Heliport	Heritage
12.	Shimla-Mandi (Heliport)-Dharamshala Mandi (Heliport)-Shimla	Pawan Hans
13.	Shimla-Mandi (Heliport)-Kullu Manali (Heliport)-Kullu Mandi (Heliport)-Shimla	Pawan Hans
14.	Shimla-Rampur (Heliport)-Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport)-Rampur (Heliport)-Rampur (Heliport)-Shimla	Pawan Hans
15.	Imphal-Moreh (Heliport)-Imphal	Pawan Hans
16.	Imphal-Tamenglong (Heliport)-Jiribam (Heliport)-Tamenglong (Heliport)-Imphal	Pawan Hans
17.	Imphal-Thanolon (Heliport)-Parbung (Heliport)-Thanlon (Heliport)-Imphal	Pawan Hans
18.	Guwahati-Tezpur-Jorhat-Dibrugarh-Jorhat-Tezpur-Guwahati	Pawan Hans
19.	Guwahati-Nagaon (Heliport)-Tezpur-Itanagar (Heliport)-Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport)-Guwahati	Skyone Airways
20.	Dehradun-New Tehri-Srinagar (Heliport)-Gaucher-Joshimath (Heliport)-Gaucher-Srinagar (Heliport)-New Tehri Dehradun	Pawan Hans
21.	Dehradun-Mussoorie (Heliport)-Dehradun	Pawan Hans
22.	Dehradun-Ramnagar (Heliport)-Pantnagar-Nainital (Heliport)-Pantnagar-Almora (Heliport)-Pithoragarh (Heliport)-Almora (Heliport)-Pantnagar Ramnagar (Heliport)-Dehradun	Pawan Hans

Sl. No.	RCS Routes/Networks	Operator
23.	Chinyali saur-Sahastradhara (Heliport)	Heritage
24.	Gaucher-Sahastradhara (Heliport)-Chinyalisaur [Helicopters]	Heritage
25.	Dibrugarh-Lilabari-Itanagar (Heliport)-Lilabari Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
26.	Dibrugarh Daparizo Yinghiong Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
27.	Dibrugarh-Passighat-Tuting-Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
28.	Dibrugarh -Tezu-Walong-Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
29.	Dibrugarh-Itanagar (Heliport)-Ziro Dibrugarh	Heligo
30.	Chandigarh-Kasauli (Heliport)-Shimla-Kasauli (Heliport)-Chandigarh	Pawan Hans
31.	Dharchula (Heliport)-Haldwani (Heliport)-Haridwar (Heliport)	Heritage
32.	Haridwar (Heliport)-Haldwani (Heliport)	Heritage
33.	Sahastradhara (Heliport) Gaucher	Heritage

Proposals on Inter-Linking of Rivers Project

2695. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various Members of Parliament in regard to inter-linking of rivers project in the country so far; and

(b) the action taken/to be taken by the Government on each such proposal?

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) Since 1st January, 2017, 13 proposals of interlinking of rivers project have been received from various Members of Parliament. The names of the Members of Parliament and the action taken by National Water Development Agency are furnished in Statement.

Statement

Names of the Members of Parliament, their proposals and the action taken by National Water Development Agency (NWDA)

Sl.No.	Name of the MP	Letter date	Name of the interlinking project	Action taken
1.	Shri Digvijaya Singh, MP	16.01.2017	Seeking comments/views of the NWDA regarding Public Awareness Programme for linking of Bedti-Varada rivers located in Haveri and North Canara districts of Karnataka	Government of Karnataka has taken up Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies in the project area.
2.	Shri Ananth Kumar, Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals & Fertilisers and Parliamentary Affairs	25.01.2017	Forwarding the request of Dr. M.Gule Gowda for re-examination of Dr. K.L. Rao report on Ganga-Cauvery interlinking of six major rivers	The proposal of National Water Grid by Dr. K.L. Rao was not pursued by Government as this project is not found techno-economically feasible. Further, NWDA has already taken up a series of link proposals which link

Sl.No.	Name of the MP	Letter date	Name of the interlinking project	Action taken
				Ganga river with Cauvery river under NPP.
3.	Dr. Thambi Durai, MP and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha	21.03.2017	Regarding Cauvery Management Board and to interlinking of all the rivers of country	The status of Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) projects being carried out by NWDA has been furnished.
4.	Shri Radha Mohan Singh, Minister of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare	22.03.2017	Regarding Interlinking of Rivers	The status of ILR projects being carried out by NWDA has been furnished.
5.	Shri Devji Patel, MP	27.04.2017	Mahi-Luni link project	As per the PFR prepared by NWDA, the Benefit to Cost (BC) ratio of this proposal has been worked out as 0.29 and hence techno-economically not feasible.
6.	Shri Hari Manjhi, MP	18.07.2017	Linking of Son river with Ganga, water supply through pipeline to Falgu river from Sone dam	The studies related to preparation of Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of Sone-Falgu river is take up by NWDA.
7.	Shri Gopalakrishnan, MP	10.08.2017	Rejuvenation of River Vaigai	Under the Peninsular component of NPP, the Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar Link Scheme will provide irrigation in Vaigai basin. The same has been intimated.
8.	Shri Harishchandra Chawan, MP	7.3.2018	Nar-Parinter linking project	Preparation of Detailed Project Reprot (DPR) has been taken up by Govt of Maharashtra. This link project has also been included in the draft Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to be signed between Maharashtra and Gujarat for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada link projects.
9.	Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan, MP	20.03.2018	Inter-linking of waters of Mahanadi (Hirakud)-Brahmani (Tikra & Rengali)	NWDA prepared the PFR of this link project and found that the BC ratio is 0.46 only. Hence, the project is techno-economically not feasible.
10.	Dr. Virendra Kumar, Minister of State for Woman and Child Development	03.04.2018	Ken-Betwa Link Project	The present status of Ken-Betwa link project has been furnished.

Sl.No.	Name of the MP	Letter date	Name of the interlinking project	Action taken
11.	Shri Jyotiraditya M.Scindia, MP	16.04.2018	Regarding approval for inclusion of Legislative Constituency-028 Bameri Sindh, Parbati and Kooni rivers under ILR scheme	It has been intimated that requisite action is required to be taken by Government of Madhya Pradesh for carrying out necessary studies.
12.	Shri Anil Shirole, MP	9.5.2018	Present status of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada link projects	DPRs of these two link projects have been completed. The techno-economic clearance of the Damanganga-Pinjal link project has also been accorded, subject to statutory clearances. Draft MoA for implementation sent to Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat for concurrence.
13.	Shri Ajay Nishad, MP	9.5.2018	Linking of rivers with Burhi Gandak	Specific request for linking Burhi Gandakriver with another river has been received. NWDA has pointed out that a clear proposal indicating the name of the rivers to be linked for interlinking of rivers may be required.

Projects Identified for Fast Track Completion

2696. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has identified a certain number of projects for fast track completion by 2019;
- (b) if so, whether any such projects are included from Kerala indicating the specific criteria to determine the feasibility for inclusion in the fast track scheme; and
- (c) 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 (c) Ministry has identified 295 major projects including 3 projects in Kerala which are about to get completed unhindered by the end of March 2019.

[Translation]

Conversion of State Highway-29 into National Highway

2697. SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Highway-29 in the State of Uttar Pradesh has been converted into National Highway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the international Buddhist Pilgrimage Site Sankisa is proposed to be included in Buddhist Circuit; 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) The stretches of State Highway-29 has been declared as following National Highways (NH):

- (i) NH-731K starting from NH-731 near Shahjahanpur connecting Bisalpur, Barkheda and terminating at its junction with NH-30 near Pilibhit, in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) NH-730C starting from its junction with NH-730B near Bisalpur, Miranpur Katra, Fatehgarh and terminating at its junction with NH-34 near Bewar in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Buddhist circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified by Ministry of Tourism for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. All the sites in the country associated with the Buddhism are covered under the circuit.

NRI Fund for Ganga and Yamuna Rivers

2698. SHRIMATI HEMAMALINI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Non-Resident Indian (NRI) fund has been constituted for the rejuvenation of Ganga river and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the NRIs have been contributing into this fund as per expectations and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to constitute any fund for Yamuna river also; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. To harness the enthusiasm of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origins (PIOs) to contribute towards the conservation of the river Ganga, the Hon'ble Finance Minister announced, in his budget speech for FY 2014-15, setting up a NRI fund to enable them to contribute towards the conservation efforts of the River Ganga. Establishment of Clean Ganga Fund (CGF) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 24 September 2014 and it was established on 21 January, 2015 as a Trust under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

(b) NRIs/PIOs have contributed over Rs. 18.92 lacs to the Clean Ganga Fund till date.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration to constitute any separate fund for Yamuna.

Achievements under RGPSA

2699. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reasons for huge gap between sanctioned and released funds under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayati Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), State-wise including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of performance of works under RGPSA during the period, State-wise and year-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) the details of targets fixed and achieved during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the extent to which the said scheme is likely to be helpful to increase capacity building?

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 Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) implemented during the period 2012-13 to 2015-16 was a demand driven in nature and involved multi-dimensional activities. Funds were sanctioned on the basis of annual plan proposals of States as approved by the Central Executive Committee of RGPSA. Releases were normally made in two instalments, the first instalment being 50% of the sanctioned amount after deducting the unspent balance available with State at the time of release. The quantum of release of first instalment therefore depended on the unspent balance available with the State, utilization certificate and physical-financial progress reports furnished etc. The States which had high unspent balances and had not provided utilization certificates etc were not eligible for full releases, thus resulting in the gap between sanctioned and released amounts.

(b) and (c) Since RGPSA was a demand driven scheme, there were no pre-set targets. The financial and physical achievements under the scheme during 2015-16 including Maharashtra is given in Statement-I and II. As the Scheme was implemented only upto 2015-16, no funds were released under this scheme during 2016-17, 2017-18 and the current year 2018-19.

(d) Under RGPSA, States had taken up Capacity Building & Training of stakeholders on a large scale, including e-enablement, and resource centres have been set up, thereby increasing the capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Statement-I

Details of funds sanctioned and released during 2015-16 under RGPSA

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.04	12.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.9	0
3.	Assam	39.48	17.08
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	29.68	14.64
6.	Gujarat	10.36	0
7.	Haryana	21.81	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13.12	2.48
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.08	0
10.	Jharkhand	23.89	9.49
11.	Karnataka	77.76	32.71
12.	Kerala	10.55	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	41.63	10.8
14.	Maharashtra	39.76	4.5
15.	Manipur	10.8	5.4
16.	Mizoram	0	0
17.	Odisha	19.58	0
18.	Punjab	2.69	2.69
19.	Rajasthan	16.37	4.48
20.	Sikkim	2.7	1.26
21.	Tamil Nadu	18.26	8.96

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	Released
22.	Tripura	5.21	1.35
23.	Telangana	35.78	13.13
24.	Uttarakhand	9.53	3.09
25.	Uttar Pradesh	70.54	11
26.	West Bengal	37.13	9.91
27.	Goa	2.6	1.06
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1.33	0.29
31.	Lakshadweep	4.26	1.65
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Total		575.84	168.47

Statement-II

Activities Sanctioned to States during 2015-16 under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)

Capacity building and training of Panchayat representatives and functionaries

Training of Elected Representative and functionaries (in lakhs) 67.32

Support for Resource Centres at State, District and Block level

State Panchayat Resource Centres (Nos.) 5

HR Support for SPRCs (No. of States) 16

District Panchayat Resource Centres (Nos.) 22

HR Support (No. of States) 13

Computers and other e-enablement activities

E governance(PMU)/Resource Unit (in no. of States) Computer, UPS and Printers (Nos.) 19612

Special Support in PESA Areas (in no. of States) 6

Innovative Activity (in no. of States) 2

Programme Management and IEC (in no. of States) 27

[English]

**Increase in Budget for Maintenance
of Air India Flights**

2700. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to increase the annual budget for maintenance of Air India Boeing flight used for VVIPs *i.e.* President, Vice-President and Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons to increase the annual budget for above purpose;

(d) the total number of aircrafts being utilised for the use of VVIPs at present;

(e) whether the Union Government would take necessary steps to improve the function/operations of the loss making Air India; and

(f) 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) The Government has decided to revise the compensation towards maintenance costs on VVIP flight (SESF-Special Extra Section Flights) operations with Boeing 747 aircraft from Rs. 336.24 crore+applicable taxes to Rs. 534.38 crore + applicable taxes for FY 2016-17 with an annual escalation of 10%) to compensate for inflation for maintenance of B747-400 aircraft.

(c) The B747-400 aircraft are maintained by Air India exclusively for the purpose of operating SESF flights. The Government reimburses the maintenance cost of 3 B-747-400 aircraft to Air India. However, the maintenance cost compensation towards B747-400 aircraft for SESF operations has been constant since 2011-12. There has been a substantial increase in expenditure incurred by Air India on the maintenance of this aircraft during this time.

These aircraft are now due for higher maintenance checks. Furthermore, escalation in cost is also due to expenses on spares, as procurement is in dollar terms.

There has also been overall cost increase due to rise in cost of spares services and cost related to wages of crew and overheads.

Therefore, it was necessary for the Government to review the reimbursement provided to Air India.

(d) Air India has 4 B747-400 aircraft available for SESF. Only one of them is configured for VVIP and one aircraft is kept as standby.

(e) and (f) In order to help Air India in mitigating its continuing losses and to take it back on the path of profitability, the Government has already approved and implemented a Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India in 2012 in terms of which, all Government Guaranteed loans and interests thereon are being paid by the Government by way of equity infusion into Air India. Similarly, a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) has also been implemented by means of which, high cost working capital loans have been converted into long term debt carrying lesser rates of interest so as to reduce the financial burden on Air India.

The TAP/FRP includes budgetary support amounting to Rs. 30231 crore spread over 10 years *i.e.* upto FY 2020-21 and also equity support for the payment of principal/interest of the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD). Air India has received an equity infusion of Rs. 27195.21 crore till date.

Safety Norms for Construction of NHs

2701. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the safety norms taken into consideration for the planning, designing and construction of National Highways along with the penalty fixed for their non-compliance;

(b) whether in the Road Safety Bill it is proposed to reduce the penalty for faulty road design leading to accidents; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor including the average annual rate of accidental deaths due to faulty road design?

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) National Highways are designed and constructed as per Standards/Guidelines issued by Indian Roads Congress (IRC)/Ministry. Provision such as Foot Over Bridges (FOB), underpass/overpass, road signages, road markings, delineators, crash barrier etc. are made as an integral part of the highway development projects depending upon the site requirement, land availability etc.

In the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017, passed by Lok Sabha on 10th April, 2017 and presently in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing, *inter alia* contains a provision of penalty for failure to comply with standards for road design, construction and maintenance by any designated authority, contractor, consultant or concessionaire responsible for the design or construction or maintenance of the safety standards of the road.

Number of persons reportedly killed due to Engineering/Designing fault during the calendar year 2016 on all roads in India is 589.

SVEP

2702. SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives of the proposed SVEP programme;

(d) whether the Government has set any guidelines and timeframe for the implementation of the said programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the quantum of funds allocated for the said purpose by the Union Government, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), a sub-Scheme under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), was launched with the objective of helping rural poor to come out of poverty by helping them to set up enterprises. As on 30th June, 2018, proposals under SVEP have been approved for 114 blocks in 19 States. The State-wise details of the number of blocks for whom SVEP proposals have been approved and the number of enterprises so far established is given below:—

Sl. No.	States	No of Blocks where SVEP proposals approved	Total Enterprises formed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	3340
2.	Bihar	12	4010
3.	Chhattisgarh	7	2108
4.	Gujarat	3	274
5.	Haryana	6	923
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	443
7.	Jharkhand	12	777
8.	Kerala	14	1020
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8	2270
10.	Maharashtra	2	2623
11.	Meghalaya	1	-
12.	Nagaland	2	1313
13.	Odisha	8	1096
14.	Punjab	1	-
15.	Rajasthan	5	1073
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	-
17.	Telangana	8	285
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6	1216
19.	West Bengal	7	1316
Total		114	24,087

(c) The key objectives of SVEP are the following:

- To enable rural poor to set-up enterprises by developing sustainable model for village entrepreneurship promotion through integrated ICT techniques and tools for training and

capacity building, enterprises advisory services and providing loans from banks/SHG federations.

- Develop local resources by training a pool of village level community cadre called Community Resource Persons-Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP).
- Help rural entrepreneurs to access finance for starting their enterprises from DAY-NRLM SHG and federations and the banking system.

(d) SVEP has been approved till 2019-20 and the funding is to be based out of the overall DAY-NRLM allocation. Detailed guidelines regarding programme structure and management, application process, fund release, monitoring, audit and progress reports, for the effective implementation of the programme, has been circulated to all the States. These SVEP guidelines clearly defines all the processes related to preparation, implementation and evaluation of the scheme. The SVEP programme is structured into three phases-Preparatory phase, Enterprise selection & Start-up phase and Enterprise sustenance phase. The guidelines issued on SVEP define the activities in all these phases of the programme in detail.

(e) The State-wise cumulative position of Central grants approved up-to 30.06.2018 is given below:-

Sl. No.	State	Total Central share approved (Rs Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,685.18
2.	Bihar	3,842.53
3.	Chhattisgarh	2,139.70
4.	Gujarat	970.32
5.	Haryana	676.18
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	837.98
7.	Jharkhand	3,385.84
8.	Kerala	4,549.25
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2,556.31
10.	Maharashtra	627.00
11.	Meghalaya	27.00
12.	Nagaland	1,001.13

1	2	3
13.	Odisha	2,433.31
14.	Punjab	307.82
15.	Rajasthan	696.77
16.	Tamil Nadu	36.00
17.	Telangana	644.47
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,938.16
19.	West Bengal	655.88
Total		30,010.84

[Translation]

Newspapers Listed by DAVP

2703. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers listed by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the DAVP has made any amendment in the guidelines to list/renew newspapers for advertisement;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the listing/renewal of newspapers has gone down sharply during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) The State-wise details of the newspapers empanelled by Bureau of Outreach & Communication (BOC) (erstwhile DAVP) during last three years is given at the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Print Media Advertisement Policy for release of Government advertisements by BOC was last amended on 7th June, 2016, by incorporating certain changes relating to duration of publication for eligibility,

requirement of a separate advertisement number and requirement of circulation verification from RNI/ABC under certain conditions.

(d) and (e) BOC empanels only those applicant-newspapers who are found to be eligible in accordance with the Print Media Advertisement Policy. During the current year 160 newspapers/journals were found to be eligible and hence empanelled out of 501 applications received.

Statement

State-wise fresh empanelled newspaper during 2015-16 to 2017-18

State/UT Name	No. of Newspapers		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	1
Andhra Pradesh	35	12	2
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1
Assam	9	4	1
Bihar	17	7	4
Chandigarh	3	3	2
Chhattisgarh	11	5	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	-	-
Daman and Diu	1	-	-
Delhi	88	35	16
Gujarat	48	10	7
Haryana	11	8	8
Himachal Pradesh	4	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	12	4	19
Jharkhand	9	5	4
Karnataka	6	2	9
Kerala	1	6	5
Madhya Pradesh	80	13	28
Maharashtra	46	12	12
Manipur	-	2	-
Odisha	14	3	9

1	2	3	4
Puducherry	-	-	1
Punjab	3	1	3
Rajasthan	72	22	7
Sikkim	3	-	1
Tamil Nadu	1	7	-
Telangana	15	16	7
Tripura	1	2	-
Uttar Pradesh	271	36	15
Uttarakhand	193	12	3
West Bengal	6	6	4
Total	967	233	174

Water Storage Capacity

2704. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

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

(a) the estimated quantity of water demand for its consumption in the country;

(b) whether there is a need for storing water to meet its requirement and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the total water storage capacity generated in the country upto March, 2018;

(c) whether the existing storage capacity is sufficient to meet the water consumption demand in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any targets to increase the water storage capacity in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the schemes formulated by the Government to achieve the said target?

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) Total requirement of the country for different uses for high demand scenario for the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 has been assessed as 710 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM), 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

(b) to (e) In order to meet present and future demands, there is a need for storing water in addition to other measures. As per information available with Central Water Commission (CWC), the live storage capacity of major reservoirs created in the country upto March, 2018 is 257.812 BCM.

Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability and availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programmes. With a view to meet the growing demand for water, Central Government has taken various measures such as creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to groundwater, adoption of better management practices, etc. However, no specific targets to increase the water storage capacity in the country have been fixed.

Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. During 2016-17, 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having potential of 76.03 lakh hectares were prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works.

The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

Some other initiatives/measures taken by the Central

Government to increase the availability of ground water are as under:

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in the country to harness 85 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for various purposes. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.
- 'Atal Bhujal Yojana', envisaging sustainable management of ground water with emphasis on demand side management through community participation in identified over-exploited and ground water stressed areas in priority States of Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka has been proposed.
- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.
- Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of such structures.

*[English]***UMPP Projects in Odisha**

2705. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI:
 SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI:
 SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI
 SINGH:
 SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that till date about Rs. 350 crore has been contributed by the State of Odisha for the UMPP project at Bedabahal and the State Government has submitted its views/feedback on the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) if so, the details thereof and the progress made therein;

(b) the time by which his Ministry will finalize the bidding documents and initiate the bidding process of Bedabahal UMPP project without any further delay; and

(c) whether the delay in this regard would create difficulties for taking over physical possession of the land and if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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 on date, Government of Odisha has contributed about Rs. 351 crore towards the Commitment Advance, Cost of land, Charges for keeping safe custody of land and Miscellaneous expenses. Further, Government of Odisha has submitted its views/feedback on Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs).

(b) Ministry of Power had constituted an Expert Committee for revising the Guidelines and SBDs for UMPPs. The views/feedback on SBDs by Odisha Govt. as considered appropriate were incorporated in the draft SBDs prepared by the Expert Committee. The Expert Committee has submitted the Draft Guidelines & SBDs to the Government. The combined guidelines for UMPPs based on Domestic coal, Imported coal and Linkage coal is under finalization. The bidding process for Odisha UMPP can be initiated after finalization of Guidelines and SBDs.

(c) The land for the project is being acquired by Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) on behalf of Orissa Integrated Power Limited, the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for this project. IDCO would provide encumbrance free possession of land at the time of signing of lease.

National Highway Projects Pending due to Forest Clearance

2706. PROF. A.S.R. NAIK:
 SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether some National Highway (NH) projects which are sanctioned/under construction and are facing problems of forest clearance thereby leading to non-completion and cost escalation of the projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof including NH-53 (Sambalpur-Talebani No. 1 project);

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address the problem;

(d) whether there is any coordination mechanism between the Ministries to sort out this issue prior to sanction of the projects to avoid delay; 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 CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The details of the delayed/pending projects due to the forest clearance are given at Statement-I. Sambalpur to Talebani Project has got the stage-I forest clearance on 24.05.2017.

(c) to (e) National Highway projects are delayed mainly due to land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of soil/aggregate, poor performance of contractors, environment/forest/wildlife clearances, ROB & RUB issues with Railways, public agitation for additional facilities, arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors etc. In order to ensure timely completion of the projects, regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors.

To expedite completion of these projects various steps are also taken which include streamlining of land acquisition & environment clearances, premium re-scheduling, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc. Apart from this Committee of Infrastructure headed by Hon'ble Minister also meets regularly in order to resolve various issues including Forest/Environment Clearance issues.

Statement

*Details of the Delayed/Pending projects
due to forest clearance*

Sl. No.	State/Scheme/Agency	Number of Delayed/ Pending Projects
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	1
3.	Gujarat	3
4.	Haryana	1
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2
6.	Jharkhand	4
7.	Kerala	3
8.	Odisha	3
9.	Punjab	1
10.	Rajasthan	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1
12.	Uttarakhand	4
13.	SARDP-NE (PWD)	9
14.	NHDP-IV A	2
15.	VRC	1
16.	NHIIP/EAP	1
17.	NHAI	9
Total		47

Saathi Initiative

2707. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and objectives of the Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of efficient Textile technologies to Help small Industries initiative (SAATHI);

(b) whether the scheme is purported to be helping

to ease the financial costs incurred by the small and medium powerlooms and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified any existing textile clusters to commence implementation of the project and if so, the details of clusters selected thereof;

(d) whether the scheme is likely to result in energy and cost savings for the entrepreneurs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Power have joined hands under the new initiative SAATHI (Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of efficient Textile technologies to Help small Industries) with a view to sustain and accelerate the adoption of energy efficient textile technologies in powerloom sector and the cost savings due to the use of such technology. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Public Sector entity under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, will replace old inefficient electric motors with energy efficient IE3 motors which is likely to result in energy and cost saving to the tune of 10-15% in the first phase. In the second phase it will replace energy efficient powerlooms and rapier kits in bulk and provide them to small and medium powerloom units. The use of these efficient equipments would result in energy savings and cost savings to the unit owners at no upfront cost. Powerloom clusters at Ichalkaranji, Bhiwandi, Erode, Surat, Bhilwara and Panipat have been identified for pilot study.

[Translation]

**Conversion of State Highway
Into National Highway**

2708. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken/propose to take any steps to convert and develop Nagpur-Nagbhid-Brahmpuri Gadchiroli State Highway into National Highway No. 7, Gadchiroli-Chamorshi-Allapalli-Sironcha highway into National Highway No. 16, Gondia-Goregaon-Kohmara highway into National Highway No. 6 and Gadchiroli-Mool-Chandrapur highway into National Highway in the

Gadchiroli-Chimur tribal Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has taken or proposed to take any steps for the development of National Highways in the naxal affected areas particularly in Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency and to overcome the problems being faced in connectivity between Gadchiroli to Nagpur, Jabalpur, Rajnandgaon, Hyderabad and Chanderpuri; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The road from Nagpur-Nagbhir-Brahmapuri-Armori has been declared as National Highway No. 353D, from Gadchiroli-Chamorshi-Allapalli-Sironcha has been declared as National Highway No. 353C, from Gondia-Goregaon-Kohmara has been declared as National Highway No. 753 & from Gadchiroli-Mul-Chandrapur has been declared as National Highway 930.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Umrer-Chimur-Warora State road has been upgraded and declared as N.H. 53E. work for Two laning of Umrer to Chimur Section and Chimur to Warora Section has been awarded.

[English]

Handloom Sector in Assam

2709. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam is traditionally rich in handloom sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken to boost handloom sector in the State in general and amongst different tribes which are rich in this sector in particular; and

(c) whether the Government has any new proposal to boost this sector in the State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing following Schemes for development of handlooms and welfare of weavers across the country, including Assam:—

1. National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
3. Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)
4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for mega handloom clusters

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure, skill upgradation, marketing of handloom products, loan at concessional rates etc.

(c) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has taken up Sivasagar as mega handloom cluster. In the said cluster, one Silk Spinning unit, four Common Facility Centres with end to end activities and five block level clusters have been sanctioned. Besides, 52 block level clusters have also been sanctioned in Assam since 2015-16, providing financial assistance for skill upgradation, design/product development, purchase of looms/accessories and lighting units, construction of workshed etc. In order to promote sales of handloom products, 92 marketing events have been sanctioned in last three years and a sum of Rs. 9.04 crore has been released.

During 7-17th October, 2017 and 19-24th February 2018, 8 and 7 Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs were organised in various handloom clusters in the State of Assam to facilitate the handloom weavers for obtaining MUDRA loan, Yarn Passbooks, looms & accessories, enrol for NIOS and IGNOU courses etc.

Under Weavers' MUDRA Scheme, 503 MUDRA loans have been sanctioned since 2016-17, involving sanctioned

loan amount of Rs. 219.44 lakh. Of which, Rs. 219.44 lakh has been disbursed.

During the celebration of 7th August, 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. So far 13 agencies from Assam have been registered for IHB products and sale of Rs. 60.88 lakh has been generated for IHB products.

Discom Losses

2710. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any permissible limit for factoring in DISCOM losses in the tariff policy;
- (b) if so, the detail thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to remove human interface in billing, metering and collections?

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) Discom losses are the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses which consist of the Transmission and Distribution losses (T&D losses) and billing and collection efficiency of Distribution Companies. As per Para 8.2.1 of the Tariff Policy 2016, need for reduction in AT&C losses has been emphasized. The draft amendments to tariff policy, circulated for stakeholders comments on 30.5.2018, stipulates that the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions and Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions shall not consider AT&C losses exceeding 15% for determination of tariff after 31.03.2019.

(c) The Central Government has taken various steps to reduce the human interface in billing, metering and collections in respect of supply of electricity. Under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) support has been provided to Discoms for development or strengthening of IT systems which enable Discoms to generate automated bills by the use of billing software. Under IPDS, projects of smart meters with an outlay of Rs 834.41 crore have been sanctioned to 12 States. Discoms are also offering various options to the consumer for payment of their dues

by means of online payment, use of e-payment wallets, use of payment Applications etc. Further, States have been requested to draw up a road map for shifting over to smart/prepaid meters within next three years. Smart meter would help eliminate the human interference in billing and metering. The use of smart meters in the pre-paid mode will do away with all the problems associated with meter reading, billing, collection and disconnection in case of non-payment.

Promotion of Sports

2711. SHRI CHARANJEET SINGH RORI:
SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:

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

- (a) whether there is any shortage of sports instructors, coaches and stadia for various sports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to establish district-wise sports stadium with adequate number of coaches to develop and promote various sports activities in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate number of coaches to improve the level of sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) At present, sufficient coaches are posted in Sports Promotional Schemes being run by SAI across the country.

SAI deploys coaches for various Sports Promotional Schemes across the country as per requirement. The deployment is made based on the number of trainees and demand. If there is an urgent requirement, coaches are engaged on contract basis also.

(c) There is no such proposal to establish district-wise sports stadium and appointment of coaches in the stadiums.

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

(e) SAI takes necessary steps to make coaches available for its Sports Promotional Schemes. Coaches are also engaged on contract basis as and when required.

Under Khelo India Scheme, the vertical 'Community Coach Development' aims to build a cascading model for development of community coaches across the country. Master Trainers will be trained under the Scheme to further train Physical Education Teachers (PETs) or subject teachers.

Proposals Received Under PMAY-G From Odisha

2712. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from the Government of Odisha under the erstwhile Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) or existing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) during the years 2016- 2017 and 2017-2018; and

(b) the details of the proposals which have been sanctioned under the said scheme during the said period?

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

(a) and (b) The erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) from 01.04.2016. As and when complete proposal for release of funds are received from the State Governments, including Odisha, the same are examined and funds are released. At present no proposal is pending in the Ministry for sanction and approval from the State of Odisha.

The details of funds released under PMAY-G to the State of Odisha during the last two years are given as under:—

Year	Funds released (Rs in lakh)
2016-17	149452.934
2017-18	312405.903

Mechanism for Redressal of Grievances of SC/ST Employees

2713. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any complaints from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees regarding harassment on the basis of caste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of mechanism adopted for redressal of grievances/complaints/representations of SC/ST Employees;

(d) the number of complaints received and disposed off during the last four years; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken in the Ministry for their disposal and also time taken to dispose off these cases and to safeguard the interest of SC/ST employees?

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

(b) 9 complaints were received during last 4 years. All these complaints were suitably disposed off. The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Nos. complaints received	Nos. complaints resolved
1.	2014-15	3	3
2.	2015-16	4	4
3.	2016-17	2	2
4.	2017-18	Nil	Nil

(c) An officer of the level of Director has been appointed as liaison officer to look after the matters related to grievance/complaints/representations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees.

(d) Details as per para (b) above.

(e) Prompt actions were/are taken on the complaints received and these were suitably disposed off in time.

Upgradation of Infrastructure

2714. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has sought the cooperation of some of the foreign countries to upgrade infrastructure in surface transport sector;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the countries interested to extend innovative technologies for improving highway development, road engineering, road safety and development of green fuels in the automobile sector;

(c) the details of MoUs signed between India and foreign countries/firms on the upgradation of infrastructure in transport sector; and

(d) the time by which the work of upgrading infrastructure in transport sector as targeted is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) For co-operation with other countries in the road transport and highways sector, the Government signs instruments in the nature of Framework of Cooperation (FoC), Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC), Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) etc. with foreign countries for collaborating in identified sectors and areas, including upgradation of infrastructure in road transport sector. The Ministry has, at present, signed such instruments with USA, Japan, Korea, UAE, Canada, China, UK and Finland. The scope of such instruments includes joint work on key areas of mutual interest in the transportation sector, such as, co-ordination of public and private sector resources, expertise and technologies with the objective of developing safe, secure, efficient and integrated transportation systems and sustainable highway infrastructure.

(d) Specific co-operation activities to be taken up under such FoC, MoC or MoU are included in the work plan for implementation of such instruments, finalized through the mechanism of meetings of the duly constituted bilateral Joint Working Groups (JWGs), which are held from time to time.

Increased Number of Housing Units to SCs and STs

2715. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government emphasises on delivering increased number of upcoming units of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) to the families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide reservation of houses for the said communities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) As per Framework for Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), at the National Level, 60% of the target allocated to each State/UT, including Andhra Pradesh, is earmarked for SC/STs, subject to availability of eligible PMAY-G beneficiaries in the permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G. Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC and ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States/UTs. The States/UTs are allowed to interchange targets between SC and ST if there are no eligible beneficiaries from either of the category and it is certified as such.

The earmarking is the minimum limit that should be achieved and if State/UTs so desire they may add to target under these categories to ensure saturation. This would be in consonance with the category wise saturation approach which requires beneficiaries belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups to be covered on a priority basis.

[Translation]

Surcharges on Water

2716. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the contingency measures taken by the Government for the optimum utilisation of available water for primary sectors like agriculture, rural, urban water supply and industry owing to concerns over low monsoon in the country;

(b) whether the Government is likely to charge more from the bottled water beverage manufacturing companies

for the use of ground water to subsidize water supply for the rural and urban poor and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase water surcharge for irrigation and urban water supply systems while endorsing heavy investment for conservation of water resources; 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 RAJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The water resources projects are owned, operated and maintained by the respective State Governments, and so, steps to ensure sustainability of water resources including any contingency measures for optimum utilization of available water for primary sectors like agriculture, rural and urban water supply and industry are undertaken by respective State Governments depending on their priority and resources. However, Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage status of 91 reservoirs of the country on weekly basis and issues weekly bulletin on every Thursday. CWC issues advisories to the State Government authorities whenever there are indications of comparatively lower storages in the reservoirs to utilize the available water resources prudently and efficiently to tide over any possible water shortage.

Further, some of the measures taken by the Central Government for optimum utilization of available water for various purposes in the country are as under:-

- The Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. During 2016-17, 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having potential of 76.03 lakh hectares were prioritized in consultation with States, for completion

in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) Works. The Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) Programme has been taken up with a view to enhance utilization of irrigation potential created, and improve agriculture production on a sustainable basis through Participatory Irrigation Management.

- The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins for optimum utilization of available water.
- Central Government has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June, 2015 in 500 Mission cities with major focus on water supply. Under AMRUT, the States/Union Territories (UTs) have been empowered to select, appraise, approve and implement individual projects. Central Government only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases Central Assistance (CA) as per Mission guidelines. Under this Mission, all SAAPs for Rs. 77,640 crore have been approved for all States/UTs including Central Assistance of Rs. 39,011 crore.
- The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to States for providing safe drinking water to all the rural households in the country. A total of 85,888, 61042 and 53411 nos. of habitations have been covered during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

(b) Central Ground Water Authority, constituted under Section 3(3) of 'The Environment (Protection) Act,

1985', has framed draft guidelines proposing to levy a water conservation fee for issuance of 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)' for ground water abstraction. The rates of water conservation fee have been proposed based on the quantum of ground water abstracted, category of ground water assessment unit and use of ground water. Higher rates have been proposed for bottled water and beverage manufacturing industries.

(c) and (d) Irrigation being a state subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by State Government as per their priorities. The matter of irrigation water cess/tariff accordingly lies in the purview of State Government.

[English]

Criteria for Allocation of Fund From CRF

2717. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the total amount allocated from the Central Road Funds and the number of roads sanctioned and completed thereunder during the last four years, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the criteria adopted for allowing CRF to various States;

(c) whether any case related to Kerala is pending; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry allocates funds to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for development of State Roads (Non Rural Roads) under the Central Road Fund (CRF) Scheme. The funds for development of State roads under CRF

Scheme are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of 30 per cent weightage to fuel consumption and 70 per cent weightage to the geographical area. The fund under CRF is non-lapsable. Apart from this, the Ministry also allocates funds for development of State Roads of Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity (EI & ISC) as per the CRF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time.

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of accrual/ allocation of funds and release/expenditure under CRF and EI & ISC Schemes during the last four years are at the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

The State/UT-wise number of projects approved/ sanctioned and completed for development of State Roads under CRF and EI and ISC Schemes during the last four years are at the enclosed Statement-III and IV respectively.

(c) and (d) The proposals for development of State roads under CRF and EI and ISC Schemes, including those from the State of Kerala, are approved in accordance with the CRF (State Roads) Rules, 2014 amended from time to time, subject to overall availability of funds and inter-se priority of works.

The proposals not considered for sanction during a financial year, including such proposals received from the State Government of Kerala, are treated as unapproved and not considered as pending.

The State Government of Kerala had forwarded the proposal for Construction of Elamaramkadavu Bridge across Chaliyar river connecting Malappuram and Kozhikkode Districts in May, 2018 for consideration and approval under CRF Scheme. The Ministry requested the State Government of Kerala for resubmission of the proposal giving details of the classification of the road, carriageway width etc., along with undertakings to temporarily arrange additional fund requirements beyond entitled provisions out of the State's resources, not to claim additional fund in excess of annual accrual and that the work shall not suffer any delay for want of additional funds.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of accrual/allocation and release of funds under CRF Schemes during the last four years

Amount in Rs. Crore			
Sl.No.	State	Accrual	Release ^s
2014-15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.31	73.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.36	55.00
3.	Assam	52.59	42.44
4.	Bihar	73.73	83.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.32	0.00
6.	Goa	6.34	2.41
7.	Gujarat	162.26	110.42
8.	Haryana	73.73	73.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37.26	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	131.87	43.96
11.	Jharkhand	59.46	17.74
12.	Karnataka	160.14	170.51
13.	Kerala	53.65	54.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207.18	180.99
15.	Maharashtra	269.28	100.00
16.	Manipur	13.74	13.35
17.	Meghalaya	16.12	5.14
18.	Mizoram	12.68	4.23
19.	Nagaland	10.04	5.95
20.	Odisha	108.08	123.42
21.	Punjab	62.89	27.58
22.	Rajasthan	241.54	286.44
23.	Sikkim	4.76	1.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	153.01	155.09
25.	Telangana	81.84	81.84
26.	Tripura	7.14	6.31
27.	Uttar Pradesh	209.56	234.26
28.	Uttarakhand	38.32	25.51
29.	West Bengal	78.49	85.80

Sl.No.	State	Accrual	Release ^s
UTs			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	2.11	0.00
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	22.20	14.59
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	15.44	15.44
2015-16			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136.13	178.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.68	20.53
3.	Assam	57.86	46.34
4.	Bihar	80.88	80.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.73	84.13
6.	Goa	6.62	7.52
7.	Gujarat	177.02	61.05
8.	Haryana	79.45	79.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.59	95.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	143.93	44.42
11.	Jharkhand	65.63	9.10
12.	Karnataka	178.18	164.46
13.	Kerala	59.88	59.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	226.82	211.98
15.	Maharashtra	289.57	432.85
16.	Manipur	14.97	7.18
17.	Meghalaya	17.56	5.51
18.	Mizoram	13.82	4.70
19.	Nagaland	10.94	0.11
20.	Odisha	119.17	125.98
21.	Punjab	67.93	48.22
22.	Rajasthan	265.40	72.72
23.	Sikkim	5.18	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	160.33	160.33
25.	Telangana	108.23	108.23

Sl. No.	State	Accrual	Release ^s
26.	Tripura	7.77	0.08
27.	Uttar Pradesh	227.69	227.69
28.	Uttarakhand	41.45	0.42
29.	West Bengal	84.91	55.48
UTs			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.93	
2.	Chandigarh	2.63	0.70
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.33	
4.	Daman and Diu	0.99	
5.	Delhi	24.75	
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	
7.	Puducherry	4.95	4.90
2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	348.72	347.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	131.11	56.69
3.	Assam	144.08	94.03
4.	Bihar	200.46	169.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	247.30	97.12
6.	Goa	17.08	30.06
7.	Gujarat	445.09	132.08
8.	Haryana	194.74	167.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.91	55.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	357.32	81.90
11.	Jharkhand	164.63	110.55
12.	Karnataka	450.95	489.63
13.	Kerala	150.37	158.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	566.39	128.80
15.	Maharashtra	717.66	709.79
16.	Manipur	37.48	15.60
17.	Meghalaya	42.57	15.29
18.	Mizoram	34.18	15.84
19.	Nagaland	27.42	16.58
20.	Odisha	295.71	168.76
21.	Punjab	167.04	71.30

Sl. No.	State	Accrual	Release ^s
22.	Rajasthan	663.06	815.83
23.	Sikkim	12.63	9.39
24.	Tamil Nadu	392.02	355.12
25.	Telangana	258.81	280.73
26.	Tripura	19.09	15.05
27.	Uttar Pradesh	569.23	219.71
28.	Uttarakhand	103.68	13.67
29.	West Bengal	210.97	184.01
UTs			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.89	5.04
2.	Chandigarh	5.81	0.81
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3.87	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	2.70	0.00
5.	Delhi	64.12	5.54
6.	Lakshadweep	0.23	0.00
7.	Puducherry	10.68	32.80
2017-18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316.45	331.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	122.47	132.74
3.	Assam	134.77	48.80
4.	Bihar	190.11	25.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	231.16	212.28
6.	Goa	16.49	16.49
7.	Gujarat	412.84	74.57
8.	Haryana	180.11	114.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.85	92.87
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	332.57	332.57
11.	Jharkhand	153.23	109.14
12.	Karnataka	430.00	430.00
13.	Kerala	132.69	132.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	525.83	744.97
15.	Maharashtra	660.16	795.28
16.	Manipur	34.19	6.82
17.	Meghalaya	39.05	13.72

Sl. No.	State	Accrual	Release ^s
18.	Mizoram	31.70	29.89
19.	Nagaland	29.17	29.17
20.	Odisha	279.93	230.54
21.	Punjab	156.63	162.68
22.	Rajasthan	617.93	589.58
23.	Sikkim	11.64	8.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	361.19	303.59
25.	Telangana	249.13	249.13
26.	Tripura	17.54	3.89
27.	Uttar Pradesh	587.07	890.24
28.	Uttarakhand	96.16	86.20
29.	West Bengal	201.66	145.01

UTs

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.72	12.60
2.	Chandigarh	4.70	0.00
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3.78	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	2.32	0.00
5.	Delhi	58.19	1.16
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	11.64	11.64

\$- Release may be more than Accrual of current year due release of unspent balance of previous years

Statement-II

State/ UT-wise details of allocation of funds and release/ expenditure under EI and ISC Schemes during the last four years

Sl. No.	State	Alloc	Expd
1.	Andhra Pradesh	250.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		9.26
3.	Assam		0.94
4.	Bihar		0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.00
6.	Goa		0.00
7.	Gujarat		15.16

Sl. No.	State	Alloc	Expd
8.	Haryana		0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		12.00
11.	Jharkhand		11.40
12.	Karnataka		0.00
13.	Kerala		20.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00
15.	Maharashtra		0.00
16.	Manipur		0.00
17.	Meghalaya		0.00
18.	Mizoram		0.00
19.	Nagaland		8.00
20.	Odisha		0.00
21.	Punjab		0.00
22.	Rajasthan		0.00
23.	Sikkim		0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu		3.79
25.	Telangana		0.00
26.	Tripura		0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh		12.00
28.	Uttarakhand		0.00
29.	West Bengal		0.00

UTs

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.00
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		0.00
4.	Daman and Diu		0.00
5.	Delhi		0.00
6.	Lakshadweep		0.00
7.	Puducherry		0.00

NHAI**2015-16**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	354.35	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		22.43

Sl.No.	State	Alloc	Expd
3.	Assam		6.30
4.	Bihar		6.41
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.00
6.	Goa		7.89
7.	Gujarat		6.13
8.	Haryana		1.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00
11.	Jharkhand		0.00
12.	Karnataka		34.75
13.	Kerala		0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00
15.	Maharashtra		9.38
16.	Manipur		12.72
17.	Meghalaya		13.67
18.	Mizoram		0.00
19.	Nagaland		33.74
20.	Odisha		18.06
21.	Punjab		12.71
22.	Rajasthan		8.21
23.	Sikkim		0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu		0.30
25.	Telangana		2.17
26.	Tripura		0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh		68.77
28.	Uttarakhand		0.00
29.	West Bengal		0.00
UTs			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
2.	Chandigarh		
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		
4.	Daman and Diu		
5.	Delhi		
6.	Lakshadweep		

Sl.No.	State	Alloc	Expd
7.	Puducherry		1.79
NHAI			
2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00	21.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	6.36
3.	Assam	19.50	18.79
4.	Bihar	9.62	8.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	4.00	0.93
7.	Gujarat	2.00	2.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.00	14.58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.00	11.27
11.	Jharkhand	28.00	26.37
12.	Karnataka	36.00	33.93
13.	Kerala	0.66	0.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	50.00	41.45
16.	Manipur	26.00	24.34
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	32.00	17.66
20.	Odisha	48.00	45.93
21.	Punjab	2.00	0.61
22.	Rajasthan	7.00	6.64
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	52.12	51.13
25.	Telangana	7.00	6.35
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	1.04
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	19.00	15.71
UTs			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	State	Alloc	Expd
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	0.10	0.04
NHAI		390.00	390.00
2017-18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.00	11.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.00	4.57
3.	Assam	29.00	17.03
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	34.00	19.78
7.	Gujarat	9.00	8.72
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	16.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.00	57.34
11.	Jharkhand	19.70	19.02
12.	Karnataka	15.00	10.50
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	10.00	7.59
16.	Manipur	32.00	33.91
17.	Meghalaya	3.50	0.43
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	75.00	61.41
20.	Odisha	50.00	49.98
21.	Punjab	10.00	6.28
22.	Rajasthan	22.60	18.08
23.	Sikkim	6.60	7.32
24.	Tamil Nadu	64.00	63.97
25.	Telangana	10.80	7.62
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	115.00	103.29

Sl.No.	State	Alloc	Expd
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	35.00	31.23
UTs			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
NHAI		120.00	120.00

Statement-III

The State/UT-wise number of projects approved/sanctioned and completed for development of State Roads under CRF Schemes during the last four years

(No.)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
2014-15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	-
3.	Assam	9	1
4.	Bihar	9	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	1
6.	Goa	1	2
7.	Gujarat	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	2
11.	Jharkhand	2	1
12.	Karnataka	15	110
13.	Kerala	-	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	12
15.	Maharashtra	85	30
16.	Manipur	-	3

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
17.	Meghalaya	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	1
19.	Nagaland	1	-
20.	Odisha	4	3
21.	Punjab	-	2
22.	Rajasthan	14	38
23.	Sikkim	4	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	23
25.	Telanga	-	-
26.	Tripura	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	12
28.	Uttarakhand	10	-
29.	West Bengal	6	10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-
2015-16			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	-
3.	Assam	16	10
4.	Bihar	-	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	4
6.	Goa	-	-
7.	Gujarat	9	-
8.	Haryana	11	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	44	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	3
11.	Jharkhand	5	-
12.	Karnataka	-	81
13.	Kerala	2	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27	7

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
15.	Maharashtra	170	27
16.	Manipur	4	3
17.	Meghalaya	6	1
18.	Mizoram	4	-
19.	Nagaland	13	-
20.	Odisha	22	8
21.	Punjab	3	1
22.	Rajasthan	56	16
23.	Sikkim	4	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	78	6
25.	Telanga	-	33
26.	Tripura	-	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38	17
28.	Uttarakhand	12	5
29.	West Bengal	5	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	1
2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	62
3.	Assam	32	4
4.	Bihar	-	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	-
6.	Goa	-	1
7.	Gujarat	39	2
8.	Haryana	15	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	2
11.	Jharkhand	2	-
12.	Karnataka	562	101
13.	Kerala	29	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	4

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
15.	Maharashtra	-	16
16.	Manipur	3	1
17.	Meghalaya	2	-
18.	Mizoram	2	1
19.	Nagaland	3	-
20.	Odisha	25	6
21.	Punjab	19	2
22.	Rajasthan	9	7
23.	Sikkim	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	148	122
25.	Telangana	85	39
26.	Tripura	6	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40	10
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-
36.	Puducherry	2	2
2017-18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	-
3.	Assam	3	-
4.	Bihar	13	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	-
6.	Goa	-	6
7.	Gujarat	36	-
8.	Haryana	4	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	1
11.	Jharkhand	1	3
12.	Karnataka	259	-

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
13.	Kerala	17	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	12
16.	Manipur	6	1
17.	Meghalaya	3	4
18.	Mizoram	1	-
19.	Nagaland	2	-
20.	Odisha	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	1	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	147	-
25.	Telangana	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	117	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-
29.	West Bengal	2	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-

Statement-IV

The State/UT-wise number of projects approved/ sanctioned and completed for development of State Roads under EI and ISC Schemes during the last four years

(No.)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
2014-15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
3.	Assam	2	-
4.	Bihar	2	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
6.	Goa	1	1
7.	Gujarat	-	1
8.	Haryana	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	1	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-
13.	Kerala	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2
15.	Maharashtra	-	-
16.	Manipur	2	1
17.	Meghalaya	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-
19.	Nagaland	2	-
20.	Odisha	1	-
21.	Punjab	1	-
22.	Rajasthan	2	3
23.	Sikkim	-	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	5
25.	Telanga	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
2015-16			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
3.	Assam	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-
11.	Jharkhand	1	-
12.	Karnataka	-	3
13.	Kerala	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1
15.	Maharashtra	1	-
16.	Manipur	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	1	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-
19.	Nagaland	2	-
20.	Odisha	2	2
21.	Punjab	-	2
22.	Rajasthan	1	1
23.	Sikkim	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-
25.	Telanga	1	-
26.	Tripura	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-
29.	West Bengal	1	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	1
2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2
3.	Assam	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
6.	Goa	2	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1
11.	Jharkhand	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	2
13.	Kerala	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-
16.	Manipur	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	1	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-
19.	Nagaland	4	1
20.	Odisha	-	-
21.	Punjab	1	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	1
23.	Sikkim	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	-
25.	Telanga	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-
2017-18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	-
3.	Assam	1	-
4.	Bihar	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	2
12.	Karnataka	-	-
13.	Kerala	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-
16.	Manipur	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	3	4
18.	Mizoram	-	-
19.	Nagaland	6	-
20.	Odisha	4	-
21.	Punjab	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	-
25.	Telanga	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Approved	Completed
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-

Water Crisis

2718. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the drinking water crisis in several States including Santhal Pargana Division of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation in those States, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for improving the supply of drinking water in water scarce districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) No reference from Nodal Ministry (Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare) has been received during the year 2018 regarding drought in States including Santhal Pargana Division of Jharkhand except a reference in respect of Uttar Pradesh for which a representative from this Ministry was sent for participation in the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) for assessment of the situation in the State.

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of State Governments for improving coverage of rural drinking water supply by providing technical and financial assistance through centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) as per the budgetary allocation for the same. This Ministry has released Rs. 1969.38 crore to States till date during 2018-19 under NRDWP. States are empowered to improve the supply of drinking water in water scarce districts. Under Flexi funds of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), States may utilize upto 25% of these funds to take immediate relief measures for restoration of the drinking water supply affected areas to

tackle drinking water crisis. States can also take a long term measures using NRDWP funds for providing permanent solution to the drinking water problem affected districts.

Irregularities Under Mgnregs

2719. SHRI HARISH MEENA:

SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total expenditure incurred on wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has taken measures to tackle deteriorating labour force under MGNREGS and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of corruption cases/complaints or irregularities received and disposed of during the last four years along with the steps taken by the Government to tackle corruption under MGNREGS; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish any monitoring mechanism for this purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The details of the expenditure incurred on wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) as reported by States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS) during the last three years and current year as on 30.07.2018 is given below:-

Year	Expenditure on wages
2015-16	30902.29
2016-17	40746.95
2017-18	43187.89
2018-19*	16185.49

*As on 30.07.2018

(b) The Government has taken steps under MGNREGA from time to time. These include:-

- (i) Capacity building of functionaries on planning, training of State/District/Block Level Technical Resource team is taken up under SAKSHAM training programme.
- (ii) Training of Barefoot Technicians, capacity building of MGNREGA functionaries such as State Technical Resource Team/District Technical Resource Team/Block Technical Resource Team on Mission Water Conservation works, training on Geo-MGNREGA, training to Finance officers of States on preparation of fund proposals etc.

(c) and (d) Complaints of irregularities/misappropriation of funds in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in States/UTs are received in the Ministry from time to time. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGS is vested with the State Governments/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry and forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UTs for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. With a view to bringing in more transparency into the system and to minimize leakages, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system in wage payment has been adopted. The Ministry has introduced Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) under which 99% (FY 2018-19 as on 30.07.2018) of wage payments are electronically credited into the worker's account through DBT system. The Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS) in 24 States and 1 UT for direct payment of wages into workers' accounts.

Benefits of Saubhagya Scheme

2720. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Saubhagya scheme proposes to ensure smooth transfer of electricity bill payment system from postpaid to prepaid and the extent to which the prepaid bills are likely to benefit consumers;

(b) whether this scheme tackles the problem of load shedding and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the financial losses incurred by power distribution companies affect the implementation of this scheme 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) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya aims to electrify all un-electrified households in the country by March, 2019. There have been complaints of infrequent meter reading, bills not being served on time, or being served for two to three months at a time specially in the rural areas, inaccurate billing, etc. As the number of consumers increase with Saubhagya, these problems are likely to grow. Therefore, the States have been advised to take the help of technology, and shift to the prepaid system over the next three years. This will do away with the problems of meter reading and service of bills and in collection. This will also be pro poor, because the consumers will be able to recharge according to the funds available to them. This will also help the DISCOMs, as their collections will increase, and losses will come down. With more resources the DISCOMs will be in a better position to resume continuous and stable supply of electricity.

Complaints by Air Passengers

2721. SHRI OM BIRLA:
DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that complaints regarding flights, baggage and customer services have been registered by the passengers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details as to the number of consumer complaints received by the Government with regard to domestic air travel operators long with the prominent reasons of such complaints received during the last three years;

(c) whether any penalty/punishment was imposed by the Government on any domestic airline operator on the grounds of faulty customer/passenger services and other allied problems during the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government acknowledges that the cancellation and refund rules associated with the domestic air travel is more airline operator friendly than consumer friendly in the country, if so, the reasons therefor along with any proposal of the Government to establish a balance between the rights of the two groups; and

(e) whether the Ministry is aware that all flight passengers are facing daily issues about the flight tickets rates, delay in service, poor customer service and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Air passengers complaints are received in the Ministry of Civil Aviation through CPGRAM portal of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, INGRAM portal of Department of Consumer Affairs besides those received through Air Sewa Mobile App/Web Portal. Total No. of complaints received since 2016 through CPGRAM, INGRAM and Air Sewa portal are 15531, 1532 and 10434 respectively. The stakeholder and category wise records are maintained in Air Sewa only and 7251 no. of complaints were received from air passengers against air travel operator since 25 November 2016, the date of commencement of Air Sewa, till 31.07.2018. Such complaints involve issues like ticketing fare and refunds, staff/crew behaviour, flight delays, baggage Issues among others. Details of complaints is at the enclosed Statement.

(c) No such penalty/punishment has been imposed by Government.

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Series M, Part-II titled "Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings". As per the provision of the said CAR, under no circumstances, the airline shall levy cancellation charges more than the basic fare plus fuel surcharge and the airline shall not levy any additional charge to process the refund.

(e) With regard to air fare, it is stated that air fare is neither established nor regulated by the Government as per prevailing regulations. In order to ensure appropriate protection for the air travelers in case of flight disruptions like denied boarding, flight cancellation and delays, DGCA

has issued CAR Section 3-Air Transport, Series 'M', Part-IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights".

Statement

*Details of complaints against airline operators received on Air Sewa from 25.11.2016 till date
(As on 31.07.2018)*

Sl.No.	Type of Complaint	No. of Complaint
1.	Ticketing Fare and Refunds	1753
2.	Check In and Boarding	982
3.	Meal	271
4.	Cleanliness	75
5.	Maintenance	122
6.	Staff/Crew Behavior	377
7.	Flight Delays	2233
8.	Baggage	796
9.	Person with Disability	42
10.	Other	600
Total		7251

Sale of Air India Building

2722. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated the sale of Air India building headquarters located at Nariman Point in Mumbai to Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has appointed an evaluator to ascertain the value of the building and undertake the takeover process and if so, the details thereof including financial evaluation process of the takeover;

(c) whether the provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 are being applied for the takeover and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to dispose off collection of around 4000 paintings and artworks present in the building, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these paintings are to be donated to the National Gallery of Modern Art and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Monetisation of various assets has been initiated as per the Turnaround Plan where the target was Rs. 5000 crore over a period of 10 years from FY 2013 onwards. The proposal for the Sale of Air India Building, Nariman Point to Government Department has been taken up with the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India.

(b) M/s Cushman and Wakefield has been appointed as consultant.

(c) All applicable laws shall be followed

(d) and (e) Air India is in possession of about 4000 paintings. Paintings under possession of Air India are the precious heritage of the country. Government has decided that the paintings will be handed over to Ministry of Culture, GOI. The painting and artefacts will be preserved and displayed in museum for the benefit of Public by National Gallery of Modern Arts (NGMA), an organization under Ministry of Culture, GOI. Ministry of Culture has formed a committee of persons, who are well versed in the art collection and restoration process and also have technical expertise to oversee the work.

[Translation]

Status of PMGSY in Punjab and Jharkhand

2723. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the roads in kilometers constructed in the States of Jharkhand and Punjab under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the past four years and the current year;

(b) the quantum of funds released to the Governments of these States for construction of roads under the said scheme, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals received from the Governments of Jharkhand and Punjab which are lying pending with the Union Government under PMGSY, Statewise; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved along with the reasons for delay in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The total length of roads constructed in the States of Jharkhand and Punjab under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the past four years and the current year is given below:—

Year	Length Constructed in Kilometers	
	Punjab	Jharkhand
2014-15	556.165	1,811.501
2015-16	728.207	1,281.224
2016-17	586.530	3,119.517
2017-18	851.750	4,525.115
2018-19 (up to 30.07.2018)	100.805	443.783

(b) The quantum of funds released to the State Governments of Punjab and Jharkhand for construction of roads under the said scheme during the past four years and the current year is given below:—

Year	Funds Released (Rs in crore)	
	Punjab	Jharkhand
2014-15	310.21	249.48
2015-16	221.10	865.00
2016-17	275.66	819.59
2017-18	339.15	1381.07
2018-19 (up to 30.07.2018)	0	1.027

(c) and (d) No proposals from State Governments of Punjab and Jharkhand are pending with Government of India under PMGSY.

*[English]***Mandatory Plantation Drive Across NHs**

2724. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for mandatory plantation drive along all the National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof Statewise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of mechanism set up to monitor the above proposal, if any?

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 (c) Madam, there is no separate proposal of Government for mandatory plantation drive along all the National Highways in the country. However, as per the provisions of IRC:SP:21:2009 and National Highways (Plantation, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy, 2015, development of green belts in the form of median and avenue plantation is carried out in available space in Right of Way (ROW).

Further, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) also deposits funds to forest departments for carrying out roadside plantation in compliance of the conditions stipulated by the statutory authorities, while granting permission for felling of trees/diversion of forest land.

(d) For plantation done under the provisions of IRC:SP:21:2009 and National Highways (Plantation, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy 2015, monitoring is done by NHAI Regional Offices/Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at field level and Environment Division at Head Quarter's level. Independent Engineers/Supervision Consultants are also responsible for monitoring the plantation activities in the project.

Live Telecast of Cricket

2725. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) the time since when the live telecast of cricket has not been broadcast on the Doordarshan Channel along with the reasons for the same;

(b) whether the Government proposed/proposes to acquire broadcast rights from the concerned rights holders for live telecast of test series between India vs England and Cricket World Cup, 2019;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds required for telecast of said matches and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate new roadmap for improving the functioning of Doordarshan channels so that they compete with private channels in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard including financial and administrative autonomy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that live telecast of cricket matches is being broadcast on Doordarshan Sports Channel under the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007 which was passed by the Parliament and notified in October, 2007. This includes the recent cricket series between India and England in July, 2018 comprising of three T-20s and three ODI Matches.

The Act enjoins upon the right holder to share with Prasar Bharati, live broadcasting signals of Sports Events

of National importance for which they hold broadcast rights, to enable Prasar Bharati to re-transmit the same on its terrestrial and Direct to Home networks.

International Cricket matches are notified by the Ministry of I&B as Sporting events of National Importance, the signals of which are being shared by the Rights Holders as per the Act.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to acquire the broadcast rights for live telecast of test series between India vs. England and the Cricket World Cup-2019.

(d) As the Public Service Broadcaster of India, Doordarshan's programming is focused on issues of public interest *viz.* health, education, empowerment, social justice etc. Thus Doordarshan's programmes cannot be compared with private channels as both are totally different in their objectives and programming formats. However, Doordarshan is striving to provide impactful and meaningful programmes to become the preferred channel of choice of people. It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to modernize its infrastructure and improve the quality of programmes. Doordarshan has undertaken a comprehensive plan to improve the programme content and look and feel of all national and regional channels in DD Network.

Morning shows and Evening shows have been initiated in very attractive and innovative settings. There are phone-in programmes, which integrate a feedback mechanism with the viewers. There are more films and film based programme to attract viewership. News and current affairs programme have been increased substantially to contribute to the overall content of the channel. Efforts are being taken to empanel creative agencies that can work for better look and feel of the channel.

(e) As per the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 notified on 12.09.1990 which came into force on 15.09.1997, Prasar Bharati has been established as an autonomous body which must function in a democratic manner, being responsible to the people and parliament of India. For the purpose of enabling the corporation to discharge its functions efficiently under this Act, the Government of India releases Grant-in-Aid to Prasar Bharati for both revenue and capital purposes.

Prasar Bharati has also been given full functional

autonomy including content creation and dissemination. With the amendment of Section 11, Prasar Bharati has been bestowed with disciplinary and full supervisory powers over its employees, including the Government employees on deemed deputation to the Prasar Bharati.

Watershed Management Programme

2726. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the district covered in the country especially in the States of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra;

(b) the challenges faced by the Government to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the scheme;

(c) the names of the projects/schemes implemented under IWMP during the last three years;

(d) the funds allocated for each of these projects/schemes during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the progress made so far under these projects/schemes, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 576 districts (including 26 districts of Tamil Nadu and 33 districts of Maharashtra) in 28 States (except Goa) [during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15] covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) principally for development of rainfed portions of net

cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) from 2015-16.

Administrative and technical constraints are occasionally observed in the implementation of watershed development projects and these are appropriately addressed on continuing basis. The strategies adopted to overcome the challenges are (i) optimal utilization of available resources, (ii) convergence and (iii) prioritization, as well as (i) accountability and (ii) real-time monitoring.

(d) State-wise details of number of sanctioned projects and Central share released during the last three years and the current year (upto 26th July, 2018) are given in at the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) As per the information received from the States, since 2014-15, 5,06,001 water harvesting structures were created I rejuvenated. An additional area of 10,27,837 ha has been brought under protective irrigation upto 2017-18. The number of farmers benefitted is 19,41,017 during the said period. State-wise details are given in at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of projects, sanctioned area of the projects and funds released for the projects in the last 3 years and the current year

(Area in million ha and Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Projects	Central Share Released			
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 26.07.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	86.73	120.96	123.35	77.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	18.00	23.12	9.62	
3.	Assam	372	45.00	0.00	65.09	
4.	Bihar	123	5.00	28.26	19.21	
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	20.00	34.96	33.45	
6.	Gujarat	610	100.00	115.04	87.51	
7.	Haryana	88	6.91	12.82	10.94	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	20.00	35.40	26.83	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.00	25.59	43.66	
10.	Jharkhand	171	20.00	17.68	0.00	
11.	Karnataka	571	125.00	145.72	175.69	
12.	Kerala	83	20.00	16.62	17.83	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	150.00	129.44	134.84	97.45
14.	Maharashtra	1186	250.00	186.95	279.21	
15.	Manipur	102	9.00	11.29	13.84	
16.	Meghalaya	96	18.00	11.56	8.95	
17.	Mizoram	89	8.87	16.06	22.35	
18.	Nagaland	111	27.00	60.84	32.08	23.10
19.	Odisha	310	67.50	91.99	94.48	
20.	Punjab	67	7.95	0.00	7.96	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Rajasthan	1025	200.00	199.35	243.59	76.41
22.	Sikkim	15	6.30	0.00	1.40	
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	75.00	62.36	82.75	
24.	Telangana	330	70.00	0.00	51.14	
25.	Tripura	65	20.89	27.12	16.66	
26.	Uttarakhand	65	25.68	16.15	9.97	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	75.00	58.38	63.93	
28.	West Bengal	163	10.00	24.06	15.48	25.87
Total		8214	1487.83	1471.72	1691.81	300.44

Note: 1. WDC-PMKSY is not operational in Union Territories.

2. There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

Statement-II

State-wise details of WHS created/rejuvenated, additional area brought under irrigation and farmers benefitted under WDC-PMKSY during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (as on 31.03.2018).

Sl. No.	State	WHS created/ rejuvenated (in Nos.)	Additional area brought under irrigation (Ha)	Farmers benefitted (in Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	174194	229490.00	188118
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	464	560.00	20701
3.	Assam	4638	69667.28	145918
4.	Bihar	3617	17525.00	50040
5.	Chhattisgarh	5934	16221.14	26815
6.	Gujarat	16746	41647.74	37387
7.	Haryana	2654	35587.00	30787
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7783	11205.08	53422
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2601	10087.40	60658
10.	Jharkhand	2758	2437.10	32852
11.	Karnataka	24144	53623.00	137166
12.	Kerala	15357	20734.13	102325
13.	Madhya Pradesh	20769	94487.30	102915
14.	Maharashtra	9088	84370.00	99909
15.	Manipur	8948	2749.96	141391
16.	Meghalaya	2099	3728.66	7485
17.	Mizoram	6950	46708.35	47853
18.	Nagaland	2077	1971.00	7164

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Odisha	19349	38101.80	55321
20.	Punjab	236	6559.00	3941
21.	Rajasthan	77439	43346.00	133913
22.	Sikkim	169	32.75	1005
23.	Tamil Nadu	39487	76679.07	210403
24.	Telangana	13886	25377.00	36468
25.	Tripura	1963	5256.79	5656
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17737	81745.00	140105
27.	Uttarakhand	16808	2215.26	51220
28.	West Bengal	8084	5724.41	10079
Total		506001	1027837.22	1941017

Note: Provisional and subject to change (As per information received from States)

Award to Medal Winners at International Events

2727. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced any scheme for giving special award to the medal winners in international sports events and their coaches;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of awards given during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is any scheme to support the sportspersons after their retirement from active sports;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to formulate a policy to honour athletes/sportspersons winning medals in international events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Yes Madam. Under the Scheme of 'Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches', Special (cash) Awards are given to sportspersons and their coaches for winning medals in recognized international sports events.

(b) The Scheme of 'Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches' was introduced in the year 1986 to encourage and motivate outstanding sportspersons for higher achievements and to attract the younger generation to take up sports as a career.

The Ministry has revised the Scheme on 29.01.2015, in which amount of cash award to medal winning sportspersons has been substantially enhanced and the discriminatory clause of the scheme under which medal winners in closed events like Para-Olympics, Special Olympics, Championships for Handicapped, Deaf, Dumb, Blind etc. was done away with and these events were included in the revised scheme.

As per further revision of scheme on 30.05.2018, the amount of cash award payable to coaches of medal winners in individual events is to be distributed among

the following categories of coaches in the ratio mentioned against each:—

- (i) Coach at grass root level who initially spotted the talent and groomed: 30% of the amount payable to the coaches;
- (ii) Coach at the developmental level who further groomed and nurtured the medal winning sportspersons which would also include personal coach: 30% of the amount payable to the coaches;
- (iii) Coach(es) at the elite level who have been part of the coaching camps or imparted training to the medal winner for at least 180 days in the preceding two year period before the event : 40% of the amount payable to coach(es)

The details of cash award which was released in the last 3 years and the current years are:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Sportspersons/ coaches benefited	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	2015-16	605	11,01,40,000/-
2.	2016-17	854	20,95,82,321/-
3.	2017-18	489	11,60,12,500/-
4.	2018-19	307	24,86,20,000/-

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Under the Scheme of 'Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons', sportspersons who have won medals for the country in the international competitions only as prescribed in the aforesaid Scheme and have retired from active sports, are given lifelong pension. At present, 588 sportspersons are getting pension.

The present rates of pension are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Category of meritorious sportspersons	Rate of Pension (Rs. per month)
1.	Medallists at the Olympic Games /Para Olympic Games	20,000
2.	Gold Medallists at the World Cup/World Championship* in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	16,000

3.	Silver and Bronze Medallists at the World Cup in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	14,000
4.	Gold Medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/Para Asian Games	14,000
5.	Silver and Bronze Medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/Para Asian Games	12,000

* World Cup/World Championship held once in four year only to be considered.

(e) Two Schemes viz. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna and Arjuna Awards are already being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. These Schemes aim at honouring the sportsperson for their outstanding sports achievements in international sports events.

Contract Workers Employed by Air India

2728. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contract workers employed by Air India till date along with the expenditure involved therein annually;

(b) the minimum wage paid to these contract workers job-wise;

(c) the number of contract workers who have been terminated along with the reasons therefor during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to recruit permanent employees against these contract workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As on 01.06.2018, a total of 3108 employees on Fixed Term

Contract are employed by Air India. The annual expenditure on salaries incurred/paid to contractual employees for FY 2017-18 is Rs 162.74 crore. The instructions regarding minimum wages are complied with, and the wages/salary paid to the Fixed Term Contract Employees are higher than the minimum wages.

(c) The number of employees on Fixed Term Contract (FTC) who have been terminated during last three years are as under:—

Year	No. of termination
2015-16	07
2016-17	12
2017-18	32

Contract of most of the employees have been terminated on the basis of disciplinary action for absenteeism and other non-performance reasons etc. Besides, 115 employees on Fixed Terms Contract, also left Air India Ltd. on end of their contract or termination of the contract. on the request of the employee etc.

(d) and (e) No such plan is under consideration in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Benefits to Textile Industry

2729. SHRI VINOD LAKHMASHI CHAVDA:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any benefits to the textile industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Government has taken a large number of initiatives for the support of textile industry in the country. Details of some of the major steps taken by the Government are given below:—

(i) **Special Package for Textile and Apparel Sector:** Rs 6000 crores 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, increasing overtime caps; 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) **Power Tex 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 power-loom sector and will also result in higher returns to power-loom units.

(iv) **Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):** The amended Scheme was launched in January 2016 with an outlay of Rs 17822 crores. 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) **SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS):** A new scheme with an outlay of Rs 1300 crores has been approved recently in December, 2017 for providing employment oriented training to 10 lakh people in various segments in textiles including one lakh in traditional sectors, by March, 2020.

(vi) **Apparel and Garment Making Projects in North East:** These Projects were introduced to promote industrial garmenting in the 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 designed to generate employment for 1200 persons.

(vii) **North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme**

(NERTPS): To promote textiles industry in the North Eastern Region by providing infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support to all segments of textile industry. The Scheme has an outlay of Rs. 500 crores during 2017-18 to 2019-20. Under Sericulture, 24 projects have been approved covering Mulberry, Eriand Muga sectors in all North Eastern States. The total cost of these projects is Rs. 819.19 crores with Government of India share of Rs. 690.01 crores for implementation from 2014-15 to 2018-19.

(viii) **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 crores. 19 new projects were sanctioned from 2014 onwards

(ix) **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP):**

These 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.

(x) **Deendayal Hastkala Sankul (Trade Centre and Museum), Varanasi:**

The State of the art Trade Center and Craft Museum-Deendayal Hastkala Sankul has been set up in Varanasi in to help the artisans and weavers of Varanasi and neighboring areas to showcase their skills to

the world, and also boost the tourism potential of Varanasi.

(xi) **Integrated Wool Development Programme**

(IWDP): Government of India has recently approved IWDP for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20 after integrating and rationalization of various schemes for holistic growth of wool sector by providing support to entire chain of wool sector from wool rearer to end consumer to increase the wool production as well as its quality.

(xii) **Silk Samagra:** Government of India has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samgra" for development of sericulture in the country with the components, Research and Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T Initiatives, Seed Organisations, Coordination and Market Development and, Quality Certification Systems (QCS)/Export Brand Promotion and Technology Upgradation.

(xiii) **Jute ICARE:** A project Jute ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) was introduced in 2015 for improving productivity and quality of raw jute through carefully designed interventions. The project has benefitted more than 1.33 lakhs farmers in various states in the country.

(xiv) **Jute Packaging Material (JPM) Act, 1987:**

Under the norms 90% reservation for packing of food grains and 20% for packing of sugar in the Jute bags has been prescribed.

Security Arrangements at Airports

2730. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether changes have been made in the security arrangements at Delhi and Mumbai airport in view of recent tightening of security rules by US aviation authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the changes made therein;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend these changes to cover flights to other destinations especially in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Emergency Amendment 1546-17-02 (Enhanced Security measure to be undertaken by foreign air carriers) brought out by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) of the U.S Department of Homeland Security makes it mandatory for the foreign air carriers (for the United States bound airlines) to perform Explosive Tracer Detector (ETD) checks at Secondary Ladder Point for all portable electronic devices/gadgets which are larger than a cell phone or smart phone in certain cases. As such, the instructions are applicable to airports in India as Last Port of Departure (LPD) stations for the US bound flights. These enhanced security measures have been adopted by the air carrier having direct flights to the US destinations.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply to Part (c) above.

Accidents/Near Miss Collisions of Aircraft

2731. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN MULLAPPALLY:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to divide Indian Air space into two parts with a view to check the rising incidents of collision/mid-air misses of aircraft in the country and in view of safety of air passengers;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last three years and the current year and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent/reduce the number of such air incidents;

(c) whether the Government is aware that recently, a number of flights have narrowly escaped accidents and if so, the details thereof:

(d) whether any investigation has been done in such incidents by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent/minimise such incidents/accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airspace reorganization is a continuous process, driven by changes in aviation environment, especially significant increase in traffic volume. AAI has started implementing a project for harmonizing upper airspace of the four Flight Information regions (FIR), where airspace above 25000 feet above sea level will be controlled from ATC centres located at the four metro cities. Upper Airspace Harmonization of Chennai and Kolkata FIRs have been completed and the remaining two FIRs of Delhi and Mumbai will be taken up in near future. Increase in safety levels is one of the objectives of any airspace organization process. Such reorganization may be initiated by AAI when increase in aircraft incidents is reported in any particular airspace.

(b) During the last three years and the current year number of air prox incidents reported are as under:-

Year	No. of Air Miss	% of Total Flights
2015	25	0.001175
2016	32	0.00131
2017	28	0.001041
2018 (till 30 June)	26	0.001863

(c) and (d) All the occurrences classified as Serious Incident or Accident as per Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules 2017 are Investigated by AAIB and other incidents are investigated by DGCA.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent/minimise such incidents/accidents in future:-

- ATCO's and Pilot proficiency checks are being carried out regularly.

- ATC services are being modernized to include conflict warning in the system to assist ATCO"s.
- Coordination procedures of handing over from one unit to another have been laid out.

Coordination of handing over traffic to adjoining FIR has been worked out and any deviation is being pointed out to the concerned units for taking corrective action.

- Whenever required, corrective training is given to Pilots and Air Traffic Controller and training procedures amended.
- Controllers are given training on ATC simulator at major stations and sensitized on the subject.
- Implementation of Safety Management System at airports to mitigate the risk of accident/incident.
- Implementation of flexible use of airspace which will reduce traffic congestion in the airspace.
- Airlines have been directed to avoid use of similar/confusing call signs.
- One separate Directorate of Air Space and Air Traffic Management has been created in DGCA for better surveillance and regulatory functions in Air Traffic Management (ATM).
- Case studies of Airprox/ATC incidents are discussed and analysed to avoid recurrence of such incidents.
- AAI had issued an Air Traffic Management circular on confusing call-signs, which is now incorporated in the ATS Manual Part-1 2015 4th Edition.

[Translation]

Khelo India Scheme

2732. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL:
PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

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 Madhya Pradesh

for grant of funds under Khelo India Scheme including for National Women's Championships;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the funds are likely to be sanctioned;

(c) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) proposes to revive/restart the services of NIS-trained coaches for sports training under various Central as well as State sponsored schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has any plan to identify sporting talent among tribal children in popular sports of the States in the age group of 9-14 years and nurture their talent by providing them intense training throughout the year to groom them for future sports championships and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up various sports academies for this purpose in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the States for operation of various sports academies which are set up by the State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) This Ministry has received three proposals through the Government of Madhya Pradesh for grant of fund for creation of sports infrastructure under Khelo India Scheme to eligible entities and all the three proposals were approved. The details of proposals and fund sanctioned are given at the Statement-I. A proposal for conduct of National Level Women's Sports Competitions during 2017-18 under the Khelo India Scheme was received from the Department of Sports and Youth Welfare, Government of Madhya Pradesh. However, the Khelo India Scheme has since been revamped. This proposal is no more under consideration.

(c) At present, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is utilizing the services of SAI coaches for its own Sports Promotional Schemes. There is no proposal to extend the

services of SAI Coaches to any other State sponsored scheme.

(d) SAI is implementing various Sports Promotional Schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years including sporting talents among tribal children and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. Details of SAI Promotional Schemes are given at the Statement-II.

The Special Area Game Scheme of SAI specifically scouts talented sportspersons from the tribal belts of the country including coastal, backward and the remote hilly regions. Currently there are 20 SAG Centres where trainees are being trained and provided with expert sports coaches, playing facilities, consumable and non consumable sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical and insurance and stipend as per the approved scheme norms.

In addition to the above, the Khelo India Scheme has a dedicated vertical, namely, 'Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games' which provides for showcasing rural and indigenous/tribal games.

(e) and (f) The Khelo India Scheme has a dedicated vertical, namely, 'Support to National/ Regional/State Sports Academies' under which 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. SAI is also implementing a Scheme of National/Regional Sports Academies under which single discipline high performance residential training centres have been set up by SAI for training best young talent, including those from tribal areas.

Funds are not granted directly to State Governments under the Khelo India Scheme. However, 42 Academies including 4 Academies from Madhya Pradesh namely, SAI National Judo Academy, Bhopal, SAI National Athletics (Middle & Long Distance) Academy, Bhopal, MP Academy (Shooting & Athletic), Bhopal and MP Academy (Archery), Jabalpur have been accredited for providing financial assistance to cater to the training of the athletes, boarding

lodging, kitting, up-gradation and development of field of Play, accommodation, scientific support etc. The financial assistance will be given directly to the beneficiaries.

Statement-I

Details of proposals received Government of Madhya Pradesh under Khelo India Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1.	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at T. T. Nagar Stadium Bhopal	6.00 (28.07.2017)	3.00 (28.07.2017)
2.	Re-laying of synthetic athletic track at T.T. Nagar Stadium, Bhopal	4.49 (27.09.2017)	2.00 (27.09.2017)
3.	Extension of existing 50 Mtr. Shooting Range, Village Goura, Bhopal	6.91 (27.09.2017)	2.50 (27.09.2017)

Statement-II

Details of SAI Promotional Schemes

(1) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)

Scheme: Scheme is implemented to scout sports talent in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurture them into future medal hopes by providing scientific training. The scheme includes the following three sub-schemes:-

- (i) **Regular Schools:** This Scheme enables the budding sportsperson to study and play in the same school.
- (ii) **Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA):** To preserve and promote indigenous Games & Martial Arts across the country.
- (iii) **Adoption of Akharas:** Akharas are adopted by SAI to promote wrestling being Traditional Indian sport.

(2) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC): A joint venture with Indian Army/Air Force/Navy

with a aim to utilize the sports infrastructure available at their regimental centres to train male sportspersons in the age group of 8-14 years to achieve excellence in sports.

- (3) **SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme:** In order to groom the junior level sports persons in the age group of 10-18 years. The Scheme is implemented in association with the State Govt. wherever the requisite sports infrastructure is allocated to SAI.
- (4) **Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme:** The Scheme envisages tapping of talent from indigenous games and martial arts and also from the regions/communities, which are either genetically or geographically advantageous for excellence in a particular sports discipline. The sportspersons in the age group of 10-18 years are identified and nurtured for excellence under the Scheme.
- (5) **Extension Centre of STC/SAG Scheme:** Scheme was started to cover schools and colleges for wider coverage, with a view to develop sports standards in schools and colleges having requisite basic sports infrastructure and had shown good results in sports. Trainees in the age group of 10-18 years are selected under Non-Residential basis for regular training.
- (6) **Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme:** The scheme envisage induction of sportspersons in the age group of 12-25 years who have performed well at National Level Competitions and are at the brink of making mark in the International Competition.
- (7) **National/Regional Sports Academies (NSA/RFA) Schemes:** The National Sports Academies (NSA) Scheme is the latest offering under Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI with a view to promote sports on single discipline basis in the age group of 12-25 years. The Scheme provides modern state of the art training facilities in association with respective Federations and possibly a CSR Partners.

[English]

Grievance Redressal Under MGNREGS

2733. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. RAMSHANKAR KATHERIA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been fall in demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) because of lower wage rate and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether delayed and rejected payments lead to less compensation to workers if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for ensuring timely payments and bringing down the percentage of rejected transactions;
- (c) whether the technological interventions including National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS) and Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS) are leading to further delay of payments and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Union Government is considering a proposal of indexation of MGNREGS wages to consumer price in rural and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there is inadequate Grievance Redressal System to address the MGNREGS worker problems and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for handling Grievances which is under implementation by the States since April, 2012 has failed to address the Grievances of the MGNREGS workers and if so, the details

thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to address the MGNREGS workers problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):
(a) No Madam. The persondays generated has increased from 166.21 crore in 2014-15 to 234.28 crore in 2017-18. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme. 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.

(b) No, Madam. The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages. States/UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. This has resulted in considerable improvement in the status of timely generation of pay order and leading to improvement in actual time taken to credit wages in the workers account.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Yes, Madam. A Committee under the Chairpersonship of former Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development was constituted to study among other things the appropriate index for revising MGNREGA wages. The Committee recommended using Consumer Price Index-Rural instead of the existing CPI-AL for revising MGNREGA Wages every year. The Committee also recommended use of annual average instead of the existing practice of using December month index only.

(e) and (f) The Ministry, under MGNREGA receives complaints of irregularities, non-availability of work etc., Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the State Governments/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UTs for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for complaint redressal have also been issued to all States/UTs. 20 States and 1 UT have formulated Grievance Redressal Rules for dealing with complaints. Steps have been taken to strengthen social audit units and appointment of Ombudsmen in the States. State specific reviews of States are also undertaken from time to time. Officers of

the Ministry and National Level Monitors also visit various districts to oversee the performance of MGNREGA.

[Translation]

Strengthening of Irrigation System

2734. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
SHRI SARFARAZ ALAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated or is going to formulate any schemes for strengthening the irrigation system in the country including Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme for optimum utilisation of irrigation system in Jammu & Kashmir as well as in rural and hilly regions; 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 RAJUVENATION (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 priority. In order to supplement their efforts, 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, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects (Including 4 irrigation projects of Jammu & Kashmir (J & K) having Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of 61.44 th. ha. and 2 irrigation project of Bihar having UIP of 37.27th. ha.) under PMKSY-AIBP, having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and

estimated balance cost of Rs. 77595 cr. have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

Further, two National Projects namely Ujh Multipurpose Project and Shahpur Kandi Project envisage irrigation benefits of 31.38 th.ha. and 32.17 th.ha in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works in the above prioritized projects envisage enhanced utilization of irrigation system being created through them. Under the CADWM Scheme funds are provided for construction of field channel and for creation of infrastructure for micro irrigation systems. DPRs of 84 of the above projects with CCA coverage of 42.55L.ha. have been included under CADWM Programme (Including three of Jammu and Kashmir with 2.46 th. ha. of CCA coverage).

Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2018

2735. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has launched Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2018 (SSG) recently and appointed an independent agency to conduct survey to evaluate Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and if so, the details thereof along with the objectives and salient features of SSG-2018;

(b) the number of villages proposed to be covered under SSG 2018, State-wise;

(c) the number of toilets built in rural areas of the country under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) since

its launch in October 2014, State-wise;

(d) the number of States declared free from open defecation so far;

(e) whether the Union Government has fixed parameters for such evaluation under SSG and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the expenditure likely to be incurred on SSG - 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has commissioned "Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2018" through an independent survey agency, hired through a competitive bidding process, to rank all Districts and States of India on the basis of quantitative and qualitative sanitation (Swachhata) parameters. The objectives of the Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2018 are:-

- To promote healthy competition among States and Districts on the basis of their performance on key quantitative and qualitative Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)[SBM(G)] parameters
- To engage rural community in improvement of their sanitation status through an intensive and holistic Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign
- To ascertain the progress of Swachhata on ground through a sample survey in select public places *e.g.* Schools, Anganwadis, Public Health Centres (PHCs), Haat Bazaars in villages of all the districts implementing SBM(G).
- To engage with select Gram Panchayats and citizens in every district and solicit their feedback and recommendation on improving the program implementation

(b) A total of 6980 villages, in 698 districts across the country will be covered under SSG-2018. The villages within the districts will be selected at random. State/UT-wise details are at Statement-I.

(c) State/UT-wise number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under SBM(G) from 2.10.2014

to 30.7.2018 are as Statement-II.

(d) 19 States/UT, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttarakhand have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) so far.

(e) and (f) Under SSG-2018, the evaluation and expenditure would be on the basis of following three key components, *i.e.* (i) Direct Observation of sanitation in public places (35%), (ii) Citizen's Feedback including feedback from key influencers at the village level (30%) and (iii) Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (35%).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Numbers of Villages to be covered for SSG-2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of villages to be covered for SSG-2018
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	207
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140
4.	Assam	274
5.	Bihar	529
6.	Chandigarh	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	236
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
9.	Daman and Diu	14
10.	Goa	14
11.	Gujarat	271
12.	Haryana	156
13.	Himachal Pradesh	92
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	154
15.	Jharkhand	202
16.	Karnataka	298
17.	Kerala	187
18.	Madhya Pradesh	431

1	2	3
19.	Maharashtra	424
20.	Manipur	112
21.	Meghalaya	77
22.	Mizoram	56
23.	Nagaland	77
24.	Odisha	335
25.	Puducherry	14
26.	Punjab	165
27.	Rajasthan	393
28.	Sikkim	28
29.	Tamil Nadu	379
30.	Telangana	226
31.	Tripura	56
32.	Uttar Pradesh	990
33.	Uttarakhand	96
34.	West Bengal	312
Total		6980

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 30.7.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 30.7.2018
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18535
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3751144
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	113327
4.	Assam	2720455
5.	Bihar	5860508
6.	Chhattisgarh	3306269
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18758
8.	Daman and Diu	1600
9.	Goa	28637
10.	Gujarat	3175741
11.	Haryana	633608
12.	Himachal Pradesh	172719
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1002865
14.	Jharkhand	2838342

1	2	3
15.	Karnataka	3698989
16.	Kerala	226602
17.	Madhya Pradesh	6001629
18.	Maharashtra	5503765
19.	Manipur	207384
20.	Meghalaya	209357
21.	Mizoram	33993
22.	Nagaland	112388
23.	Odisha	3920305
24.	Puducherry	24602
25.	Punjab	275295
26.	Rajasthan	7642804
27.	Sikkim	4514
28.	Tamil Nadu	4709465
29.	Telangana	2612499
30.	Tripura	175760
31.	Uttar Pradesh	13877315
32.	Uttarakhand	478283
33.	West Bengal	5589378
Total		7,89,46,835

[English]

DAY-NRLM

2736. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
 DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
 CHANDEL:
 SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
 SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
 SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is one of the

flagship programmes of the Union Government to alleviate rural poverty and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether DAY-NRLM seeks to mobilize about nine crore households into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and if so, the achievements made in this regard so far;

(c) the steps taken for building skills and enabling them to access formal sources of finance, entitlements and services from both public and private sectors;

(d) whether the Government has allocated funds to States/UTs under DAYNRLM since its inception and if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise;

(e) whether the scheme is being implemented in all the Districts across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether intensive and continuous capacity building of rural poor women will ensure their social, economic and political upliftment and if so, the steps taken for the upliftment of rural poor women; and

(g) the other concrete steps taken by the Union Government to alleviate rural poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Government is implementing Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) across the country in a mission mode with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and supporting them to take economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty.

(b) The Programme aims to ensure that at least one woman member from each rural poor household (about 9 crore) is brought into the fold of women SHGs and their federations within a definite time frame. As on 31st May, 2018 cumulatively about 5 crore women have been mobilised into 43.8 lakh SHGs.

(c) Capacity building of SHGs is a key activity under DAY-NRLM. Apart from training programmes organised by

State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLMs) capacity building is imparted by developing a cadre of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) from among the community members, activists, animators, book-keepers, para professionals etc. to provide training and other community based support to SHGs. Placement linked Skill Development is also provided under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a sub-Scheme of DAY-NRLM, to unemployed rural youth for employment in organised sectors. Further DAY-NRLM, in partnership with banks and State Governments, also support Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) for skilling rural youth to take up gainful self-employment. DAY-NRLM also facilitates credit linking of SHGs with banks to support their economic activities. To facilitate this, the programme promotes deployment of Business Correspondents (Bank Mitras) and community facilitators like "Bank Sakhis" in rural areas where there is no bank persons. In addition SHG members are encouraged to act as Banking Correspondents/Agents to provide last mile financial services including deposit, credit and remittance, disbursement of old age pension and scholarships, payment of MGNREGA wages and enrolment under insurance and pension schemes to the rural poor.

(d) The fund allocated to the States and the expenditure incurred from inception of DAY-NRLM from 2011-12 are given in Statement-I.

(e) The Scheme is currently under implementation in 601 districts in the country. The State-wise details are

given in Statement-II.

(f) The Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), was engaged to carry out an independent evaluation of DAY-NRLM in June 2017. The results indicate that the households in the treatment areas:-

- (i) have a higher number of livestock assets as compared to control areas
- (ii) show a higher proclivity to save in formal institutions
- (iii) have a higher loan size and are more likely to borrow from formal financial sources
- (iv) have 22% higher (net) income than the households in other rural areas

(g) In addition to DAY-NRLM, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 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, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. These programmes have direct and indirect bearing on poverty alleviation.

Statement-I

The fund allocated to the States and the expenditure incurred under DAY-NRLM from 2011-12 Status of State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under DAY-NRLM (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/Uts	Central Allocation		Central Release		Expenditure
		NRLM	NRLM	NRLP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
2011-12						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11472.00	5736.00	570.00		14410.52
2.	Bihar	27291.00	17516.00	4646.00		14639.25
3.	Chhattisgarh					
4.	Goa					
5.	Gujarat					
6.	Haryana					

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh				
8.	Jammu and Kashmir				
9.	Jharkhand				
10.	Karnataka				
11.	Kerala			100.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh				
13.	Maharashtra				
14.	Odisha				
15.	Punjab				
16.	Rajasthan				
17.	Tamil Nadu				
18.	Telangana				
19.	Uttar Pradesh				
20.	Uttarakhand				
21.	West Bengal				
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
23.	Daman and Diu				
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
25.	Lakshadweep				
26.	Puducherry				
	Total	38763.00	23252.00	5316.00	29049.77
North Eastern States					
27.	Arunachal Pradesh				
28.	Assam				
29.	Manipur				
30.	Meghalaya				
31.	Mizoram				
32.	Nagaland				
33.	Sikkim				
34.	Tripura				
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	38763.00	23252.00	5316.00	29049.77
2012-13					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11623.00	15141.90	399.00	19343.00
2.	Bihar	27649.00	13825.00	6969.00	6364.17
3.	Chhattisgarh	6141.00	7871.62	1348.445	8681.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Goa				
5.	Gujarat	4375.00	2279.00	1841.00	8574.58
6.	Haryana				
7.	Himachal Pradesh				
8.	Jammu and Kashmir				
9.	Jharkhand	10425.00	5212.50	1120.93	5891.36
10.	Karnataka			78.27	
11.	Kerala	3938.00	3586.40	225.00	1643.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13156.00	15940.38	3763.74	16370.77
13.	Maharashtra	17349.00	9900.25	3979.00	17040.62
14.	Odisha	13294.00	10489.02	2389.84	9477.08
15.	Punjab	1251.00	974.68		
16.	Rajasthan	6664.00	3332.00	1493.63	12433.04
17.	Tamil Nadu	10277.00	9831.76	3279.10	1712.89
18.	Telangana				
19.	Uttar Pradesh			200.00	
20.	Uttarakhand				
21.	West Bengal			155.26	43.78
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
23.	Daman and Diu				
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
25.	Lakshadweep				
26.	Puducherry				
	Total	126142.00	98384.51	27242.20	107576.04
North Eastern States					
27.	Arunachal Pradesh				
28.	Assam	16194.00	10847.37	4357.80	5304.28
29.	Manipur				
30.	Meghalaya	1216.00			
31.	Mizoram	281.00	140.48		
32.	Nagaland	834.00			
33.	Sikkim				
34.	Tripura				
	Total	18525.00	10987.85	4357.80	5304.28
	Grand Total	144667.00	109372.36	31600.00	112880.32

Sl. No.	State	Central Allocation	Central Release		Expenditure	
		NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLP		RSETI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2013-14						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23466.00	22063.98	1691.93	400.00	31738.25
2.	Bihar	19616.00	3060.50	63.07		16804.78
3.	Chhattisgarh	4405.00	2202.50	1234.2	182.25	16804.78
4.	Goa					
5.	Gujarat	3201.00	490.50			2273.01
6.	Haryana	2028.00	731.20		330.00	550.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	966.00	394.03		99.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3552.94	2837.79			1373.00
9.	Jharkhand	7423.00	1136.50	3401.13		4854.99
10.	Karnataka	9489.00	4744.50	1167.94	341.00	1913.55
11.	Kerala	4537.00	3272.00	301.35	154.00	3737.69
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9305.00	4497.00	4643.74	300.00	11120.76
13.	Maharashtra	12866.00	6433.00	3998.30	264.00	12968.53
14.	Odisha	10655.00	3692.50	1250.00	197.00	5239.82
15.	Punjab	1020.00	494.31		198.00	1371.00
16.	Rajasthan	5276.00	974.00			1749.02
17.	Tamil Nadu	11679.00	5839.50	1414.50	103.75	7139.44
18.	Telangana					
19.	Uttar Pradesh	28747.00	5731.50	2618.43		574.25
20.	Uttarakhand	1634.00	699.13		77.00	59.00
21.	West Bengal	11558.00	5236.20	4172.64	154.00	5430.55
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
23.	Daman and Diu					
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
25.	Lakshadweep					
26.	Puducherry		0.00			
Total		171423.94	74530.64	25957.23	2800.00	125702.42
North Eastern States						
27.	Arunachal Pradesh		358.21			
28.	Assam	18897.00	5329.93	3445.01	88.00	6278.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Manipur	1328.00	178.19			
30.	Meghalaya	1462.00	640.42		11.00	47.92
31.	Mizoram	472.00	279.31			298.00
32.	Nagaland	1046.00	1441.04		22.00	733.00
33.	Sikkim	459.00	145.01			
34.	Tripura	2643.00	1317.74		66.00	
	Total	26307.00	9689.85	3445.01	187.00	7357.65
	Grand Total	197730.94	84220.49	29402.24	2987.00	133060.07

2014-15

1.	Andhra Pradesh	20301.00	8157.36	0.00		4069.20
2.	Bihar	10142.00	0.00	10909.50		58730.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	2208.00	0.00	3255.00		5441.06
4.	Goa					
5.	Gujarat	1652.00	0.00	2046.00		3075.85
6.	Haryana	1009.00	0.00	0.00		1732.78
7.	Himachal Pradesh	466.00	0.00	0.00		455.60
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4871.00	3750.00	0.00		4560.81
9.	Jharkhand	3692.00	0.00	5778.87		11620.64
10.	Karnataka	5606.00	601.35	829.50		3775.01
11.	Kerala	2396.00	677.17	1296.72		3447.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4719.00	0.00	10560.00		17216.17
13.	Maharashtra	6732.00	0.00	1516.00		15776.32
14.	Odisha	5730.00	0.00	0.00		7738.92
15.	Punjab	484.00	0.00	0.00		677.21
16.	Rajasthan	2754.00	0.00	0.00		1205.13
17.	Tamil Nadu	7329.00	826.00	2534.59		20508.87
18.	Telangana		6585.44	0.00		229.61
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14223.00	0.00	0.00		5658.06
20.	Uttarakhand	772.00	0.00	0.00		450.32
21.	West Bengal	7028.00	2016.68	3617.25		8847.28
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
23.	Daman and Diu					
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
25.	Lakshadweep					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Puducherry	350.00	135.34	0.00		0.00
	Total	102464.00	22749.34	42343.43		175217.62
North Eastern States						
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	226.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
28.	Assam	7103.00	0.00	0.00		7997.20
29.	Manipur	467.00	0.00	0.00		206.74
30.	Meghalaya	467.00	0.00	0.00		22.11
31.	Mizoram	207.00	64.00	0.00		239.76
32.	Nagaland	318.00	185.00	0.00		968.35
33.	Sikkim	146.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
34.	Tripura	866.00	0.00	0.00		414.70
	Total	9800.00	249.00	0.00		9848.86
	Grand Total	112264.00	22998.34	42343.43		185066.48

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Allocation		Central Release		Expenditure
		NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II)	NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II)	NRLP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
2015-16						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2680.53	3289.45	0.00		2353.52
2.	Bihar	5690.71	1241.90	10503.00		43203.27
3.	Chhattisgarh	1265.58	0.00	3777.78		8013.42
4.	Goa	153.75	75.00	0.00		0.00
5.	Gujarat	916.37	0.00	501.32		3156.09
6.	Haryana	546.41	693.66	0.00		1194.64
7.	Himachal Pradesh	231.68	97.38	0.00		527.86
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2031.38	4267.54	0.00		4523.41
9.	Jharkhand	2143.55	0.00	9269.43		19612.87
10.	Karnataka	2191.83	1471.30	2945.30		9653.59
11.	Kerala	977.90	1005.64	2003.26		2987.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2709.81	0.00	8641.50		18132.11
13.	Maharashtra	3651.46	4101.48	5502.00		15887.97
14.	Odisha	2854.41	937.02	3836.00		10725.66
15.	Punjab	262.72	122.37	0.00		980.73
16.	Rajasthan	1417.07	0.00	495.00		4937.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	2602.08	2050.22	1923.50	12677.06
18.	Telangana	1915.71	1480.54	0.00	3126.11
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8261.14	3575.83	2230.31	10852.46
20.	Uttarakhand	434.61	0.00	0.00	603.26
21.	West Bengal	3221.30	3880.16	2000.00	15119.93
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
23.	Daman and Diu				
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
25.	Lakshadweep				
26.	Puducherry	475.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	46635.00	28439.49	53628.40	188269.31
North Eastern States					
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	161.82	0.00	0.00	68.51
28.	Assam	4588.89	0.00	500.00	9404.06
29.	Manipur	285.71	0.00	0.00	142.64
30.	Meghalaya	319.00	0.00	0.00	561.89
31.	Mizoram	74.75	329.50	354.50	97.93
32.	Nagaland	221.66	545.22	789.50	658.46
33.	Sikkim	82.43	72.00	0.00	143.07
34.	Tripura	535.74	226.44	0.00	746.73
	Total	6270.00	1173.16	1644.00	11823.29
	Grand Total	52905.00	29612.65	55272.40	200092.60
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Central Allocation	Central Release		Expenditure
			NRLM	NRLP	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2016-17					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1185.81	1778.73	0.00	8188.04
2.	Bihar	4835.89	4835.90	11174.65	31477.64
3.	Chhattisgarh	1074.08	537.04	6085.52	11841.41
4.	Goa	150.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	765.19	382.60	1934.58	3659.58
6.	Haryana	450.18	450.18	0.00	157.05
7.	Himachal Pradesh	189.59	94.80	0.00	329.86
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2500.00	2368.00	0.00	5084.30
9.	Jharkhand	1823.41	911.71	9175.84	14117.69
10.	Karnataka	1535.07	940.06	2287.39	1144.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	688.78	511.88	0.00	3885.66
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2300.98	3097.82	14673.78	27068.35
13.	Maharashtra	3034.46	3034.46	9891.84	18821.45
14.	Odisha	2325.13	2325.14	6534.44	16196.22
15.	Punjab	218.78	143.57	0.00	654.24
16.	Rajasthan	1165.63	1165.64	3444.14	8886.86
17.	Tamil Nadu	1797.46	1797.46	2920.50	12047.36
18.	Telangana	847.01	423.51	0.00	797.77
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6962.06	5163.55	9531.42	22852.20
20.	Uttarakhand	366.56	366.56	0.00	1253.56
21.	West Bengal	2583.93	3490.93	7619.68	20428.24
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
25.	Lakshadweep	25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
26.	Puducherry	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00
Total		37150.00	34194.54	85273.78	208891.99
North Eastern States					
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	600.00	576.51	0.00	528.66
28.	Assam	7000.00	5884.57	4242.32	11841.41
29.	Manipur	800.00	782.18	0.00	280.42
30.	Meghalaya	400.00	400.00	0.00	544.70
31.	Mizoram	1600.00	1600.00	0.00	983.59
32.	Nagaland	2400.00	2400.00	0.00	1204.94
33.	Sikkim	600.00	564.66	0.00	489.72
34.	Tripura	2700.00	2373.53	0.00	1651.93
Total		16100.00	14581.45	4242.32	17525.36
Grand Total		53250.00	48775.99	89516.10	226417.36

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19**		
		Total Central Allocation	Central Release		Expenditure	Total Central Allocation	Central Releases (NRLM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6214.57	9321.86	0.00	15003.57	8638.93	4319.47
2.	Bihar	25343.75	25343.75	6503.20	60294.84	35230.54	17615.27
3.	Chhattisgarh	5629.01	8443.52	4523.34	20502.76	7824.92	3912.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Goa	300.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	
5.	Gujarat	4010.20	3800.78	528.11	6118.05	5574.60	2787.30
6.	Haryana	2359.27	2282.54	0.00	3526.99	3279.64	1639.82
7.	Himachal Pradesh	993.58	748.78	0.00	590.92	1381.18	690.59
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1227.80	6590.53	0.00	7165.13	1709.40	854.70
9.	Jharkhand	9556.09	8907.35	4396.60	20366.20	13283.99	6642.00
10.	Karnataka	8044.95	4022.48	582.44	5393.14	11183.34	
11.	Kerala	3609.74	5004.07	0.00	5463.76	5017.93	2508.97
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12058.92	10686.52	5082.96	22451.62	16763.19	8381.60
13.	Maharashtra	15902.89	15093.08	5731.58	30305.32	22106.73	11053.37
14.	Odisha	12185.48	12001.65	4342.20	31037.89	16939.12	8469.56
15.	Punjab	1146.58	573.29	0.00	308.93	1593.87	
16.	Rajasthan	6108.79	9110.24	2427.55	16127.98	8491.88	4245.94
17.	Tamil Nadu	9420.09	13907.84	995.73	17951.46	13094.93	6547.47
18.	Telangana	4438.98	3456.04	0.00	4982.21	6170.66	3085.33
19.	Uttar Pradesh	36486.54	34133.61	1752.06	37256.39	50720.22	25360.11
20.	Uttarakhand	1921.04	1921.04	0.00	2964.16	2670.45	1335.23
21.	West Bengal	13541.73	13393.46	4162.25	36009.06	18824.48	9412.24
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	99.70	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00
23.	Daman and Diu	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
25.	Lakshadweep	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
26.	Puducherry	400.00	327.80	0.00	0.00	400.00	200.00
	Total	181300.00	189419.93	41028.02	343820.38	251600.00	119111.43
	North Eastern States						
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	920.00	1496.33	0.00	472.25	3177.00	1588.50
28.	Assam	9885.00	9595.10	2122.91	16089.46	17694.00	8847.00
29.	Manipur	920.00	834.93	0.00	779.64	3091.94	1545.97
30.	Meghalaya	1380.00	3502.80	0.00	1338.83	4944.00	2472.00
31.	Mizoram	1840.00	2991.78	0.00	1619.91	5442.38	2721.19
32.	Nagaland	2760.00	1380.00	0.00	2061.86	7295.57	
33.	Sikkim	690.00	619.36	0.00	584.54	2134.00	1067.00
34.	Tripura	3105.00	3677.15	0.00	4075.84	8958.00	4479.00
	Total	21500.00	24097.45	2122.91	27022.33	52736.89	22720.66
	Grand Total	202800.00	213517.38	43150.93	370842.71	304336.89	141832.09

* *- NRLP was due for closure on 30th June, 2018 and no funds have been allocated for current financial year.

Statement-II

*The State-wise details of districts covered under
DAY-NRLM*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Assam	33
3.	Bihar	38
4.	Chhattisgarh	27
5.	Gujarat	33
6.	Jharkhand	24
7.	Karnataka	25
8.	Kerala	14
9.	Madhya Pradesh	43
10.	Maharashtra	26
11.	Odisha	30
12.	Rajasthan	33
13.	Tamil Nadu	31
14.	Telangana	30
15.	Uttar Pradesh	35
16.	West Bengal	20
17.	Haryana	21
18.	Himachal Pradesh	12
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
20.	Punjab	22
21.	Uttarakhand	13
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
23.	Manipur	2
24.	Meghalaya	11
25.	Mizoram	6
26.	Nagaland	9
27.	Sikkim	2
28.	Tripura	3
29.	Andaman	3
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
31.	Daman and Diu	2

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts
32.	Goa	2
33.	Lakshadweep	1
34.	Puducherry	2
Total		601

Strengthening of Mineral Auction Regime

2737. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has organized the 4th National Conclave on Mines and Minerals recently and is considering a proposal in coordination with States for strengthening the mineral auction regime as well as help in expediting auctions and bring in greater participation from the stakeholders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has identified more mineral blocks for auction to increase domestic mineral production and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether many State Governments have showcased the mineral blocks which are to be auctioned in the financial year 2018-19 in the first technical session and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a need to adopt investor friendly approach for furthering the development of mineral sector in the country including Bundelkhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 4th National Conclave on Mines and Minerals was organized by Ministry of Mines on

13.07.2018 at Indore. Technical sessions on showcasing mineral blocks to be auctioned by the State Governments in the financial year 2018-19 and on auction handholding and post auction processes were organized in the Conclave. The Ministry of Mines has worked in cooperation with the State Governments to strengthen the mineral auction regime and has facilitated the auction process, through its Institutions *i.e.* Geological Survey of India (GSI), Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) and Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and Central Public Sector Enterprises such as

MECON Ltd. and MSTC Ltd. by providing initial handholding support to the State Governments for Transaction Advisory Services, Differential Global Positioning System Survey, Geological Report preparation and e-auction platform etc.

(c) Ministry of Mines, through its institutions, GSI and MECL, has carried out exploration of various mineral blocks and handed over the Geological Reports (GR) to respective State Governments to carry out auctions. The State-wise details are as under:—

State	GRs handed over by GSI during 2014-17	GRs handed over by MECL during 2016-18
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	4 Blocks (2 Limestone, 1 Bauxite, 1 Graphite)	-
Chhattisgarh	7 Blocks (3 Bauxite, 3 Limestone, 1 Gold)	1 Limestone Block
Gujarat	3 Blocks (2 Limestone, 1 Bauxite)	-
Haryana	3 Base Metal Blocks	-
Himachal Pradesh	1 Base Metal Block	-
Jharkhand	2 Bauxite Blocks	1 Copper Block
Karnataka	14 Blocks (7 Gold, 4 Bauxite, 1 Limestone, 1 Iron Ore, 1 Copper Base Metal)	4 Gold Blocks
Kerala	1 Bauxite Block	-
Madhya Pradesh	17 Blocks (7 Gold, 6 Base Metal, 2 Manganese, 1 Limestone, 1 Graphite)	4 Blocks (3 Limestone, 1 Lead-Copper-Zinc)
Maharashtra	9 Blocks (3 Bauxite, 3 Base Metal, 1 Tungsten, 1 Manganese, 1 Copper and associated minerals)	2 Blocks (1 Tungsten, 1 Copper)
Meghalaya	7 Limestone Blocks	-
Odisha	16 Blocks (8 Iron Ore, 5 Manganese, 3 Bauxite)	1 Iron Ore Block
Rajasthan	30 Blocks (14 Base Metal, 10 Gold, 2 Lead and Zinc, 1 Limestone, 1 Silver, 1 Copper and Zinc, 1 Tungsten and Lithium)	-
Tamil Nadu	4 Blocks (2 Molybdenum, 1 Limestone, 1 PGE)	4 Molybdenum Blocks
Telangana	3 Blocks (2 Gold, 1 Iron Ore)	3 Limestone Blocks
Uttar Pradesh	3 Andalusite Blocks	-
Total	124 Blocks (27 Base Metal, 27 Gold, 18 Bauxite, 18 Limestone, 10 Iron Ore, 8 Manganese, 3 Andalusite, 2 Graphite, 2 Lead and Zinc, 2 Molybdenum, 1 Copper Base Metal, 1 Tungsten, 1 Copper and associated minerals, 1 Silver, 1 Copper and Zinc, 1 Tungsten and Lithium, 1 PGE)	20 Blocks (7 Limestone, 4 Gold, 4 Molybdenum, 2 Copper, 1 Iron Ore, 1 Tungsten, 1 Lead-Copper-Zinc)

(d) Yes, Madam. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha,

Rajasthan and Telangana gave presentations on the mineral blocks to be auctioned by them in financial year 2018-19. The details of these mineral blocks are as under:

State	Mineral blocks showcased in 4th National Conclave on Mines and Minerals
Andhra Pradesh	7 Blocks (6 Limestone, 1 Gold)
Assam	4 Limestone Blocks
Chhattisgarh	7 Blocks (5 Bauxite, 2 Limestone)
Gujarat	3 Blocks(2 Limestone and Marble and 1 Limestone)
Jharkhand	18 Blocks (4 Bauxite, 4 Limestone, 3 Graphite, 2 Iron Ore, 2 Emerald, 1 Copper, 1 Manganese, 1 Limestone/Dolomite)
Karnataka	8 Iron Ore Blocks
Madhya Pradesh	13 Blocks (6 Limestone, 3 Base Metal, 2 Gold, 1 Manganese, 1 Bauxite & Laterite)
Maharashtra	13 Blocks (6 Bauxite, 3 Limestone, 2 Copper, 1 Iron Ore, 1 Manganese)
Odisha	9 Blocks (4 Iron Ore, 3 Limestone, 1 Manganese, 1 Iron Ore and Manganese)
Rajasthan	16 Blocks (10 Limestone, 3 Copper, 2 Copper and associated minerals, 1 Base Metal)
Telangana	3 Limestone Blocks
Total	101 blocks (42 Limestone, 15 Iron Ore, 15 Bauxite, 6 Copper, 4 Manganese, 4 Base Metal, 3 Gold, 3 Graphite, 2 Emerald, 2 Copper and associated minerals, 2 Limestone and Marble, 1 Iron Ore and Manganese, 1 Limestone/ Dolomite, 1 Bauxite and Laterite)

(e) and (f) Ministry of Mines has endeavoured to institutionalize an investor friendly regime for the development of mining sector in the country. Ministry of Mines developed the model tender document that could be adopted by States which contains GR, Information Memorandum and Mines Development and Production Agreement of mineral blocks notified for auction. This information is available to the investors at the start of auctions to ensure transparency. The Mineral Auction Rules have been amended by the Ministry of Mines *vide* notification dated 30.11.2017 to make the auction process simpler and to help the States auction mineral blocks quickly.

Storage Capacity of Reservoirs

2738. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) the total number of reservoirs in the country along with those that generate hydropower of more than 60 MW and the total storage capacity of all the major reservoirs created in the country so far, State-wise;

(b) whether shortage of water in the country's 91 major reservoirs has been noticed during May to June, 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this shortage of water is worst as compared with the average of corresponding period of last ten years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made any study of rain/river water flowing into the sea/ocean and if so, the quantum of rain/river water that flows into the sea/

ocean which can be efficiently channelised for drinking and irrigation purposes; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to divert the surplus water of Himalayan and peninsular rivers to increase the storage of reservoirs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTR OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA RAJUENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Central Water Commission (CWC) maintains National Register of Large Dams (NRLD) based on information provided by State Govts/ dam owners. As per NRLD, total numbers of large dams (having reservoirs) completed in the country are 5264 and under construction dams are 437. Dams having hydro-power component are 296 as per NRLD. The live storage capacity of major reservoirs created in the country is 257.812 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM). The State-wise total storage capacity of major reservoirs in the country is given at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) CWC monitors live storage status of 91 reservoirs of the country and issues weekly bulletin on every Thursday. The storage of reservoirs during May to June 2018 is slightly less as compared to average of last 10 years on all India basis. The detail of the weekly live storage of 91 reservoirs for the month of May and June 2018 is given at Statement-II.

(d) The average annual water resources potential in the country was assessed as 1869 BCM and published in CWC report titled 'Reassessment of Water Resources Potential of India' (1993). In view of topographical constraints and hydrological features, the utilizable water has been estimated as 1,137 BCM (690 BCM surface water as assessed by CWC and 447 BCM ground water as assessed by Central Ground Water Board). The rest of the water flows into sea/neighboring states.

CWC maintains the hydrological observation sites on various rivers in the country. A table showing average annual flows of terminal sites of CWC on major rivers for last 20 years is at Statement-III.

(e) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development

& Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins.

The pre-feasibility report of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments by the NWDA. 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, rivers to be linked of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links are at Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State-wise total Live Storage Capacity

State/UR	Total Live Storage capacity (BCM)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.019
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000006
Andhra Pradesh (Erstwhile)	28.716
Assam	0.012
Bihar	2.613
Chhattisgarh	6.736
Goa	0.290
Gujarat	22.553
Himachal	13.792
Jammu and Kashmir	0.029
Jharkhand	2.436
Karnataka	31.903
Kerala	9.768
Maharashtra	37.358
Madhya Pradesh	33.075
Manipur	0.532

		Statement-II			
1	2	<i>Storage capacity of 91 Reservoirs of India during May and June, 2018</i>			
Meghalaya	0.479				
Nagaland	1.220				
Odisha	24.032	Date	Live Storage available in 91 Reservoirs (BCM)	% of total live storage	% of live storage as compared to live storage of last 10 years
Punjab	2.402				
Rajasthan	9.708				
Sikkim	0.007	03.05.2018	35.219	22	90.3
Tamil Nadu	7.859	10.05.2018	33.186	20	92.2
Tripura	0.312	17.05.2018	31.072	19	89.8
Uttarakhand	5.670	24.05.2018	29.296	18	90.9
Uttar Pradesh	14.263	31.05.2018	27.659	17	88.9
West Bengal	2.027	07.06.2018	26.742	17	89.1
Mizoram	0	14.06.2018	28.409	18	97.2
		21.06.2018	29.668	18	98.8
Total	257.812	28.06.2018	29.752	18	94.4

Statement-III*Details of Average Annual Flow at terminal sites of CWC on major rivers in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of River	Name of Last Discharge Observation Station	State	Average Annual Flow (MCM)	
				1997 to 2007	2007 to 2017
1.	Ganga	Farakka	West Bengal	3,58,911	3,16,464
2.	Brahmaputra	Panchratna	Assam	4,77,014	4,81,460
3.	Teesta	Domohani	West Bengal	21,255	21,665
4.	Krishna	Wadenpally	Andhra Pradesh	17,282	14,034
5.	Godavari	Polavaram	Andhra Pradesh	80,322	75,497
6.	Mahanadi	Tikrapara	Odisha	44,844	46,768
7.	Cauvery	Musiri	Tamil Nadu	7,159	5,645*
8.	Brahmani	Jenapur	Odisha	17,345	15,453
9.	Subernrekha	Ghatshila	Jharkhand	6,528	7,569
10.	Narmada	Garudeshwar	Gujarat	26,900	16,840
11.	Baitarni	Anandpur	Odisha	4,793	4,604
12.	Mahi	Khanpur	Gujarat	4,888	4,100
13.	Sabarmati	Voutha	Gujarat	2,239**	2,334

Note: Year has been taken as Water Year from June to May

*Data of 2013 - 14 not available

** Data from 1999 onwards

Statement-IV

*Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers
and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report*

Sl.No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem)-Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	FR and DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi and Narmada	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR and DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR and DPR Completed
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	PFR Completed

Sl.No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala and Tamil Nadu	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone and Badua	Bihar and Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista and Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

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

[Translation]

Funds Under Namami Gange Mission

2739. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
DR. RAMSHANKAR KATHERIA:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing Namami Gange Mission in the country to clean Ganga river and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has allocated/released any funds for several projects under the said mission and if so, the funds allocated/released and utilized during each of the last four years, State/project-wise;

(c) the details of the works carried out thereunder during the said period along with the time by which the remaining work is likely to be completed including the extent of progress made in cleaning the river so far;

(d) whether presence of fecal coliform bacteria has increased in the river and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(e) whether any observations have been made by certain quarters including CAG on spending/utilization of funds meant for the purpose since inception of the mission and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(f) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to clean the river fully and achieve the targets within the stipulated time?

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 is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance to the States. Government of India has approved Namami Gange Programme in May 2015 for conservation of river Ganga at a total outlay of Rs 20,000 crores. Namami Gange Programme is an umbrella programme which integrates previous and currently ongoing initiatives by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive and better coordinated interventions.

(b) The details of amount allotted/released by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) to State Governments during the last four financial years 2014-15 to financial year 2017-18, under the Namami Gange Programme are tabulated below:-

(Rupees in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Uttarakhand	4.26	30.26	30.66	183.61
2.	Uttar Pradesh	74.58	147.58	587.17	473.64
3.	Bihar	-----	120.23	82.03	356.27
4.	Jharkhand	0.97	27.83	46.18	7.57
5.	West Bengal	73.85	185.79	114.25	244.01
6.	Haryana	-----	30.00	52.73	6.88
7.	Delhi	-----	4.96	2.17	81.57

(c) Against the estimated sewage generation of 2953 Million Litres per Day (MLD) from the towns along main stem of river Ganga, the sewage treatment capacity in the towns along Ganga has increased from 1305 MLD (2014) to 1681 MLD capacity while the projects for creation of 784 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity are at advance stages of completion. In addition, the projects for

creation of 769 MLD have been approved and are under tendering.

Further, projects are being taken up on tributaries of Ganga like Yamuna, Kali, Ramganga, Gomti, Hindon, Saryu, Son, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Kiul, Kosi, Mahananada and Damodar. Till date 10 projects have been taken up in tributaries namely Yamuna, Kali, Ramganga, Saryu and

Kosi to create and rehabilitate STP capacity of 1353.5 MLD.

(d) Under the Namami Gange Programme, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out the water quality monitoring of river Ganga from Gangotri to West Bengal. The river water quality monitoring carried out in 2017 indicates that the Faecal coliform counts have decreased at 30 locations as compared to 2016.

Some examples of stretches showing improvements are:-

- (a) Ganga at Kannauj U/S (Rajghat)
- (b) Ganga at Kannauj D/S
- (c) Ganga at Kanpur U/S (Ranighat)
- (d) Ganga at Kanpur D/S (Jajmau Pumping Station)
- (e) Ganga at Varanasi D/S (Malviya Bridge)
- (f) Ganga at Trighat (Ghazipur)
- (g) Ganga at Buxar
- (h) Ganga at Khurji, Patna U/S
- (i) Ganga at Patna D/S (Ganga Bridge)
- (j) Ganga at Kahalgaon
- (k) Ganga at Munger
- (l) Ganga at Bhagalpur
- (m) Ganga at Dakshineswar
- (n) Ganga at Baharampore
- (o) Ganga at Howrah-Shivpur
- (p) Ganga at Serampore
- (q) Ganga at Tribeni, Near Burning Ghat

(e) Yes, Madam. In its 39th Report, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) made observation on lower level of utilisation of funds by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) in Namami Gange Mission. After the constitution of NMCG as an authority and its operationalization by December 2016, the pace of sanction of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs), Interception & Diversion Works and associated projects, as also various other projects leading to asset creation have gained pace and are at

different stages of implementation and execution on the ground. Trend of expenditure has been increasing since then. This is likely to result in achievement of desired physical and financial targets.

(f) Namami Gange Programme is being carried out through variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, River Front Development, Construction of Ghats and Crematoria, afforestation & biodiversity conservation, public outreach, etc. So far a total of 221 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,238 crore for various activities. Out of these, 58 projects have been completed.

National Ganga River Basin Authority in its 1st meeting held on 05.10.2009 has resolved that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent flows into river Ganga.

Cleaning of river is a continuous process and efforts are being made to complete these projects by the year 2020.

[English]

Flight Cancellation Policy of Airlines

2740. SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to review cancellation policy of airlines and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether on changing name and cancelling tickets within 24 hours entail charges and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that passengers are not informed by airlines about flight cancellation well in advance thereby putting them into great hardships at last minutes of travel and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of such cases of cancellation of flights reported during the last three years and the current year, airline and year-wise;

(e) whether the Government is taking any measures to prevent such incidents and make the air travel comfortable to all air passengers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has proposed draft amendments in CAR Series M. Part -11, titled "Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings". Salient features of proposed changes to regulations are as follows:—

- Introduction of compensation for passengers who miss their connecting flights due to delay, cancellation or denied boarding.
- Option of full refund to passenger in case of delay beyond 6 hours of original departure time.
- Airline to provide Lock-in option for 24 hours after booking ticket where ticket can be cancelled without any charges.
- No additional charge for correction in name (same person) within 24 hours of booking the ticket.

(c) and (d) In order to reduce inconvenience caused to the passengers as a result of the cancellations of the flights on which they are booked to travel, under the provision of the prevailing regulation, airline shall inform the passenger of the cancellation at least two weeks before the scheduled time of departure and arrange alternate flight/refund as acceptable to the passenger. Aggrieved passengers are free to take up their grievance in this regard with DGCA and at Airsewa, which are taken up with the concerned airlines for redressal in a time bound manner.

As reported by the airlines as part of monthly submission of traffic data, airline wise details in respect of cancellation of flights due to various reasons, number of passenger affected and compensation provided, for the period 2015, 2016, 2017 & current year (Up to June) is at Statement.

(e) and (f) In order to ensure appropriate protection

for the air travellers in case of flight disruptions like denied boarding, flight cancellation and delays, DGCA issued Civil Aviation Requirements, Section 3-Air Transport, Series 'M', Part-IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights"

Statement

Airline-wise details in respect of cancellation of flights due to various reasons, number of passenger affected and compensation provided, for the period 2015, 2016, 2017 & current year (Up to June)

Airlines	Cancellation	Pax Effected	Compensation (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Year 2015			
Air India	1363	50422	286.52
Jet Airways and JetLite	1012	28315	63.08
Spicejet	679	20233	14.96
Go Air	315	1136	
Indigo	823		
Air Costa	585	8117	96.03
Air Asia	46	3475	13.05
Vistaria	36	939	11.46
Trujet	122	166	
Air Deccan	-	-	-
Air Odisha	-	-	-
Total	4981	112803	485.1
Year 2016			
Air India	1083	41676	192.03
Jet Airways and JetLite	1124	18587	83.91
Spicejet	454	30476	96.10
Go Air	204	552	-
Indigo	2027	11120	1.34
Air Costa	637	10656	142.63
Air Asia	164	1128	30.68

1	2	3	4
Vistaria	49	2983	21.13
Trujet	580	785	12.08
Air Deccan	-	-	-
Air Odisha	-	-	-
Total	6322	579.89	5731
Year 2017			
Air India	1427	35925	190.42
Jet Airways and JetLite	870	18071	29.90
Spicejet	568	39149	230.30
Go Air	331	3422	
Indigo	1934	52489	4.88
Air Costa	32	1595	43.55
Air Asia	44	2646	45.25
Vistaria	109	8618	7.05
Trujet	415	4870	73.51
Air Deccan	1	-	-
Air Odisha	-	-	-
Total	5731	166785	624.86
Year 2018 (upto June)			
Air India	922	24104	100.84
Jet Airways and JetLite	442	7902	3.66
Spicejet	274	15305	88.41
Go Air	265	1093	-
Indigo	1889	110576	5.01
Air Costa	-	-	-
1	2	3	4
Air Asia	32	2028	19.06
Vistaria	57	7092	16.99
Trujet	45	1196	27.36
Air Deccan	297	687	15.05
Air Odisha	420	401	8.18
Total	4643	170384	284.57

[Translation]

Repairing of Dams

2741. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed and identified the old dams across the country which are in a bad condition and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any centralized mechanism to monitor and address these issues and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations/requests about several dams including Mullaperiyar dam and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) the steps taken/to be taken to repair and strengthen each weak, dilapidated and old dam in the country; and

(e) the steps taken to save the life and livelihood of people living on the banks of such dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA RAJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Safety of dams including dam operation, rehabilitation and maintenance rests primarily with dam owners which are generally State Governments, Central and State power generating PSUs, Municipalities and Private Companies 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 through various schemes and programmes such as Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme (DRIP).

Dam owners generally carry out pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections of their dams to identify deficiencies or areas that need monitoring or immediate attention.

Union Government constituted National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and representatives from State Governments and PSUs. 38 meetings of NCDS have been conducted so far. The objectives/mandates of NCDS are:—

- (i) To oversee dam Safety activities in various States and suggest improvements to bring these in line with the latest State-of-art consistently with Indian conditions.
- (ii) To act as a forum of exchange of views on techniques adopted for remedial measures to relieve distress.
- (iii) To monitor the follow-up action on the report on Dam Safety Procedure.
- (iv) To recommend any other measures connected with Dam Safety.

DRIP, a World Bank funded project was started in April, 2012 and scheduled to be completed in June, 2020 for the rehabilitation of about 198 dam projects from the point of view of safety across the seven States of India, namely Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jharkhand (Damodar Valley Corporation), and Uttarakhand (Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd).

MoWR, RD and GR invited the proposals from State Governments as well as Central Agencies in 2017 for 2nd phase of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme (DRIP-II). 18 States and 2 Central Agencies submitted the proposals for inclusion of 719 dams at an estimated cost of Rs. 10220 crore.

On the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 11.01.2018 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 878 of 2017, Ministry of Home Affairs constituted the Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (NEC) under Chairmanship of Secretary, (WR, RD and GR) to monitor the measures for ensuring high level of preparedness to face any disaster in relation to Mullaperiyar Dam.

(e) Under DRIP, in addition to physical rehabilitation of dams and its appurtenances, various other steps have been taken, to ensure safety of downstream population, property and environment which include preparation of Emergency Action Plans for all dams, Operation and

Maintenance Manuals for selected dams, development of Dam Health and Rehabilitation Monitoring Application (DHARMA) a web based asset management tool, development of Seismic Hazard Assessment Information System to enhance the seismic preparedness of country.

[English]

Dam Safety Bill

2742. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY:
SHRI BALKA SUMAN:
DR. K. GOPAL:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) the details of operational and under construction dams in the country along with the instances of dam failures which occurred in the recent past, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has drafted a Dam Safety Bill and decided to bring a legislation to help/develop uniform procedures for ensuring the safety of existing and new dams and if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to give statutory powers to the Central Water Commission (CWC), the National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS), Central Dam Safety Organization (CDSO) and State Dam Safety Organisations (SDSOs) and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether constitution of a National Committee on the dam safety is also proposed thereunder and if so, the details thereof along with the duties to be assigned to it; and

(e) whether certain States have raised objections on the issue and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Central Water Commission (CWC) maintains the National Register of

Large Dams (NRLD) based on information received from the State Governments. As per NRLD, there are 5264 large dams completed and 437 large dams under construction in India. Number of dam failures reported in India is 36. The State-wise details of completed large dams, under construction large dams and dam failures reported is at Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) has drafted Dam Safety Bill, 2018. The Cabinet has approved the proposal for introduction of Dam Safety Bill, 2018 in the Parliament in its meeting dated 13.06.2018.

The Dam Safety Bill, 2018 aims to provide robust legal and institutional framework under Central & State Governments for safety of dams. The Bill envisages prevention and mitigation of dam failure related disasters through proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of all dams in the country.

The Bill provides for constitution of a 'National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS)' to evolve dam safety policies and recommend necessary regulations. NCDS is proposed to be chaired by Chairman, CWC. The Bill provides for establishment of 'National Dam Safety Authority' (NDSA) as a regulatory body to implement the policy, guidelines and standards for dam safety in the country.

The Bill also provides for constitution of 'State Committee on Dam Safety' by the State Governments to ensure proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of all specified dams in the State and to ensure their safe functioning.

As per Dam Safety Bill 2018, every State has to establish a State Dam Safety Organisation, manned by officers from the field of dam safety preferably from the areas of dam-designs, hydro-mechanical engineering, hydrology, geo-technical investigation, instrumentation and dam-rehabilitation.

The NDSA is mandated in the Bill to:

- (i) maintain liaison with the State Dam Safety Organisations and the owners of dams for standardisation of dam safety related data and practices;

- (ii) provide the technical and managerial assistance to the States and State Dam Safety Organisations;
- (iii) maintain a national level data-base of all dams in the country and the records of major dam failures;
- (iv) examine the cause of any major dam failure;
- (v) publish and update the standard guidelines and check-lists for the routine inspection and detailed investigations of dams and appurtenances;
- (vi) accord recognition or accreditations to the organisations that can be entrusted with the works of investigation, design or construction of new dams; and
- (vii) resolve issue between the State Dam Safety Organisation of States, or between the State Dam Safety Organisation and the owner of a dam in that State.

In certain cases, such as where a dam is extended over two or more States or dams of one State falling under the territory of another State, the National Authority has to perform the role of State Dam Safety Organization thereby eliminating potential causes for inter-State conflicts.

(e) At drafting stage, the Bill was circulated to all States/UTs for consultation on 09.08.2016. Most of the States supported the proposed Bill. State of Kerala and Tamil Nadu raised objections that water being State subject, there is need to review the need of the Bill.

Kerala stated that their State already has statutory provisions in place for maintenance of Dams. Tamil Nadu raised concerns regarding ownership of dams and reservoirs which are owned, operated and maintained by a State, but located in another State.

The proposed Bill was discussed threadbare along with the inputs received from various States/UTs in the meeting of 37th meeting of National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) held on 18.02.2017. As per the outcome of the meeting, the Dam Safety Bill, 2018 has been modified and finalized in consultation with Legislative Department to address apprehensions of the States.

Statement*State-wise details of completed Large Dams, under Construction Large Dams and Dam Failures*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Completed Dams	No. of Dams under Construction	No. of Dam failures reported
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	142	25	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	
4.	Assam	3	1	
5.	Bihar	24	2	
6.	Chhattisgarh	248	10	
7.	Goa	5		
8.	Gujarat	620	12	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	
10.	Haryana	1		
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	3	
12.	Jharkhand	50	29	
13.	Karnataka	230	1	
14.	Kerala	61	1	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	899	7	10
16.	Maharashtra	2069	285	4
17.	Manipur	3	1	
18.	Meghalaya	8		
19.	Mizoram		1	
20.	Nagaland	1		
21.	Odisha	199	5	1
22.	Punjab	14	2	
23.	Rajasthan	209	2	11
24.	Sikkim	2		
25.	Tamil Nadu	116		1
26.	Telangana	163	21	
27.	Tripura	1		
28.	Uttar Pradesh	115	15	1
29.	Uttarakhand	16	9	1
30.	West Bengal	29	1	
Total		5264	437	36

Draft Passenger Charter for Air Passengers

2743. SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed the passenger charter for the facility of air passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government in its charter has taken care of the interests of the passengers by ensuring that they are not overcharged by the aviation companies on cancellation of their tickets, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the aviation companies charge arbitrarily for last minute booking of flight tickets;

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remove irregularities of ticket charging and the provision made in the charter to deal with airline employees who misbehave with the passengers; and

(f) whether the Government has also directed all the airlines to display the passenger charter their website as well as at the counters at airports for awareness and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) A draft Passenger Charter incorporating rights for air passengers was released on 22.05.2018 for public consultation.

The Charter includes measures in the areas of delays and cancellations of flights, denied boarding due to over-booking, cancellation of tickets by passenger, name change on the ticket and lock-in period of ticket and various facilities at airports.

(d) Airfares are not regulated by the Government.

- Under the provisions of Sub-Rule(I) of Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules 1937, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff having regard to all the relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

- Airfare so established by the airlines is published on their website under the provision of Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937.
- Airlines remain compliant to the regulatory provisions of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.
- The domestic airline pricing runs in multiple levels (bucket or RBD) which are in line with the practice followed globally. Usually, the lower levels of the fare in the fare bucket are assigned to advance purchase (popularly known as Appex fares) bookings (e.g. upto 90, 60, 30, 14 and 07 days before departure).

As the time lapses and the date of journey approaches closer (from 07 days to date of departure), the fare available is on higher side of fare bucket.

(e) To curb the incidents of misconduct and manhandling of passengers by the staff of private airlines, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has directed all the scheduled airlines to develop and document a procedure for passenger handling in the area in line with international best practices and provision of Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section 3 Series M Part VI titled "Handling of unruly/disruptive passengers". All the scheduled airlines have developed their SOP in this regard.

(f) No, Madam. The Passenger Charter is at draft stage.

[Translation]

Development of Airports

2744. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of Greenfield airports operational across the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of Greenfield airports

approved during the last three years across the country, State/UT-wise along with their present status;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised for these airports across the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes for extension/development/modernization of certain airports in the country to make them world class and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(e) the time by which the above said work is likely to be started;

(f) whether the Union Government has received proposals for construction/upgradation of airports from State Governments in their respective States and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(g) whether the construction work of these airports is very slow in some of the States and if so, the details thereof along with 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) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Telangana, Cochin International Airport, Kerala, Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru, Karnataka and Shirdi Airport in Maharashtra and Durgapur Airport in West Bengal are the operational greenfield airport in the country.

(b) As per Greenfield Airport Policy, Government of India (GoI), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) grants two stage clearances *i.e.* "site clearance" followed by "in principle" approval. During the last three years and current year, GoI, MoCA granted "in principle" approval to Dholera International Airport Company Ltd. (DIACL) for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at the site near Navagam Village, Dholera, Gujarat, Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited (BIACL) for setting up of Domestic Greenfield Airport for public use in Dagadarthi near Nellore, Bhogapuram International Greenfield Airport for public use in Vizianagaram District, near Visakhapatnam and Orvakallu Domestic Greenfield Airport for public use in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, Government of Gujarat for setting

up of a Greenfield Airport at Hirasar, District Rajkot, Gujarat and Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Noida International Greenfield Airport near Jewar, Uttar Pradesh. During the last three years and current year, GoI, MoCA granted "site clearance" approval to Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC) for setting up of a Greenfield Airport for public use near Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan, Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TSIIDC) for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Kothagudem, District Khammam, Telangana, MP Road Development Corporation Limited for setting up of Singrauli Domestic Greenfield Airport for public use in Waidhan, District Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. (MADC) for setting up greenfield international airport at Purandar, Pune.

(c) As regards construction of new Greenfield Airports, execution of project including finalization of project cost and financing arrangement is the sole responsibility of the respective airport promoters.

(d) and (e) AAI has planned development and upgradation of airports with a CAPEX of Rs. 20,000 crores in next 4-5 years. However, betterment of civil aviation facilities at airports is a continuous process depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, operational requirements, demand from airlines, technical feasibility etc.

(f) and (g) Ministry of Civil Aviation in the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, has made provision for promotion of regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips. The Government has approved the proposal for revival of 50 unserved/under-served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India, Civil Enclaves & CPSUs at an estimated cost of Rs. 4500 crores. However, the revival of airstrips/airports is demand driven, depending upon the firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions as airports will be developed without insisting on its financial viability. State Governments can explore possibilities of developing these airports through Public Private Partnership (PPP) also. In the 1st and 2nd rounds of UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) routes have been awarded under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) to various operators for

starting flights from 56 unserved airports and 31 unserved helipads in the country. The timeline for construction of airport depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, PPP bidding process, construction schedule, financing closure etc.

[English]

**Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth
Development**

2745. SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated any funds for the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) to impart skill training, job placements and construction work in RGNIYD Campus;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated annually for RGNIYD;

(c) whether any case has been registered against some officials of RGNIYD and Training centers by the Central Bureau of Investigation for the alleged embezzlement of funds and impropriety in execution of skill training projects and other construction activities; and

(d) If so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur is conducting various training programmes including components of skill training and placement within the overall budget allocation of the institution. Funds are not allocated programme wise.

An amount of Rs. 7.10 crore has been allocated for capital assets which include construction work during the financial year 2018-19.

(c) and (d) There are two cases which were investigated by CBI and have since been filed in the CBI Court. The matter is *subjudice*.

Wage Component Under SCSP/TSP

2746. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the guidelines on Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) wage component should not be included under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)/TSP, especially under the rural employment schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether funds have been allocated to MGNREGS from the TSP budget during the last three financial years in contravention of the aforesaid guidelines;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) guidelines envisages earmarking of plan funds to schemes which directly benefit the individuals, households and habitats of SCs and STs respectively. As per the guidelines of the erstwhile Planning Commission issued in the year 2010, differential earmarking was fixed to the Central Ministries/Departments under plan funds for SCSP and TSP, respectively.

MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme and requirement of funds and employment generation under MGNREGA depend on demand for work and as such no specific earmarking of funds is made in MGNREGA under SCSP and TSP. Further, to increase SC/ST participation under MGNREGA, some major initiatives taken are:—

- (i) Special focus on SC/ST area for capturing demand for work.
- (ii) Focused review of provision of works to SCs/STs.
- (iii) Taking up individual asset programme for SCs/STs and other vulnerable groups so that sustainable assets are created.

Awareness Campaign on Rain Water Harvesting

2747. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans a special communication campaign to create awareness on rain water harvesting and water conservation; 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 RAJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) M/o Water Resources, RD & GR is carrying out various awareness campaigns through Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities for capacity building and awareness creation among general population with respect to water management & conservation.

Special campaigns like “Jal Bacaho Video Banao Puraskar Pao” and broadcast of audio spots on various Radio channels are being run by the Ministry at present targeting water conservation including rain water harvesting. “Jal Bachao, Video Banao, Puraskar Pao” is a fortnightly contest started on 10th July, 2018. The contest will last till 4th November, 2018.

Jobless Workers of Closed Textile Mills

2748. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of textile workers who have become jobless due to closure of textile units in the country or due to some other reasons and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any policy for rehabilitation and welfare of these jobless workers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to impart training to these jobless workers with the help of National Institute of Fashion Technology and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Government proposes any special package for the displaced labourers in this sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) The details of number of workers employed in textile mills in the last three years are as follows:—

2015-16	973232
2016-17	993948
2017-18 *	994123

* As on 31.10.2017

With a view to supporting the industry and creating employment in the textile sector, the Government had launched several policy initiatives and is implementing schemes such as the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Development of Technical Textiles, PowerTex India-the Comprehensive Scheme for the Development of the Powerloom Sector, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector-'Samarth' (which is available to any individual seeking assistance for skilling as well as for upgrading skills) 'Silk Samagra'-the Scheme for Development of Silk and Sericulture sectors and sectoral schemes relating to Handloom, Handicrafts etc, etc. These Schemes are aimed at supporting the setting up of new units as well as expansion of existing units which have potential for generating large employment opportunities.

With a view to giving thrust to the employment-oriented garmenting and made-ups sectors, the Government launched a Special Package in June and December, 2016 which includes several labour friendly measures and export boosting measures such as the Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) where the Ministry funds additional 3.67% of the employers contribution of EPF in addition to 8.33%, given under PMRPY; additional subsidy under "ATUFS" for apparel and made-ups sectors; Rebate on State levies for apparel and made-up sector; and additional tax incentives for apparel sector.

Further, the Ministry of Textiles has been implementing the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) with effect from 15.09.1986. Under the scheme, interim

relief is provided to textile workers rendered unemployed as consequences of permanent closure of private non-SSI mills. This Scheme has since been merged with Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana of Ministry of Labour and Employment with effect from 01.04.2017.

Piped Drinking Water Project

2749. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether piped drinking water project has been started for providing clean drinking water in rural areas in the country, and if so, the norms and guidelines laid down for implementation of the said project in the rural areas;

(b) whether the Government has started the said project keeping in view the quantity of hazardous toxic substances present in the ground water in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details of the said project started in the rural areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) For improving the coverage of adequate and 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). The focus under NRDWP is mainly on piped water supply schemes.

Under NRDWP, the norm adopted for providing safe drinking water supply in rural areas is 40 Litres Per Capita Per Day (lpcd) which is required to meet the needs of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils and ablution, based on basic minimum need. Since water is a State subject, State Governments have been given the flexibility to adopt their own higher service delivery norms based on water availability, demand and capital cost involved and funding.

The overall allocation to the States under NRDWP is decided based on pre-approved criteria of (i) Rural

Population in the State as per the Census of India, (ii) Rural Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population as per the Census of India, (iii) States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) and Special Category Hill States in terms of rural areas and (iv) Population (as on 31st, March of preceding year) residing in habitations affected by all chemical contaminants including heavy metals.

Release of fund to States under NRDWP under various components is as under:—

- 50% of allocation is released as first instalment.
- 25% Sustainability (Functionality) component of allocation is released on the basis of a third party evaluation study of completed piped water supply schemes in States/UTs as part of second instalment.
- 25% of allocation will be released in reimbursement cum competition mode as part of second instalment.

Within NRDWP, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) had been launched on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 rural habitations by March, 2021 which includes those habitations affected by Arsenic which is toxic in nature and found in ground water. The total proposed outlay of NWQSM is Rs. 25,000 cr. (Central share Rs. 12,500 crore). The cumulative fund release status under NRDWP and NWQSM till date is as follows:—

Year	NRDWP (including NWQSM releases)		NWQSM	
	All India	Uttar Pradesh	All India	Uttar Pradesh
Amount in Rs. cr.				
2016-17	5931.90	621.95	814.13	26.31
2017-18	6989.66	472.42	2011.55	8.47
2018-19 (as on 30.07.2018)	1969.38	311.89	55.67	0.00
Total	14890.94	1406.26	2881.35	34.78

TAC Approved Projects

2750. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of funds for the TAC approved river development/ERM projects;

(b) if so, the facts thereof along with the details of TAC approved projects and their status in each State and Union Territory;

(c) whether the Government is taking any effective steps to implement and adequately finance the TAC approved projects on priority before considering new projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA RAJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement the efforts of the States, the Union Government had launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in 1996-97 for providing financial assistance with an objective to expedite the implementation of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects which were in advance stage of construction and for which State Governments were facing financial resource crunch. For availing Central Assistance by State Governments for Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI)/Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) Projects, one of the criteria is to have clearance from Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and investment clearance of competent authority of Government of India along-with other criteria as laid down in the scheme guidelines. Since inception of the AIBP, 297 major and medium irrigation projects have been benefitted by this programme. The details of MMI/ERM projects accepted by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in the last 3 years is in the Statement.

During 2015-16, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been conceived by the Central Government with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. During 2016-17, ninety-nine on-going Major/Medium Irrigation projects (including 10 ERM projects) under PMKSY-AIBP having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectare and balance estimated cost of Rs.

77,595 crore have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019. Under the dedicated funding mechanism that is Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF), a special window have been created in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) which could be utilized by the Central and State Governments to bridge the requirement of funds for completion of the 99 priority projects for Central Assistance as well as State share component.

Statement

MMI/ERM projects accepted by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in the last 3 years

Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name	State	Major/Medium	Estimated Cost in crore	Benefits in ha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
125th	25.05.2015	Borolia Irrigation Project	Assam	Medium-Revised Cost	157.03 (PL2013)	13562
125th	25.05.2015	Modernization of Tunga Anicut Canal Network	Karnataka	ERM, Medium	239.75 (PL2012-13)	11732
125th	25.05.2015	Modernisation of canal system of Bhadra Reservoir Project	Karnataka	ERM, Major, Revised Cost	1175.79 (PL2014)	177337
125th	25.05.2015	Sonthi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Karnataka	Major	673.9 (PL2013-14)	16800
125th	25.05.2015	ERM of Rajghat Canal Project	Madhya Pradesh	ERM, Major, Revised Cost	56.83 (PL2014-15)	164789
125th	25.05.2015	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	Manipur	Medium Irrigation, Revised	509.70 cr. (PL2013)	7545
126th	16.07.2015	Formation of Flood Carrier Canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone area of Sathankulam, Thisaiyanvilay by interlinking Tamirabarani, Karumediya and Nambiyar Rivers in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Major Irrigation	872.45 cr. (PL 2014-15)	23040
127th	13.11.2015	Revised Cost Estimate of Extension, Renovation and Modernization of canals being fed from river Sutlej	Punjab	Major-ERM, Revised Cost	918.25 (PL 2013-14)	207068
127th	13.11.2015	Revised Cost Estimate of Relining of Sirhind Feeder from RD 119700 to 447927, Punjab	Punjab	Major-ERM, Revised Cost	671.478 (PL 2015)	69086
127th	13.11.2015	Revised Cost Estimate of Relining of Rajasthan Feeder from RD 179000 to 496000, Punjab	Punjab	Major-ERM, Revised Cost	1305.267 (PL 2015)	98739

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
128th	29.02.2016	Jigaon Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	New, Major	5708.11 (PL 2014-15)	101088
128th	29.02.2016	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project	Telangana	Revised-Major	5940.09 (PL 2015-16)	93587
129th	08.07.2016	Arjun Sahayak Pariyojna	Uttar Pradesh	Major, Revised	2593.93 (PL 2015)	59,485
129th	08.07.2016	Sulwade Jamphal Kanoli Lift Irrigation Scheme	Maharashtra	Major, new	2374.46 (PL 2014-15)	52,720
129th	08.07.2016	Kosi-Mechi Intrastate Link Project	Bihar	New, Major	4900 (PL 2015-16)	2,10,516
129th	08.07.2016	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project	Gujarat	3rd RCE, Major	54772.94 (PL 2014-15)	1,792,000
129th	08.07.2016	Revised Cost Estimate of Nadaun Area Medium Irrigation Project	Himachal Pradesh	Revised, Medium	156.31 (PL 2015)	6,471
129th	08.07.2016	Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project	Maharashtra	New, Drinking Water	3008.49 (PL 2015)	
129th	08.07.2016	Ken Betwa Link Project (Phase-I)	Uttar Pradesh	New, Major	18057.08 (PL 2015-16)	635,661
129th	08.07.2016	Bhaunrat Dam Project	Uttar Pradesh	New, Medium	612.78 (2015-16)	16,000
129th	08.07.2016	Project for providing Irrigation Facilities to 15 Villages of Babina Block	Uttar Pradesh	New, Medium	2.46.8433 (PL 2015-16)	4,400
130th	30.09.2016	Burhai Reservoir Project	Jharkhand	Major, New	1520.87 (PL 2016-17)	33500 Ha
130th	30.09.2016	Bateswarsthan Ganga Pump Canal Scheme, Phase-I	Bihar	Major, RCE	828.80 (PL 2015-16)	27603 Ha
130th	30.09.2016	Arpa Bhaisajhar Barrage Project	Chhattisgarh	New Major	1141.90 (2014-15)	25000 Ha
130th	30.09.2016	Pawai Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh	New, Medium	261.54 (PL 2009)	9952 Ha
130th	30.09.2016	Chandrakeshar Dam Project	Madhya Pradesh	Major, ERM	15.63 (PL 2015)	5000 Ha
130th	30.09.2016	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Area (RWSRPD)	Rajasthan	Major, ERM	3009.16 (PL 2016)	172988 Ha
130th	30.09.2016	Grand Anicut Canal System	Tamil Nadu	Major, ERM	2298.75 (PL 2014-15)	100191.09 Ha
131st	16.11.2016	Sukhahar Medium Irrigation Project	Himachal Pradesh	Medium, ERM	153.8 (PL 2015)	5572 Ha
131st	16.11.2016	Medium Irrigation Project to various Pachayats of Jwalamukhi area of district Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	Medium, New	194.474 (PL 2016)	5957 Ha
132nd	06.03.2017	Renukaji Dam Project	Himachal Pradesh	Multipurpose	4596.76 (PL 2015-16)	Drinking water and Power

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
132nd	06.03.2017	North Koel Reservoir Project	Bihar and Jharkhand	Major, RCE	2391.37 (PL 2016-17)	111521 Ha
133rd	01.05.2017	Modernization of Ranbir Canal Project	Jammu and Kashmir	Revised Major, Irrigation	195.24 (PL 2015-16)	55418 Ha
133rd	01.05.2017	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)	Rajasthan	4 Major, 42 Medium and 92 Minor	2783.6 (PL 2016)	424696 Ha.
133rd	01.05.2017	Project Estimate for Rehabilitation, Renovation and Modernization of various Distributaries Systems along with Allied Works in Punjab (UBDC)	Punjab	Major Irrigation, ERM	1112.34 (PL Aug. 2015)	4.72 Lac Ha

Air India Software Glitch in Check-in System

2751. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at least 25 Air India flights were delayed globally due to a software glitch that hampered the airline's check in system recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched an investigation into the incident; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Because of a network issue with the Passenger Service System (PSS) at service provider's (SITA) data centre, check-in systems of Air India were down from 12:08 to 15:10 IST on 23rd June 2018 all over the world. About 125 flights of Air India and its subsidiaries were affected by this software glitch.;

(c) and (d) The incident was taken up with CEO of the service provider (SITA) to take necessary steps to avoid repetition of such incidents. The service provider has carried out root cause analysis and initiated action to curb reoccurrence of such incidents in future.

NTPC'S Non-Fossil Based Resources

2752. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC plans to have about 30% of the 130 GW target in its Corporate Plan, 2032 to be sourced from non-fossil fuel based resources if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NTPC has also successfully tested the co-firing of biomass in its conventional coal fired boilers and is going ahead for burning upto 10% of biomass pellets in the boilers in one of its power projects; 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) and (b) As per the Corporate Plan 2032 drawn up by NTPC Ltd., it intends to be a 130 GW company with diversified fuel mix by 2032, 30% of which will be sourced from non-fossil based resources. The details of Non-fossil fuel based capacity by 2032 are as under:—

Soler	30 GW
Hyadro	5 GW
Nuclear	2 GW
Other RE	2 GW

(c) NTPC has test fired up to 10% biomass pellets along with coal at its NTPC Dadri plant.

[Translation]

Implementation of Rural Development Schemes

2753. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP:
KUNWAR SARVESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-days of work generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on the said schemes during the said period;

(c) whether the amount of expenditure on the said schemes has increased substantially;

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

(e) whether the Government is considering to increase expenditure with the purpose of removing poverty in Gram Panchayats; and

(f) if so, the amount likely to be sanctioned for this purpose?

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) through State Governments/ UT Administrations to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas. Implementation of these programmes generates direct or indirect employment opportunities, make rural youths employable in the open market through skill development and enable them undertake self employment enterprises. Under MGNREGA, 235.15 crore, 235.64 crore and 234.27 crore person days of unskilled employment were generated during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, respectively. During 2018-19, 85.61 crore (as on 27.07.2018) person days of unskilled employment has been generated.

(b) to (f) Keeping in view the importance of rural development programmes, the budget for rural development schemes has been enhanced substantially from Rs

58,623.08 crore during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,12,403.92 crore during 2018-19. Accordingly, allocations to States have also increased. The allocation to States/UTs is made on the basis of the Annual Action Plan prepared by them and approved by the Empowered Committee. Rural development programmes have direct and indirect bearing on poverty alleviation which further intensifies with the increased budgetary allocation. The expenditures made on the major rural development programmes during last three years and current year are given as under:—

	(Rs. in crore)			
	2015-16 (AE)	2016-17 (AE)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
MGNREGA	37335.69	48215.33	55000.00	55000.00
PMAY-G	10116.2	16074.37	23000.00	21000.00
PMGSY	18289.87	17922.87	16900.00	19000.00
DAY-NRLM	2499.16	3158.02	4350.00	5750.00

AE-Actual Expenditure, RE-Revised Estimate, BE-Budget Estimate

[English]

Case Against the US Based CDM Smith and Company

2754. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has directed the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to register a case against the US-based CDM Smith & Co. and its Indian subsidiary and some other unnamed officials of the NHAI for paying and receiving bribes to the tune of US 1.18 million to secure work contracts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any FIR has been registered in this connection by the CBI, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the facts and material on the basis of which the CVC directed registration of a criminal case?

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

FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Madam, the Commission, in exercise of its power u/s 8(l) (b) & (d) of CVC Act and other relevant provisions, advised the CBI to investigate the matter *vide* its Order No. 017/SHT/018 dated 31.10.2017.

(b) Yes, FIR has been registered by the CBI *vide* RC 2172018A0001SPE/CBI/ACU-IV, CBI New Delhi, on 07.02.2018.

(c) It would not be appropriate to disclose the details of facts and material on the basis of which the Commission directed registration of a criminal case at this stage as criminal investigations are under progress and disclosure of the information may adversely affect the investigations.

Road Connectivity in Naxal Affected and Backward Regions

2755. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use funds from Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to improve road connectivity in naxal affected and backward regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilised under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the District Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and

Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/NITI Aayog on the basis of Census, 2001. In the critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100 persons and above. Further, the Government has launched Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism affected Areas (RCPLWEA) as a separate vertical under PMGSY wherein connectivity is provided to specific routes identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs as critical from security and communication point of view in 44 districts (35 worst LWE affected districts and 09 adjoining districts).

(d) The funds allocated/released and utilized under PMGSY including Naxal affected and backward regions during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Telangana is given in Statement.

Statement

Allocation/Release and Expenditure incurred under PMGSY during the last three years and current year upto June, 2018

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Release	Expenditure
2015-16			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.2	443.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	375	312.51
3.	Assam	347.82	478.33
4.	Bihar	2781	2211.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	498	778.80
6.	Goa	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	474.1	645.07
8.	Haryana	304.69	333.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	268.4	292.55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	488	242.59
11.	Jharkhand	865	612.44
12.	Karnataka	140.8	263.72
13.	Kerala	151	202.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1122	1795.12
15.	Maharashtra	553.3	656.02
16.	Manipur	299.8	297.88

Sl. No.	State	Release	Expenditure
17.	Meghalaya	150.7	134.05
18.	Mizoram	50.9	52.69
19.	Nagaland	4	34.17
20.	Odisha	1382.7	1959.29
21.	Punjab	221.1	245.38
22.	Rajasthan	559.9	788.72
23.	Sikkim	68.6	141.56
24.	Tamil Nadu	205	222.92
25.	Tripura	274.83	313.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1084.46
27.	Uttarakhand	409.19	446.89
28.	West Bengal	1427.58	1243.33
29.	Telangana	273.73	247.80
30.	UTs	0	0
Total		15186.71	16480.26

2016-17

1.	Andhra Pradesh	197.59	238.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.92	339.59
3.	Assam	475.76	309.75
4.	Bihar	2958.34	3315.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	449.81	432.92
6.	Goa	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	31.04	52.30
8.	Haryana	44.01	69.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	396.61	320.29
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	755.61	290.34
11.	Jharkhand	819.59	889.94
12.	Karnataka	331.95	342.88
13.	Kerala	179.45	267.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1979.48	1653.45
15.	Maharashtra	606	662.89
16.	Manipur	412.19	251.68
17.	Meghalaya	211.99	179.58
18.	Mizoram	93.36	78.24

Sl. No.	State	Release	Expenditure
19.	Nagaland	8.05	21.86
20.	Odisha	1925.67	1907.57
21.	Punjab	275.66	238.11
22.	Rajasthan	559.41	792.42
23.	Sikkim	138.16	96.59
24.	Tamil Nadu	309.58	347.32
25.	Tripura	392.3725	129.54
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1234.87	1,003.29
27.	Uttarakhand	550.2	450.97
28.	West Bengal	819.18	1055.28
29.	Telangana	146.0255	188.94
30.	UTs	0	0
Total		16507.85	15926.87

2017-18

1.	Andhra Pradesh	226.16	136.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	700	384.85
3.	Assam	575.58	397.76
4.	Bihar	1592.26	1586.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	508.66	722
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	52.35
8.	Haryana	0	28.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	399.56	520.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1400	731.27
11.	Jharkhand	1381.7	1247.88
12.	Karnataka	5	50.3
13.	Kerala	169.13	205.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1308.45	1900.87
15.	Maharashtra	330.64	381.38
16.	Manipur	231.5	264.64
17.	Meghalaya	50.04	112.85
18.	Mizoram	200	72.71
19.	Nagaland	8.8	18.77
20.	Odisha	2249.99	2679.84

Sl. No.	State	Release	Expenditure
21.	Punjab	339.15	334.66
22.	Rajasthan	1120.26	536.53
23.	Sikkim	337	205.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	636.39	528.1
25.	Tripura	135.39	136.09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1010.47	1822.71
27.	Uttarakhand	702.21	608.36
28.	West Bengal	1101.84	1253.13
29.	Telangana	99.22	132.66
30.	UTs	5.00	0
Total		16824.43	17054.17

2018-19

1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	23.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	900.00	248.66
3.	Assam	900.00	370.46
4.	Bihar	800.00	397.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	500.00	302.64
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	50.00	13.08
8.	Haryana	2.00	0.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	600.00	70.46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	800.00	105.45
11.	Jharkhand	900.00	211.72
12.	Karnataka	50.00	4.79
13.	Kerala	200.00	52.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1200.00	565.11
15.	Maharashtra	300.00	40.90
16.	Manipur	600.00	49.47
17.	Meghalaya	200.00	35.90
18.	Mizoram	50.00	22.33
19.	Nagaland	150.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	2500.00	630.40
21.	Punjab	200.00	94.68
22.	Rajasthan	200.00	268.51

Sl. No.	State	Release	Expenditure
23.	Sikkim	400.00	54.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	600.00	120.95
25.	Tripura	150.00	28.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	500.00	362.03
27.	Uttarakhand	1000.00	76.25
28.	West Bengal	1109.00	290.67
29.	Telangana	200.00	39.52
30.	UTs	10.00	0
Total		15271.00	4480.51

[Translation]

Definition of an Electrified Village

2756. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of an electrified village;

(b) whether as per the assessment made by the Government around 18000 villages have been electrified and if so, the details thereof

(c) the percentage of houses in a village where electricity connections are required, minimum hours of supply and consumption of electricity, separately as per the definition stipulated by the Government for an electrified village;

(d) whether the Government proposes to specify such norms, if not specified so far, in the definition of an electrified village; 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) According to Rural Electrification Policy 2006, a village is reported as electrified, if:—

(i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/ hamlet where it exists,

- (ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc., and
- (iii) the number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

(b) All the un-electrified inhabited census villages have been electrified on 28.04.2018.

(c) to (e) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya for electrifying all un-electrified households in the country by 31st March, 2019. Further, all State Government and UT Administrations have agreed to ensure 24x7 power supply from 1st April, 2019. In view of these initiatives, definition of village electrification is no more relevant.

[English]

Financial Assistance for Roads in Assam

2757. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Public Works Department (PWD) of Assam has sought any assistance from the Central Government for renovation of roads;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of roads for which proposals have been received; and
- (c) the details of the funds sanctioned for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country including Assam. Further development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. The works for development and maintenance of National Highways including those in the State of Assam are accordingly taken up from time to time as per traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Central Road Fund

2758. SHRI LALLU SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether funds for the Central Road Fund are utilised for the construction of roads;
- (b) the State-wise details of the funds collected and utilised under the Central Road Fund during the last three years;
- (c) the details of the public representatives on whose recommendation the funds from the said corpus were released during the year 2014 to 2016 for construction of new National Highways and renovation of existing National Highways in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) the details of the public representatives from Uttar Pradesh whose recommendations are pending with the Government under the said scheme since 2014 till date and if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said recommendations are likely to be approved?

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 funds accrued under the Central Road Fund (CRF) as per the provisions of the CRF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 were Rs. 69,809 crore, Rs. 80,800 crore and Rs. 85,600 crore (Provisional) respectively.

This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

Apart from this, the Ministry also allocates funds for development of State Roads (non rural) under the CRF Scheme and Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI&ISC) Schemes as per the provisions of the CRF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time.

Sources of funding for development and maintenance of NHs and other road development schemes under Central Road Sector are from NH share

of CRF Cess, Toll remittances, Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). State/Union Territory (UT)-wise/Agency-wise/Scheme-wise details of fund allocated for development and maintenance of NHs and expenditure incurred during 2014-15 to 2016-17 are at Statement-I and II respectively. Separate State/UT-wise details of allocation of funds and expenditure incurred are not maintained for CRF, GBS.

Year-wise details of accrual/allocation of funds for States/UTs and expenditure/release of funds under CRF and EI and ISC Schemes during 2014-15 to 2016-17 are at Statement-III and IV respectively.

(c) and (d) Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. State/UTs-wise allocation of funds for development of NHs, including such allocations of funds for the State of Uttar Pradesh, are made keeping in view the committed liabilities, progress of works, inter-se priority, availability of funds, etc. Allocation of funds for maintenance and repair of NHs are made for State, including for the State of Uttar Pradesh, on the basis of nature and extent of damages, overall condition of NH stretches, traffic density, inter-se-priority, minimum works required to be undertaken to ensure traffic worthiness of NHs, the NH stretches under Defect Liability Period (DLP) obligation or stretches under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT)/ Operate, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions, ongoing works on NHs, status of action taken up for new developmental works, availability of funds, etc. Works on NHs are taken up accordingly to keep them in traffic worthy conditions.

The approval/sanction of proposals for development of State roads and allocation and release of funds for the States/UTs under CRF and EI and ISC Schemes, including for the State of Uttar Pradesh, are governed by the provisions of the CRF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time.

The proposals not considered for sanction during a financial year, including such proposals for the State of Uttar Pradesh, are treated as unapproved and not considered as pending.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise/Agency-wise/Scheme-wise details of fund allocated for development of NHs and expenditure incurred during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/Agency	Alloc.	Expd.
1	2	3	4
2014-15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221.45	221.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.50
3.	Assam	141.76	141.76
4.	Bihar	276.65	276.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.25	71.25
6.	Goa	17.72	17.72
7.	Gujarat	206.96	206.96
8.	Haryana	60.48	60.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	134.57	134.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	63.83	63.83
12.	Karnataka	269.72	269.72
13.	Kerala	67.18	67.18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	239.23	239.23
15.	Maharashtra	190.04	190.04
16.	Manipur	32.60	32.60
17.	Meghalaya	43.30	43.30
18.	Mizoram	39.53	39.53
19.	Nagaland	46.20	46.20
20.	Odisha	322.99	322.99
21.	Punjab	2,328.04	2,328.04
22.	Rajasthan	107.16	107.16
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	167.13	167.13
25.	Telangana	210.79	210.79
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	493.81	493.81
28.	Uttarakhand	169.51	169.51

1	2	3	4
29.	West Bengal	283.61	283.61
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.61	14.61
31.	Chandigarh	4.95	4.95
32.	Delhi	0.02	0.02
33.	Puducherry	12.73	12.73
34.	Other Projects under NH(O)*	761.17	715.68
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)-Cess*	6,885.89	6,885.89
36.	NHAI-Toll	5,448.00	5,448.00
37.	NHAI-NH(O)	600.00	600.00
38.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	-	-
39.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	292.00	268.79
40.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	3,000.00	2,843.33
41.	Special Programme for Development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	1,174.00	1,164.59
42.	Externally Aided Projects-Head Quarters#	276.00	239.93
	Reserve/unallocated in above	62.02	0.00
	Sub-Total	24,737.40	24,404.53
43.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	7,611.11	3,343.40
	Grand Total	32,348.51	27,747.93

2015-16

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,039.42	1,000.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.40	1.83
3.	Assam	78.79	78.09
4.	Bihar	706.92	707.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	359.94	339.80
6.	Goa	120.00	119.98
7.	Gujarat	228.60	225.77

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	90.00	89.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	140.00	139.96
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.00	22.86
11.	Jharkhand	35.00	38.08
12.	Karnataka	633.43	639.55
13.	Kerala	132.24	137.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	937.76	928.29
15.	Maharashtra	431.20	423.28
16.	Manipur	40.00	40.00
17.	Meghalaya	15.00	15.00
18.	Mizoram	35.00	28.50
19.	Nagaland	50.00	46.27
20.	Odisha	591.44	592.24
21.	Punjab	1,852.26	1,855.24
22.	Rajasthan	849.95	849.56
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	337.02	336.47
25.	Telangana	661.00	657.10
26.	Tripura	5.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,530.34	1,527.74
28.	Uttarakhand	245.92	245.69
29.	West Bengal	808.95	811.98
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	1.53
31.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	1.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	20.00	18.10
34.	Other Projects under NH(O)*	515.00	445.55
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)-Cess*	15,420.00	15,420.00
36.	NHAI-Toll	6,500.00	6,500.00
37.	NHAI-NH(O)	370.27	370.27
38.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	1.15	1.15
39.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
40.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	4,900.00	4,803.07
41.	Special Programme for Development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	1,121.00	996.11
42.	Externally Aided Projects-Head Quarters#	45.83	9.25
	Reserve/unallocated in above	2.32	0.000
	Sub-Total	40,882.15	40,464.10
43.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	42,694.50	23,281.00
	Grand Total	83,576.65	63,745.10
2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,010.31	2,014.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	90.66
3.	Assam	177.44	137.80
4.	Bihar	1,362.64	1,331.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,553.30	1,495.68
6.	Goa	400.00	434.51
7.	Gujarat	251.87	213.41
8.	Haryana	150.00	161.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	210.95	182.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.06	23.16
11.	Jharkhand	200.00	212.50
12.	Karnataka	783.52	871.96
13.	Kerala	259.89	237.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,760.00	1,558.90
15.	Maharashtra	1,371.92	1,154.00
16.	Manipur	25.25	18.65
17.	Meghalaya	41.27	28.44
18.	Mizoram	40.00	46.13
19.	Nagaland	50.00	38.84
20.	Odisha	925.55	951.35
21.	Punjab	2,740.50	2,702.48
22.	Rajasthan	964.83	1,012.99

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	575.00	640.11
25.	Telangana	380.00	358.43
26.	Tripura	5.00	2.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,849.02	1,820.85
28.	Uttarakhand	332.62	314.48
29.	West Bengal	1,333.62	1,223.19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13	0.13
31.	Chandigarh	2.00	0.69
32.	Delhi	1.00	0.62
33.	Puducherry	20.00	14.28
34.	Other Projects under NH(O)*	781.38	779.72
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)-Cess*	2,326.50	2,326.50
36.	NHAI-Toll	7,500.00	7,500.00
37.	NHAI-NH(O)	5,389.02	5,389.02
38.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	72.20	72.20
39.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	0.00	0.00
40.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	4,520.00	4,464.71
41.	Special Programme for development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	760.00	739.27
42.	Externally Aided Projects-Head Quarters#	59.38	56.72
	Reserve/unallocated in above	0.437	0.000
	Sub-Total	41,326.60	40,622.08
43.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	59,279.00	33,118.00
	Grand Total	1,00,605.60	73,740.08

*State/UT-wise allocation not made

Statement-II

State/UT-wise/Agency-wise/Scheme-wise details of fund allocated for maintenance of NHs and expenditure incurred during 2014-15 to 2016-17

Amount in Rs. crore

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Agency	Alloc.	Expd.
1	2	3	4
2014-15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157.00	155.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.00	17.94
3.	Assam	48.50	47.38
4.	Bihar	204.50	200.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.50	88.17
6.	Goa	55.36	54.92
7.	Gujarat	126.00	123.55
8.	Haryana	25.40	23.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43.00	40.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	51.00	48.35
12.	Karnataka	145.50	142.46
13.	Kerala	152.50	149.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.25	38.06
15.	Maharashtra	129.00	128.02
16.	Manipur	13.00	8.38
17.	Meghalaya	18.00	16.29
18.	Mizoram	21.00	18.51
19.	Nagaland	30.50	27.38
20.	Odisha	103.50	102.43
21.	Punjab	69.00	67.61
22.	Rajasthan	160.50	158.28
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	175.00	172.25
25.	Telangana	86.00	84.13
26.	Tripura	1.25	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	287.50	283.88
28.	Uttarakhand	52.00	49.89

1	2	3	4
29.	West Bengal	73.40	70.64
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.88
31.	Chandigarh	15.00	13.96
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	2.50	0.71
Sub Total (States/UTs)		2,395.66	2,334.40
36.	National Highways Authority of India(NHAI)*	100.00	100.00
37.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL)*		
38.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	79.50	77.67
39.	Traffic Census	10.00	10.00
40.	Bridge Management System		
41.	BRO-for J & K Disaster	14.00	12.17
42.	M & E-Non Plan	0.09	0.00
43.	Additional Allocation for PR		
44.	Reserve		
Sub-Total (Agencies/Others)		203.59	199.84
Grand Total		2,599.25	2,534.24
2015-16			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.41	141.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.16	29.00
3.	Assam	88.50	77.40
4.	Bihar	108.50	107.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	66.03	62.60
6.	Goa	32.31	25.93
7.	Gujarat	146.37	133.29
8.	Haryana	57.33	51.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64.42	63.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.52	7.12
11.	Jharkhand	100.50	103.61
12.	Karnataka	117.96	114.71
13.	Kerala	71.72	69.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22.27	18.08

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	225.30	200.92
16.	Manipur	31.00	18.92
17.	Meghalaya	40.80	40.77
18.	Mizoram	36.67	36.33
19.	Nagaland	44.93	44.93
20.	Odisha	63.92	64.72
21.	Punjab	87.67	80.84
22.	Rajasthan	104.38	101.23
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	157.66	159.85
25.	Telangana	118.18	88.49
26.	Tripura	6.09	4.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	229.85	229.21
28.	Uttarakhand	75.03	64.46
29.	West Bengal	91.32	92.18
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.29	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	2.17	1.23
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.12	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.08	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.62	0.00
35.	Puducherry	3.41	2.34
Sub Total (States/UTs)		2,380.49	2,236.36
36.	National Highways Authority of India(NHAI)*	100.00	100.00
37.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL)*	50.00	50.00
38.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	140.00	138.92
39.	Traffic Census		
40.	Bridge Management System	3.68	2.71
41.	BRO-for J & K Disaster		
42.	MandE- Non Plan		
43.	Additional allocation for PR	22.64	0.00
44.	Reserve	1.59	
Sub-Total (Agencies/Others)		317.91	291.63
Grand Total		2,698.40	2,527.99

1	2	3	4
2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129.87	123.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.63	28.87
3.	Assam	136.50	97.52
4.	Bihar	104.77	88.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	51.00	36.05
6.	Goa	34.13	24.96
7.	Gujarat	121.69	108.44
8.	Haryana	56.31	50.38
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.85	89.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.34	6.50
11.	Jharkhand	91.26	96.14
12.	Karnataka	204.53	161.51
13.	Kerala	115.46	91.18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.35	10.98
15.	Maharashtra	319.23	276.21
16.	Manipur	27.86	6.77
17.	Meghalaya	57.83	60.17
18.	Mizoram	64.51	66.87
19.	Nagaland	47.77	45.09
20.	Odisha	88.39	86.88
21.	Punjab	78.00	74.60
22.	Rajasthan	64.91	63.71
23.	Sikkim	1.99	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	156.66	151.23
25.	Telangana	117.15	107.92
26.	Tripura	52.78	52.22
27.	Uttar Pradesh	140.27	119.81
28.	Uttarakhand	52.67	32.39
29.	West Bengal	93.47	76.75
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	1.49	0.00
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
35.	Puducherry	1.21	1.02
Sub Total (States/UTs)		2,577.88	2,235.36
36.	National Highways Authority of India(NHAI)*	100.00	100.00
37.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL)*	52.00	52.00
38.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	115.00	114.75

1	2	3	4
39.	Traffic Census		
40.	Bridge Management System	1.80	0.88
41.	BRO-for J & K Disaster		
42.	M & E-Non Plan		
43.	Additional allocation for PR		
44.	Reserve		
Sub-Total (Agencies/Others)		268.80	267.63
Grand Total		2,846.68	2,502.99

Statement-III

Year-wise details of accrual/allocation of funds for States/UTs and release of funds under CRF Scheme during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Amount in Rs Crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Accrual			Release		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.31	136.13	345.23	73.12	178.13	347.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.36	52.68	129.80	55.00	20.53	56.69
3.	Assam	52.59	57.86	142.63	42.44	46.34	94.03
4.	Bihar	73.73	80.88	198.45	83.36	80.88	169.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.32	98.73	244.82	0.00	84.13	97.12
6.	Goa	6.34	6.62	16.91	2.41	7.52	30.06
7.	Gujarat	162.26	177.02	440.63	110.42	61.05	132.08
8.	Haryana	73.73	79.45	192.79	73.73	79.45	167.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37.26	40.59	99.90	0.00	95.14	55.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	131.87	143.93	353.74	43.96	44.42	81.90
11.	Jharkhand	59.46	65.63	162.98	17.74	9.10	110.55
12.	Karnataka	160.14	178.18	446.42	170.51	164.46	489.63
13.	Kerala	53.65	59.88	148.86	54.60	59.88	158.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207.18	226.82	560.71	180.99	211.98	128.80
15.	Maharashtra	269.28	289.57	710.45	100.00	432.85	709.79
16.	Manipur	13.74	14.97	37.11	13.35	7.18	15.60
17.	Meghalaya	16.12	17.56	42.14	5.14	5.51	15.29
18.	Mizoram	12.68	13.82	33.84	4.23	4.70	15.84
19.	Nagaland	10.04	10.94	27.15	5.95	0.11	16.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	108.08	119.17	292.74	123.42	125.98	168.76
21.	Punjab	62.89	67.93	165.36	27.58	48.22	71.30
22.	Rajasthan	241.54	265.40	656.40	286.44	72.72	815.83
23.	Sikkim	4.76	5.18	12.50	1.55	0.00	9.39
24.	Tamil Nadu	153.01	160.33	388.09	155.09	160.33	355.12
25.	Telangana	81.84	108.23	256.22	81.84	108.23	280.73
26.	Tripura	7.14	7.77	18.90	6.31	0.08	15.05
27.	Uttar Pradesh	209.56	227.69	563.51	234.26	227.69	219.71
28.	Uttarakhand	38.32	41.45	102.64	25.51	0.42	13.67
29.	West Bengal	78.49	84.91	208.86	85.80	55.48	184.01
Sub total (States)		2,606.69	2,839.32	6,999.78	2,064.75	2,392.50	5,025.63
UTs							
30.	Delhi	22.20	24.75	63.48	14.59	0.00	5.54
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	6.93	16.72	0.00	0.00	5.04
32.	Chandigarh	2.11	2.63	5.76	0.00	0.70	0.81
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.33	3.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.99	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	15.44	4.95	10.57	15.44	4.90	32.80
Sub total (UTs)		39.75	41.58	103.26	30.03	5.60	44.19
Grand Total		2,646.44	2,880.90	7,103.04	2,094.78	2,398.10	5,069.82

Statement-IV

Year-wise details of allocation of funds for States/UTs and expenditure/release of funds under EI and ISC Schemes during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Alloc	Expd	Alloc	Expd	Alloc.	Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	250.00	0.00	354.35	0.00	25.00	21.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		9.26		22.43	8.00	6.36
3.	Assam		0.94		6.30	19.50	18.79
4.	Bihar		0.00		6.41	9.62	8.62
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa		0.00		7.89	4.00	0.93
7.	Gujarat		15.16		6.13	2.00	2.00
8.	Haryana		0.00		1.65	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00	17.00	14.58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		12.00		0.00	17.00	11.27
11.	Jharkhand		11.40		0.00	28.00	26.37
12.	Karnataka		0.00		34.75	36.00	33.93
13.	Kerala		20.56		0.00	0.66	0.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra		0.00		9.38	50.00	41.45
16.	Manipur		0.00		12.72	26.00	24.34
17.	Meghalaya		0.00		13.67	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland		8.00		33.74	32.00	17.66
20.	Odisha		0.00		18.06	48.00	45.93
21.	Punjab		0.00		12.71	2.00	0.61
22.	Rajasthan		0.00		8.21	7.00	6.64
23.	Sikkim		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu		3.79		0.30	52.12	51.13
25.	Telangana		0.00		2.17	7.00	6.35
26.	Tripura		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh		12.00		68.77	5.00	1.04
28.	Uttarakhand		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal		0.00		0.00	19.00	15.71
	Sub Total (States)	250.00	93.11	354.35	265.29	414.90	356.31
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50	0.00	1.00		0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.50	0.00			0.00	0.00
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		0.00			0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu		0.00			0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi		0.00			0.00	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep		0.00			0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry		0.00		1.79	0.10	0.04
	Sub Total (UTs)	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.79	0.10	0.04
	NHAI					390.00	390.00
	Grand Total	251.00	93.11	355.35	267.08	805.00	746.35

**Expenditure on Construction of
Highways and Roads**

2759. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government on the construction of highways and roads in the country;

(b) the State-wise number of roads constructed with the said amount; and

(c) the target set for the construction of total kilometers of roads by the Government in 2018-19 and the details of the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development & maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The Ministry has taken up development of NHs/roads under various Schemes such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Bharatmala Pariyojna Phase-I, Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads, Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, Externally Aided Projects (EAP), National Highways (Original) [NH (O)], etc.

The allocation of funds and expenditure incurred for development of NHs/roads under these schemes during 2017-18 was Rs. 1,09,453.84 crore and Rs. 1,00,179.05 crore respectively including Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR).

Details of State-wise length of NHs/roads constructed during 2017-18 is in the enclosed Statement.

(c) It has been targeted to complete development of about 10,000 km length of NHs/roads during 2018-19. An allocation of Rs. 1,20,556.74 crore has been made accordingly under Budget Estimate 2018-19 including IEBR of Rs. 62,000 crore.

Statement

Details of State-wise length of NHs/roads constructed during 2017-18

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Length in km
1.	Andhra Pradesh	458
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	188
3.	Assam	302
4.	Bihar	370
6.	Chhattisgarh	522
7.	Delhi	139
8.	Goa	20
9.	Gujarat	189
10.	Haryana	291
11.	Himachal Pradesh	134
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	162
13.	Jharkhand	236
14.	Karnataka	768
15.	Kerala	17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	594
17.	Maharashtra	1348
18.	Manipur	231
19.	Meghalaya	48
20.	Mizoram	43
21.	Nagaland	0
22.	Odisha	535
23.	Puducherry	17
24.	Punjab	357
25.	Rajasthan	1075
26.	Sikkim	45
27.	Tamil Nadu	306
28.	Telangana	160
29.	Tripura	82
30.	Uttar Pradesh	693

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Length in km
31.	Uttarakhand	256
32.	West Bengal	222
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21
Total		9829

Flood Control Schemes

2760. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state the details of the schemes formulated so far by the Government regarding protection from severe floods in the country during the last four 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 RAJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): The subject of flood management including erosion control falls within the purview of the States. The flood management and anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with their own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government renders technical guidance and promotional financial assistance to States.

The Ministry had launched "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" a State sector Scheme in XI Plan which was continued during XII Plan. A total of 522 projects costing Rs. 13238.37 crore were approved and included under FMP. During XI Plan, 420 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 7857.08 crore were approved while during XII Plan 102 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 5381.29 crore were approved. Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 3566.00 crore was released during XI Plan and Rs. 1307.07

crore during XII Plan. Further, a Central Assistance of Rs. 562.67 crore has been released during year 2017-18. Since start of XI Plan, total Central Assistance released to States under FMP is Rs. 5435.74 crore until 31-Mar-18. The State-wise details of works approved, Central Assistance released in the last four Financial Years are given at Statement-I.

During XII Plan, a Central Sector Scheme, "River Management Activities and Works related to Border Areas (RMBA)" was implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources to cover following major components:-

1. Hydrological observations and flood forecasting on common border rivers with neighbouring countries.
2. Investigation of WR projects in Neighbouring Countries.
3. Pre-construction activities for WR projects on common border rivers-Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA)
4. Grant-in-Aid to States/UTs for flood management/anti-sea erosion works:-
 - (i) Maintenance of flood protection works of Kosi and Gandak projects (in Nepal), Flood Protection/anti-erosion works in the border areas with Bangladesh and Pakistan by States.
 - (ii) Flood Management/anti-erosion works/anti-sea erosion works in UTs.
5. Activities of Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC).

The State-wise details of Grant- in- Aid to States/UTs released under RMBA in the last four Financial Years are given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State-wise Central Assistance released under Flood Management Programme

Sl. No.	State	Works approved during XI Plan	Works approved during XII Plan	Works approved in (XI+XII Plan)	Central Assistance released in FY Rs. in crore			
		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	0	21	0.00	47.39	23.69	21.18
2.	Assam	100	41	141	15.25	47.14	0.00	245.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Bihar	43	4	47	24.92	16.67	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	2	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	2	0	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	7	115.20	27.00	50.00	87.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	15	43	15.16	46.58	40.56	110.40
10.	Jharkhand	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	4	0	4	55.22	0.00	0.00	19.05
13.	Manipur	22	0	22	6.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Mizoram	2	0	2	1.46	0.47	0.00	0.48
15.	Nagaland	11	6	17	13.08	2.51	23.13	0.00
16.	Odisha	67	1	68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Puducherry	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Punjab	5	0	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Sikkim	28	17	45	0.00	5.72	0.00	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	5	0	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Tripura	11	0	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	26	3	29	21.83	13.50	0.00	13.55
23.	Uttarakhand	12	10	22	43.82	57.02	0.00	0.00
24.	West Bengal	17	1	18	7.84	0.00	12.61	65.03
Total		420	102	522	320.23	264.00	149.99	562.67

Statement-II*The State-wise Grant-in-Aid released under RMBA*

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance released in FY			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	51.273	47.842	0.00	52.57
2.	UP	0.00	26.641	0.00	90.43
3.	Tripura	0.00	14.025	0.00	0.00
4.	West Bengal	0.00	29.691	0.00	0.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	00	0.00	8.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Punjab	0.00	14.945	0.00	7.47
7.	Puducherry	13.256	00	0.00	0.00
Total		64.530	133.144	00	159.25

HON. SPEAKER: Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from some Members on different issues. The matters, though important, do not warrant interruption of the Business of the day. Matters can be raised through other opportunities. I have, therefore, disallowed all the notices of Adjournment Motion.

....(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9527/16/18]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, 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 Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9528/16/18]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9529/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Raj Kumar Singh I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Power Finance Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9530/16/18]

(2) A copy of the Energy Conservation (Energy Consumption Norms and Standards for Designated Consumers, Form, Time within which, and Manner of Preparation and Implementation of Scheme, Procedure for Issue of Energy Savings Certificate and Value of Per Metric Tonne of Oil Equivalent of Energy consumed) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 409(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2018 under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9531/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding

(Hindi and English versions) between the Kamarajar Port Limited and the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9532/16/18]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Copper Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9533/16/18]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Aluminium Company Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9534/16/18]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

(i) The Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.289(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2018.

(ii) G.S.R.389(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd April, 2018, notifying the Odisha Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited for the purposes of the 4 second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

(iii) G.S.R.255(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2018, reserves area of 697.979 hec for undertaking prospecting or mining operations in respect of bauxite deposits through M/s NALCO in the Taluk of Pottangi of Koraput District in the State of Odisha till 26th April, 2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9535/16/18]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Airports Economic Regulatory 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 9536/16/18]

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): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Polavaram Project Authority, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Polavaram Project Authority, Hyderabad, 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 9537/16/18]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the NTC

Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9538/16/18]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987:

(i) S.O.4081(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2017, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O. 126(E) dated 14th January, 2016.

(ii) S.O.1024(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2018, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O. 126(E) dated 14th January, 2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9539/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956

1. S.O.1322(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 125 (Sitarganj-Tanakpur Section) in the State of Uttarakhand excluding Khatima Bypass section on EPC mode.
2. S.O.1533(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2018, regarding rounding off user fee to nearest Rs. 5/- in nearly 42 old BOT (Toll) projects.
3. S.O.2009(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2018, regarding rates of fees to

be recovered from the users of National Highway No.7 (Madurai-Tirunelveli-Panagudi-Kanyakumari Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

4. S.O.2010(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 3 (Shivpuri-Guna Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
5. S.O.2299(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of Six-Lane Eastern Peripheral Expressway (NH No. NE-II) in the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
6. S.O.2940(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway Nos., mentioned therein.
7. S.O.3162(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 16 (Old NH 5) (Vijayawada to Visakhapatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
8. S.O.3163(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway 15 (Jaisalmer-Barmer-Sanchor-Gujarat Border (upto Gandhav Bridge Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
9. S.O.3164(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway 5 (Vijayawada to Visakhapatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
10. S.O.3165(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway 76 (Swaroopganj-Pindwara-Rajasthan/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
11. S.O.3166(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rates of fees to

- be recovered from the users of National Highway 16 (Old NH 5) (Vijayawada to Visakhapatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
12. S.O.3167(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway 8A (Bamanbore to Samakhyali to Gandhidham Section) in the State of Gujarat.
 13. S.O.3168(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway 8A (Bamanbore to Samakhyali to Gandhidham Section) in the State of Gujarat.
 14. S.O.1842(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th May, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
 15. S.O.1819(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th May, 2018, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24B (Lucknow-Raibareilly-Allahabad Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
 16. S.O.1466(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd April, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
 17. S.O.1385(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
 18. S.O.1357(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
 19. S.O.1117(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
 20. S.O.995(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
 21. S.O.993(E) and S.O.994(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2018, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
 22. S.O.2025(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
 23. S.O.2027(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
 24. S.O.2024(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2018, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. No.3202(E) dated 29th September, 2017.
 25. S.O.2023(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
 26. S.O.1970(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
 27. S.O.2943(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
 28. S.O.2944(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
 29. S.O.2945(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
 30. S.O.2969(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
 31. S.O.2971(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
 32. S.O.3031(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2018, making certain amendments

in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.

33. S.O.3251(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2018, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.689(E) dated 2nd March, 2017.
34. S.O.3252(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
35. S.O.3255(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
36. S.O.1519(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
37. S.O.1358(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9540/16/18]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 11 of the National Highways Act, 1988:-

1. S.O.1518(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos., mentioned therein, to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Maharashtra.
2. S.O.2026(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 32 (Jharkhand/West Bengal Border to Detiya Section) to National Highways Authority of India in the State of West Bengal.
3. S.O.2028(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 131A (Narenpur-Purnea Section) to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Bihar.

4. S.O.2946(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 30 (Ara-Mohania Section) to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Bihar.
5. S.O.2970(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 161BB (Madnur-Rudrur-Bodhan Section) to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Telangana.
6. S.O.3030(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 111 (New NH. 130) (Bilaspur-Partharpali Section) to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Chhattisgarh.
7. S.O.3032(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos, mentioned therein, to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
8. S.O.3254(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos, mentioned therein, to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Gujarat.
9. S.O.1969(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 161 (Sangareddy-Telangana/Maharashtra Border Section) to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Telangana.
10. S.O.1386(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos, mentioned therein, to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9541/16/18]

(3) A copy of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification

No. G.S.R.427(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 2018 under Section 9 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9542/16/18]

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Mission for Clean Ganga, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9543/16/18]

12.04 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL
42nd to 46th Reports**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:-

- (1) Forty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Subject 'Production, Marketing and Distribution of Coal' relating to the Ministry of Coal.
- (2) Forty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Subject 'Physical and Financial Performance of SAIL and MECON Ltd.' relating to the Ministry of Steel.
- (3) Forty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' relating to the Ministry of Steel.

(4) Forty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants' relating to the Ministry of Mines.

(5) Forty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' relating to the Ministry of Coal.

12.05 hrs

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
20th and 21st Reports**

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Madam, I beg to present the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (2017-2018).

12.05½ hrs

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1596 DATED
26.07.2018 REGARDING PRODUCTION OF
RENEWABLE ENERGY**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, on behalf of Shri R.K. Singh, I beg to make a statement correcting the reply (Hindi and English versions) given on 26 July, 2018 to Unstarred Question No. 1596 by Dr. P.K. Biju regarding "Production of Renewable Energy".

AUTHENTICATED

**STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER OF
STATE (I/C) FOR NEW AND RENEWABLE
ENERGY AND POWER CORRECTING THE**

ANSWER TO PART (D) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 1596 DTD. 26.07.2018 ASKED BY DR. P.K. BIJU REGARDING PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

I beg to correct the answer in reply to part (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1596 answered on 26.07.2018 regarding "production of renewable energy" as follows:

Part of the Question answered	For (Previous reply)	Read (Corrected reply)
(d)	Solar projects of 23.02 GW capacity have been installed so far in the country. For installation of remaining 67 GW, an estimated investment of Rs. 3,35,000 crore @ Rs. 5 crore per MW) is required. Most of the investment in this sector comes from the private sector.	Solar projects of 23.02 GW capacity have been installed so far in the country. For installation of remaining 77 GW, an estimated investment of Rs. 3,85,000 crore (@ Rs. 5 crore per MW) is required. Most of the investment in this sector comes from the private sector.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9544/16/18]

12.06 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 45th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting***

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

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. : LT 9545/16/18

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 45th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

12.06 ½ hrs

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation****

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

12.07 hrs

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 28th 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, I beg to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the

**Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. : LT 9546/16/18

***Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. : LT 9547/16/18

recommendations contained in the 28th 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.

[English]

12.07 ½ hrs

(iv) **(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Ministry of Mines***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay a statements regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Ministry of Mines.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 28th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Mines*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 28th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Mines.

12.08 hrs

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re: Alleged inept handling of the SC & ST Act by the Union Government in the Supreme Court

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, please speak.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See Nos. : LT 9548/16/18 and 9549/16/18 respectively.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Hon. Speaker, Madam, it is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions) The Supreme Court in its order dated March 20, 2018 has said that it is not mandatory to arrest the accused under their Act and action can be taken only after investigation and can be taken any after investigation and for approval of the concerned officers. ...(Interruptions). Earlier in all the cases of atrocities against SC, ST accused used to be arrested directly after registering F.I.R. This Act was passed by this House in the year 1989 during the tenure of Rajiv Gandhi ji. ...(Interruptions) I tell you the data also. I know that you would ask this.

[English]

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was passed on 12th September, 1989. The tenure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister was from 31st October, 1984 to 2nd December, 1989.

Shri V.P. Singh's tenure as Prime Minister was from 2nd December, 1989 to 10th November, 1990. [TRANSLATION] This thing should be kept in mind. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): It relates the tenure of Shri V.P. Singh ji.

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, you continue your speech.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We had passed it. Why are you trying to take credit for it? Give credit to there, who had done this and take credit only for the things done by you.

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji continue speaking It is going on recorded.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He was our Finance Minister. This the conspiracy. ...(Interruptions) This is not Rafale deal. ...(Interruptions) Don't speak like this. ...(Interruptions) We know a lot about you. Madam Speaker,

I have clarified it because I knew that it would be raised in the House. Therefore I was prepared for that. The recent judgement of Supreme Court is very dangerous for SC/ST. After this judgement we, the leaders of all the parties, atleast the leaders of 17 Parties, M.P's, Rajya Sabha Members and Lok Sabha Members met the President on 27 March, 2018. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Come to the point. No long speech during Zero Hour. Otherwise you would say that you were not allowed to raise your point.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, this Memorandum was signed by all.

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, zero hour has its own limitation.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We met him and requested him and the Government to nullify the said judgement because it has diluted the Act. It has taken away all the rights given to SCs/STs and injustices and atrocities against them are increasing. The Government has not taken any step in this regard. Four members have elapsed. Before that Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji has written a letter to the Prime Minister.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you have raised this issue a number of times.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: In that letter she has said that atrocities are increasing against SCs and STs so, that law should be restored and steps should be taken in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: It has been recorded what are you doing, what is his name? You please sit down? You are not a Minister. Your Minister is going to speak on this. Please sit down.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, we have submitted the memorandum on 27 March, 2018.

HON. SPEAKER: It is OK. Make your point. Don't make a long speech. You have raised the matter in zero hour. You are asking what steps the Government is going to take in this regard?

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Yes, the Hon. Minister is ready to reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, this Act was enacted for 25 per cent population. But no action has been taken in this regard even after four months. The Government has promulgated at least six ordinances in public interest, but none of them was more important from this. The Government promulgated ordinances for providing assistance to Corporate Bank, for setting up small universities, for insolvency and Bankruptcy, for setting up National Sports University, Homeopathy Central Council, Commercial Courts and for fugitive economic offenders and criminal law. We are ready to extend support for important ordinances, but the Government could also promulgate ordinance on this important issue. Madam, you are not paying attention to my point.

HON. SPEAKER: I am listening to you. Full time is being given to you.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Why did not the Government brought the ordinance on SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act?

I want to know this? [ENGLISH] Why is it so important? ...(*Interruptions*) [TRANSLATION] Thousands of people are dying daily. Atrocity is being committed against them in every fifteen minutes. 41 thousand incidents of atrocities and injustices have occurred so far. Therefore, I request the Government that a Bill should be brought at the earliest in this regard. It has been ignored. Introduce a Bill in this regard tomorrow. We all unitedly will pass it. This is my demand. Don't fold your hands in this way.

HON. SPEAKER: Please let the Minister speak. I am thanking you for completing your speech.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: There should not be difference between words and deeds. It should not be like this. Therefore they should take action. This is my request.

HON. SPEAKER: You should learn the bravery. If a person like you would not honour the rules of Zero Hour,

it would be difficult for me to conduct the business of the House. So I was saying "Namaskar" to you.

Shri Ravindra Kumar Jena, Shri R. Dhruvanarayana, Shri P.K. Biju and Advocate Joice George are also allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shir Mallikarjun Kharge.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Hon. Speaker Madam, the Hon. Member Shri Mallikarjun Kharge has raised the issue of regarding SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act. I am surprised as to what was the justification of raising this issue in the House at this time? Perhaps they know it that yesterday the Cabinet of Government of India under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modiji has approved SC-ST Prevention of Atrocities Bill. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Have the patience to listen him. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Be seated, please.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you are wise. Have patience to listen him.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, the whole country knows that this Act has been diluted as a result of order of the Supreme Court. Immediately after that our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji had said in clear terms that the Government would bring the similar Bill and if need be more stringent Bill would be brought. It was his commitment. He had said that there would not be any change in it. Our Prime Minister had made this promise to the nation. In compliance vision that permit, Cabinet was given approval to the SC-ST Prevention of Atrocities Bill yesterday itself. We would like to get it passed in this session itself and bring it force as Act. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulburga): Madam, I want to know a clarification. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No clarification now. You may ask clarification when the Bill would be taken up for discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now. Only Saugata Roy ji is allowed to speak.

*...(Interruptions)**

HON. SPEAKER: Saugata Roy ji, every day, you are raising this matter. Still I am allowing you. Please be brief, then. You raise it every day; I have no objection.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I will be very brief. Thank you for allowing me. We have been agitating on the issue of the published NRC register for the last few days. Even for today, we have given notices of Adjournment Motion on this issue. As we have already mentioned, in the list of 40 lakh people whose names are left out on the NRC, not only the names of Bengali Hindus and Bengali Muslims, the names of Biharis, people from UP, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu have also been removed. Also, six lakh Scheduled Caste people who are called matuas, their names have also been removed. The matuas are blockading rails in West Bengal in protest. *...(Interruptions)*

Our Chief Minister has already said that this would lead to a bloodbath and to a civil war. She has also asked whether the Union Government is following a divide and rule policy? *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Such words are not to be used.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Does the ...* want that anybody who is not a ... * will be left out of the list? *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No allegations are to be made. You can have your point. Yesterday also, I had allowed you. Every day, I cannot allow you.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I am asking a question. Does the ... * want that anybody who is not a ... * supporter will be left out of the list? This should not happen. Four of our Lok Sabha Members have gone to Assam. The Home Minister should go to Assam immediately. Four of our Members have gone to Assam.

HON. SPEAKER: If leaders like you do not know how to raise the matters in 'Zero Hour', then, I am really sorry. How will the newcomers understand the things?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS (Dharmapuri): I would like to bring to the notice of this House a very important issue pertaining to NEET exam. Madam, NEET exam was introduced in this country for the reasons given by the Government saying that there should be decriminalization of education and we should produce quality doctors. Today, both the reasons are completely defeated. Today, a student who has failed in physics, who got minus four marks in physics, who has failed in chemistry, who got minus two marks in chemistry and got a few marks in biology is studying MBBS. Is this the quality that the Government wants?

Madam, when NEET was conceptualised in 2011-12, it was said that the student had to pass in each subject separately like in physics, the minimum qualifying mark is 90 out of 180; in chemistry, the minimum qualifying mark is 90 out of 180; and in biology, the minimum mark is 180 out of 360. A student should have got 360 out of 720, that is, 50 per cent.

Madam, do you know the lowest mark of eligibility for NEET? It is 96 marks and in percentage-wise, it comes to 13.3 per cent. Nowhere in the world by getting 13.3 per cent, one becomes a doctor. Is this the quality that the Government wants? Is this the quality of doctors we want to produce in this country? There are 65000 MBBS seats in the country. There are 30000 dental seats. There are 25000 AYUSH seats. Totally, there are above 1,20,000 medical seats. But this year, 7,13,000 students have been eligible for NEET. If you have hundred mangoes, you call 120 people to distribute them. Why are you calling 700 people for 100 mangoes? It is because to support the private medical colleges. Education should be knowledge-based. It should be skillbased, vocational-based and talent-based.

Now education has become tutorial centre-based. If you have money, you can study.

In Maharashtra, there was a study where all these years, the girl students used to outnumber boy students in MBBS. This year, the boys were outnumbering girls. It is because the girls were not allowed to go to tutorial centres for safety reasons and monetary reasons. The parents did not want to invest in these girls. Is this the disparity that you are creating in the country? ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P.R. Sundaram, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Dr. P.K. Biju, Adv. Joice George, Smt. K. Geetha, Smt. K. Kavitha, Smt. B. Renuka, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Shri Maheish Girri and Shri Dhananjay Mahadik are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss.

*SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI (Patiala): I thank you, Hon. Madam Speaker for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important subject.

Hon. Madam, I request you to kindly give me five minutes today.

Hon. Madam Speaker, I am going to raise an important subject today that is going to be the central issue of Indian politics. It is the Centre-State relations. Ours is a federal country. We have a union list, a State list and a concurrent list. But, in the last 70 years, all the Central Governments have encroached upon the rights of the States by either amending the constitution or by using unfair methods. Thus, the Centre has become all-powerful whereas the States find themselves in a weak position *vis-à-vis* the Centre.

Hon. Madam Speaker, all natural resources in this country lie in the States. The States generate all the resources. States generate all the G.D.P. But, the Union Government at the centre has all the financial powers. This centralization has led to an anomaly and imbalance. The States find themselves in the condition of beggars.

Madam, Punjab finds itself neck-deep under loans worth 2.25 lakh crores. Punjab has to pay 28,000 crores every year as interest on this gargantuan loan amount. Unemployment among youth is rampant in Punjab. Drug-

*Not recorded.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

abuse is common in Punjab. Agriculture is in ruins in Punjab....

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam, thank you for giving me a opportunity to speak during Zero Hour. I would like to say something about in the issue of NRC and Bangladeshi infittrutors in country. Cowad Alast wrote a very good book. Nihilism in India. In the year 1905 Bengal was partitioned East Bengal and West Bengal. Bihar was the part of West Bengal at that time. I want to raise the issue of the pain of that partition in 1905 and thereafter in Jharkhand was came out of Bihar. As a result demography had changed. I want to raise that issue in this House. After the partition in 1905 migration from East Bengal to West Bengal continued. Mr. Gogoi from Assam in sitting here. Gopinath Bordoloi launched a big agitation and he said that the people from East Bengal are sitting in West Bengal particularly at Shyalet. Congress made Gopinath Bardoloi to resign in 1949. After that Saidullah became the Chief Minister of Assam. He gave one lakh acre land for...* settle down to which this problem increased. ...*(Interruptions)* After that Chaliha became the Chief Minister. He was also from Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)* History can not be changed. ...*(Interruptions)* Chaliha started a big movement against it. ...*(Interruptions)* In the year 1964 Prevention of Infiltration from Pakistan, PIP Act 1964 was passed in Assam. ...*(Interruptions)* The Act could not be enforced due to the opposition of the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* After 1931 Census the population of Muslims continued to increase gradually. ...*(Interruptions)* These thing continued to increase sometimes in Bihar, sometimes in Bengal, and sometimes in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* Census could not be done in Assam in 1981. ...*(Interruptions)* You had changed four Chief Ministers consequently. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde. Nishikant ji you have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, I just want to say that census could not be done in Jharkhand, North-East and Jammu-Kashmir and delimitation to also could not be

done there. This is the reasons for the increase in that population. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, through you, I want to say that we people should be saved. ...*(Interruptions)* The way congress harrassed in the name of IMDT Act. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Srikant Eknath Shinde.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)* NRC should be enforced in the entire country particularly in the old areas of West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Kiran Kher, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi, Shri Sumedhanand Sharaswati, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shri Devji M. Patel, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Shir Naranbhai Kachhadia, Shrimati Jaishriben Patel, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shir Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Rodmal Nagar, Shri Ajay Mishra Teni, Shri George Baker, Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray, Shri Sunil Kumar Singh, Shri Vidhut Vaan Mohato, Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Kumari Shobha Kanandlage are allow to associate with the issue raised by Shri Nishikant Dubey.

Dr. Srikant Eknath Shinde ji, please raise your issue.

PROF. SAUGATA RAY: It should not go in record. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I will see it. I will go through it and delete it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I would go through the record and delete it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Let me go through it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded as ordered by the chair.

[Translation]

DR. SRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (Kalyan): Madam, Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, Today I want to draw the attention of the House towards the big problem of unemployment. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, unemployment has emerged as a big problem in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* I remember that the Hon. Prime Minister has said in the year 2014 that 2 crore jobs would be created each year. ...*(Interruptions)* Now four and a half years have elapsed. Till now Nine crore jobs would have been created. ...*(Interruptions)* According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy. Today more than three crore people are in search of jobs. According to report of NASCOM every year more than thirty lac graduates, Post graduates enter the jobs market, but only 20 per cent youth succeed in getting employment. We do not have any data regarding the youth who start looking for employment before completing their education. According to World Bank every year 1.5 crore Indians enter the jobs market. Our employment Exchanges have remained unsuccessful in providing employment.

Madam, more than five crore people are registered in Employment Exchanges in the country. Employment Ministry had given a written reply in the year 2015 that only zero per cent, only 56 people, have got employment through these Employment Exchanges.

Madam, Unemployment is a very big problem. Today graduate, Post graduate, even Ph. D and M.B.A. degree holders youth are prepared to accept lower posts.

Madam Speaker, recently recruitment process was undertaken for 738 posts of Peon, Driven and Watchman. More than 2 lac people applied for these posts. Out of them many were Civil Engineers also.

HON. SPEAKER: O.K. we also know it. Be brief. Don't take long time as I have to give time to all.

DR. SRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: Madam, it is also necessary to give data.

HON. SPEAKER: Every one knows the data. Conclude now.

DR. SRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: Madam, this is the problem of unemployment. The Government has stopped providing its data. Hon. Prime Minister himself had stated is one of his interviews given to a magazine. The month of July that the Government has created job opportunities but the Government does not have data on jobs. Per capita energy consumption is also one of the indicators of growth. Today, as compared to the other countries. India lies at the bottom of the ladder. The industrial demand growth has reduced from 5.9 per cent to 3.1 per cent which means that there is not much demand from the industry, side, hence how jobs will come from industries. This is the data from the Labour Bureau as well.

Madam Speaker, the problem of unemployment has increased to the extent that people have resorted to mob lynching. These are not my words but in a recent statement made by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. She had Stated that people are indulging in mob-lynching for want of employment opportunities. I request the Government to take it seriously as unemployment is a serious subject, and try to create maximum employment opportunities.

HON. SPEAKER: You talk about and quote others during your speeches. Don't make improper remarks. All of you try to improve the way you speak.

Shri Arvind Sawant, Shri Pradaprao Jadhev, Shri Shivrang Appa Borne, Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaiwad, Shri Dushyant Chautala, Shri Rahul Shewak, Dr. Pritam Gopinath Munde, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Shri Ravindra Kumar Jena too are allowed the associate themselves with the subject raises by Shri Shrikanth Eknath Shinde.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I heavily thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the subject of population, the core problem of India during Zero Hour.

Madam, I would finish within two and half minutes. I know the importance of Zero Hour for the members despite the fact that some of them may waste to time by interrupting unnecessarily.

Madam, through you, I would like to submit that the population of the country has lean continuously rising due to faulty policies of the previous Governments. Today we

are facing problem of narrowing roads and struggling to find space on road despite the fact that we have made our roads from single laned to two laned four laned and even six laned. Even the expansion of rail track has failed to solve the crisis. The number of platforms is increasing lent so is the number of users.

Madam Speaker, through you I would like to urge the House that it is not sight for a country not to tackle the core problem caused due to the faulty policies of the previous Governments especially when it is faced with the problem of traffic jams, log jammed spaces on roads, job crisis and declaring agriculture land. China has greater land mass than us, still they opted for population control. So much so, even Bangladesh also tried to control population. However it is not so in India where trains lack space, hospitals lack beds and youths are migrating for lack of employment opportunities.

Through you, I would like to submit that this Government has been making good accomplishments under the leadership of Hon. Modiji to ensure that the people of this country may breath fresh air. ...*(Interruptions)*

Only a leadership like Modiji who can take steps like demonetization and GST can bring legislation at controlling population. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government to make one single law for two children applicable uniformly across all citizens overriding religious, caste and community concerns. ...*(Interruptions)* those violating laws should be deprived of Government jobs, from voting rights so that people of India may benefit from required facilities. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Arvind Sawant, Shri Prataprao Jadhav, Shri Shrirang Appa Barne, Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad, Shri Dushyant Chautala, Shri Rahul Shewale, Dr. Pritam Gopinath Munde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Uday Pratap Singh, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Shri Rodmal Nagar, Shri Sudhir Gupta, Shir Nishikant Duby, Shri Naranbhai Kachhadis, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal and Shri Devji M. Patel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Udhay Pratap Singh.

[English]

SHRI TOKHEHO (Nagaland): Hon. Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an important issue regarding Nagaland State.

Madam, in Nagaland, there has been heavy rains with thunder storm since April 2018. Due to this, the normal life has been disrupted since 26th July this year. Since then, the Capital of Nagaland, Kohima along with other districts have completely cut off. There is a severe crisis because of continuous raining in the State. On 27th July last month, 6 people were washed away, of which 5 were students. Till date, bodies of 3 victims could not be recovered.

Madam, as you know, the State of Nagaland does not have railways, airlines and waterways.

I want to request the hon. Home Minister to kindly send the officers concerned to see all that is taking place in Nagaland. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri George Baker, Shri Rameshwar Teli, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Tokheho.

SHRI V. ELUMALAI (Arani): The villages of Thadagam, Pothuvai, Sethavarai, Sapettai, Nallanpillaipetral under Gingee Taulk in Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu are deprived of communication facilities. There are 25 village panchayats with more than one lakh population. There is no mobile tower for the benefit of the villagers. One BSNL telephone exchange is existing in Nallanpillaipetral Village, but it is not used either for landline or for mobile connectivity. This does not work due to signal and connectivity problems.

These villages are located in the hilly area and the villagers are mainly farmers. There is no telephone connectivity. These farmers are not able to take advantage of various information being passed on to the farmers through mobile phones.

These villagers are struggling to make contact in cases of emergency. Moreover, these villages come under my constituency, Arani. So, I am personally aware of the problems being faced byu the villagers.

Therefore, it is very necessary to install a 3G tower at Thadagam village, which is at the top of the hill. Though we are speaking of 5G services, still there are many villages in our country, including my constituency, which do not have proper 3G connectivity.

Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to look into this matter and direct the authority concerned to install a 3G tower at Thadagam at the earliest. Thank you Madam.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESH GIRRI (East Delhi): Madam I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. First of all, I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister. He constituted Disha Committee which help us to assess the situation in States. I visited for a survey in which this serious issue was revealed.

Madam, the norm is that when ladies in homes whether they are mothers or sisters to get pregnant, most of them undergo normal delivery. However, the trend of cesarean deliveries in private hospitals is on the rise. I was going through the data of the Government hospitals, later on I asked for the data of the private hospitals as well. However the serious thing is that while the figure for Government hospital is around 10-12 per cent, private hospitals figures were expected to be more than 10-12 per cent but they have alarmingly touched more than 32-35 per cent and the trend is on the rise. I understand that cesarean section sometimes can be life saving for our womenfolk when there is a crisis, it is a life saving procedure but it has become a part of fashion and convention in wealthy families is there in big hospitals opt for cesarean section delivery even though normal delivery could have taken place because the family members are aloof and they are told for surgery. If we take about rural areas, this ratio is on lower side there as compared to cities where it is very high as they are also having big hospitals. As per NHFS data, this data at private hospitals has increased by 35 per cent against Government hospitals. As per WHO norms, 10-15 per cent cesarean deliveries are the acceptable norm for a country. In India, it was 8.5 per cent till 2010, but has increased very much during the last decade. In some States, it has increased by 40-45 per cent.

Lastly, I would conclude by saying that delivery by cesarean section is fraught with dangers of adverse effects on health. In such a situation the Government should seriously pay attention to it because several poor families too are also its victims.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Tripathi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Shri Harish Meena, and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Mahesh Girri.

[Translation]

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE (Jammu): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise the issue of Jammu, Akhnour, Sundervani, Naushera, Rajouri and Ponch regions. I would also like to express my gratitude for Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Bhai Modi for acceding to a 7 year long pending demand of the people of these areas that a rail line between Jammu and Ponch be laid down and train may reach there, the migration of people from rural areas of Ponch and Rajouri to urban areas has been undergoing, even if we ignore this reason, even army needs it. Now, the survey work is complete. Now what is required to executor. I through you, would like to request the Union Government to start the Jammu to Ponch rail line work at the earliest and funds be made available for this purpose. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Jugal Kishore.

[English]

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN (Nilgiris): Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to bring an urgent public issue regarding non-providing insurance coverage to Domestic LPG user.

It is a pity that there are several incidents of blast of LPG cylinders have happened in the country. Many human lives along with properties have also been lost. But in the last 25 years, no consumer has been provided with any insurance coverage. No consumer comes forward for insurance claims due to lack of awareness.

The oil companies and dealers need to make subscription of insurance coverage for the benefit of LPG users. But, till date, neither the oil companies nor the dealers of Gas agencies are providing subscription and thereby common public are denied of the benefits. The provision for providing insurance claims is also in vogue. According to this, an LPG consumer should inform the dealer within 30 minutes of the accident. How is it possible? The officials of oil companies do not know the rule of insurance claims.

So, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to bring out a white paper on insurance coverage provided to LPG users so that the claims made so far are brought to the knowledge of common public.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Shri P.R. Sundram too are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri C. Gopalkrishnan.

DR. KULMANI SAMAL (Jagatsinghpur): I thank you very much, Madam, for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue of my constituency. The Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya situated at Rahama in my Parliamentary Constituency, Jagatsinghpur was established in 2006. Even after 12 years, it is running with a lot of difficulties due to inadequate infrastructure.

It is a matter of concern that the construction work of school building, hostel building, road as well as other infrastructural work in the premise has been stopped. The drainage system in and around the school has not been done and it has been put in such a place that an immediate intervention is required.

Due to heavy rain during monsoon season, the school premises along with playground gets submerged and very often poisonous snakes come out of their holes. In the premises, snake-biting is a common phenomenon.

As the campus has not been properly equipped with lights, the whole campus remains under looming dark during night posing a threat to safety and security of students as well as staff residing in the premises.

Madam, recently, three teachers of different subjects who were doing their best for the students as well as

the school have been transferred. So, their retention and continuance in the school may please be considered.

In this regard, I, on behalf of the students, staff and principal of the school, request the Ministry of Human Resource Development to take appropriate steps to provide basic infrastructure facilities in the school premises at the earliest so that the school can provide quality education along with safety and in the premises.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Madam Speaker, I would like to place before you some of the facts related to the Employees Pension Scheme, 1995 which has not only lien causing mental aging and financial losses to the contribution but has also made them the object of redecule in society. The benefit under EPS-95 is not pension but interest on the contributions. This pension, taken to other Government pension schemes, should be based indexed to inflation.

EPS-95 had dued standards. In Government pension scheme, pension of the dependent kin becomes half after the death of the pensioners. Halving it under this contributory pension scheme is wrong because the contribution in the scheme is made by the employees. This is unjustified and undivisional. If the employee invests the equal amount of what the contributes in the pension scheme, to some other scheme, he will get the similar amount to what he gets from the scheme. The Government pension holders get benefit of CGHS health facilities which is not available to EPS-95 beneficiaries. Most of the employees of Palaghat are the beneficiary of pension as per the actual contributors of 8.33 per cent made by them, as per court's directives. Similarly, the Chief Provident Fund Commissioner, in compliance of the Supreme Court order had issued a circular dated 23.03.2017 which was contracted by another circular dated 31.03.2017 in which the pension benefits were to be divided into exempted and non-exempted categories, which is wholly unjustified.

The said category for employees is meant for Provident Fund and not for pension. In respect of pension, employees of both categories make equal contribution. So, I request you that all the employees should be given the benefit of pension by striving down the circular dated 31 March, 2017.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Sharad Tripathi are also permitted to associate themselves to the issue raised by Shri Shyama Charan Gupta.

SHRI RAJESH PANDAY (Kushinagar): Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important subject. First of all, I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi for his efforts to set up an international airport at Kushinagar. Yogi Adityanathji also has a big role in it. I would also express my gratitude to Shri Rajnathji for it was during his Chief Ministership that the foundation stone of this project was laid.

I would also like to express my gratitude for Manoj Sinhaji for according his approval for linking Kushinagar to rail. In the future, the number of visitors coming to Kushinagar is around to cross ten lakh mark in view of the fact that this place is the 'Mahaprasasti Sthal' for Mahatma Budha. The general tendency of the Governments to act only when referred to do so, should be avoided now. The setting up of an international port and linking it to rail is certainly good to increase the number of tourists to it. Therefore, there is a need to set up a multi-speciality hospital and a bus-terminal of international standard here to facilitate the tourists.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. Mamta Senghmitra and the Sharad Tripathi too are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Shyama Charan Gupta.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDAY (Giridih): Hon. Speaker Madam, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), one 'Sahiya' for every 1000 population was selected while one 'Sahiya Sathi' for every 15-20 'Sahiyas' was selected in Jharkhand for the year 2006-07. The number of such 'Sahiya' 'Sahiya Sathis' and BTT is approximately 25000 in the State. Their main job is to deliver the services of Governments sponsored health schemes to the common men in their areas. They are continuously engaged in their works. These people are continuously available for 24 hours carrying out the works like unchild vaccination, institutionalized delivery, NSB women tubectons, malaria, filaria, pulse polio, T.B. and leprosy patients. Their efforts have brought down the

maternal and infant mortality rates significantly in the State. Despite their efforts to delivered the public health services to all the people and their persistent for engagement in this work, they get an incentive of only Rs. 1000 per month which is quite meagre.

My request to the Government is that they should get atleast Rs. 15000 per month. They should have a dress code and provision should be also made to give them holidays.

HON. SPEAKER: Sarvshri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (Baramati): Hon. Speaker, the Government in reply to a question last week said most number of suicides by farmers was in Maharashtra. Irrespective of the Government in power suicide by even single farmer is a matter of shame and concern for us. Maharashtra witnessed 11950 farmers suicides in the past two years. My request to the Government is that in suicide cases C-2 formula demand be considered. Last week the Hon. Minister said in his reply that when minimum price of CCPA is determined it is based on minimum support price. The Maharashtra Government had demanded Rs. 3250 for paddy, but the Central Government gave only Rs. 1550. For cotton the demand was Rs. 7204, but Centre gave only Rs. 4500 only. Demand for wheat was Rs. 3223. There are several such examples. I have given only three illustrations. I request the Government to consider the C-2 formula a recommendation of the Swaminathan Commission and also demanded by the Maharashtra Government because today the farmers are a distressed lots.

HON. SPEAKER: Mohammad Faizal, Shri Shankar Prasad Dutta, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shirang Appa Barne, Dr. A Sanpat, Shri Rajeev Satav, Dr. Kulmani Samal and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are given permission to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Supriya Sule.

SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA (Dhaurahra): Thank you Hon. Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to speak. My constituency is a flood prone area. In my Parliamentary

Constituency several Legislative Assemblies such as Sansad Adarsh Gram-Dhakhaura, Vikas Khand-Josgawan, gram-moodi vikas khand-Isanagar, town area-villages around Borwat such as Nakti, Maksoodpur, Dulhapur, Kisan, Bhawnapur, Gadnapur etc. dozens of villages do not have Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited services at present, causing immense problems to the people. Through you I would request the Hon. Minister to take necessary steps to provide basic communication services keeping in view the problems of the people of my constituency so that the people can easily do their work involving communication facilities.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are given permission to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Rekha Verma.

SHRI KIRIT AZAD (Darbhanga): Hon. Speaker, Janak Nandini Janki Mata Sita was the daughter of Mithila. Ninety per cent of the area of North Bihar is Mithila region. Several rishi-mmunishi were born there. Sankhya and mimonsa are also the gift of this region. Mithila is renowned for agriculture and education in the country. Today it is on the decline. As on date hundreds of sugar, jute, paper, spinning mills, fertiliser units, khadi bhander and silk mills have been shut down there. Floods, droughts and other calamities have further worsened the situation, taking it further back. The Government has not permanent local solution for floods. People are forced to migrate. State Government is doing nothing for the development of Mithila region. Mithila is getting little help even from Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Government has no effective scheme for preservation and propagation of Maithila language and culture of Mithila. The people of Mithila region have been demanding a separate State give several years for their development. It is justifiable on the basis of language and culture. I therefore request the Government through the House to consider the creation of Mithila State at the earliest.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Kirti Azad.

[English]

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (Balasore): Madam, I would like to quote just three lines from the

letter written by our hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik to the Hon. Prime Minister of India on the issue of Hockey.

This is the first line. In 1948, as a new born nation, India witnessed the glory in London when the National Hockey Team won the Olympics Gold Medal. A nation of 33 crore rejoiced as the Gold Medal was won by India in London by defeating the Great Britain.

This is the second line. Prior to 1947, the Great Britain avoided playing against India for many years fearing embarrassment to lose against its colony in India.

The last line of the letter is this. I am not going to read the entire letter. As you know, the next Hockey World Cup will be held in Odisha in November 2018. Hockey truly deserves to be notified as our national game.

Madam Speaker, many of us did not know till we saw the letter of Hon. Chief Minister of Odisha that hockey has so far not been declared as the national game. This was further corroborated when an RTI application was filed and the Union Sports Ministry had stated that it is more of a national sentiment. When we can have a national bird, when we can have a national animal, why cannot we have a national game?

I would like to say how Odisha is replacing Sahara in promoting and sponsoring men's and women's hockey in India for the next five years. It is the first time that a State has come forward after Independence to have association with a sports body in order to promote youth, to promote sports and more particularly hockey in the country.

Madam Speaker, I would like to personally invite you as well as all the Hon. Members of this House to come to Bhubaneswar in November 2018 and see for yourselves the World Cup Hockey and see how Odisha is moving ahead on all fronts under the dynamic leadership of Mr. Naveen Patnaik.

Before I conclude I would request you, Madam Speaker, to kindly give a direction to the concerned Ministry to declare hockey as the national game before November, 2018 when World Cup Hockey is going to be held in Bhubaneswar. Thank you.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Dr. Kulmani Samal are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ravinder Kumar Jena.

PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD (Osmanabad): Hon. Speaker, through you I would like to tell the Union Government that a very big agitation is going on for Maratha reservation in Maharashtra for the past one month. In Maharashtra, in last one year 58 peaceful agitations were held by the Maratha. People, which was praised by all, yet the State Government did not even consider their demands. Today the situation is such that the month long agitation has gone out of control. Earlier the agitation of the Maratha Kranti Morcha was silent one. But now it has become vehement. This agitation has no leader. If any leader tried to associate with the agitators, the unemployed protesters, the Maratha people, do not even ready to listen him. The Maharashtra Government has become paralysed, and moral of all the parties of Maharashtra and those Leaders associated with social work are down. Now the agitation has not leaders. I request the Central Government to intervene in this. Why the reservation? This is to raise their socio-economic condition. This matter is pending in the Supreme Court. However with the changing times some changes and amendments are needed in this regard. The way out is to seek ways how to give them reservation without touching the reservation of SC, ST and OBC. Only Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha can do this. I request you to do the needful.

Hon. Speaker, it is a very important issue. Till today generation after, generation have been getting reservation benefit among the castes eligible for reservation. Now their social status has improved a lot. Bring down their reservation limit and give it to others also. Poor are in very community. They too be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You had made your point. Now sit down.

Shri Harishchandra Charan.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Shrirang Appa Barne are allowed to associate

themselves with the issue raised by Prof. Ravindra Vishwanatha Gaikwad.

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHARAN: Hon. Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the House regarding a very serious topic. To avail of the benefits of the Central Government's Scheme for the development of Scheduled Tribes, numerous general castes students specially is Maharashtra are claiming Scheduled Tribes status to get benefit is reservation. This has been going on for several years, due to which the real beneficiaries of reservation, the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes are being deprived. Due to Political pressure several castes are being given the status of Scheduled Tribes on the State's recommendation. Whenever this is raised in the House, the reply is that this is being done by the Centre on the recommendations of the State. This is injustice with the people belonging to Tribes and is a hindrance in their socio-economic development.

13.00 hrs

The Government has made a provision of reservation in jobs for the Scheduled Tribes. But the beneficiaries are not the tribals living in the jungles but some other castes and those claiming Scheduled Tribe status. Through you I would like to inform this House regarding a very important news regarding the Statement giving in the press by the head master Prakash Kingay of Taroda village, Buldhana district of Maharashtra. He said that he was a teacher in that village 1985 and was transferred for a few days. I have joined there again in the past month. He said there is not even a single tribal family in that place. How come that school has 250-300 tribal students. This is a very serious issue. All those involved should force action so that adivasis get justice.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Harishchandra Chavan.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamthitta): Hon. Speaker Madam, I request the Government to give necessary direction to all State Governments to fix the salaries of nurses working in the private sector in accordance with the order of the hon. Supreme Court. Having understood the pathetic condition of nurses in the private sector, the

hon. Supreme Court issued a directive to the Government of India to revise their pay scale nation-wide. Moreover, I raised this issue on the floor of this august House last year and in response to that, the Hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare informed that all State Governments and the Administrations of Union Territories were sent a directive from the Central Government in which the concerned authorities in States and Union Territories were asked to revise pay scales in accordance with directive of the Hon. Supreme Court. The Hon. Minister also informed on the floor of this august House that the concerned authorities were asked to submit the detailed report by November 2017 regarding the action taken for ensuring the implementation of the revised pay scale. However, it is learnt that most of the State Governments and the Administrations of Union Territories have not yet implemented the directive of the Hon. Supreme Court and the Central Government. Therefore, the condition of nurses working in the private sector across the country remains unchanged. Hence, I request the Government to take urgent steps in this regard.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. A. Sampath, Mohammed Faizal, Shri P.K. Biju, Adv. Joice George and Shri Mullappally Ramachandran are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Anto Antony.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 pm.

13.03 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.02 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Two
Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them,

*Treated as laid on the Table.

may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) **Regarding setting up of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya in Charaideo district of Assam**

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Jorhat): In my Jorhat Lok Sabha Constituency one new district has been created by the name of Charaideo. This district is now developing. Charaideo is a district where many ancient monuments of Ahom dynasty are situated. This district is a rural district where maximum people are agriculturists and there is awareness about education and therefore, education should be encouraged there. So, it is very important that there should be a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya which the district deserves.

Ministry of Human Resource Development have not taken any steps to establish Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya in newly created Charaideo district. So, I urge the Minister to kindly establish Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya & Kendriya Vidyalaya in Charaideo district in Assam.

(ii) **Regarding Central assistance to Karnataka in the wake of floods and landslides and also announce MSP for agricultural produce**

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA (Mysore): South interior Karnataka, especially KODAGU and MYSORE Districts continue to receive heavy rains leading to flooding of roads and affecting normal life. South interior Karnataka has witnessed excess rainfall over the last 45 days, which is 30-40% higher than last year. Heavy rains flooded several low-lying areas, leading to overflowing rivers and lakes. There were reports of damages to roads and bridges in the Districts causing hardships to commuters. Many places have been marooned due to overflowing rivers and connectivity to parts of Kodagu District has been badly affected due to landslides.

I urge the Government to provide Central Assistance

in the wake of floods and landslides. Several hectares of farmlands primarily comprising of COFFEE, PEPPER, TOBACCO and ARECANUT have been affected in Kodagu and Mysore Districts due to the continuous downpour. I also urge the Centre for MSP or a Support Price Scheme for Coffee, Tobacco and Arecanut for the benefit of farmers who are facing drop in price of their agricultural produce.

(iii) Need to regularise the Academic calender in Universities in Bihar

SHRI JANAK RAM (Gopalganj): Session in Universities in Bihar is not regular. The graduation calender in running 2-3 years behind. Some is the case of post graduation. Post graduation calender in universities is 2-3 years behind. J P Vishwavidalaya Chhapra, and Bakasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Vishwavidalaya, Mujaffarpur is also facing the same situation. As a result the students are suffering. The Government has given directions time and again the universities to prepare and examination calendar and an academic calender, but it was not followed. The calender for graduation and post graduation in Bihar is July-September. For PG, the semester system is being followed and exams should be held in December and May-June, since the teaching calender in universities is not followed the students in the State tag behind in comparison to students of other States. The students face problems as the academic calender and exam schedule is not followed. But the situation remains the same. The graduation and post graduation calender of Patna University is February to April. The examination of graduation part I, II and III and PG semester I and III of Magadh University is 2-3 years behind Schedule. Examination of Part-I of graduation has not been held and that of part II is being held. Graduation calender is running 2 years behind the schedule. Graduation and post graduation calender is two years behind the schedule in Lalit Narayan Mithila Vishwavidyalaya. Shastri (graduation) regular and Acharya (PG) is two years behind the schedule in Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University. Graduation calender in Tilka Manjhi. Vishwavidyalaya is 2-3 years behind the schedule forms for Part II were delayed. The exam dates are yet to be announced. Exam forms for Part III of 2014-17 course too was delayed. Result of 2013-16, Arts was delayed. Academic calender of almost all universities are not regular. All universities were directed to have an uniform exam

calender. This is yet to be done. In the absence of timely declaration of result the students can not apply for further students outside the State. I request to Hon. Minister to regularise academic calender in Bihar.

(iv) Need to increase the frequency of Ranchi-Ernakulam train service

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): A weekly the train between Ranchi and Ernakulam *via* Vellore, Chennai is being run. The People of Jharkhand use this train to go to South India. Thousands of patients go to Vellore for treatment. As it is a week a train confirmed tickets can not be obtained for this train. This causes delay in their treatment. This train is in great demand for travelling to South India from Jharkhand.

Therefore I request the Minister of Railways to make the weekly Ranchi-Ernakulam train a tri-weekly, so that passengers face no difficulty.

(v) Regarding construction of Kanker and Keshkal bypass road and Antagarh to Koyalibeda road in Chhattisgarh

SHRI VIKRAM USENDI (Kanker): A road with a total length of 50 K.M. from Kanken Makadi to Bedma at National Highways No. 30 is Chhattisgarh is proposed to be constructed out of which the length of Kanken bypass is 10.5 K.M. As per the contract, this work proposed to be completed in the year 2018 but construction work of bypass is being carried at an extremely slow pace. The National Highways Authority has issued pretermination notice to the company to the effect that contract will be cancelled for not making progress in the said work. 60 per cent work of Kanken bypass was to be completed by March, 2018 but contractord has completed only 20 per cent work. On the other hand work on Keshkal bypass remained suspended for past several months due to which local people are facing huge difficulties and there is resentment among people for slow pace of bypass work. Beside 22 K.M. road between Antagarh and Koyalibeda Partapur development blocks in LWE affected district was to be constructed but even after the lapse of more than nine years, the said road has not been constructed. Lackadaisical approach of both contractor and officers of the department in clearly reflected in these works. Officers

should have taken strict action against the contractor but action is not being taken against him whereas Antagarh-Narayanpur road have been accorded status of national highways four years back where 40 K.M. road from Kalgaon to Bharanda was to be constructed. Complete protection has been provided for construction of road which include 5 B.S.E. and 2 S.S.B. camp including 3 police stations. There is no issue of security of contractor. Despite that the road construction work from Antagarh to Ammabeda could not be completed. There is resentment among people due to slow pace of 22 K.M. long road construction work between Antagarh and Kayalibeda Partapur development blocks as people are facing huge difficulties. The people have staged Dharna and blocked traffic movement twice in that area. These people have given warning to for intense protest in case road construction work is not completed.

Hence, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to issue instruction to start construction work of Kanken and Keshkal bypass and Antagarh to Koyalibeda Partapur immediately in view of seriousness of the said matter.

(vi) Need to establish an Agriculture University in Giridih, Jharkhand

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY (Kodarma): North Chhota Nagpur region of Jharkhand predominantly agricultural area which include Kodarma, Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Dhanbad as well as Deoghar and Jamtara and entire Santhal Pargana.

This area of Jharkhand and people residing there are still dependent an agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for these people. Local people are still interested in agriculture and students of Giridih and adjoining districts of Jharkhand are visiting other States to study agriculture.

I urge upon the Government to set up an Agriculture University in Giridih district of Jharkhand.

(vii) Need to appoint specialist doctors in Government Medical College, Ambikapur, Surguja district, Chhattisgarh

SHRI KAMAL BHAN SINGH MARABI (Surguja): 'Government Medical College' located in Ambikapur, Surguja district headquarters of Chhattisgarh in my Parliamentary Constituency is the only major medical institute for North

part of Chhattisgarh. This Ambikapur hospital center to the need of not only urban and rural residents/patients of Surguja but also the adjoining districts (like-Balrampur, Surajpur, Korla, Jashpur districts) and daily hundreds of patients visit the hospital daily for treatment.

The announcement to set up a Medical College in Ambikapur, Surguja district headquarters of Chhattisgarh was made in the year 2016. I am extremely grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji, Union Health Minister Shri J. P. Nadda ji and Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh Dr. Raman Singh for this. But there are certain problem for being the divisional medical college. The patients suffering from serious ailments who came from urban and rural areas are not getting proper treatment at Medical College, Ambikapur due to shortage of specialist doctors as per the sanctioned posts due to which a number of poor patients are compelled to visit expensive private hospitals for treatment, and many serious patients have to go out of Ambikapur for treatment at places like Raipur, Bilaspur, Banaras etc.

Several expensive medical equipments are lying idle in Medical College due to shortage of specialists doctors as medical tests are not being carried out with these equipments.

The year 2016-2017 was declared an 'Zero Admission Year' for not getting recognition from MCI.

I am extremely grateful to the Union Health Minister Shri J.P. Nadda ji for his efforts in getting recognition from MCI while seriously considering the problem Government Medical College, Ambikapur but very few students have taken admission in the current academic session 2018-2019 in comparison to sanctioned seats.

While drawing attention of the Union Health Minister towards this serious issue I would like to urge him to facilitate the appointment specialist doctors there.

(viii) Regarding ambulance services by a private company in Karnataka under the National Health Mission Scheme

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Under the National Health Mission Scheme, the Government of Karnataka on

14.8.2008 had made MOU with a Secunderabad based organization GVK EMRI (Emergency Management Research Institute) for providing 108 Ambulance services under the Name of 'Arogya Kavacha' for ten years. But during the period from 2015 to 2017 after a detailed investigation by Health Department, Government of Karnataka under took a thorough investigation and audit into the working of GVK EMRI and found shocking misdeeds and irregularities by which hundreds of crores of state exchequer was misappropriated by putting forth false receipts and vouchers. More shocking is the fact that despite the agreement of 2008 coming to end on 13th Oct 2017 by the decision of Government of Karnataka, still the same GVK EMRI in functioning and there is no explanation coming from Government of Karnataka in the matter.

(ix) Regarding LPG bottling plant in Ballia Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Ballia): Hon. Prime Minister had launched Ujjawala Yojana for all the poor and needy persons of the country from my Parliamentary Constituency, Ballia, Uttar Pradesh. There is an urgent need to set up a LPG bottling plant to provide employment to hardworking youth and to set up a new industry in Ballia district. Requisite land and all resources are available for this purpose.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister to issue necessary instruction for setting up LPG bottling plant in my Parliamentary Constituency Ballia, Uttar Pradesh.

(x) Regarding compulsory enrolment of wards of elected representatives of people and Government officials in Government schools

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA (Rewa): The standard of education in Government schools in poor despite the efforts of the Government. Public representatives and Government officials pay no attention towards Government schools due to which quality of Primary education in Government schools is not good.

Hence, a law should be enacted to make enrollment of wards of public representatives of people from Sarpanch of

Gram Panchayat to the Hon. President and all Government employees and officers from Gram Sachiv to Cabinet Secretary upto VIII standard in Government schools compulsory so as to improve standard of education in Government schools.

(xi) Need to formulate a comprehensive national security scheme

[English]

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN (North Central Mumbai): The Honourable PM outlined his vision for New India leading up to the 75th year of independence in 2022. Nevertheless, India has not yet produced a White Paper either of Defence or Foreign Policy or a periodic strategic defence review.

Hence, it is imperative that Government formulate a comprehensive national security doctrine in response to rapidly changing global environment with the objectives of protecting India's core national interests, articulating strategic thought that is essential for being taken seriously in the international community, inculcate the values of strategic culture, attaining doctrinal clarity and synergy, highlighting geopolitical opportunities and challenges, identifying elements that shape Indian attitude towards perceived threats; use of force; diplomacy; war and acquiring power.

Hence, I request the Union Government to formulate a comprehensive national security doctrine with an intent to exercise comprehensive national power in pursuit of core national interests.

(xii) Need to provide reservation to students belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories in Aligarh Muslim University

[Translation]

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM (Aligarh): There is no reservation in admission for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Section in Aligarh Muslim University, a Central University located in my Parliamentary Constituency. The students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are not getting admission there in

absence of reservation policy and they are unable to pursue higher education as a result thereof.

As you are aware that provision of reservation has been made to provide an opportunity to people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in all universities of the country to pursue higher education. There is an urgent need to implement reservation policy in Aligarh Muslim University on the pattern of other Universities of the country.

I urge upon the Union Minister of Human Resources to issue necessary instruction to implement reservation policy in Aligarh Muslim University on the lives of other Central Universities for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes so as to ensure admission of students of these castes and classes in the current session.

(xiii) Regarding Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Kherwara Tehsil headquarters in Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA (Udaipur): My Lok Sabha Constituency, Udaipur is the divisional headquarters of South Rajasthan. This is a tribal dominant area and 6 districts fall under this division which include Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Chhitorgarh and Rajasamand. 70 to 75 per cent population of the division consists of Scheduled Castes/Tribes. This area has been declared as Scheduled-V (T.S.P. Area) by the Government of India.

Several Government offices, Police Training Centre are located here and families of Mewar Bheel Core Battalion and Ex servicemen residing in Khaerwara tehsil headquarters of Udaipur, Rajasthan. These families intend to provide better school education to their wards but there is no Central Government school in the area. Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to set up Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Kherwara tehsil headquarters of Udaipur, Rajasthan so that children belonging to Scheduled Castes-Tribes may get quality education. At present there is not a single Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in my Parliamentary Constituency.

(xiv) Need for improvement in railway infrastructure at Amritsar in Punjab

[English]

SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA (Amritsar): I would like to raise a matter regarding the pathetic condition of trains running from Amritsar to other parts of country. Premier trains like Shatabdi and Sachkhand are in messy condition with stinking toilets and dirty rakes. Toilets are blocked in all passenger trains due to lack of cleaning and water filling. The condition of the pantry cars in the said trains is unexplainable. There is delay in civil works at Amritsar Railway Station and Cheharta. Commuters are suffering due to this delay of civil work. I took up the issues with railway authorities, but it is still pending. All trains get delayed while reaching Amritsar from other parts of the country due to this delay of old pattern Rail traffic system at Railway Station. The incoming trains and outgoing trains spend maximum time at Platform, so incoming trains are getting late. It is necessary to improve the system like that of New Delhi Railway Station. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister take necessary steps to improve the train coaches and other facilities.

(xv) Regarding Delhi Police Establishment Board

SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (Tumkur): The Delhi Police Establishment Board has been constituted as per the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court gave such directions to ensure the morale of honest and efficient officers services should be utilized to maintain peaceful atmosphere in the capital city. But it appears the spirit of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is yet to be implemented to meet the situation.

Hence, I urge the Union Government to see that the Delhi Police Establishment Board acts as per the aspirations of the Supreme Court to boost the morale of the police personnel including the efficient officers.

(vi) Regarding implementation of smart city project in Ajmer, Rajasthan

[Translation]

DR. RAGHU SHARMA (Ajmer): Ajmer city in my Parliamentary Constituency has been selected under smart city scheme by the Government of India. An expenditure

of Rs. 1947 crore is proposed to be done under the said scheme. Please provide information regarding details of works executed and to be executed in Ajmer city against the works proposed under the said scheme and alongwith the date on which all the said works were started and the time by which all works under the scheme are likely to be completed. Apart from this please provide information regarding work-wise details funds to be spent out of the said Rs. 1947 crore, In addition to that please provide information about the expenses proposed to be borne by the Government of India, State Government and local bodies Act of the total Rs. 1947 crore. Please provide separate details in this regard. Whether all these works are being carried out in an transparent manner and please provide details of the total amount incurred on the completed works so far.

(xvii) Regarding lifting of ban on sea-cucumbers

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA (Ramanathapuram): Sea-cucumbers, the brainless sea-animals of the star-fish (Echinoderms) family are found in plenty in and around the coasts of India and world-over living on dirt. Every Sea-cucumber lays lakhs of eggs even without mating. Sea-cucumber population is found at least one thousand per square meter mostly in deep waters and few species in shallow waters. But still even without giving proper thought the Ministry of Environment & Forest has banned catching of Sea-cucumbers through an amendment to the Wild Life Protection Act. Unfortunately and ironically only the Government of India has enlisted Sea-cucumbers among 62 rare sea-species. There is no such ban in any of our immediate neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and China. Both the IUCNR-International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources and our own CMFRI-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute have categorically stated that Sea-cucumbers are not at all extinct species. In fact they have only suggested regulatory and scientific methods of conservation wherever sea-cucumbers are caught on a large scale.

In the coast of Rameswaram and the surroundings, catching of sea-cucumbers is not done in a routine manner. Instead they are incidentally found among the fish-catches. Separating them completely from the fishes is near impossible in the seas when fishermen concentrate only on

fishing. On reaching the shores, fishermen throw away the sea-cucumbers. Such wastes are gathered in small quantity by poor pickers. They would wait for opportune time to sell them to some agents who find medicinal value in them. Even possession of such thrown-away sea-cucumbers by the poor people is treated like a big criminal act. Poachers can be punished but not those accidentally catch or sell the thrown away items. Over enthusiastic Forest-officials in our area harass such poor men. This high-handedness is deplorable.

The only solution for this problem is to lift the irrational ban on catching sea-cucumbers. So, I urge upon the Centre to lift this unwise ban on a false premise.

(xviii) Regarding extension of Train Nos. 22153/22154 upto Karur Railway Station in Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM (Namakkal): The Train Nos. 22153 and 22154 (Egmore to Salem, Salem to Egmore) are running successfully. I have already requested in Parliament about the trains to be extended up to Karur Railway Station. At present train connect Salem and Chennai. If both are extended upto Karur, most of the people like students, businessmen, labours of the Karur district will be benefited. Karur district is also very famous for power looms and the trains run through Namakkal District also which is a hub of business like Lorry body building, chicken farms, egg tradings, schools, colleges etc.

The Salem Divisional Railway Manager and myself had visited Karur Railway Station for to extension of the lines. The Divisional Railway Manager requested the Karur Municipality to provide water for train cleaning purpose if the trains are extended to Karur Railway station. The Karur Municipality has agreed to it.

I met The Railway General Manager in Chennai and discussed with him the issue. He had forwarded the matter to the Hon'ble Railway Minister. Hence. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to take necessary step in this regard.

(xix) Regarding condition of National Highway No. 53 in Jajpur Parliamentary Constituency of Odisha

SHRIMATI RITA TARAI (Jajpur): The National Highway no. 53 in the Jajpur Constituency (Odisha) requires

urgent repair. The road on the Brahmani bridge between Kabatabandh and Pankapal village is so precarious that it may submerge in the river any time. Similarly, the stretch between Chandikhole and Duburi should be repaired without any delay. Therefore, I request the Government to immediately repair the National Highway no. 53 in the Jajpur Constituency.

(xx) Need to provide funds to Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Andheri (West), Mumbai

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR (Mumbai North West): The Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Andheri (West), Mumbai comes under my Mumbai North West constituency. Nearly 133 workers are serving in the Institute for the last 20 years only on a contract basis. In the beginning of the New Year about 20 workers were relieved from their jobs. Then, I paid a visit to the Institute on 12.1.2018 and discussed the matter with the Director and the Vice-Chancellor in my capacity as a local Member of Parliament. I came to know from them that the Institute was in need of 200 permanent workers as on date. For want of sufficient funds, the Institute is forced to hire workers on a contract basis. In fact, the contractor is gaining and hard, honest and sincere workers are losing. Presently 133 workers working in the Institute are local people and majority of them are from fishermen community only. The Institute has, therefore, requested for a financial assistance of Rs. 2.50 crore for regularising these workers.

In view of this situation, I urge upon the Government of India to absorb all the 133 workers on a permanent basis by sanctioning the above amount on a compassionate ground.

(xxi) Need to construct an underpass near Chilbila Junction Railway Station on Allahabad-Faizabad rail route in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH (Pratapgarh): There was a manned railway crossing between Chilbila Junction and Kohedor on Allahabad-Faizabad rail route in my Parliamentary Constituency Pratapgarh (Uttar Pradesh). The Railway had shut down the said crossing in the past due to which hundreds of villages staged Dharna there.

Thereafter the higher officials of Railways also agreed that said under pass is necessary for movement of people. I have also conveyed to the Ministry of Railways personal level as well as through correspondence from time to time that the problem of common people and hundreds of farmers of rural area, students and small trader and patients is very serious.

Hence, I urge upon the Minister of Railways to construct an underpass at Suryagarh Jagganath manned railway crossing priority basis.

14.03 hrs

CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD) AMENDMENT BILL, 2017—Contd.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are taking up an important Bill now.

The House will take up item No. 20-Hon. Minister.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the following further amendment be made in the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha and as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendment:—

ENACTING FORMULA

That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixty-eighth" substitute "Sixty-ninth"

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the following further amendment be made in the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha and as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendment:—

ENACTING FORMULA

That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixty-eighth" substitute "Sixty-ninth"

Shri Kalyan Banerjee, you may continue now.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Sir, actually I was on my legs when we were discussing the Constitution Amendment Bill on the 3rd January this year. It was because of some disturbance that the House was adjourned and the discussion did not continue.

During the interregnum, the matter was discussed in the Rajya Sabha; the amendments which had been brought by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab in fact had been accepted by the Rajya Sabha and they have come up for our consideration.

On that day, I very categorically said-and I say that now also-that we welcome this Constitution Amendment. Some of the anxieties have now been taken care by reason of the amendments which have been accepted in the Rajya Sabha.

I will not take much time because another colleague of mine will also speak.

I would just like to point out one or two things. Firstly, I really appreciate the amendment. The State Government is not bound to have such consultations. Clause 1(b)(II) says:

“Provided that such consultations shall not be mandatory for a State Government in respect of policy matters affecting socially and educationally backward classes which are included in List II, State List of the 7th Schedule to the Constitution.”

Basically, we wanted to say these things. Every consultation with the State Government must be very meaningful and not a mere consultation. It should be a meaningful consultation as that will help both the Centre and the States. Both have an obligation towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs. For the purpose of maintaining an equilibrium, support has to be given to those who are lagging behind. So far as the Bill is concerned, it is a nice one and we must try to resolve their problems as quickly as possible.

As per the Constitution, we have the President, the Chairman and other Members. Since it concerns the OBCs, appropriate care should be taken to see that the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman may be appointed from

the OBC. This will be very much helpful as they will be more concerned about their problems.

Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that there has been a decline in the number of scholarships which were used to be given to the OBCs earlier. This number has to be restored. They should be given more scholarships. Our Hon. Chief Minister *vide* a letter dated 23rd July, 2016 addressed to the Hon. Prime Minister had pointed out the degree of decline in the number and amount of the scholarships given. I would be happy if the Hon. Minister will kindly take care of it.

Sir, I would conclude by referring, since it was referred to in the morning also and in fact it is talked over in the whole of the country, to a judgement pronounced in respect of a matter relating to the Scheduled Caste-diluting the provision for making faster FIR and not granting anticipatory bail. It has been informed by the Hon. Home Minister that the Cabinet has taken a decision to bring a Bill before the House. I have one question to ask. The very next morning, the day the Presiding Judge, who has delivered the judgement, retired he got an appointment in the Green Tribunal.

It is a matter of surprise that when the vacancies of the Hon. Supreme Court Judges are not being filled up, months after months, and when the vacancies of the Hon. High Court Judges are not filled up for years and years, that presiding Judge has been given the appointment overnight. We are speaking against the judgements and not against any individual. If anybody has really done something in favour of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs, those who need help and assistance, it is good. That is the constitutional goal also, otherwise, Part-IV of the Constitution of India would be meaningless. The agonies that were there on 3rd January have now been removed. We all welcome this. Let it function.

I wish this Commission should function immediately in the true spirit of the provisions of the Constitution for the betterment of the people belonging to OBC, who deserves help, assistance and everything, either from the Central Government or from the State Government.

Sir, I am concluding because I have another Member to speak.

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN (Cuddalore): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much.

It is my privilege to speak about the pioneers of reservation system in India. Thanthai Periyar, Perarignar Anna, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR and Puratchi Thalaivi Amma are the champions of reservation system. The reservation system in Tamil Nadu is much in contrast to the rest of India, not by the nature of reservation, but by its history.

The policy of reservation of seats in educational institutions and in appointments for BC/MBC/SCs/STs has a long history in Tamil Nadu dating back to the year 1921. The extent of reservation has been growing upward constantly and consistently with the needs of the people belonging to backward and most backward classes, who constitute the majority of population and it has now reached the level of 69 per cent.

The issue of social justice has been an integral part of the Dravidian Movement. The Justice Party was established in 1917 as a result of a series of social justice conferences and meetings in the Madras Presidency. Communal division between dominant and deprived communities began in the Presidency during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, mainly due to caste prejudices and disproportionate representation of dominant communities in Government jobs. The Justice Party's foundation marked the culmination of several efforts to establish an organisation to represent the deprived communities in Madras Presidency.

The Justice Party came under the leadership of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy and his Self-Respect Movement. In 1944, Periyar transformed the Justice Party into the Social Organisation Dravidar Kazhagam and withdrew it from electoral politics. The Justice Party's period, in power, is remembered for the introduction of caste-based reservations and educational and religious reforms.

The Self-Respect Movement is a movement with the aim of achieving equal human rights and encouraging backward castes to have a self-respect in a caste-based society that considered them to be at a lower end of the hierarchy. It was founded in 1925 by Periyar E.V. Ramasamy. The movement was extremely influential not just in Tamil Nadu, but also overseas in countries with a large Tamil population, such as Malaysia and Singapore.

But, Periyar did not want to participate in electoral politics and State administrative power.

Perarignar Dr. C.N. Annadurai, the mentor of Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R wanted to enter into electoral politics and believed that through participating and winning elections, political equations could be changed and social justice could be upheld. So he systematically continued the social justice movement of Periyar and also pioneered his political movement to form Government in 1967.

Following the footprints of Periyar and Perarignar Anna, our mercurial leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR founded All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) which owe their origins to the self-respect movement continued to protect the constitutional rights of the backward and the most backward communities by following 50 per cent reservation.

After Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has become the pioneering champion in upholding social justice in Tamil Nadu. She was the first and foremost ruler to provide 69 per cent reservation for the deprived communities in Tamil Nadu. During her golden rule, Amma had fought many social and legal battles to implement the 69 per cent reservation policy in Tamil Nadu. No wonder she has been praised as the Saviour and Restorer of Social Justice in Tamil Nadu. Her Government had justified in the Supreme Court the law providing for 69 per cent quota in employment and educational institutions in the State contending that backward classes constituted 89 per cent of the population.

While insisting for 50 per cent reservation in 'Indra Sawhney' case, the Supreme Court had given some lenience to the States to meet the extraordinary circumstances prevailing in certain parts of the country. The Tamil Nadu Government enacted the law providing 69 per cent reservation after taking into consideration the peculiar situation in the State.

The Tamil Nadu Government enacted a legislation, namely, Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 1993 and forwarded it to the Government of India for consideration of the President of India in terms of article 31-C of the Constitution. Accordingly, the President gave his assent to the Bill on

19 July, 1994. The Government of Tamil Nadu accordingly notified it as Act No. 45 of 1994 on 19 July, 1994.

The Tamil Nadu Government had requested the Government of India on 22nd July, 1994 that the aforementioned Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994 be included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Government of India has already supported the provision of the State legislation by giving the President's assent to the Bill and included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Before I conclude, I wish to suggest some important views which I believe most of the Members in this august house will agree to. The National Commission for Backward Classes shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other members. While appointing the Chairperson and other members to the NCBC, region wise representation should be provided. At least, one member of the commission should be a woman. Any process in the formation and execution of the Commission should be done after proper consultation with the States and on the basis of prior recommendations of the State Governments.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are again deliberating on the subject on a Bill which very rightly has come again for consideration of this House.

Sir, last year when the Hon. Minister, my friend Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot ji had introduced this Bill, I had raised certain objections and moved certain amendments. Shri Premachandran had also moved certain amendments. As this is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, with the brute majority the Treasury Benches has, they did not accept any of our amendments.

What were those recommendations? One was that a woman should also be a member of that Commission. Another amendment was relating to the fact that State Governments have also prepared a list of Backward Classes and [TRANSLATION] A separate list of Backward Classes is also prepared in the Union List. [ENGLISH] It is quite identical in respect of the Scheduled Castes. Say, for instance, in the State of Odisha the list that has been prepared, the people included in that list from amongst them certain Castes fall in the category of OBC in other

States. It is not the same throughout the country. There are certain tribes who are notified as Scheduled Tribes in certain States, but they are not considered tribes in all the States. But this system continued for quite some time and in 1993 a specific notification, a statutory provision was made by way of the constitution of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes. Subsequently, during Atal ji's time another amendment was made to the Constitution to protect the rights of the Scheduled Tribes. What was being done last time was that whatever provisions were there in the earlier Act meant for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was being repeated for the people belonging to the Other Backward Classes. In that Act, Caste was the primary base for providing reservation.

Sir, I would like to mention here in this House that a certain specific provisioning which has been done in the Constitution in this regard and that provision is how to identify those group of people who need protection, who need reservation for furtherance of their living standards and how to make them economically advance in this country. One was the people who have been persistently denied justice because of their caste and who have been facing a lot of problems in the name of untouchability; who have been downgraded because of their poverty to do certain manual work which no human should do. Those were identified and accordingly they were included in the list of Scheduled Caste and constitutionally they were provided reservation. Similarly, those who were far removed from the society, lived in remote places and reaching such areas was very difficult, those who did not receive any facility and support from the Government were identified to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Accordingly, the list was prepared. Even today, there are certain Castes who demand that in such and such State when they belong to Scheduled Tribes, why not in the other State? In such and such State, their profession is the same and they belong to the Scheduled Castes but not declared as Scheduled Caste in your State. These demands come to the State Government, come to the Union Government but the Government has very little to do.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In Tamil Nadu also, there are many Castes which are not treated as backward classes. Actually, they belong to Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes. We have represented several times but decision is not yet taken. It is going on like that. As you said, this is not based on economic factor. The profession they are practicing matters. Only based on that, they are demanding reservation and not based on economic criteria. Therefore, whichever Caste it may be, any State must consider this point. In your State, Naik community may belong to Scheduled Tribe. In Tamil Nadu, it is a backward class. That kind of a thing is there.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): As he said rightly, one community may not be fulfilling the criteria fixed for backward classes or the Scheduled Tribes or the Scheduled Castes in another State. For example, Banjara community is a Scheduled Caste in Karnataka. It is a Scheduled Tribe in Andhra Pradesh but in Maharashtra, they are placed in the list of Other Backward Classes. The situation differs from place to place. One community may be rich in one State and the other community may be poor there. But there are certain communities which are poor everywhere. For example, untouchables are untouchable everywhere.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What Shri Mahtab says is, even though they are having a different status in different States, economically, profession-wise or caste-wise, they have the same status. That is what he is saying. Therefore, economic criteria must not be taken into consideration. Only profession of the caste must be considered in different States. There must not be any differentiation in what they are doing in one State and what they are doing in other States. This is what he is insisting upon.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: There is another issue also.

In the same State, if the pronunciation and spelling or the nomenclature is a little different, they are out of the reservation criteria. That is creating a lot of problem in which the Government has little power to correct. They have to depend on the National Register. Only when they make an investigation and give a report, the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment or the Minister for Tribal Affairs can come to the House for correction. That is another roundabout way.

Therefore, what steps are being taken to make easement? [TRANSLATION] How will you make the

Governance easy? We will also have to see that with how much convenience, you do it. We have to take care of this also.

[English]

I would now come to the amendment that I had moved. Actually, this is a clear example of how wisdom dawns upon with the passage of time. Last time, in 2017, the Government was hell-bent that whatever they have said in the Bill will be passed. It got passed in the Lok Sabha. It went to Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha outrightly deleted Clause 3 which is the basic purpose of the Bill. And they had rejected this Bill in August 2017. Subsequently, the Government again introduced this Bill.

In last January, there was, of course, some problem when this could not be taken up for consideration in this House. I did not narrate as to what had happened at that time. We were all witness to that. But, today, when this Bill has been in circulation, especially very curiously, this finds place in the Agenda. This is something very unique in the sense that the Bill to be introduced is listed in full form in the Agenda paper, perhaps to remind us that this is what the Government wants to do and this has been continuing for the last one week. Today is Thursday and this has been continuing for the last one week. I was a bit surprised the other day, the first day, Monday, the 23rd July, 2018 that how come my name finds place with the clauses. I tried to find out from the Secretariat and they said that this is the practice. Frankly speaking, I was not aware of it. But, they said that this is the practice. If the Government accepts the amendment of a Member, maybe from Ruling Party; Treasury Benches or the Opposition Party, then it gets carried as the voice of the House. So, in that respect, the two amendments which I had made was that a woman should also become the Member of the Commission to which the Government has accepted. The other issue on which I had actually raised objection was relating to Article 338 (b) (9), where it was stated: "The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all policy matters, affecting socially and educationally backward classes." I had objected to the word 'consult.' My suggestion was that the State Government can take decision for the benefit of the Other Backward Classes. Why should they have to come to the

Central Government or this Commission for the approval? English, being a very funny and peculiar language, the word 'consultation' can be extended on both sides. 'Consultation' means that yes, I have consulted you. But, consultation is not binding. Whether the opinion of the Government or the State Government has been considered or not, this provision is not there in the Bill. Therefore, my suggestion was that the recommendation of the State Government should be approved by the Commission. But, anyway, they have added a provision which I had also suggested the other day for insertion—"provided that such consultation shall not be mandatory for a State Government in respect of policy matters affecting Socially and Educationally Backward Classes which are included in the List 2 of the 7th Schedule to the Constitution." As I understand, in my opinion, this suffices. It is appropriate. To a great extent, the respective State Governments also have a little bit of power to take up this subject and that consultation process also has been extended to a very positive line. Therefore, I need not take much time, Sir. I am in support of the Bill that has been presented today. Our Party is in support of the Bill that has been presented today. But, along with this, I have a question to ask. The hon. Prime Minister has gone around and has pronounced on different public platforms to identify the most Backward Classes or do the OBC sub-categorisation because those who are comparably better off, are taking the advantage of the reservation.

How can we give benefit to those people who are left behind? [TRANSLATION] How can we give facilities to the backward people and those who are deprived. A Commission has been set up and it has been given two or three extensions also. Justice Rohini is the Chairperson of that Commission. I don't know about the other place, but in Bihar, it has got the headway.

[English]

My suggestion is that it is necessary because what Kaka Kalelkar mentioned in the early 1950s on Backward Classes and what the Mandal Commission Report said, which came to light after 1989, was relating to specific castes. We have moved far away from Kaka Kalelkar's Report and the Mandal Commission Report. Now, we are more specific and we have to see as to how to identify those who have been denied the benefit and who are

actually socially and economically backward, not the creamy layer who are actually taking the maximum benefit of reservation. We have to take the first step forward. You cannot have it in the Scheduled Castes, you cannot have it in the Scheduled Tribes and also have it in the Other Backward Classes. But as this is in the making, let us try, let this Government show courage to try to have it in the Other Backward Classes. Let Justice Rohini's Report come first. As soon as it comes, the nation will discuss on that subject and the Government will also contemplate on that subject. It is necessary. It has nothing to do with politics.

We will be enlightened if the Minister can throw some light on this. With these words, I support the Bill that is before us.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request Hon. Members to be very brief because many Members have given their names to participate in this debate. We have to take up voting at 5 o'clock and we have to finish the debate before that. So, I request all of you to be very brief while speaking.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is a very important Bill. It concerns 40 per cent people of this country. But you are restricting the debate to three hours.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am just conveying what you have decided in the BAC. Even if you debate for the whole day, I have no objection. But what the BAC decided is that voting will be taken up at 5.00 p.m. As this is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, whip has been issued to all the Members to be here. That is why I suggested this. But anyhow, we will extend the time, if necessary.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, a significant Bill 123rd Constitutional Bill; has been brought before the House. This Constitution Amendment, was introduced by our Honorable Minister on April 5, 2017, and some amendments were done in it. First of all, I welcome this Bill. But at the same time, I want to bring somethings to the attention of the Government. As Shri Bhartruhari Ji has just said that the report of the Committee has not come yet. I welcome and like whatever provisions has been made in this Bill, [ENGLISH] In this Bill, it is stated: "summoning and

enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath, requiring the discovery and production of any document, receiving evidence on affidavits, requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office, issuing the commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents and any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine". These are the welcome provisions in the Bill.

The first important point is, what Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar once said, and I quote: "There are classes, not castes, which suffer from a social and educational backwardness, and the State has the burden of allocating adequate funds to ameliorate their conditions."

[Translation]

Now this is the situation. I am bringing to your notice that the Marathas movement has been started in Maharashtra. We have raised the issue of Dhangar caste in this House. Now as they speak about spelling, the Britishers have made so many mistakes. If the name is Gehlot, then its spelling will be different, and its pronunciation is also different. So, in our stall we call Dhangar, but in North India, it is called Dhangad. Today our Dhangar is deprived, only because there is "d" in place of "r". They are deprived. What is the objective of setting up of this commission? There was a provision for SC and ST in the Constitution. Provision for OBC was brought later and that is why there is difference in both provisions. We have to see that to give equal status to both of the by amalgamating both the provision and whether the same is being implemented properly or not. Sir, you know that there is 27 per cent reservation for OBC. A report came in 2015, wherein it was written that:

[English]

"Only less than 12 per cent OBCs are in the jobs. In some Departments, only 6.67 per cent of the OBCs were given employment under this 27 per cent reservation. OBC comprises 41 per cent of India's population. This difference between the proportion of different communities in higher educational institutions is mainly because of the difference in primary school enrolment."

This is what is happening. It was written:

"It will consist of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and three other members. Subject to the provisions of any law made on behalf of Parliament, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members; and the condition of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Member so appointed, shall be such as the President may, by rule, determine."

Now, the question is, what the Hon. Supreme Court has said. It is the Supreme Court Judgment in the Indra Sawhney Case that forms the basis of constituting the National Commission for Backward Class. The Judgement says:

"There ought to be a permanent body in the nature of a Commission or a Tribunal to which complaints of wrong inclusion or non-inclusion of groups, classes, sections in the List of Other Backward Classes can be made. The body must be composed of in the experts in the field both official and non-official, and must be vested with the necessary powers to make a proper and effective inquiry."

You have done that. It further says:

"In the light of this, NCBC Act provided that the Chairman should be a former Judge so that the Commission can adhere to a judicial approach. Member Secretary should be a former Secretary level officer of the Government of India. One Member should be a social scientist and two persons with special knowledge of the socially backward classes. This feature of an expert body, as directed by the Supreme Court, is not provided for in the composition of the NCBC Bill. The composition should replace this feature of an expert body as mandated by the Supreme Court and also develop process, expertise required by the development."

[Translation]

I have informed you about the decision of the Supreme Court, and the reason for it is that you have given them judicial power.

The functionaries we are going to appoint to execute judicial power must have judicial qualifications. I request the Hon. Minister that he should look into this as to how this provision can be made. He should try for this.

I again come to an important issue. Tamil Nadu State has made a provision of 69 per cent reservation. [ENGLISH] We appreciate that but what best can be done for other people. [TRANSLATION] Presently Marathas are demanding reservation. Why are they demanding reservation? As per the report received right now; large-scale agitation is going on there for reservation. I request the Central Government to intervene in it and provide them justice as soon as possible. Entire Maharashtra is burning. They have been demanding reservation and organising agitation for the last two years in a very peaceful manner. The Government always assured them that they are going to do this but has not done so. How will you solve this problem? In our Maharashtra there are castes like Dhangar, Mahadev Koli, Bara Balutedar, Dhobi etc. are demanding reservation. As Chairman Sahib was saying as to what they are doing. How will the Government give reservation to them? It should be looked into, so that they are assured that the Central Government is also looking into it and taking some steps. This is my request to you. I welcome this Bill. Thank you.

[English]

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (Bhongir): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I request you to allow me to complete my speech. It is because when I was going through the records, in 1990, you were also urging the same thing in this august House and requesting the Chair to give you time. The Opposition Leader was trying to push the things but you were the one who was fighting single handily for adequately discussing the Mandal Commission Report.

This is the story of 25 years, 25 years of waiting. Today, I am happy but also sad that it took 25 years. I must thank, at this juncture, my CM, the leader of my Party, TRS, K. Chandrashekar Rao garu. It is because of whom I became MP and because of whom I had the opportunity in the last four years to serve, fight and raise my voice in this august House for providing Constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes.

As you know, the backward classes have a very sad story. When I was looking at the statistics, I came to know that in the year when I was born, in that same year the Kaka Kalelkar Commission was Constituted. Its Report was submitted in 1961 but, unfortunately, the Report was delayed, diluted and denied.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Were you born in 1953?

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: I was born in 1959. The Report was submitted in 1961. It took 19 years. Again, the Mandal Commission was constituted. For 19 years, nobody had bothered about the OBCs. In 1997, the Mandal Commission was Constituted and the Report was submitted in 1980.

Again, for the 10 years, this entire august House had totally forgotten the OBCs. Only in 1990, in the month of August, 27 per cent reservation for OBCs was given. Again, as usual, this Lok Sabha and others had not intervened, the Supreme Court had intervened and said that there was a delay. There was a case of Indra Sawhney & Others versus the Union of India. Lot of clauses were put. Then, in 1993, the National Commission for Backward Classes was constituted. I do not understand as to why the then Government-I think, the Congress Government-had not given the NCBC the same powers which were there with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes has already been overburdened. In 25 years, merely, 135 complaints were entertained by NCBC regarding OBCs. [TRANSLATION] That child is ours, but his upbringing is being done by the neighbours. [ENGLISH] That is the story. That is the pity of the 50 per cent population of this country. I wholeheartedly welcome the steps taken by the present Government. Better late than never. At least, they have brought this Bill to give it a Constitutional Status.

If you go into the history, there are a lot of things. What happened to Shambuka? What happened to Eklavya? We know that history. We are again delaying it somehow, as if that is not enough.

Sir, in 1990 you were there. You were vociferously arguing that a discussion regarding the Mandal Commission has to be taken up under Rule 193. But, I do not know

why the party which was sitting there, at that time, said that reservation would not help the poor. Wholesome reservation helps; wholesome development helps. I do not know who had given the feedback to the Opposition Leader at that time. But, when I read about that in the library, it really pained me as to why the Opposition Leader at that time had to take the stand that reservation would not help. Reservation is not for a single person; it has a psychological effect. If I become an MP, it affects my entire population from which OBCs come. If you are sitting in the Chair, it helps, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Please tell the name too. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Name is already known. [ENGLISH] I do not want to hurt any party. ...* Saheb. I do not know why he was fed with that information that reservation would not help the OBCs. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: OBCs constitute 50 per cent of our population. They are the backbone of the Indian economy. Most of the MSMEs are run by the OBCs. It took 25 years for the Congress Party to include them. It is because, majority of this time, the Party was in power. When I was there in the House on the day the No-Confidence Motion was being discussed, one of the Opposition leaders was saying [TRANSLATION] that he hugged, hugged the Hon. Prime Minister. I think that in these 25 years, had Congress Party even once hugged OBCs they would have felt our pain, our demands and our tears. But they never hugged them. Atleast our Kharge Saheb always hugs me. He will support us. If he had looked in our eyes, certainly he would have known it. Had Congress Party looked in our eyes at that time they would have felt our pain, the tears in our eyes because I belong to normal folk. [ENGLISH] For the last 25 years, I am a leading surgeon of my State and also of my country. When I came to this august House and when I saw that it will take 25 years, it pained me. I would request that all the parties should do self-introspection. It is because,

[TRANSLATION] 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas' [ENGLISH] should not be a simple slogan. It should be the *niti* of not only your party but of every party. 'Sabka Sath' means we should be with SCs, STs, OBCs, and even with Marathas and Patels. We should feel their pain also. We should address their concerns also.

Regarding reservation, 27 per cent reservation was given 25 years back. What is the representation of OBCs today in the Central Government? It is a mere nine per cent. You know about Tamil Nadu. You are the pioneer of reservation. Periyar and Narayana Guru are icons for us across the country. Today, why is creamy layer there for OBCs? You first fill up 27 per cent reservation posts, then you apply the creamy layer. Then, it will be for the poorest of the poor. I would like to inform you about a recent incident. DoPT has issued an order that reservation in the universities shall not be given under university scale; it will be only department-wise and no reservation will be applied unless there are minimum 10 seats. What will happen? There will be no reservation for SCs/STs and OBCs. I would appeal that [TRANSLATION] 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas' [ENGLISH] should be the *niti* of every party.

I have written almost thousand letters to all the MPs. We have met the PM several times. I have met Gehlot Ji many times. He has assured me. [TRANSLATION] The Prime Minister had said that if not he, then who would do it. I have been waiting for four years but we have got it now. [ENGLISH] I was very happy. I would like to suggest some things. With regard to the NCBC Members, I request the Minister that the Members should preferably be from the OBC community. [TRANSLATION] Nobody else can feel their pain. [ENGLISH] That is one thing.

The NCBC should be able to participate in the overall development and upliftment of the community. I believe in that way. I am the person, who has introduced the Private Members' Bill for reservation of OBCs in this august House. Tomorrow, it is getting introduced. I believe in that principle.

Our State is the youngest State. We have got one of the best models. In the last 70 years, there were only 23 residential schools for the OBCs. In the last four years, we have got 119 residential schools. Next year, we will have many new residential schools. We have got Rs. 1,000 crore for the NCBC. We are distributing 90 lakh sheep to

*Not recorded.

the shepherd community. The Government of India has never distributed it. Our Chief Minister is distributing it in our State.

Apart from that, Rs. 250 crore for Nai Brahmins, a separate budget for modern saloon and a modern dhoti ghat has also been given. In the handloom sector, we have allocated Rs. 1320 crore for the weaving community. It is almost one-fifth of the Central Government's Budget. I would like to suggest that there should be an OBC Ministry. The OBCs constitute 52 per cent of the population. Gehlot Ji is already over-burdened with the SC community. There should be an OBC Ministry. I urge upon the Government to increase the budget because the budget is only Rs. 900 crore. It turns out to be only Rs. 11 per person. It is very shameful. I request that the budget should be improved. I request the Government to remove the creamy layer. You know about Shri Jyoti bhai Phule and Smt. Savitribai Phule. They have worked their entire life for this cause. Do they not deserve Bharat Ratna? All the Members, cutting across party lines, suffered a lot. I request the Government to seriously think of conferring Bharat Ratna on Shri Jyoti bhai Phule and Smt. Savitribai Phule. I also request all the Members to show their support and also constitute a Phule Foundation on the lines of Ambedkar Foundation. Ambedkar had said: "Political power is the master key for the development of all the sections." What is the population of OBC and what is the representation they have got here? There must be OBC reservation in Assembly and in Parliament. Then only, Ambedkar's dreams will be fulfilled. I request the Minister to seriously take note of this. What about the Natchiappan Committee? Why did you forget it? Ultimately, for everything, we have got a hurdle. The Natchiappan Committee has recommended reservation in Judiciary. Already more than 35-40 years have passed. He recommended reservation in Judiciary more than 35-40 years back. Why do we not implement it? There is a Roman history. During the Roman times, there were two sections—the common people and the aristocracy. The common people are called Fabians and the people of aristocracy are called patricians. The Fabians, like the OBCs, fought for reservations. They got reservation but with a condition. The condition is that if reservation is given, if the candidate is suitable or not, the God has to give the consent. Who will coordinate with the God? The priest will coordinate with the

God. Similarly, the courts are taking that approach. Kindly see that reservation in Judiciary be given to SC, ST and also to the OBCs.

We all agree to the women's quota. All the parties agree to the women's quota. What is the problem in having OBC quota in women's quota? What is the problem? [TRANSLATION] Sabka Sath-Sabka Vikas. OBC women also want quota.

15.00 hrs

[English]

Before I conclude, there is a saying in Sanskrit '*dhanam moolam idam jagat*'. I think most of you understand it that money is power. This world is run by money power. Ultimately, economic empowerment shall be the fundamental thing for the upliftment of the OBC. I also suggest and demand that there should be economic reservation for the OBCs in line with the SC/ST people. I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, just give me one minute time. I want to raise one important point. One delegation of TMC MPs comprising of four Members, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Shrimati Arpita Ghosh, Shrimati Mamata Bala Thakur along with Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy of Rajya Sabha and Dr. Ratna De (Nag) went to Assam.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the matter?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: They went to Assam to find out the position after the publication of the NRC Register. The Assam police has detained them at Silchar Airport. This is breach of privilege. They are fully interfering with the free movement of MPs. This is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will convey this to the hon. Speaker. She will take care of that.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy, you have already raised this matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy, you raised the matter. I will definitely convey this to the Speaker. She will take care of that.

Now, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu

...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already told you that I will convey this to the Speaker.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: They are fully interfering with the free movement of MPs. ...(Interruptions) It is our fundamental right. ...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Already Prof. Saugata Roy has raised this issue.

...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You see, he has already brought it to the notice of the House. I will convey this to the Speaker. Definitely, she will take care of whatever you have said, please.

This is also an important Bill on which discussion is going on. Please try to co-operate.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU (Srikakulam): Sir, I cannot speak like this. It is very difficult to speak like this. It is an important Bill. I want to give some recommendations. ...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already raised the issue, and I assured all of you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Sir, if the House is not in order, how can I speak? [TRANSLATION] Oh how, This Bill is so important. I will continue to speak. They will be writing. Every one should listen. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already conveyed to the Speaker.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Sir, it is difficult to speak like this. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, on behalf of our Party and our leader Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu, we wholeheartedly support this Bill. We had welcomed the Bill when it was brought. Previously also, we supported the Bill, and now once again it is being brought to the Lok Sabha. We once again support the Bill for the establishment of the NCBC and for providing Constitutional status to it.

I have also been in the Standing Committee on Other Backward Classes.

So, I have been able to look into the issues that the OBC community has been facing for some time. One of the most important issues that has been pending for a long time, probably for 20 or 30 years, is the demand for this amendment which grants the constitutional status to the OBC Commission. Finally, this has been brought in and we are very happy about it. There is a new hope within the OBC community that whatever injustice has been done for decades and centuries, this constitutional amendment would give them justice in the future.

Before I start, I would also like to make a point, which hon. Members, Shri Mahtab ji and Shri B.N. Goud ji have also raised just before me. But I want to reiterate some very important points so that they are brought to the notice of the Central Government.

My first point is that there has been no caste-based census till date on which we can look upon and say that this much is the population of OBC people in our country. It has also been a long pending demand from the OBC community. There was a socio-economic census in 2011. But the report of that Census is not in the public domain. That is something which the Central Government should keep in mind while resolving the issues pertaining to OBC communities. We have to have a full idea on how much population of OBC people is there in our country.

Even when other Hon. Members were deliberating on this Bill, there was always this idea that the population of OBC people is between 50 to 60 per cent. So, it is still a mystery as to how much population of OBC people is. That is why I would request the Government that a caste-based census should be done right now.

Sir, we welcome the amendments that have been brought in by the Central Government. There should be

a woman member in the Committee. Even if there is a woman in the Commission to express the views of the women, it is also necessary that a woman should be there in the OBC Committee as well. I am saying it because the women are treated differently in different OBC communities. So, it is important that a woman member should be there in the OBC Committee.

Now, I come to the most important point of creamy layer in the BCs. We have seen that the SC/ST Commission does not propose for any creamy layer issue. Sir, the Mandal Commission has proposed that 27 per cent reservation should be given to the OBC community in our country. Even when you are not able to provide that 27 per cent reservation, you are having another additional restriction by putting the creamy layer ceiling. Now, you have increased the limit to Rs. 8 lakh. Further there would be a request for Rs. 15 lakh. Sir, if you could not implement 27 per cent reservation for OBC community, why is it necessary to put the creamy layer ceiling in the first place? That is why we request that the whole creamy layer limit for the OBCs should be lifted up. When we would be able to implement the right to reservation for 27 per cent, we can further think about what the creamy layer ceiling should be.

Now, I come to the most important point, which I think the whole House should ponder over. It is about the 50 per cent reservation limit that is there. Even the Government of Tamil Nadu had been through that. Even the Government of Andhra Pradesh is facing this issue. We wanted to extend the Backward Class reservation to the Kapu community. We are not being able to do that because there is a precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The Government of Tamil Nadu is not facing this issue. They have already got it up to 69 per cent.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Ninth Schedule is already included.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: But, that issue is still in the court also. ...*(Interruptions)*

Even then the judgment was, 'we are reluctant to say definitely what would be a proper provision to make'.

So, they were also not sure whether they should limit the reservation or not. Speaking generally and in a broad way, it was made less than fifty per cent. Exactly how much it would be, would depend upon the relevant prevailing circumstances in each case. The point that I want to make here is that even the Supreme Court is not definite in putting that 50 per cent limit on the reservation that is being given. Due to that each and every State is facing problems. Demographics are not the same. Back in 1992 or during the time of Independence, the number of OBCs was not the same as at this time. We have been adding a lot of other communities into the OBC list. About eighty per cent of the Indian population comes under OBCs, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, how can you limit the reservation to just 50 per cent? When you are giving reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of population, then why should you restrict it for the OBCs? That is why I want the House and also the Government to think upon this issue of 50 per cent limit. I do not see that the Supreme Court has also definitely said that the Government has to follow the 50 per cent limit. In Tamil Nadu, you have crossed that limit. You are able to give 69 per cent reservation in Tamil Nadu. But we are not able to give that. We are requesting the Central Government to bring that amendment to Schedule IX. But this should not be the case that every time you want to give some kind of concessions to the OBC community, you have to come to the Central Government. You cannot come to the Central Government every time and say you change Schedule IX, etc.

These kinds of issues are coming up all over the country. It is happening in Maharashtra for reservation for Marathas. Patidars in Gujarat are demanding reservation. So, when so many issues are coming up, there has to be a special discussion on the 50 per cent limit. How did it come into existence? How did anyone decide that there has to be 50 per cent limit, especially when the numbers are against it? That is why I was also pointing out that there should be a caste based census for the OBC community. Once the NCBC is set up, it should look into the issue of catering OBC community status to all the BC communities which have been registered by the States. From the State of Andhra Pradesh many communities have been proposed to the Central Government saying that they should be

included in the OBC list. Right now, when we met the hon. Minister, he said that after the formation of the NCBC this would be taken up. Whatever the State Government is sending for the inclusion into the OBC community, it should be taken up as a priority. For that reason, I agree with the amendment brought by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab. Belonging to a regional party, we agree with the idea that he has proposed. His amendment is that 'such consultations shall not be mandatory for the State Government in respect of policy matters effecting socially and educationally backward classes.' This is something that even the State Government of Andhra Pradesh agree to. There should not be any meddling with the rights and affairs of the State Government in granting the BC community status.

The NCBC should deal with it in such a way that it should help the States recognise these kinds of underprivileged communities and try to assist them. They should not hinder the process of granting the BC community status by the State Government. That is one of the requests. So, we also support the amendment that is being brought by Shri Mahtab. I would like to reiterate the point made by Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud. We also request for the establishment of OBC Ministry also for proper accountability, transparency and for proper implementation of reservation and budgeting that is granted to the OBC. There has to be a separate Ministry so that they can work parallelly with the Government as well as with the Commission so that the strengthening of the OBC community happens across the country.

With these few words, I conclude my remarks. Once again, I would like the House, the Ministry and the Government to think upon the idea of 50 per cent limit. Thank you very much.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you. I would like to participate in the discussion on the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017. We had already discussed this issue earlier in this House. It was sent to the Rajya Sabha. Further, it was sent to the Select Committee.

The Select Committee submitted their report in the Rajya Sabha. After that, the Bill has come for passing in the Lok Sabha. Sir, I fully agree with some of the issues that have been raised by other hon. Members.

Sir, as far as India is concerned, the reservation policy is always a very serious and sensitive issue. Unlike other countries, we have a large number of languages, religions, castes and sub-castes. Even during pre-Independence period, there were so many struggles with regard to the SC issue or the reservation issue. Due to these long struggles, the SCs, STs and OBCs have got some benefits in the form of reservation.

In some States, there have been some form of reservations from the pre-Independence period itself. In other States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar, UP, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh where reservations exist in varying degrees. In States like West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and most of the North Eastern States, such reservations did not exist earlier due to the nature of the historical evolution of the caste pattern. In West Bengal also, major socio-economic changes were brought through prolonged struggles.

Sir, I would like to say that we cannot forget the eminent social reform leaders in various States, for example, Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali Chattambi Swami, Poykayil Yohannan, Ayya Vaikundar Swamikal, Vakkom Moulavi, E.V. Ramasamy Naicker. We should discuss about them.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should not forget the name of Shri Taravath Madhavan Nair who was the founder of Justice Party and fought for reservation.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Yes Sir, I agree with you.

Sir, actually, we should not forget eminent social reformers either in Kerala or in Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu also, The Periyar Dravidar Kazhagam and later DMK and AIDMK have done a lot of work. In Kerala, in the time of the first communist Government in 1957, under the leadership of Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad, there was a committee appointed to study reservation issues and it has become a model for many other States.

Sir, I do not want to go into the details of the background of this issue. Many States have made detailed studies on this issue and appointed so many commissions, such as the Havanur Commission in Karnataka in 1971, Backward Class Commission in Tamil Nadu in 1971, Backward Class Reservation Commission in Kerala in 1971,

the Socially and Educationally Backward Class Commission in Gujarat in 1976 and the Backward Classes Commission in Andhra Pradesh in 1970. All these Commissions were meant to study the caste policy and also the reservation policy. We know that there was only the SC/ST Commission and after that it was bifurcated and then the Commission for other Backward Classes was formed. I do not want to go into the details.

Sir, there is a very important issue with regard to the power of the States. Earlier, it was decided that the Centre has to decide the caste which has to come under OBC community category or others. In case of SC/ST, there is no bar because it is a Constitutional right. As far as OBC community is concerned, there are a number of sections. There may be a community in OBC category in one State but the same community may be in OBC category in other States. I have my own experience.

As far as ST community is concerned, it was decided in Karnataka that the Marathi caste should be under ST category. In Kerala also, the same caste was included under ST category. It was there up to 2002. After that, it was deleted. I have raised this issue in this House. It has taken 10 years to get that benefit of ST category because of the attitude of the bureaucrats and also because of the incorrect reports that had been given.

As far as the States are concerned, they know who are the actual persons, which are the actual communities that have to be included in the list of the OBC. As far as SC and ST category is concerned, there is no bar about it. So, this issue has to be taken very seriously. We should also see that this is not used for political purposes. So, I think when Centre takes up this issue, it should also treat the matter in an appropriate manner.

So, there should be judicial consciousness, otherwise, the spirit of the SC or OBC reservation would be defeated.

Here, I agree with the Hon. Member who spoke before me that even 27 per cent is not being implemented completely. I am also one of the Members of that Committee, and when we examined the issue in detail, we could see that in many States the 27 per cent reservation for the OBCs is not implemented. The Central Government has to give strong directions to know as to why such Governments

are not implementing it.

As far as some sections are concerned, this reservation is not applicable. For example, take the Departments under our Hon. Prime Minister, namely, Science & Research, Scholarships, etc. As far as Kerala is concerned, there is no reservation for OBCs in the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute. Why are you not giving due importance to the OBCs? Do you think that there is no person in the OBC category to become a doctor or research person? As stated earlier, nearly 67 per cent is the OBC population, but they are not getting their due share as far as education or employment is concerned.

I do agree with this Amendment because Constitutional status has to be given to the OBCs as we have already given this to the SCs and STs. But at the same time, when we think about their population, nearly 67 per cent of the population is there. Why are you hesitating to give the due share as has been given to the other categories? This issue also needs to be answered.

The other issue is that we talk about women, and we say that we are giving protection and promotion to women in all the categories. One of the Committee Members, who later became a Minister, has also been arguing for this issue. Why have you not included a woman as a Member of this Committee? We have Chairman, Vice-Chairman and one eminent person in it. They have to be selected in such a way that they are eminent; they should be socially conscious; and should be aware about all these issues. Their selection should not be done on the basis of politics, and one Member from the very backward community should be included in it. There are many backward communities, but the extreme backward communities are there whom we can see in many places and whose issues others are unable to know. Even we are not in a position to know about it.

So, one Member should be taken from such an extreme backward community, and one Member should be a woman. We talk about 33 per cent reservation for women, but the Government is not ready to bring that Bill. If you are not ready to bring that Bill, then at least in this Bill you kindly include them. I think that all the Members from the other side also will agree to it.

With these two suggestions, I would like to state that I fully agree with the Amendments that the Government has made. But at the same time, we have a number of legislations and when we implement them whether it would be fruitful. This guarantee the Government has to give here. So, in the selection of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members, member from the very backward communities, and also a woman has to be included in it. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI NITYANAND RAI (Ujiarpur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, our respected Prime Minister is committed to provide constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes gets the. Only the son of a poor and backward can understand the pain of the backward, the poor and the deprived sections. Our respected Prime Minister has proved it. When Bharatiya Janata Party and NDA have majority in the Lok Sabha, the National Commission for Backward Classes, which has not given constitutional status till now, will get it now. When this Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha under the leadership of our respected Prime Minister, it was passed by the Lok Sabha. But when it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, parties like Congress, RJD and SP, who always call themselves the parties and well-wishers of Backward Classes, and talk about their interests, so I would like to ask them as to why this Bill was not passed by Rajya Sabha? They made an excuse that a member from minority community should be made one of its members whereas the National Commission for Minorities with constitutional status is already in place and the Congress party has always to harmed the interests of the backward classes, if you go through the proceedings of this House from the time of Jawaharlal Nehru to Rajiv Gandhi Ji, to till now you will find that the Congress party has always been anti Backward Classes. Whether it is the issue of reservation in jobs, or giving them the right and justice, or schemes for their development or discussions related to them, the Congress party has always worked against the Backward Classes.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, our Hon. Prime Minister aims to brighten those homes, which have been in darkness for years. Now no one can stop such houses from being lit up.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, the Kaka Kalelkar Commission

was set up in 1953, and the Commission had submitted its recommendations. These recommendations include reservation for backward classes in jobs; rights and justice for them, along with their upliftment, development and protection. The country which has such a large population of Backward people, the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru strongly opposed the recommendations and rejected those recommendations in this House. He not only rejected them but also wrote letters to the State Governments not to accept recommendations of Kaka Kalelkar. He didn't accept those recommendations and thus cheated the backward classes and injustice was done with Backward Classes and their development was hampered. After that the Congress party did not constitute any commission for the Backward Classes. When the first non-Congress Government was formed under the leadership of Morarji Desai, the Mandal Commission was appointed under the Chairmanship of V. P. Singh Ji. The Mandal Commission conducted a through survey all the castes across the country on the basis of their education and social condition.

Today, I want to clearly tell in this House that there has been no foul play with anyone by the Mandal Commission in its recommendations. Today when we look at it in the national perspective that we find that some castes which are backward in Bihar, are in the category of forward castes in Gujarat. In Madhya Pradesh, if they are in the category of forward castes, in Bihar, they may fall under the backward category. I want to give an example from Bihar. Presently, Giri, Bhatt and Mahapatra which belong to Brahmin community, also falls in the backward category in Bihar. Take the example of any State across the country, I do not want to go into such detail, but I would like to clearly say that castes have been categorized in different States and the Mandal Commission has done justice with the Backward Classes from all over India whether they belong to different States, different categories.

Mandal Commission submitted its report but after that the Congress Government came to Power. Congress did not implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. When under the leadership of Shri V. P. Singh the Government was formed in Delhi with the help of the Bharatiya Janata Party; many ministers of the Bharatiya Janata Party were in the cabinet, at that time Shri V. P. Singh implemented the Mandal Commission's

recommendations and made provision of 27 per cent reservation in the Central Government jobs. Its report was consistently opposed by the Leaders of Congress at that time. After as submission of the report of the Mandal Commission three discussions were held in this House to implement the same Rajiv Gandhi Ji opposed the recommendations made by the Mandal Commission for three hours in this House. I want to ask the Congressmen as to why are they have been working to harm the interests of backward class from the beginning itself? What harm they have done to you? Does their pain and tears of eyes not bring any feeling of compassion and sympathy to those who winks in this House? Do the sons of people belonging to backward classes have no right to get a job? Out of this 27 per cent reservation provided to them only at 11-15 per cent, posts are filled. Should the sons and daughters of people belonging to the backward classes not get the benefit of 27 per cent reservation. The reason behind this of that the Mandal Commission has become just a minor statutory body. Hon. Prime Minister thought about this and said that we would give justice to the Backward Classes and the biggest and important way to give justice to them to accord constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, our Hon. Prime Minister wants to give justice to people belonging to the Backward Classes. I want to throw light on the benefits of giving Constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes so that the Congressmen and those who support them get the real picture and support of this Bill, otherwise every backward village and corridor, fields and barn, will definitely answer them.

Sir, if the National Commission for Backward Classes is granted constitutional status, it will come at par with the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. The Commission will discharge all its functions related to the protection, welfare, development and progress of backward classes. It will be able to empower the Backward Classes and give justice to them by exercising the powers given to it under Article 16 (4) and 15 (4) of the Constitution. The Commission will have the power to take action against the officers guilty for laxity and negligence in implementation of reservation for Backward Classes. The Commission will

have the right to hear the cases of atrocities and insults of people belonging to give Backward Classes and to give justice to them.

This will strengthen the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. Provision 27 per cent reservation in Government jobs is provided by the Mandal Commission. Despite the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission, today we cannot take advantage of 27 per cent reservation and the posts laying vacant. Filling upto these vacancies will also be easy now. There are many castes among Backward Castes which are not able to take benefits of the reservation even after the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission, now they will also be able to take benefit of this reservation. Sir, in the end, I would like to say:-

Andhiyare ghar mein Deepak jalaane ka naam hai
Narendra Modi,

Dukhiyon ke ghar mein sukh barsaane ka naam hai
Narendra Modi,

Ghar-ghar mein jisase Diwali ho uska naam hai
Narendra Modi,

Bharat ki rakhwali kare uska naam hai Narendra Modi,

Pawan se tez chale uska naam hai Narendra Modi,

Jo seene se de patthar tod uska naam hai Narendra
Modi.

You must take some lesson from it, otherwise you will have to face worth of people belonging to Backward Classes and in this worth, you will completely disappear from this country.

[English]

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA (Araku): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this historic legislation pertaining to the National Commission of Backward Classes, the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill 2017. This is one of the landmark legislations ever in the history, a long-awaited one. It is actually going to have an impact on millions of lives in the country.

This Bill aims at providing Constitutional status to the NCBC. As per the National Sample Survey Organisation's survey of 2006, the population of OBCs is 41 per cent.

I wholeheartedly congratulate the Union Minister and the Union Government for bringing up this Bill which is long-awaited and which will have a great impact. Though NCBC as a statutory body was created in 1993, it was only vested with limited power and hence could not make a considerable impact. But, by this legislation, the NCBC will cater to the needs of the most vulnerable social and economically backward classes in various States and Union Territories, as may be specified by the hon. President of India in consultation with the Governor of the concerned State. The National Commission will also have the power to examine complaints pertaining to inclusion or exclusion of groups within the list of backward classes and advise the Central Government in this regard.

As far as the Bill is concerned, I feel that it takes away the authority of the State which can now send the request to the present NCBC which may or may not forward them to the Union Government. But some regional parties in the State have been assuring to include certain castes in the OBC list only to raise the hopes and aspirations of the people of the respective State, particularly that of Andhra Pradesh. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to throw some light on the role of the State Governments in inclusion of certain castes in the OBC list. Now that this Bill is going to be passed in the House, I would like to have certain clarifications from the Hon. Minister.

In October 2017, the Hon. President of India Shri Ramnath Kovind notified a five-member Commission headed by the Delhi High Court's former Chief Justice G. Rohini under Article 340 of Indian Constitution to explore the idea of the OBC sub-categorisation. The previous National Commission for Backward Classes has also recommended for this Commission and the Standing Committee has also recommended for it. This Commission was supposed to present its report within 12 weeks of its formation but it has not reported even till date. It was also supposed to bring order of the Central List of OBCs by removing repetitions. OBC sub-categorisation has already been implemented by 11 States in the country, in which Andhra Pradesh is also there.

What will be the status of this sub-categorisation? Will the committee proceed with the sub-categorisation report? What will be the effect on the States that have

already made sub-categorisation? Will the same continue or will there be a centralised listing? Since caste-wise census is not available in the public domain, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether castewise census will be made available through the National Commission for Backward Classes.

Coming to the creamy layer, the danger of reservation is threefold. Its benefits are by and large snatched away by the top creamy layer of the backward castes or classes, thus keeping the weakest among the weak always weak and leaving the fortunate layers to consume the whole cake. As far as creamy layer is concerned, the SCs and STs do not have the creamy layer whereas SCs are having the creamy layer, as mentioned by some of my colleagues. I want to bring to the notice of this august House that if my son competes with an economically backward tribal child, automatically my son gets selected but the poor tribal boy or the poor SC boy does not get selected. I feel that the creamy layer which has been existing in SCs and STs as well as BCs is a hurdle to the development of their own caste people as the entire benefit of reservation is being enjoyed by only two per cent of the SCs and STs. I know certain families in Andhra Pradesh and also in the country as a whole where 11 or 12 IAS officers are there in one family itself because they are the candidates who would be selected. I would request the Hon. Minister that all the pros and cons of this should be appropriately considered.

To conclude, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the economically backward class of people who have been deprived of minimum amenities and educational and social support. They are the most vulnerable; they have been suffering since Independence; and they have been left out of all welfare measures. If one chunk of the population is left out completely, the country's prosperity will be affected. So, they also have to be taken into consideration. Though Gujarat tried to implement ten per cent reservation for the economically backward, it has been stayed by the Hon. Supreme Court's order. I request the Union Government to enact a legislation concerning the extremely backward population considering their pathetic state.

Lastly, as per the amendments passed in the Rajya Sabha, the Government agreed to incorporate a woman

member in the rules. It is a welcome step. I wish the NCBC will certainly discharge the duties in an effective manner and provide justice to millions of people across India.

I would like to conclude my speech by quoting Adam Smith. He said:

“No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of members are poor and miserable.”

With this, I support the Bill. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU (Durg): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on Constitutional Amendment Bill providing for construction of National Commission for the Backward Classes.

If this Backward Class Commission is accorded approval, the socially and educationally backward classes will get their proper rights and will gain confidence among themselves.

Socially and educationally backward approach have been mentioned in this Bill. Perhaps the Hon. Minister will say in his reply that discussion will also be held regarding economically backward classes as well. It was said here now and also outside the House. When this Bill was presented in the House, Shri Rajeev Satav ji from our party had initiated discussion on this and he did not say anything against this Bill. But after that, BJP has been propagating in outside forums that the Congress is opposing it and not supporting in the Bill providing for constitution of the Commission. But our party has never said any such thing anywhere. The Congress is supporting this Bill in toto. We are not opposing it at all.

I would like to express my views rising above the party facilities, but some points related to politics came to my notice, I will mention them later on.

Sir, the Constitution framed by Baba Saheb Ambedkar after independence provides for 22.5 per cent, OBCs are searching place in remaining 78 per cent.

The population of OBCs varies in different States of country. At some places, it is 40 per cent, while it is 42

per cent, 50 per cent, 60 per cent or 69 per cent at other places. Over all, the average population of OBC in the entire country is 52 per cent. On the basis of this, one of our friend was saying a very good thing that reservation should be provided on the basis of their population.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to urge the Hon. Minister regarding some point. Four years have been passed since the formation of this Government. Just now, it was said that the Congress did not support it and BJP is in full support of OBC. I would like to know the justification for initiating the process of constitution of this Commission just 8 months before the election. Why was this process not initiated with the formation of this Government? Does this Government really want to give facilities to the OBCs by providing reservation to them? I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to expedite the constitution of the Commission so that it could not become just an electoral plank for taking advantage in elections and the people from the Backward Classes may be genuinely benefitted.

Our senior Member of Parliament Hon. Mahtab Ji has mentioned some points here like resolving the issue of different castes of SC, ST and OBC prevailing in different States. My request to the Hon. Minister is to redress this issue of different castes of SC, ST and OBC in various States.

Hon. Minister, I would like to tell about intercast marriage. I would like to know under which caste the coming generations born of the married couple where the girls belong to the OBC and the boys belong to SC, ST or *vice-versa* will covered? It will also be the matter of discussion in future. I would like to the Minister to consider this point also. I would like to request the Minister to constitute the Commission as soon as it is passed. It should not remain just an electoral plank. There are various problems and demands of OBCs. The OBC have different circumstances in each State and they have different needs and demands. There should be a discussion on different problems and demands of various OBC castes in each State and these should be redressed in all the are as accordingly.

I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that Backward Castes should be given their due shares in every field

i.e. employment, education, business etc. The OBCs are facing various problems at present and are deprived of its fundamental rights. The problems of the OBCs should be resolved by holding discussion with the organisations of different castes of OBCs in different areas. Our work should not remain confined to only the Constitution of the Commission. In universities, colleges, schools and various other departments, advertisements are issued for vacancies in such a way that OBCs do not get the benefit of reservation. Only two vacancies are notified due to which benefit of reservation could not be availed by the OBCs. The benefit of the reservation could be availed if 10 vacancies are notified at a time. But the higher authorities in colleges and schools do not let it happen in order to scuttle the benefit of reservation to OBCs. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to pay attention in this direction also. The Backward Castes should get the benefit of reservation in every field such as studies, employment and business on the basis of their population. Their rights should be provided to them. We talk about the welfare of the Backward Castes. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that we had discussions last time also to form a separate Ministry for OBCs. The OBC constitute 52 per cent population of the country and form a large group and we have done it even for such groups that constitute merely 3 or 15 per cent of the population. It is a good thing and we are working for their development.

A Ministry should also be formed for the larger category in order to protect their interests and for their development. It has also been mentioned to increase the limit of creamy layer. I would like to urge you to increase the scholarship, and make arrangement of coachings as well as hostels, including giving facility to the students to study in the foreign countries. Caste based Census was implemented in the year 2011 but the statistics related to it has not been made public so far. I request to make it public so as to provide the information regarding the number of people of different castes along with their percentage and the extent of benefit of reservation to them on the basis of their number. I would also like to point out to the Hon. Minister that 27 per cent reservation should be implemented in private sector also. The implements coming in the way of making Caste Certificate should also be discussed. There had been a mention of Mandal

Commission and Kaka Kalekar Commission. Kaka Kalekar Commission had been formed in Congress regime which was being considered to be anti-OBC. Mandal Commission was formed and it had made 11 recommendations out of which 3 were implemented. Just, how it was said that 27 per cent reservation was implemented by BJP. This is for your kind information that when the Government of P.V. Narsimha Rao was formed, 27 per cent reservation had been implemented for OBCs in the Government jobs. It has been recorded and I am not saying this. I am mentioning it with name that the then Minister of Social Justice Sitaram Kesri Ji had appointed V. Rajshekhar Ji belonging to OBC for the first time for implementing other recommendations of Mandal Commission.

Sir, Congress has never been against providing rights to the OBC. We have worked in this direction from time to time and we are in its support even today. We do not oppose it. After four years, the point of setting up of Commission has come to your mind since the Prime Minister belongs to OBC and you want to take credit in election but I do not want that this work should be used only as an electoral plank and the people of OBCs could not get their rights in these eight months. This should not happen. With this demand, I conclude.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I am feeling very proud today and I will tell for the first time about the caste to which I belong. Many of my friends do not know about my caste.

Sir, I rise in support of this Constitutional Amendment Bill. I would like to read its second para in which it has been written:—

"*Vide* the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third) Amendment Bill, 2017 by inserting a new article 338 B in the Constitution, it is proposed to constitute the National Commission for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. With the constitution of the said Commission as a constitutional body having same functions including power to hear grievances of socially and educationally backward classes, the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 will become redundant and it needs to be repealed. Accordingly, it is proposed to repeal the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993."

Sir, our friend Sahu Ji was delivering his speech right now and he said a lot of things. Today is a day for the Congress to fix its mistakes and set its way by apologizing from the backwards classes of the country. The Prime Minister is in reality worthy of congratulation. As I said I want to mention my caste.

I had become the Member of Parliament in 9th Lok Sabha. Mandal Commission was implemented that time. I was very young. I was the youngest MP. Doordarshan was very popular during that time. The Government toppled after my last interview. When I was asked about my caste, I told that my caste was Lodhi and it comes under backward caste. At that time, creamy layer had been discussed neither in the House nor in the court. During that time I had said that I was not backward rather my caste is backward and it should get justice. Discussion should be held on this issue. I would like to ask the people from Congress Party that...* record of three hours of speech. No one can deny it. But you continued doing so. When this Bill was passed in this House, who was responsible for returning it from Rajya Sabha? If Sahu Ji had read that record, he did not blame us for that rather he heartily thanked the Prime Minister for providing it constitutional status.

I would only like to say that I have read many definitions of diplomacy. In one of the definition I have read that telling lie in a dignified manner is diplomacy. I am sorry that instead of accepting the mistakes made by them in 70 years, the people from Congress Party are committing the sin of telling lie while standing in the House. Kharge Ji, I will say same thing to you. From 22nd May, 2004 to 26th May, 2014, the UPA Government was in power. The Commission constituted by the UPA received as many as 6,833 complaints from the year 2005 to 2017. We place a scarecrow in our field which is not much effective. Out of these 6,833 complaints, not even a single one if heard. SC & ST Commission has rejected it unanimously and said that it was not under their purview and it would not hear any complaint.

When I had become the Member of Parliament for the first time, my caste Lodhi had not been accorded the status of identified caste in Maharashtra since then till now. When I raised this matter under Rule 377, my caste got identify. Lodhis must some princely States in Maharashtra

long ago, that's why they were never regarded as backward caste. The entire Lodhi community made demand for that, but when the Government of Bharatiya Janata Party came to power, recommendation was made to include it in the List of backward caste. But that time, the Commission did not have Constitutional right. The Minister is sitting here, I had made request in this regard even before him. He had said this thing in a very polite manner but the Commission does not follow anyone's instruction. It is an independent body. Therefore, the House should realize the strength of providing it Constitutional status today. The people of Backward Classes in the entire country are feeling the power of having it. Today, I feel proud that each and every person belonging to the Backward Class will recall this date on which efforts were made by the Modi Government but even for the third time Congress tried to scuttle it by not supporting it.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that only politics was done in terms of Backward Classes, their interests were never taken into consideration. You cannot deny this fact. Today, works regarding SC and ST Commission is being undertaken smoothly. Minority Commission is also working today. A proposal was sent from Rajya Sabha to make provision for the Director of Minorities there. There is a provision of a women member in that and no one is opposing it. It is true that history will not forgive you for the work you have done. So, I think you should put forth your point. I tell you a story from Mahabharata. I will not tell about the caste of Lord Krishna. When Yudhishtir became the king, he made Duryodhana his treasurer. I will not dwell into what is right and what is wrong. But Duryodhana started spending the treasure. The reason behind it was that the sooner the treasure will become empty, the disreputation of Yudhishtir's rule will increase. Later on, when he asked Lord Krishna the reason why he did not get fame even after spending the treasure arbitrarily.

Krishna had only said that you have spend money, but your intention was not right. You tried to give in pieces sometime. You constituted Commission, but the Commission has no power. Shau was speaking, he told that you belong to a backward caste. You give your reply, you also cover the points raised by him. Even after 70 years of independence, Nomadic Castes have not received justice.

...(Interruptions) I would conclude in three or four minutes. You will not have to ring bell again. I want to say that you have not made any efforts to bring out some castes from the stigma of Criminal Tribal Castes even in Orissa. They participated in freedom struggle. These castes are criminal Tribal Castes, even today and they are being treated as criminals even after 70 years. Are Gurjar dacoits. Are they criminals. There are so many castes which fought against Britishers. So many castes, which fought against Britishers, like 'Warriors' were declared criminals. They were labelled as criminal castes. You could not correct it. Alongwith it these are the castes which may not have got affected from untouch ability, but were ruined economically. Children of those who were 'Raja' do not have a decimal of land. Do you not know these things and circumstances? I have given the example of Maharashtra. Therefore, I say that I belong to Lodhi Caste, I belong to a backward Caste but I am not backward. Persons like us are mentioning courage to say this. But I would say with responsibility that justice should be done with the backward castes. Today there is 27 per cent reservation and not more than 11 per cent seats are being filled. Creamy layer has been imposed on us. If they are deprived of this facility after filling the 27 per cent quota, it would have been justice with us. You have tried to make we run with tied hands and legs. So, I would like to request the Government that some governor should be placed when it exceeds 27 per cent. We can be forced out, but I wholeheartedly thank the Government today. Being the member of backward caste, today I feel prove that we may not go towards Rotation Caste Policy. There should not be such politics that particular caste may reap the whole benefit. Politics should be such that no one should be pained to see that backwards are getting their rights, but at the same time no backward caste should be ignored so that we may have to discuss the Rotation Caste Policy in the House. Such mistakes should not be committed. Such provision should also be there.

With these words I support this Bill. I also congratulate Hon. Narendra Modi ji and Shri Thawar Chand ji. You have been instrumental in remaining the slavery of 70 years. I great you. With these words I conclude.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Deputy Speaker, Sir, Thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak. I strongly support 123th Constitution

Amendment on behalf of my Samajwadi Party, our Hon. Netaji and the President of the Party Hon. Akhilesh Yadav Ji. The backward classes has played a very important role in the freedom movement and after Independence in the country. At that time our leader Hon. Ram Manohar Lohiya ji used to say—"Sansopane bandhi ganth, Pichade pave sou mein sath." With these slogans and feelings, with the struggle of 'Samajwadis' Kaka Kalkekar report was presented. And Samajwadi played a very important role in the formation of Janata Party and implementation of Mandal Commission Report. The Mandal Commission Report was presented in 1980, no action was taken on it from 1980 to 1989 when in 1989 Samajwadi came to power as Janata Dal Government, it implemented the recommendation of Mandal Commission. The persons belonging to BJP are taking credit of that, but perhaps they do it have full knowledge of this story. Hon. Netaji, Hon. Lalu ji, Sharad ji and Paswan ji were there.

Their contribution was important. BJP had tried to topple that Government. You cannot deny this fact. I have no hesitation in saying that Government was voted out in the name of Mandal. So far as the Congress people are concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that they would also have to learn from their mistakes and they would have to make corrections. In the month of May in the year 2011, when all the parties in the country had discussed Caste based Census in House and argued at that time the Congress Government had brought the Biometric for the backwards. I want to ask whether biometric was implemented for anything ties 2011. When it comes the turn of backwards, you introduced the Biometric. But as you are very intelligent, BJP people have become very technical. I want to say the people of BJP that our Party President Hon. Akhilesh Yadav ji has advised the Government that caste based Census should be done in the country by making Aadhar the base. If would not take move than two months. Case based Census has not been implemented so far. You spend five thousand crore. A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Arvind Pangadhiya ji. That Committee has not been able submit its report so far. The five hundred crore rupees was wasted. BJP people are also required introspect.

Hon. Akhilesh ji, President of our party, has on every occasion, said on public platforms that we don't want a

conflict with anyone. On behalf of myself and our Party I demand that Caste based Census should be done on the basis of Aadhar card provide reservation in the ratio of their population. We don't want to take away the right of anyone. But the BJP people would not argue for that. It may be that Congress may not argue with it. So far as the discussion of our many speakers is concerned. I want to associate myself with them. What are the reasons that there are any 9 per cent OBC people in the service in the country even after 28 years when the report was presented in 1990.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is the position of backwards in the Parliament of India. There are only 4 Ministers belonging to OBC in the Cabinet of the BJP Government. You have considered any 4 persons belonging to OBC, to be able to include in the Cabinet. Their population is about 54 to 60 per cent in the country. Hon. Minister may state in his reply as to how many officers belonging to OBC are their in Prime Minister's office? How many Secretary Level Officer belonging to OBC are there who make policy, programme? How many Hon. Judges belong to SC, ST and OBC in Hon. Supreme Court and Hon. High Courts in the country? You have told that BJP in the power in 70 per cent India. I want to ask as how many Chief Minister belong to OBC. The country also want to know as to how many Governors. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDASS ATHAWALE): The Prime Minister belongs to OBC.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: You tell the name of Hon. Minister may state in his reply. He may state as to how many Governors have been appointed? How many persons belonging to SC, ST and OBC have been made the heads of the Institutions of the country? If the issue of using dalits, backwards and minority people would in raised to make political benefit and to get vote, the Samajwadi people would certainly unmark those people.

Hon. Minister, should make announcement in the House that backlog the posts as per 27 per cent reservation would be filled first. Mr. Minister should announce it in the House. You have said a lot of things. There is outsourcing in group three and group four Government services. You have not implemented reservation in that outsourcing so

far. Mandal Commission has said that reservation should also be provided in the ratio of Mandal Commission recommendation in the Private Sector Industry being set up with the assistance of Public Sector Banks. Hon. Minister may also state in his reply as to how many persons have been compelled to provide reservations in Private Sector.

Sir, You would be surprised to hear it I do not want to go into it as you would ring the bell. If you give me some more time, I would be thankful to you. Today out of 16,600 Assistant Professors in India, only 17,00 belong to OBC. There is no OBC candidate among Associate Professors and Professors. Now I want to talk about appointments. No post was advertised till 5th March when UGC issued circular. From 5 March to 5 August, in only 5 month, you have filled the posts in each university. It was due to the opposition of the Samajwadi in both the Houses that you had to put on hold. Election is near. You cannot go in election with the blat of a 'backward opponnet'. Therefore, you have put it on hold.

Hon. Minister, it is still half solution to the problem. Thought this statement of mine I want to say to you that you have not yet revoked that circular. You have only put a stop on the jobs. I demand from you to correct the circular of 5th March which has been implemented by the UGC, HRD Ministry. Please do away with the 13 point roaster made by you, and implement the 200 point roaster for 200 posts. This is my demand.

Sir, not only at one place, everywhere a new tradition has started today. I conclude in a minute. OBC people are 54 per cent, and I have the information that in case if you implement this report and makes it public. It will come out that there are 64 per cent backward people in the country. I have got this information. This information has been given to me own insiders, and I am saying this in the House. You have no courage to implement this. Kindly you make it public us to what the number of backward people is in the country.

Sir, the 200 point roaster should be implemented in place of 13 point one. Another serious new problem has cropped up. Cadre allocation of IAS, IPS officers in the country is done on the basis of UPSC rank. Now I have heard that irrespective of one's rank, one's cadre allocation will not be done until one's internal assessment is not

done in the Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute. I have made it clear in my statement as to who will make this internal assessment and on what basis and with which mindset. You can imagine thus by seeing the status of officer in the Cabinet and those in the cabinet. I want to say that the BJP people and the congress people should not try to take the credit of Mandal Commission recommendations. Somewhere or the other you have also but handles in its way. Patel ji way saying that you are making people take part in race with their hands tied, and I am saying the same this continuously.

Sir, I would conclude now by saying a very important point. You either to away with the creamy layer, or its you cannot, you may continue with this. We socialists have no objection to that, but kindly decide that in case 27 per cent posts of OBC are not filled due to creamy layer, ever then those remaining posts will be, filled by candidates from the backward classes. You may implement this and continue with the creamy layer, we are not opposed to it. This is not proper to exclude the backward people on the basis of creamy layer and then kill those posts with upper caste candidates on the protect that there are no eligible candidates in the backward category.

SHRI MADHUKARRAO YASHWANTRAO KUKADE (Bhandara-Gondiya): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Kindly allow me to speak from here.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: okay.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUKARRAO YASHWANTRAO KUKADE: Sir, I support the Bill brought by the Government regarding socially and economically backward class commission. Caste based census of the OBC should be undertaken. By not conducting caste board census therefore the country OBC community has been denied justice. Today in Maharashtra, only 19 per cent reservation exists in place of 27 per cent, and various castes have been included therein. OBC is not getting the justice it deserves. It seems the Government is trying to do away with the OBC reservation. Maratha Samaj, Dhankad Samaj and Muslim Samaj in Maharashtra are demanding for reservation. This is my demand that they should be given reservation and they

should be included in the OBC. OBC reservation should continue. Similarly, Patidaar Samaj in Gujarat, Jat Samaj in Rajasthan should be given reservation. But the Government should not try to do away with the OBC reservation. Today in Maharashtra, OBC students are not getting any hostel facilities. OBC Samaj is a strong samaj in Maharashtra and it is a lower class samaj. The Government should construct hostels in every district for their children's education, good education and for their stay. If OBC reservation continues in the whole country, their children will get its benefits and facilities.

Sir, I want to say to the Government that you provide coaching classes to the SC/ST children for MPSC or UPSC exams, but not a single such class in organised in the whole country for the OBC children. This means the Government is not ready to accept the OBC samaj is part of our nation. This is my assessment.

Today OBC should have been given 27 per cent reservation in Medical Colleges but you have done the work of ruining them by giving just 02 per cent reservation. Though this, the Government is try to supports the OBC's voice. I also demand that OBC should get 27 per cent reservation in medical colleges so that the rural people could get medical facilities and their economic and social development could taken place. Through you, I demand this from the Government.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, every district has a Navodaya Vidyalaya. The talented children of rural areas should get education in these Navodaya Vidyalayas. But, upper caste children get admission there, and the talented children of our rural areas are still backward as there is no OBC reservation. There are no opportunities for their development.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, please remove the creamy layer ceiling for the OBC. The OBC Samaj is not much educated today. They have not programmed socio-economically, and there are not rich. Even then there is this creamy layer which hinders the OBC children's educational employment. I request the Government and the Commission to completely remove the creamy layer ceiling.

Sir, in Maharashtra, no Government vacancies have been killed for the last four years. This has denied justice

to the OBC people. They have got no promotion which has in a way done injustice to the OBC people in the State. Maharashtra Government has given no reservation to the OBC at all. Although the Supreme Court's order is there in this regard, but still the Maharashtra Government does not accept it. Due to our children not getting scholarship in Engineering Colleges, the children have given up engineering courses. They say the Central Government does not give them funds, so they are unable to give scholarships. If children do not get scholarship, they won't be able to complete their studies, and in this way, the OBC Samaj will continue to be backward, socially and economically. So this is my demand that they should be given scholarship.

The provision of scholarships for children from class I to class IV, class VI to class VIII, and class IX to class X is quite meagre. Each child should get at least Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000/-. In fact they are getting a meagre Rs. 50/- or Rs. 100/- at present.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how can an OBC child to with a scholarship of Rs. 100/- only from class I to class X? For their development, they should get at least 02 thousand or 03 thousand scholarship per month so that he/she could study and progress.

Sir, I also demand from the Government that a fund should be provided for the development of the OBC. Maharashtra Government has an OBC Ministry in Mumbai. On the same lines, the Union Government should also create a Ministry to safeguard the OBC interests. This is my request to you. Additionally I also demand from the Government to cooperate for each and every OBC child.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, OBC students should be given relaxation in age and fees. OBC children do not get employment even though they are eligible by age. Be it MPSC Exams or UPSC exam no OBC child can pass it.

With all these points I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY (Maharashtra):
Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important Bill.

I also thank the Hon. Prime Minister Saheb for his efforts in this regard after 70 years of independence

Kaka Kalelkar Committee was constituted in 1953. The congress constituted another Committee in 1993 on the orders of the Supreme Court that Committee gave its recommendation in 2012, but no action has so far been taken on that. I extend my sincere thanks to Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji that he has honoured the backward classes by bringing the National Backward Class Commission (Amendment) Bill. Just now my colleague Shri Sahu ji was saying that the Congress had brought this in 1953, then in 1993 and again in 2012, but what solution did it yield? And when Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji brought this Bill, it was tried to put handles in its way. It is being said today that this Bill has been brought when the elections are being held. Actually we brought this Bill quite long back, but despite a number of handles, it has taken brought again in the Lok Sabha for passing.

Sir, Shri Dharmendra Yadavji was saying that the backward classes are not getting the benefits of 27 per cent reservation. I want to ask him as to how only one specific caste people are recruited when PCS and Police recruitments are done in Uttar Pradesh. You can see that people of only one specific caste/class are recruited. Injustice is meted out to the backwards even there. Our Prime Minister constituted the Rohini Committee, and tried to provide the benefits to the most backwards among the backwards who are still devoid of any benefits. Injustice was meted out to the backward people and they had to face several things. Uttar Pradesh has a number of such castes which are placed in different categories in the State and the Centre. When any injustice was done to them, they had no ways to go to anybody. I thank the Prime Minister for making efforts in this regard. National Backward Class Commission (Amendment) Bill has been brought in this House, I support this and again thank the Hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, I myself belong to the backward class and am aware of the problems of the backward classes. Our Prime Minister's slogan was "Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas". He is according a constitutional status to this Commission today. Whatever schemes of the Government are running today in the country be it Ujjwala Yojana, Saubhagya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana or be it Shauchalaya Yojana, if you have a look at them, you will find that the benefits of these schemes are reaching more than 70 per cent

people of the backward and dalit samaj. I want to ask the Congress and Shri Dharmendra Yadav ji those politics is in the name of backward as to how the backward people are still backward in Uttar Pradesh and the whole country even after 70 year of independence. They did not have the facility of gas cylinder and toilets.

Sir, today is a historic day because our Prime Minister has brought the National Backward Class Commission (Amendment) Bill. I, once again, on behalf of all the backward class people and myself thank Hon. Prime Minister Saheb and Shri Gahlot ji and support this Bill.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Sir, 123rd Constitutional (Amendment) Bill has been brought which is regarding conferring the Constitutional status the National Commission for Backward Classes. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on it. It is being given Constitutional status and it is the duty of all of us to make this task worth while. Why are we still debating the issue of dalits, adivasis, backwards and very backwards despite passage of so many years since our Independence? Why couldn't we feed people? Why couldn't we bestow upon them their rights? Why did we fail to provide employment opportunities despite processing capability? ...*(Interruptions)* Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had talked about providing special opportunities and special privileges for them. ...*(Interruptions)* We remember Baba Saheb Bhimrao Amedkar. Had there been no Baba Saheb, there could not have been anyone else to talk about the rights and justice for the dalits and backwards. We thank Baba Saheb for it. The slavery of thousands of years kept us hungry and mentally enslaved. Only a few kept their hold on authority, property and system. We continued to lag behind from the point of view of social justice and education. Today there is a proposal for giving constitutional status which I shall take up later on.

Mandal Commission came, earlier there was Kaka Kelekar Commission. Munigeri Lal Commission also came. We also recall Late Shri Devi Lalji, we also recall Hon. Lalu Prasad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)* We also remember Shri Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)* We also remember Hon. Mulayam Singh Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Ram Vilas Paswanji is sitting here. Late Shri Karpoori Thakurji was a leader of the masses. ...*(Interruptions)* We should

always try to be lessons from history. ...*(Interruptions)* When Mandal Commission came, who raised 'Kamandal' them? When Mandal came, the issue of Kamandal was also raised. At that time, Hon. Laluji had said that he was willing to sacrifice his power for the sake of defeating Kamandalvadi forces and even ready to face be imprisoned, which he was, and he ensured that Mandal Commission was implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*

You should conduct a caste based Census as of today. We don't want anything except caste based Census which could tell as to what is the number of people in a particular caste, who are living in slums, who have employment, who is a rickshaw puller, or a hawker, who is a farmer or landless labour and who is sustaining on physical labourer and so on? You are smiling even as you sit here. Is someone likely to die with his belly full or with his share of deprivation. ...*(Interruptions)* Both these things cannot go together.

Today, there should not be any tinkering with 27 per cent reservation. The 27 per cent quota under Mandal Commission also shouldn't be tinkered with. I suspect something behind the scene has been going on. Any hidden reason would take be revealed. These should not be any tinkering with 27 per cent reservation and there should not be any effort to include any new caste in it. I moved like to reiterate on this point. The jobs in universities, AIIMS, IAS and IPS are shifted to General quota. We want to increase the number of opportunities in General quota. Jananayak Karpoori Thakurji base the learnt of people.

Late Shri Jagdev Prasad ji also faced bullets. The Official Language Act was enacted in 1963 but its enabling provisions were formulated only in the year 1976. It could face the same fate that the Act is enacted but the enabling provisions could take a long time to be framed. These are more than fifty per cent reservation in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. A public holiday be declared in the name of Mahatma Phule and B.P. Mandal. Save the Constitution and save the reservation by holding caste based census. Jannayak Karpoori Thakurji and Mahatma Phule be bestowed upon Bharta Ratna. Today this Bill to confer Constitutional status has been brought which will ensure that the rights of backwards and poor remain protected and they will certainly get justice.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Saheb): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this bill has been brought to give Constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes. I rise to speak in its favour. The day today can be called a historic day. The backwardness and helplessness of the people of backward classes have been made mockery of since Independence. They had always been enticed to cast their vote on the lollipop of some promise or the other but their interests had always been pushed to the back lessner. Today Constitutional status is being given to the National Commission for backward classes. Only the one who share the pain can thing on these lines. One who have actually gone through the trauma can feel the pain. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar not been the one who drafted constitution, then very likely people of SC and ST communities moved it have go what ever facilities became available to them. He had gone through that pain. I can say with conviction today that if Shri Narendra Bhai Modiji had not become the Prime Minister of the country the Commission would not have got the Constitutional status. Today, it is a great day and proud day for us. Kaka Kalelkar who was the Chairman of the Kalelkar Committee since 1953, had recommended reservation only on the basis of caste. Then came the Mandal Commission in 1987 which submitted its report and paved way for 27 per cent reservation. The Commission was constituted in 1993 after the *Indira Sawhney vs. Government of India* case, and that could merely have remained a recommendation because it lacked any statutory force. The desired outcome could not be achieved because these was no Constitutional status. This is the tragedy for the nation.

Our Constitution maker Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was in sync with this nation of great leramer of India like the patriot Bhagat Singh that freedom of the country will be of no use unless we ensure economic equality in the country. Several provisions were enacted, Commissions constituted to bring economic equality but it lacked desired results in practice. Therefore, I think there is a need to confer Constitutional status on it. I on behalf of my party fully support it. Today, when this Bill is being discussed, caste-equations are being discussed in the House, it raises several questions. I would like to say one thing which is beside the issue of the Bill. The leaders of all the political parties express their profit here but it is also true that nobody walked the talk. Even

today so many people in our country don't have house to time, cloth to wear and bread to feed them. Those who help construct houses have to sleep on roadside, the children of those engaged in fields are dying of hunger. The country is passing through this concern.

16.35 hrs

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

I would like to say only this that if we honestly want to meet the objectives of our Constitution makers, fulfill the wishes of those martyrs of freedom struggle and bring economic equality in the country them castesim will have to be banished from the country. These particular bill talks about there who are socially and educationally backward, I think that we should talk about the economic backward class as well.

The reservation has been the focal point of debate during these 70 years. I would like to say that such a Commission should be constituted which could study as to what benefits have accrued due to reservation during these 70 years as also how the targeted beneficiaries have been deprived of its benefits.

Lastly, I conclude by saying that Shri Anandpur Sahib is my constituency. If we have a glimpse of its cultural history, we will find that at a time when people of certain castes in the country were even prohibited from touching utensils, Guru Gobind Singhji had presented the nectar and food to people of all castes, thereby sending the message of slunning to castesim. I think that the national parties should, in order to create mindset slunning castesim in the country, resolve to establish equality by doing away with castesim to take the country forward. These is a need to implement the slogan 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas', given by Modiji its truest sense.

SHRI RAJESH VERMA (Sitapur): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Constitution (One hundred and Thirty three Amendment) Bill for National Commission for Backward Classes. I rise to speak in its favour.

The National Commission for Backward Classes was constituted on 14 August, 1993. The Commission has not been given Constitutional status since its inception. The

crores of our countrymen belonging to the backward classes kept on penning high hopes as to when the Constitutional status will be conferred upon the Commission. The Congress Party which had been ruling the country for 50 years, constituted commissions from time to time, Kaka Kalelkar Commission and roles in Mandal Commission, to name a few. This way they kept on dangling the carrot in front of backward classes by constituting commission. The backward classes continued to be deceived and it failed to get any Constitutional status. There are certain people belonging to the backward classes in our country whose social, economic and educational status is even worse than those belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Hon. Prime Minister took the initiative of providing Constitutional status to it in January. Prior to it, the Supreme Court had directed to provide the Constitutional status to the Commission, in 2012.

I would like to ask my Congress colleagues why they failed to provide it the Constitutional status despite living on power till 2014? When our Government was formed in 2014, then our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi took the issue to the cabinet to give to a Constitutional status.

I have to say it with a lot of regret that though the entire House supported the Bill in January. The kind of duality of character shown by the Members in Rajya Sabha has resurged in this Bill being referred to the House again.

Right now, Shri Sahuji expressed his apprehension behind the motive of taking political advantage on account of the Bill. Therefore, I would like to suggest Shri Sahuji that had this Bill been passed in January to give Constitutional status to the Commission, crores of backward deprived and exploited people would have got its benefit. You have held it up for eight months. Today this Bill has been brought in the House with the will power of our Hon. Prime Minister to benefit crores of backward people. Today crores of our countrymen belonging to backward classes have been glued to TV sets in anticipation of that historical day when suffering people of our society to whom we have failed to provide justice and the desired status, are going to get benefited through the passage of this Bill in Lok Sabha.

I don't want to take much long. I can understand about the time constraint. However, when this Bill was

labeled here, with the efforts of the Hon. Prime Minister all sorts of discussions took place Shri Dharmendraji was speaking with a lot of seriousness. I was listening to him and am also in agreement with most of his points. Recently, Pankaj ji had raised an issue, perhaps you may have missed the issue. You can refer, to that debate. Even prior to independence, the necessity of reservation was felt in the year 1902 by King of Kolhapur Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj and he implemented reservation in Kolhapur estate in 1902. He was of the view that backward people needed to be provided reservation, when the Bill was presented by Hon. Prime Minister before the cabinet on 23 March, 2017, our colleagues here had welcomed the move by thumping the tables. However, I would like to know why has this Bill come to the house again? The people of backward classes can well understand it. I would like to say to my Congress colleagues that they need not make us comprehend the issue. The backward classes have become insightful now and they can cast their votes with a group on the things. They gave Hon. Prime Minister such a humongous majority in the year 2014 and then they chose this Government with a historic win in 2017.

I would like to say that as far as concept of creamy layer is concerned, only 10-11 per cent people of backward classes have found representation in jobs as compared to 27 per cent reservation granted to them. The issue of creamy layer was also raised by Shri Prahlad Patelji.

The issue of creamy layer should be raised when the target of 27 per cent reservation is complete. Why was the issue of creamy layer raised before the completion of that percentage of reservation? I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister who has raised the limit of creamy layer by raise the limit from 6 lakh to 8 lakh. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Hon. Madam Speaker, there is one more issue to be raised. The issue of creamy layer is not relevant. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Prime Minister has raised the limit of creamy layer. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not respond to an issue raised by someone else. [ENGLISH] Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: His speech is not being recorded, please say what you want to say. Let him short as it is his habit.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Regarding the National Commission on Backward Classes, I would like to say with complete hope and conviction and by congratulation the Hon. Minister, Shri Gahlot ji that by bringing back this Bill again he has brought an issue which has the potential to provide justice to crores of backward people. I would like to express my regards to the Prime Minister through these four times.

"Karmshil imander PM kaa vandan karta huu,
Unke mathe sava arab janta ka chandan karta
hun.

Hai pichra aayog banaya, hak dilwaya pichhro
ko,

Har picchre ki oor se main PM ka Aabhinandhan
karta hun.

Thanks a lot.

SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA (Sitamahi): I would like to pay my regards to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill.

On behalf of myself and my party Rashtriya Lok Samta Party I support this Bill from the core of my heart. Today, I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modiji as he is instrumental in introducing this constitution amendment bill for facilitating the rights of crores of backward class people and providing constitutional status to this Commission because he is the son of a backward class person. There is a famous proverb:

"Jake pair na fati biwai,
so kya jane pir parai"

How could one talk about the rights of the backwards, the issue of providing Constitutional status to the Commission for Backward Classes and about providing them facilities when he was not aware of the pains of the backwards. Today, there are many persons

sitting here who used to run this Government continuously for 55 years and they just talked about constituting the Commission for Backward Classes but they did not work towards implementation of the recommendations of the said Commission in a proper and respectful manner. These are the people who talk about saving the constitution and make allegations that Narendra Modi is marching towards the agenda of abolishing the rights of the backward classes through the Backward Commission. I would like to say to those people that this is a historic day when the Government under the leadership of Hon. Narendra Modiji has constituted a commission for providing the just right of the backward people. Through this commission, the rights of the backward classes will be safeguarded and certainly they will be provided the rights which they are entitled to. Moreover, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that their representation is only 12 per cent in Government jobs even when they have been provided 27 per cent reservation. The roadblock of creamy layer is the reason which prohibits 27 per cent reservation. I would like to request that it be provided the consideration and the threshold of creamy layer should be abolished for proper implementation of the provision of 27 per cent reservation. I would like to request to dispel the confusions regarding the placement of those candidates who secure rank in general quota merit list but counted in OBC quota. It has resulted in non-fulfilment of the constitutional provision of 27 per cent reservation in Government institutions. I would like to request that the Government should certainly get the social census conducted and it must be brought to the Table of the House for the sake of the rights of the backwards. With these words. I would like to support this Bill on behalf of myself and my party. Rashtriya Lok Samta Party. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Constitution Amendment Bill.

In our country, there are so many Commissions like the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, the National Commission for Women and the National Commission for

*Not recorded.

the Backward classes. But, among these Commission, it is only the National Commission for Backward Classes, which has never been provided with constitutional rights.

For many years there was a constant demand for providing Constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes. But the previous Governments did not pay need to these demands. But, when a Government under the leadership of Prime Minister, Narendra Modi came to power, the Government accepted the challenge of providing constitutional status to the said Commission. I was listening to an Hon. Member of Opposition. There was a lot of agitation in his speech. He was repeatedly talking on the issue of taking credit and he was forbidding us for taking credit and wanted credit for his side. My simple submission is that the Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi was not trying to provide constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes but it intended to introduce this bill for the people of providing justice to the backward castes. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me and have the patience to hear.

Hon. Speaker, Constitutional Amendment Bill (123rd Amendment) was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 5th April, 2017 and passed on 10th April. When it was sent to Rajya Sabha, some Members intended to delay the Bill and so it was sent to the Select Committee. After getting recommendation of the Select Committee, it was got passed by Rajya Sabha and today it was presented in Lok Sabha. My only submission was that the issues raised of that time were not so important which could have delayed the passing of the bill. Actually, many of my fellow members did not want to pass the bill which intended to provide constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes. So, it was done with that intention. There were many issues like the rights of State Backward Classes Commission, the status of the list of backward classes in various States. In addition to it, the question was raised whether the State Governments would be consulted when the Hon. President consults the Governor of States. It is the clear opinion of our Government that the inclusion or exclusion of any caste in Central OBC list will be determined on the basis of 11 indicators given in a Mandal Commission Report. As the intention of introducing this bill is to provide constitutional status to National Commission

for Backward Classes, so it is not going to affect the rights of the State Commission for Backward Classes. It is the clear opinion of the Government that when the said Commission gets constitutional status it will facilitate better monitoring of all the socio-economic projects meant for upliftment of backward castes. There are numerous Government departments where nodal officers of OBC are yet to be appointed.

The condition of such officers and employees is a matter of concern. The provision of 27 per cent reservation in educational institutions is not being implemented. Problem is also being faced in implementation of appointment of professors in Central Universities. There is no representation of OBCs, SC, ST in the judiciary and specially in high courts as well as the Supreme Court which constitute a very important pillar of our democracy. The exact number of people belonging to OBC is not clear as the caste census figures of the year 2011 have not been released. The most important point is that the population of OBC is about 60 per cent of the population, but they have been given only 27 per cent reservation and that too has not been implemented in totality. We need a strong forum to solve all these subjects and problems and that forum will be formed only after providing constitutional status to that Commission and that work is going to be done by our Government. As far as the question regarding consultation with the Hon. President is concerned, it does not mean at all that State Governments will not be consulted.

[English]

Clause 1 of Articles 154 and 163 makes it clear by saying, 'the Governor shall act on the advice of Council of Ministers and shall exercise his authority either directly or indirectly through the Office of respective State Governments.'

[Translation]

As far as practical aspects are concerned it never happens that State Governments are excluded from consultation process. My only submission is that it is a historic day for all the backward castes of the entire country. I myself belong to backward caste and I was waiting for that day for a long long time. All of us are waiting for the passing of this Bill and I am grateful to the

Hon. Prime Minister that he has shown the strength of heart to do it. There were many who talked about OBCs but not one came forward with a Bill to provide constitutional status to that Commission. The Government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi had the guts to introduce that Bill. So, I thank to him a lot on behalf of my party. Aapna Dal and conclude my speech by showing my gratitude towards to Hon. Minister in charge.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Madam Speaker, I stand to speak in favour of the National Commission for the Backward Classes. Bill introduced in this House and express my gratitude towards Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi who happens to be the mission of the poor and the backward castes. The said Commission was not accorded constitutional status even after 70 years of Independence. All of us are fortunate that the National Commission for OBCs has been accorded constitutional status due to the efforts of Hon. Shri Narendra Modiji. So, I congratulate him from the core of my heart on behalf of myself and all the backward classes. The Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modiji has always been determined for all round development of other backward classes of the country. In the previous session of this House, the National Commission for Backward Classes Bill was passed by this House. When it was put up for discussion in Lok Sabha for discussion the opposition was trying from behind the scene to use all method for stalling the passage of this Bill. The present Government has added more than nine proposals in this Bill after it was returned by Rajya Sabha and all these proposals strengthen the development of backward classes. On behalf of the entire of backward classes. Which is more that 50 per cent of the population of the country. I congratulate the Government. This Government has worked with great enthusiasm for the economic social and educational development of other backward classes. This House is reconsidering the recommendations made by Rajya Sabha for providing constitutional status to the Commission being constituted for providing security to other backward classes. This is proof of the fact that the Government is work with enthusiasm for the development of backward classes. The population of backward classes is 50 per cent of the population of the country, although many institutes claim it as 52 per cent of the population. On 31st December 1913, as per the

figures provided by employment exchanges of the country the number of unemployed graduated belonging to the backward classes was 14.17 lakh. This population may be more than that because the names of all the persons is not included in it. The Government in addition to providing 27 per cent reservation to backward classes is also providing help to other backward classes through NGOs and providing loan to industries through National Finance and Development Corporation for backward classes. Moreover, many scholarships are being provided for their educational development. In addition to it, the Government has launched Dr. Ambedkar Yojana for providing subsidy in interest accrued on education loans taken for education abroad. This class is mostly engaged in traditional works in India. Their skill development and necessary training is needed. Moreover, there is only one unit of six to seven officials under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for taking care of entire population of OBCs. So, I request that a separate Ministry for OBC welfare should be constituted for OBCs and it should be on the pattern of the Commission for the welfare of SCs and STs. Moreover, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through this House that the youth belonging to OBC class face a lot of difficulties in getting OBC certificate in my home State, Jharkhand. The issuance of OBC certificate takes a time of several months. The OBC certificate needs to be renewed every year in Jharkhand so the youth are compelled to go through this process for scholarship purpose.

17.00 hrs

After constitution the National Commission for OBC, it would enjoy the constitutional rights like the National Commission for SCs and STs and the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Members of the Commission would be appointed by the Hon. President of India with his signature and stamp. The commission will work for the economic and social development of the concerned person by its procedure. It will have the rights regarding the welfare and reservation of OBCs.

Madam, the reservation for OBCs was 27 per cent when Jharkhand was part of Bihar but its percentage was reduced of 14 per cent after formation of Jharkhand. Among the Backward and most backward classes OBCs the most

backward classes were provided 18 per cent reservation. While their population was more than fifty per cent. The officers make yearly renewal of the certificates of OBCs. They are so naive that they do not realize that castes are not a thing which changing cut off marks for BDO, CO etc, is kept higher in JPSC so that they can not get selected. This also needs to be corrected. The Kurmi caste of Chhota Nagpur was kept in the list of tribe in Chhota Nagpur until 1950; afterward they were excluded from that list under a conspiracy, I will urge the Government of pay attention towards this fact and they should be provided the same status which they enjoyed earlier.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Hon. Speaker I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Constitution (123rd Amendment) Bill, 2017. The Government today has taken a very important step as this Bill was pending since about two and a half years. The Supreme Court had ordered that NCSC be constituted. At that time NCSC was given this responsibility to look after the work of NCSC. I appreciate this step of the Government for bringing this Bill. I want to ask the Minister that since this step is being taken its reason must also be know. When the Minister was asked about the availability of Backward Classes and Other Backward Classes data, it was informed by the Minister in this very House on 31 July, 2018.

[English]

“No data regarding socially and economically backward classes is available. The Registrar General of India has intimated that it conducts decade population Census, wherein data is collected on all persons living in India”.

[Translation]

Since the Minister has no data, then let us discuss the working of this Commission in the coming days. You are going to form NCBC, but it has no proper mechanism. When we are unable to provide data to them and when NCBC takes action when the data was given by the complaint. The result of this is that several castes in Backward Classes and Other Backward Classes are either in the Backward Classes or in the Other Backward Classes in one State, but not in another State. Can we have an uniformity in the country? Maharashtra is witnessing an

agitation now. There was on agitation in Andhra Pradesh as also in Northern West Bengal. The Minister is from Haryana, he must be aware of the situation in 2016 in Haryana. Where own today the children are facing action from CBI. Half the agitators are in jails and the other half are facing court proceedings. When we are going to create the Commission the Government must keep in mind the definition in the Bill regarding the Commission.

[English]

“Backward Classes are those, which are not equally in Centre and State.”

[Translation]

When we talk of the country we should also endeavor to give them uniform representation. They should have the powers of a Civil Court. Regarding NCSC when the power is excess then we gradually begin to limit those powers. After this constitutional amendment when authority would be given, it should be kept in mind that the youth would be able to have their say regarding employment. The States have repeatedly sent to the Centre the list of castes for reservation. Like only yesterday the Government of Maharashtra decided to write to the Centre for inclusion of 'Maratha' is the backward castes list. Haryana has decided to include six castes-Jat, Bishnoi, Rod, Tyagi etc. in the backward caste. Hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh said Kapu caste are also deciding the same. The Government should consider giving this Commissions the power to give proper representation to all castes on the basis of uniformity for inclusion in the Backward Classes list. Even if we need more constitutional steps which may require us to under its ambit by increasing it beyond 27 per cent, then this House would surely. Support with you.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR (Purnea): Hon. Speaker, I thank you on behalf of my Party Janata Dal (U), my leader Hon. Nitish Kumarji and on my behalf for allowing me to speak on.

The Constitution (123rd Amendment) Bill, 2017. The Government is amending several sections of National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993, and a new Article 338 (B) is proposed to be added, which proposes to form Commission for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission.

The issue of reservation to backward class is a very sensitive issue. It would be very dangerous for any Government to tinker with it in any unfair manner. No one would like to stop or hinder the reservation for backwards.

The Hon. Prime Minister is from backward class and is going to give special attention to those unable to take adequate benefits of reservation. This is a commendable step.

The credit for giving reservation to backward classes goes to our popular leader, Shri Korpuri Thakurji. It was Korpuri Thakur who formed the Mungeri Lal Commission in 1971 which gave reservation for first time to the Backward Castes. In 1978 when the Korpuri Thakur Government gave 26 per cent reservation to the backwards, the Congress did not support it. In 1950s the Congress did constitute the Kaka Kalelkar Commission to consider the condition of the backwards under section 340 of the constitution. But when this Commission recommended the reservation in jobs for the backwards, the Nehru Government rejected it saying Kalelkar himself made adverse remarks in the Report.

After this the Prime Minister wrote to all the Chief Ministers that he was opposed to caste reservations. This letter violated the spirit of Article 340 of the Constitution. The Congress was dead set against reservation to OBC and when ever they formed the Government in Bihar and a large State like Uttar Pradesh, it never appointed any Chief Minister from backward class.

If the Congress had promoted the leaders of backward classes, then it would have benefited them and there would not have been the present level of backwardness among them. The OBC reservation is in place since 25 years, but even in Central services they have been given only 11 per cent representation.

Things did not stop here. After Kaka Kalelkar Commission no Commission was formed by the Government. The first Janata Party Government forced under the leadership of Morarji Desai constituted the Backward Classes Commission under BP Mandal. This Commission gave its Report in 1980. But the Congress Government never implemented it.

This Government submitted its Report in 1980, but the Congress Government never implemented it. During Congress rule this Report was discussed thrice in the

House. Every time it was said the Report could not be implemented.

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR: In 1990 the Janata Dal Government under VP Singh implemented 27 per cent reservation in jobs in Central Government...* spoke for 3 hours in Lok Sabha against reservation and tried to reject the entire Mandal Report. Some say that in 1990 when the joint meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held even there...* was against OBC. This proves Congress Party is opposed to OBC.

HON. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR: Hon. Speaker, give me two more minutes.

HON. SPEAKER: Not two minutes, complete your speech in two sentences.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR: Hon. Speaker, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being given the benefits of backlog. This should be the case for OBC also. This is our demand. The OBC should get reservation in promotion also like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The social and economic condition of 60 per cent castes in backward castes is worse than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They should get a special package.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rudmal Nagarji.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR: There should be no age limit for the Chairman and Members of this Commission, so that the eligible and suitable candidates of backward community are not exclude. Lastly I would like to express my heart felt gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister for bringing this Bill, and conclude my speech. Jai Hind, Jai Bharat.

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR (Rajgarh): Hon. Speaker, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the very important matter of public importance regarding giving constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes.

Hon. Speaker today all over the country not thousands and lakhs but crores of oppressed people of the backward

*Not recorded.

classes, we are socially and economically backward are united to thank the Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji. The backward people of the society, the Ahir, Gurjar, Dangi, Sodhia, Dhakar, Lodhi, Kirar, Kumhar, Rathor, Patel, Patidar, Kurmi, Pawar, Dorji, Nai and several such castes are hopeful regarding the bright future of their children.

Hon. Speaker, I thank the efforts of the Government to give for the first time constitutional status to the Backward Commission, representing more than 52 per cent population. The constitutional status to the Backward Commission would make the poor, the labourers, farmers, street vendors, pon and tea sellers, who are uneducated and representing more than 50 per cent of the population joyous and happy.

The constitutional status to the National Backward Commission, through the Constitution (123rd Amendment) Bill, which will also give it the powers of a civil court and the power to hear the problems of Backward Classes, is a historical decision. This is a permanent commission. It has come to light that in several institutions, the 27 per cent reservation in education and jobs to the candidates of backward classes is not fully implemented. With the intervention action of the Commission to be formed would certainly improve the situation.

Hon. Speaker, this Bill does not in any way encroach upon the powers of the States. The Parliament has for the first time played a prominent role to include any class or caste of the country in the Central list of Backward Classes, and also include any caste from this list. It is a very brave step to give the Parliament an important say. This would enable meaningful debate possible regarding inclusion of various classes and the benefits derived from this.

Hon. Speaker, at present the eligible/excluded classes are not being able to take benefits of reservation. Reservation categorisation would give proper justice to extremely backward classes.

HON. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Hon. Speaker, in my view the philosophy of reservation on economic criteria would get a boost by the formation of this Commission, and equal opportunity would be given to all the deprived citizens of the country.

I hope the Commission would be fully successful in achieving its aims and make important contribution to empower the citizens of the country.

"Rashtra Shakti ke roop ko dekho, ab ho raha savera,

Chalo jalaen deep wahan, jahan abh bhi andhera hai."

With this I support this Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri E. T. Mohammad Basheer.

[English]

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (Ponnani): Hon. Speaker Madam, this Bill is a good move. But at the same time, certain anxieties will have to be addressed properly. My first point is that currently the Bill specifies that the National Commission for Backward Castes will have five Members but the eligibility criteria for these five Members has not been specified. Similarly, the Select Committee also had a discussion and they have also suggested that the socially and educationally backward classes are to be given due representation in this. The National Commission also recommended that out of five Members, one should be a woman.

Another important thing which I would like to add is that there is an effort to encroach upon the rights of the States. While identifying the backward classes, it should be mandatory to accept the recommendations of the States. Now, States are having that power. It should not be taken away and that is the most important thing because only the State Government knows the ground realities, regional imbalance and all kinds of things.

I would like to raise one more point. We have to be very conscious on this. There is a demand going on in different parts of India to enter into this list. I would like to say that we should not give backdoor entry to this kind of political pressure. It should be on the basis of merit. Vote bank politics should not be played in this.

I would like to add one more thing. We are all talking about backwardness. There are many Commissions, recommendations of Sachar Committee and many other Committees. Unfortunately, the situation of backward

classes has gone from bad to worse. We have to consider that also. Similarly, with regard to Socio-economic Caste Census 2011, what happened to that? I would like to say that the recommendations are there, findings are there; but what about the implementation? So, what I am saying is that there should be an action plan on the basis of Socio-economic Caste Census 2011.

I have to say one more thing with regard to reservation. There is a move to curb the reservation. We are all talking about affirmative action. Affirmative action is only reservation. I would like to appeal that reservation should continue unhampered. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Hon. Madam Speaker, I want to profusely thank the Government of India and the Hon. Prime Minister for the historical step we are going to take. I also want to thank all the Hon. Members of all parties as no one has spoken so far against the constitutional status to the OBC Commission. Due to paucity of time I do not want to engage in criticism. I want that every thing should be done in an amicable environment. My Colleagues spoke about Kaka Kalelkar Commission. It was constituted but its Report was thrown in the dustbin. In 1978 Janata Party Government of Morarji Desai was formed. Chaudhary Charan Singh was the Home Minister. I was in Parliament then. He constituted Committee under BP Mandal, named Mandal Commission. It presented its Report to the Parliament in 1980. People of my community including myself have always said that there can never be national unity of the backward does not support the Dalit, the upper castes do not support the backward castes, the upper castes are not supported by the backward castes, the Hindus do not support the Muslims and *vice-versa*.

Our party had raised that issue. Mulayam Singh Yadavji and Luluji has supported. Madhu Dandvate ji, Mama Baleshwar Dayal ji, S.M. Joshi ji all belonged to upper castes. I had got conducted in 14 hr debate on Mandal Commission in this House, when Balram Jakharji was the speaker. We were very young then. At times these was somewhat sharp exchange of words. As a result there was a national agitation all over the country on Mandal

Commission. Almost all political parties supported the Mandal Commission. For 19 years Mandal Commission Report was gathering dust. When V.P. Singh Government was formed the Government in 1989, I was in-charge of Welfare Ministry, which had six departments SC, ST, BC, Minority, Women, Children and Labour. V.P. Singh Government ruled for only one year. We took up the issues one by one. Once it was remarked in Parliament why I was working so fast. I had replied that we were not here for five day match. This is not a test match, it is a one day match, and in a one day match we will try to gave one wickets, but will make runs, even if the wicket falls. In one year Mandal Commission was implemented. These was agitation all over the country. Some of our colleagues talked about castes. Kaka Kalelkar Commission listed 2900 castes as backward in its report. Mandal Commission listed 3900 backward castes. This matter was referred to the Supreme Court. We should not say this. There are extremely capable bureaucrats. The Secretary, Ministry of Welfare was P.S. Krishnanji, he is a Brahmin. He was my secretary, extremely dedicated tot he Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Backward Castes and Minorities cause. Soli Sorabjee was a solicitor, one day he came to my house 12 Janpath. He said he wanted to ask me a question. I enquired about the question to be asked? He said this Mandal Commission would unconstitutional. I asked the reason. He said Kaka Kaklelkar Commission listed 2900 castes, Mandal Commission 3900 castes, The court referring to this would call for a third Commission. I said we have found a remedy. A common list would be made by selecting common backward castes from State lists and that of Mandal Commission. This list would be considered as the backward class list. For the remaining castes, a Commission would be formed.

Yadavs were listed as backward in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh but not in Haryana. Hence the Yadavs of Haryana were not included in Mandal List.

Just now one of my colleague made a reference to Brahmins. You will find a number of Brahmins such as Snamika, Dayba, Burujavi in Karnataka, Rajpurusharthak Brahmin in Kerala, Besvan Brahmin in Tamil Nadu and Marathi Brahmin in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the report of Mandal Commission. Similarly, a parameter for socially and educationally backwards has been prepared.

People have moved the court after constitution of Mandal Commission. The court passed a judgement on 2 November, 1992 wherein it has been stated that reservation under Mandal Commission is constitutional and there will be no reservation in promotion and in OBC Commission should also be constituted. As per order of the court, OBC Commission was constituted on 14 August, 1993 under section 340 of the constitution. Though the Commission was constituted but no power was given to the Commission. When Modi Government came to power then the Government has taken initiative to provide constitutional status to the Commission. A Constitution Amendment Bill was presented in the Parliament. The Bill was then sent to Rajya Sabha but the Bill could not pass there. On one hand step has been taken to provide constitutional status to Commission for the Backward Classes and on the other hand there thousands extremely Backward communities, as one of my colleague has said,-Nai, Teli, Tamoli, Lohar, Kumhar, Badai, Mallah, Nishad, Bind, Bania, Chaurasia, Tatman, Tanti, Kanu, Dhanuk, Pal and Chandravanshi etc. which do not have any representation. The Government has constituted Commission for extremely Backward Classes. Today, I am happy to know that the Minister of Home Affairs has said in the Parliament that SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Bill will be presented in the current session of the Parliament and we all will pass the same.

Today Shri Kharge Saheb got very agitated in the morning. I never get angry because it is like a family to me, though we are in different parties. I asked him day before yesterday as to why Rahul ji did not participate in the no confidence motion and that SC/ST Prevention. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, he has made a reference. ...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down.

HON. SPEAKER: Please complete your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It doesn't make any sense that you approach the President instead of raising matter in this sovereign House? Hence I said. ...*(Interruptions)* Suresh ji has made effort to raise the matter during 'Zero Hour' but it doesn't get weightage until it is raised by a leader. ...*(Interruptions)* But I would like to submit that this Bill will also be brought in the Parliament. I would also like to submit that opposition parties have

attacked the Modi Government as anti Dalit, anti backward and anti minority. But the Dalit Act as well as the issue of OBC and Backward Classes itself exposes that opposition parties do not have any right to refer Modi Government as anti Dalit. The middle class communities like Jadhav, Kurni, Koiri, Jat, Maratha, Patel, Lingayat, Vokkaliga, Gowda etc. castes have never supported the Congress party because Congress has never paid attention to welfare of backward classes. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was the first leader who paid attention towards welfare of backward classes.

We are followers of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and Ram Manohar Lohia. I am concluding my speech. I am not new to the politics. I first elected as MLA in the year 1969 on the ticket of Sanyukta Socialist Party 50 years ago and I raised the slogan then,

"Sansopa Ne Bandhi Gaanth,
Pichra Paave Sau Mein Saath,
Rajpat hai kiske Haath,
Angrezi Aur Unchi Jaat,
Unchi Jaat ka kya Pehchan,
Gitpit Bole Kare Na Kaam
Chhoti Jaat ka kya Pehchaan,
Kare Kam Aur Sahe Apnan,
Angrez Yahan se Chale Gaye,
Angrezi ko Bhi Jana Hai,
Angrezi Mein Kaam Na Hoga,
Phir se Desh Ghulam Na Hoga,
Rashtrapati ka Beta Ho
Ya Chaprasi ka Ho Santaan,
Birla ya Garib ka Beta,
Sabki Shiksha ek Saman,
Karkhania Daamo ki Keemat,
Anne Kharch Dwara Ho,
Ann ki Daam ki Ghatti-Badhti,
Aanne Ser ke Bhtar Ho,
Mehangai ko Jo Nahi Rake,
Woh Sarkar Nikammi,
Jo Sarkar Nikammi Hai ,
Woh Sarkar Badalni Hai,
Julm Karo Mat,
Julm Saho mat,

Jeena Hai to Marna Seekho. This was our slogan."

Today Narendra Modi ji who comes from a poor

family and belongs to an extremely backward castes is working for the welfare of each section of society and hence moved this Bill in the House. I want that we all passes this Bill unanimously and then the Bill will be referred to Rajya Sabha. With these words I thank all.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Hon. Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this Bill. Hon. Speaker, I support this Bill National Commission for Backward Classes which is being granted constitutional status. Article 338 (B) is being amended. Through you, I urge upon the Government that regarding National S.C. Commission and National S.T. Commission wherein it is stated that [ENGLISH] "To participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes". [TRANSLATION] Regarding NCBC the word 'Participate' has been removed and now it reads [ENGLISH] 'To advise on the socio-economic development of the socially backward classes'. [TRANSLATION] which is a dilution. I would like that the Hon. Minister to take this into account.

Secondly Hon. Speaker through you, I would like to state that just now I was listening to the speech of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Saheb. Why 90 per cent population comprising Muslims, Dalits, Scheduled Tribes, Christian and OBC's of this country are being given only 50 per cent reservation? I am confident that no political party will ever get 280 seats. I would like to say to Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and the Government to have courage to bring Constitutional Amendment Bill in respect of Judgement passed in the Indra Sawhey case and provide 90 per cent reservation so as to include each community thereunder.

Thirdly, Hon. Speaker I would like to say that the Government of Telangana has passed the resolution for reservation to Muslims in the State Assembly since the last two years. Why the Government has held up the report submitted by the Commission of Enquiry, and by Telangana B. C. Commission? Muslims are Backward in every indicators such as education, credit, health and employment. The Government should accept the resolution of Telangana Assembly and provide reservation to Muslims.

Fourth and lastly, Hon. Speaker we have witnessed that Maratha community in Maharashtra, Patel community in Gujarat, Gujjar community in Rajasthan and Jat community

in Haryana have raised demand for reservation. I want that Muslims should be provided reservation. I am concluding my speech. It is an enquirical evidence if Maratha community in Maharashtra and Patel Community in Gujarat are provided reservation then Muslims should also be provided reservation. Lastly, application of Surjapuri community of Bihar is lying pending for the last four years. Surjapuri community is most backward in Seenanchal area. This community should be included in the list. Shri Paswan Saheb have courage to provide 90 per cent reservation because you will not get majority again. Either you will be elected you will not.

[English]

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Madam, I fully support amendments moved by the Government as well as the amendment moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha to the Constitution (One hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill. Madam, I am seeking a little bonus time just to establish a point.

HON. SPEAKER: I am not giving any bonus time.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam, this is the first time when the Government has adopted my amendment. I would like to place it on record the impact of the amendment which has been adopted by the Government. Just now Mr. Owaisi has stated that amendment and it has a very good impact.

Madam, this is the first time in the legislative history of Indian Parliament that the Government is moving an alternative amendment to the amendment carried out by the Council, *i.e.*, the Upper House, the Rajya Sabha. According to my information and knowledge, it has never happened in the Indian legislative history.

Madam, you may kindly see in this case that the Lok Sabha had passed 123rd Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 and transmitted it to the Rajya Sabha for their concurrence. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with an amendment and returned it to the Lok Sabha. What is the amendment that the Rajya Sabha has made? They had deleted clause 3. What is clause 3? Clause 3 is the heart and soul of the Bill which talks about constitution of the National Commission for OBCs, its powers and functions.

I cannot understand the rationale or the legislative wisdom of the elders in deleting clause 3 and returning it to the Lok Sabha.

Now the Government has come up with an alternate amendment to the amendment made by the Rajya Sabha under clause (2) of Rule 100 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Madam, I may be permitted to just read Rule 100(2) regarding alternative amendment. According to my information, this is the first time in the history of Indian Parliament that the Government is moving an alternative amendment. Rule 100(2) says:

“An amendment relevant to the subject matter of an amendment made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to an amendment made by the Council.”

Madam, this is not a consequential amendment. This is an alternative amendment. The heading of the amendment is also ‘Alternative Amendment’. So, I fully support it. It is an alternative amendment because they have accepted two amendments. One amendment is amendment made by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab and another amendment made by me at the time of consideration of the Bill earlier. Mr. Owaisi has just now spoken about that amendment. It is regarding the powers of the National Commission. Formerly, the National Commission was having the power to advice in the socioeconomic development of the Other Backward Classes. But when the words ‘to participate’ were incorporated, the ambit and powers of this National Commission has been widened. For which, I am thankful to the Government.

Another amendment is regarding the Governor. You have accepted one portion. Under article 342A also, the Governor comes. In the other case, you have put in the words ‘State Government’ but here the word ‘Governor’ has not been changed with ‘State Government’. That has to be done. This amendment has been moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab this time also. That has to be considered. That is my suggestion.

I fully support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and the amendments made by the Hon. Minister as well as

Hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU (Bilaspur): Hon. Speaker, I thank you from the core of my heart for allowing me to speak on this important Bill.

Hon. Speaker, the manner in which the entire House has supported the Bill unanimously, the Bill will definitely prove effective for upliftment of particularly extremely backward communities of the society.

Hon. Speaker, it has been stated in provision 338 (B) of the Bill that this Bill seeks to provide protection to those people who are educationally socially backward and are deprived of their rights. Just now some colleagues of opposition parties have said that they have supported the Bill and also made efforts in the past in this regard. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that discussion with regard to reservation and Mandal Commission was held on 6th September, 1990 under the Rule 193.

Leader of the House and Leader of Opposition were both present in the House that day. ...* Discussion lented for three and a half hours but did not support the Bill at all. ...(*Interruptions*) It is in record, hence I am saying so. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You should not take name rather call him as ‘Leader of Opposition.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Members of the own party started opposing him and...* also opposed. He also opposed the Bill and other members have opposed this. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you taking his name? You should make your point.

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Hon. Speaker, the members of opposition parties have presented the backward classes from progressing and now they are citing different agreements. Besides, I would also like to say that the issue of census was also raised. Several data have been given about the population of various communities as 40 per cent, 52 per cent and 39 per cent. Hence, I would

*Not recorded.

also like to urge that Census 2011 should be made public so as to find out the actual population of other backward classes in the country.

Hon. Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Hon. Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the Constitution (One hundred and Twenty third Amendment) Bill. My party supports this Bill.

All the other matters have already been made. I would like to raise certain issues related to the State of Sikkim. In the history of Sikkim, the merger of the State happened after a referendum in which 98 per cent of people of Sikkim voted for joining with the Indian Union. The State of Sikkim became the 22nd State of India.

I would like to state the situation before the merger of the State with the Union of India. All the communities had reservation in the State Assembly and also all the communities of the State were on an equal footing. But after merger, the Bhutia and the *Lepcha* communities got the tribal status in the year 1978. In 2003, the *Limbu* and the *Tamang* communities also got tribal status after they were removed from the status of being in the OBC category.

What I would like to state here and which I have already brought to the notice of the Government is that they need reservation in the State Assembly. I would also like to flag that since we were at a status of equality before merger, the same status has to be restored and that can happen only if the entire State is made into a tribal State.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRENDRA KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Jhanjharpur): Hon. Speaker, I express my gratitude towards you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on awarding constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes.

Hon. Speaker, this day would be remembered in the history of Independent India for backward and most backward communities. I am very thankful to bhai Narendra Modi ji for taking this brave step.

Hon. Speaker, I also thank him that apart from the commission for the backward classes, a commission for the most backward classes is also being constituted. I request the Chair that caste based census should be done and census report of 2011 should be made public so that the cast wise population could be ascertained and the quota facility be provided accordingly.

The population of backward and most backward people in the country is about 65% but only 27% reservation is being provided to them in Government jobs only but not in public sector undertakings. Only 9-10% people of these categories have got the benefit of this reservation. I request you to fill the entire backlog quota pertaining to all backward classes in one go in the basis of their census after making it public so that all castes of backward sections could be involved in it.

Hon. Narendra Modi ji has given a slogan-'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas'. It is the outcome of this vision that crores of families are living happily today. The people of backward and most backward section in the country never hope for such a favourable outcome even in their dreams. The Governments during the last fifty years, in the country never paid attention towards backward sections but I am very much thankful to Shri Narendra Modi ji for taking steps to uplift this deprived and vulnerable sections of the society.

[English]

*SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL (Bardhaman Purba): Thank you Hon. Speaker Madam, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Constitution 123rd Amendment Bill 2017. As I have already given notice, I am now speaking in Bengali. Madam, it is very disheartening that even after 71 years of independence, we are discussing phrases like 'backward and 'under privileged'. Even then, I take the floor to support this bill which is associated with the backward classes and I would like to say a few things about it. I request Hon. Minister to kindly incorporate these points in the bill. Firstly, due to paucity of time, I am not reading out the bill, but it has been mentioned here that the Chairman of the Commission will be either an Hon. Judge of the High Court or of the Supreme Court. Now if that particular judge does not belong to the OBC

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

category then this bill will be rendered meaningless. This is because, when any member of the SC-ST community becomes wealthy, he no longer introduces himself as SC or ST. If the Hon. Judge is not from the OBC community, he will never be able to perform his duties as the Chairman successfully and satisfactorily. I request Hon. Minister to select a judge from the OBC community only. Today we can see that the dreams of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar have not been fulfilled entirely. Whatever he desired through the framing of the Indian constitution has not been realized. The recommendations of the Mandal Commission have not been implemented fully. Thus, we are still carrying the unfulfilled dreams of Dr. Ambedkar on our shoulders.

Secondly, Madam, as many Hon. Members have mentioned that in various States, the SCs, STs and OBCs are all in separate categories. I urge upon the Minister to go for a centralized SC-ST quota regime. This is very important.

Thirdly, one fellow member of mine was saying that if this amendment bill could have been passed in the month of January, then by now most of the work would have been completed. So, I want to know from the Minister that how many posts reserved for SC-STs are still lying vacant in this country? Needless to mention that along with OBC posts, numerous SC-ST category posts have not been filled up even today. The situation is very grim. So, Hon. Minister, let us try to implement the policies with right earnest.

I had many more things to say, but due to paucity of time, I rest my speech here. Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (South Delhi): Hon. Speaker, I rise to support the Constitution (One hundred and Twenty third amendment) Bill, 2017 and National Commission for Backward Classes. I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Modiji and Gehlot Saheb who have presented this bill in the House after a through study of the matter.

Hon. Speaker, a number of members have already spoken before me, therefore, I request you to allow me to speak for only two minutes. All Members mentioned Kaka Kalelkar Committee. At that time Nana Saheb constituted a Commission led by him. In the report submitted by him

in 1955 he had mentioned that there are 21 hundred castes in the country which came under OBC. He had also mentioned that out of these 2100 castes 869 castes were most backward. Nana Saheb did not consider that report at all. You have asked not to mention the names, therefore, I am saying this.

After rejecting the above report, Mandal Commission came in 1990 when V.P. Singh's Government was in power. Mandal Commission was implemented during his regime. His Government was running with the support of BJP and efforts of Advani Ji. It was stated to him that the Government would not survive if he ignored the sentiments of majority of the people on the issue of Ram Temple. Thereafter, the Government was toppled. In 1993, just for formality a Committee was constituted by the Ministry to listen to the problems of people belonging to OBC.

But the Committee had no power to address the problems of people belonging to OBC. The Hon. Prime Minister has given this slogan-Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas because he wants the development of people of all communities. That's why people have elected him.

Hon. Speaker, I had been in charge of Congress Party in Uttar Pradesh. I will tell you the number of castes that are in that State. Dharmendra ji was speaking prior to me, he was making tall claims. No development of OBC has taken place but only one family has been benefited. Development of only one family has taken place. What about the development of Dheemar, Kevat, Kumhar, Prajapati, Gola, Lodhi Kisan, Bind, Nishad, Kashyap, Mallah, Turah, Manjhi, Machchra, Morya, Shakya, Saini, Mali Kachhi, Muroo, Kushvaha, Dhobi, Rajbhar, Nai, Pal, Galaria, Baghel, Dhangar, Vishavakarma, Badai, Lohar, Bhurji, Khadakvanshi, Khangar, Chaurasia, Panvadi, Tamoli, Teli, Jaiswal, Halwai, Shivhare, Gurjar, Lonia, Chauhan, Chikva, Darji, Giri, Banjara, Bairagi, Bari, Manihar, Kathera, Lakhera, Sapera, Tamrakar, Patwa, Yadav, Jat, Sahu castes in Uttar Pradesh. It is a very sensitive issue. After this example I would like to mention that Congress had given a slogan in the name of socialism. ...*(interruptions)*. Socialists had also given a slogan in which they had mentioned total revolution. The Chief Minister who remained in power for 15 years and daughter of a Dalit flourished in Bihar in that revolution. Whose development took place?

Development of only one family has taken place but not the development of backward classes in Bihar.

I would like to mention about creamy layer. I belong to Gurjar community. Gurjars in Himachal got the benefit of reservation during the Chief Ministership of Shanta Kumar ji. They got reservation in Uttar Pradesh when Rajnathji was the Chief Minister of the State. The ex-Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir has also stated that Gurjars are a very loyal community. During the tenure of V.P. Singh's Government, a delegation met on the request of Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji and Advaniji. At that time I was an activist of Vidyarthi Parishad. I took Katoriaji to Advaniji's house. Gurjars got the reservation at that time. I would like to ask the Congress leaders that they talk about upliftment of society, they give slogans like Garibi Hatao, Desh Bachhaad. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell about the ex-Chief Minister who is in jail. ...*(Interruptions)* the situation in Railways is. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI: Madam, I am concluding in thirty seconds. This party has been taking political mileage in the name of OBC. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down. Devegowda ji, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Hon. Speaker, while extending my full support to this Constitution Amendment Bill, I want two-three points to be clarified by the Government. A larger Bench of the Supreme Court has given the decision that reservation should not exceed more than 50 per cent. While accepting this Constitution Amendment Bill, I have heard the speeches of my other colleagues. There were questions like whether we can provide reservation exceeding 50 per cent to cover up all those Communities who have been neglected either by the Mandal Commission or the subsequent decision by the Central Government or the State Governments, and whether we are in a position to provide reservation to all other communities by exceeding 50 per cent,

against the decision made by the Larger Bench of the Supreme Court.

You should not go beyond 50 per cent. We have also taken several decisions in Karnataka within the ambit of 50 per cent. Even the Muslim minorities also have been given the reservation.

Till today, no Government has raised any objection in Karnataka. It is not the question of our own Government. Subsequent to our Government, even the BJP was also in power there. They have not raised any objection. So, the reservation, which we have given to the Muslim minorities, still continues there. Now, to cover many other communities like nomadic tribes, we have to take some decision. Under which category will they come?

We have given reservation to the extent of 15 per cent to the Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent to the Scheduled Tribes. In the remaining 27 per cent, can we be able to cover all the other communities? In Karnataka, we have taken all these communities, made several compartments and we tried to provide reservation to even the nomadic tribes.

As you are giving powers to the National Commission for Backward Classes, I have no problem. The Jat community demanded reservation. I gave reservation to them by recognising them as one of the Backward Classes. But successive Governments in Uttar Pradesh and other States have not taken that into consideration. The Supreme Court struck it down. In Rajasthan, the Jat community was suffering very badly in eight districts. So, I appointed a Commission. Some posts in the Commission were vacant when I took charge as Prime Minister in 1996. That Commission studied the social, educational and economical backwardness of the Jat community in Rajasthan and it gave their recommendations to the State Government. That was subsequently cleared by the Union Government and an Act was passed.

These are the only three points I wanted to make. I would like the Government to clarify as to whether we can give reservation by exceeding the limit of 50 per cent so as to ensure that all communities are covered. This is the clarification I would like to have.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Hon. Speaker, I would like to submit that we all support the Bill which has been introduced in the interest of the backward and most backward sections in our society. I have also risen in support of this bill. Why providing common education and health facilities to weaker sections of the society is not made compulsory in the private sector? Along with it there is an issue of inclusion of castes. Now it is being stated that as per the census it has become 64% but it has not been made public. Census should be made public. I don't know why there is so much fuss about census. India is a weak country from social, economic and political point of view. Census data should not be delayed. Reservation should be provided on the basis of the caste based census done from economic, social and educational point of view. The issue of reservation has always been politicized. During the last 34 years in Bihar and for the past many years in Uttar Pradesh, the Governments of backwards and dalits have been ruling the States. Did they provided 50% reservation in private sector? Hon. Mayawati ji, Mulayam Singh Yadavji, Lalu Yadavji and Nitish Kumarji have also been in power. No one had stopped them from providing reservation in private sector but they failed to do so. A number of Commissions have been constituted in the past, now again another one is being constituted. How reservation will be implemented in the absence of education? During the year 2015 out of 1078 successful candidates 334 belonged to backward classes. What is the position in respect of SC, backward castes and minority communities? 314 selected candidates belonging to backward castes got affected due to the provisions of creamy layer. Thereafter the Supreme Court stated that 60% backwards will be selected on the reserved seats, however, only 68 backward candidates were selected on more than 9500 seats.

18.00 hrs.

The situation is similar in journalism and law also. How many Chief Ministers in the country belong to SC, ST? How many ministers in the ministries are dalit or belong to backward community?

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: My submission is that the

Chief Minister should be made on caste based census.

HON. SPEAKER: Before the Hon. Minister starts his address. I would like to mention that it is 6 O'clock now and with the consent of the Hon. Members we can extend the House till the completion of this discussion on this bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Hon. Speaker, we are holding discussion on the Constitution (123rd Amendment) Bill. About 32 Hon. Member have placed their views alongwith the suggestions in this discussion. They have also discussed some problems in this regard. With permission from Hon. Speaker, I would like to reply on all these issues.

HON. SPEAKER: Reply where it is necessary.

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Hon. Speaker, First of all I would like the House to recall the first sentence made by Hon. Narender Modiji after becoming the Prime Minister-"Narendra Modi's Government would be pro backward and pro poor Government. " He did what he said. There are plenty of such examples. The Government has made historical achievements in these four year.

I would like to mention some issues pertaining to my department. The issue of awarding constitutional status to OBC Commission is going on since 1980. Commission were constituted several times, they gave suggestion also. Later on Supreme Court was approached in the matter. Hon. Supreme Court directed the Government to constitute the Commission as early as possible and a constitutional status should be given to it. Though it could not be done during the previous year but Narendra Modiji had taken a resolution that his Government would constitute OBC Commission and award constitutional status to it.

We introduced this Bill in 2017 and the House passed it. However, a few friends of the members who supported had raised some objections, therefore, we have now brought this Bill with amendments. We were determined to accord constitutional status to OBC Commission and this Bill has been reintroduced for this purpose.

Nomad Community has large number of people who do not belong to either SC, ST or OBC. These people belong to SC category in some States while in other States

they belong to ST or OBC. Not only this, they belong to different castes in various districts of the same State. A Commission for Nomads was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dada. I date to decide their States. This Commission traveled across the country and worked hard for three years to identify them and conducted research on them and submitted its report. That report was circulated to State Governments, Ministries and common people to gather their opinions on it. When this information will be collected we would try to enact a good law to protect the interest of Nomads.

Meanwhile, we have formulated rules & regulations to provide facilities like scholarship to them as its is given to SC, ST and OBC and they are being benefitted from it. A demand has been raised since long to categorise the castes under backward classes. Narendra Modi ji has taken a brave decision and constituted a Commission. Rohini Madam who has been the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court is the Chairman of this Commission. The Commission has held discussions over it and the report is awaited. 40 days period has been further extended. I would like to assure the House that we will actively take action on their report once it is submitted. We would make an effort to expedite the categorisation. So that the injustice being meted out to the categories of these people does not happen. We would like to provide them justice. The Supreme Court has given verdict on the issue of reservation in promotion. We have filed a review petition and I am happy to say that the effort and request of the Government were accepted by the Supreme Court and the order regarding the promotion in reservation was issued once again.

D.O.P.T. has also issued the order for taking action in case of reservation in promotion. We have also issued advisory to the States to take action in this regard. Besides, the issue of Atrocities Act is also there. ...*(Interruptions)* Ranjanji please listen to me. We formulated the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 since then on, it was being said that this Act is not effective. There are various types of crimes which do not come in this purview of the Act. The criminals do not get punishment and the victim families do not get justice and relief. Shri Narendra Modiji took a resolve and did the task of strengthening the said Atrocities Act further. A writ was filed in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court gave a

verdict and restricted some of its sections. We have filed a review petition. The matter is *subjudice*. Just as I have said, he had made a resolve that this Government will be committed to the poor. In order to have steady implement action of the said Atrocities Act in letter and spirit, the Cabinet has taken a decision yesterday in this regard. The information regarding the said decision has been made available by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs Shri Rajnath Singhji to us today in the House. There are a lot of issues. There have been discussions in amicable atmosphere, therefore I would not like to say something which creates a bitter atmosphere. But I would definitely like to say that the provision of reservation related to SC/ST and OBCs in the Aligarh University and Jamia Milia University, which are Central Universities was done away with by the previous Government by declaring these universities as minority universities. This Government has taken a decision and we are presenting our view point before the Supreme Court. I want to give assurance that these are Central Universities and we will succeed in providing reservation to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Hon. Speaker Madam, I have put forth just a few examples and specimen of the resolve taken by us for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and our commitment in this regard. Now, I would directly like to come to the issue of 123rd Amendment to Constitution Bill which is about giving constitutional status to OBC Commission. The issue was earlier discussed in the House. There were two amendments one given by Shri Prem Chandranji and the other one given by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab. One amendment showed that one of the members of this Commission would be a woman member. We did not accept the amendment because Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission which has a constitutional status and other Commissions does not make any mention of one mandatory woman member among the members of the Commission. At that time, I had given an assurance to make a mandatory provision of having a woman member when the rules are framed. We had given such as assurance. That assurance got an acceptance but when the issue was discussed in the Rajya Sabha, an amendment came that a woman will be a member and one member will be on religion basis. I don't

want to take the name here. This thing was unconstitutional, so we didn't accept it. There, it was decided to omit clause-3 and voting took place and the decision happened. We have come back with an alternative provision. Clause-3 is the heart and soul of this Bill and passing the Bill with out it will have no meaning. This clause speaks about its function, right duty task and the composition of members. If a law is formulated but it doesn't mention as to what it should do, what are its powers and what is its task, then such a law has no meaning. Who will be its member, how many members will be there, who will be the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*. That law has no relevance without such provision. Thus, we have brought back the clause-3 again which was omitted by Rajya Sabha. Clause-3 has mentioned the provision of various function of the Commission apart from the appointment of the members of the Commission. Commission of clause-3 makes the whole objective of the Bill lose its significance. ...*(Interruptions)* A Repeal Bill was also introduced here in Lok Sabha. That Bill had been passed here but it could not be discussed in Rajya Sabha because such circumstances emerged during the discussion on original Bill. Second thing which emerged in the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

Kharge Sahab, I repeat you. Why don't you want to listen to me? You did the same last time also. Sir, Please don't do this. Please listen to a poor fellow like me. Sir, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, why are you doing this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I wanted to hear you. ...*(Interruptions)* But you said that you don't want to get into any controversies and want to conclude your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, when did I say that I want to conclude my speech? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Just now, the Minister has told you that Prime Minister is coming continue your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, I haven't said that I want to conclude. I have said that I don't want to become an obstacle in this amicable atmosphere but I would respond to all those issues. You please listen with patience and perseverance. ...*(Interruptions)* You have

been the Minister of this Ministry before me. If I ask you, why didn't you carry out this work, you will have no reply. I don't want to do such provoking. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, you were the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* Your Government was in power for ten years. ...*(Interruptions)* You didn't do anything in those ten years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We brought the ordinance in three months. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, don't do this. Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to bring in the alternative clause-3 in the Bill under consideration in the House in which there is a provision of participation of the National Commission for Other Backward Classes in the development of the socially and educationally backward classes in addition to the consultative work of the commission.

We have made a provision of the amendments similar to the ones brought in by Shri Preme Chandranji and Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab at two places. While there was a provision of getting consultation from the Governor in case of the States earlier in the Bill, a provision has been made in the alternative amendment to directly involve the State Governments in the process of taking action in the report given by National Commission for Other Backward Classes regarding the concerned State. We have incorporated the amendments brought in this House. There will now be no objection on the Bill which has come from Rajya Sabha after amendment. I have talked about these three options. With these three amendments, this Bill has become highly effective and come within the purview of constitution. This Commission will become strengthened after getting constitutional status and the redressal of their problems will start taking place through this Commission.

I believe that out of the problems emerged in discussions by the Hon. Members and the suggestions made by them, 80% of the problems will start getting resolved with the setting up of the Commission.

It was not possible to redress the problems without the existence of Commission. For example some cases came to light in which some castes have been found in some category in the three districts of a State. I some other States, these castes have been included in some

other categories. Somewhere these have been included in Scheduled Caste Category, somewhere in Scheduled Tribe Category and somewhere else in Other Backward Classes Category. This is the situation in case of various States, Now, there is a process of adding or deleting some caste in Scheduled Caste Category. Several Hon. Members wanted to know about this process. I would like to inform. ...*(Interruptions)* Jai Prakash ji. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's Speech.

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

[Translation]

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Hon. Speaker, many of the Hon. Members described the problems of their respective States and told that this caste should be included in this, therefore I think it is pertinent to provide information regarding the rules-procedure in this regard. If any caste is to be included in the list of Scheduled Caste, then the State Government has to initiate the proposal, this is the provision. When we receive the proposal of the State Government we sent it to the Registrar General of India for opinion. If Registrar General of India gives o.k. report, justifies it and recommends that this caste should be included in the list of Scheduled Caste then again we will send it to the Scheduled Caste Commission and again if the Commission recommends it then we take it to the Cabinet, prepare Bill and take sanction of the Cabinet. When Cabinet sanctions it then we'll put it before the House. The House will decide whether that caste will be included in the list of SCs or not. The procedure is same for STs. If any State wants to include any caste in ST then the procedure is same that the State will send proposal with recommendations. We will send it to IGI. If IGI OK then. We'll send it to the Commission. If ST Commission OK it we'll prepare the Bill and that Bill will be presented in the House. That will be decided by the consent of the House.

Similarly many of the Hon. Members said that due to grammatical reasons, pronunciation difficulties, coma-spelling reasons, please do not get the benefits of that caste despite belonging to that caste.

For that procedure is the same, for amendment, improvement it will be sent to our Ministry or in case of ST then proposal will be sent to ST Ministry and thereafter the proposal will be sent to RGI. Again it will be sent to the concerned Commission and if we receive OK report from all then we'll bring it before the Government. The Government will prepare the Bill, introduce in the House and decision will be taken. If any State has this type of problem then I request that proposal to this effect should be send through State Government. We'll take action under procedure and bring it before the House. So many difficulties are cropping up and there is no commission to corroborate the Central list of OBC so far. Despite receiving such proposals from many States we can't do any thing, because the Commission was set on the basis of Article 340. That Commission has power only for the subject concerned. The Commission set up for particular subject may give its opinion after discussion remaining in its parameter. But the Commission which is to be set up under 338 (D) will have the right to give its opinion on the procedure and the State Governments may send its proposal directly to the Commission. The Commission will have the right to fix its rights and duties and will also have the rights to fix its procedure on Constitutional basis. Therefore, more than 80 per cent of the total problems will be solved only after setting up of the Commission.

Kalyan Banerjee Saheb has also given certain suggestions. I have replied many of the issues raised by them. Many of the Members had told about the scholarship of students. I just want to fell that we have not reduced the scholarship for anyone but infact, we have increased them. The earlier fixed rates for hostels and schools, we have increased them. Not only this we have also increased the income limit.

I do not want to disturb the amicable environment. During your rule the income limit for the students belonging to OBC category was 44 thousand. As on date, under the leadership of Narendra Modiji we have raised it up to two and half lakh rupees. Due to the limit fixed at two and half lakh rupees number of students has increased. In SC category the income limit for rural areas was 98 thousand and urban areas it was one lakh twenty thousand rupees. We have increased this limit up to two and half lakh rupees in both these categories. We have

*Not recorded.

also increased the scholarship for students studying in hostels and schools.

We have decided to provide six types of scholarship and financial assistance. Pre-matric scholarship, Post-metric scholarship, Overseas scholarship for those going ahead for study—these are three scholarships. Fellowship Scheme was already existing and we have increased it. If anyone intends to pursue higher education want to get degree then we provide Rs. 30-60 lakh. We provide interest subsidy for OBC students going abroad for study and finance fully to the students of SC category. Alongwith this, we also provide financial assistance for the upgradation of education. If anybody wants to get coaching, we provide free of cost coaching facility to them. We provide funds to coaching Central as per the students studying there. By providing financial assistance of Rs. 20 lakh each to two and half thousand villages through Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana we provide help in carrying out good works in the areas dominated by these categories and catering their needs. We have decided to give it to 21 States.

We are providing it to 24 States by increasing it. It is the short description of the historic achievement made by us. We operate Scheduled Caste Category, Backward Class, Divyang Category and National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation. We provide skill training through these four finance development corporations. We have provided skill trainers to about one and half lakh pay it and we have provided loan facility through these four finance development corporations to more than 12 lakh people. We also provide honorarium during skill training and the rate of interest is also about four to five per cent. These decision could have been taken earlier beet why not taken earlier. We also provide medical facility to the people belonging to Scheduled Caste through Ambedkar Institute. We also provide facility for Kidney, cancer, heart, brain and spinal injury. We also provide incentive upto rupees two and half lakh rupees for inter caste marriage. If I start describing all the schemes, then I would not be able to complete it in two hours. The achievements of four years may be mentioned in four hours, such efforts may be made. ...*(Interruptions)* When Deputy Speaker was on the Chair, then he also discussed certain issues. Though I have already given detailed information in this regard. I have already given

detailed information regarding the procedure for including any caste in the category of SC or ST. Kharage Saheb had also raised this issue. I think he would have been satisfied by the information provided by me. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab has also given suggestions. I congratulate him because he has received outstanding Parliamentarian Award. He has also introduced certain amendments I assure that as you talked of Woman Member, for that I have already told that the vocabulary written in SC, ST Commission or other Commission, the vocabulary of the Aci is same and I had also assured earlier that when we'll frame rules, we will ensure that here should be a women member. Such assurance was given by me earlier also and also giving today that we'll frame rules, essentially make provision of for a women member. Alongwith this two amendment were presented by Premchandranji and you and even today you said. We have already carried out these amendments. I think you will not have any reason for disagreement now. Many of the Hon. Members have given their suggestions. I can assure you that we'll discuss within the parameter of constitutional provisions and take decision accordingly.

Madam, at last I want to request that the 123 amendment Bill as amended by the Rajya Sabha, be passed.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, when a pleader does not have a case, he prolongs his brief before the court for such a long time so that the judge will get tired and say [TRANSLATION] whatever be, finish it. Similarly Shri Thatagat Ji is saying that they are ready to support, why are you giving such a long lecture? Thawar Chand Ji, who is my close friend, knows as to why he is giving such a long speech.

[English]

I think Shri Premachandran will also agree. The woman member of that Commission can be put forth in the rules. But we have raised another point also. The AIADMK Members had vociferously put forth the reservation clause not only now but also much earlier saying that States should have the power to determine. It is because this is something which has evolved during the course of time. I had explained it with regard to the Scheduled Castes and

the Scheduled Tribes earlier and also while participating in the Bill today. The respective States should identify their own OBC themselves. They do not have to come to the Commission. If there is some change they do not have to come to Parliament, which is the actual essence of this Bill.

There was a provision, which has been circulated for the last ten days, since 23rd of last month. It says, provided that such consultation shall not be mandatory for a State Government'. This is the only thing that I am insisting upon that why should you force the State and tie its hands? This is my request. You have made certain provisions in the Bill. That is welcome. But make it clear that it would not be mandatory for the State. That is what I want to request. I will wait for the Minister to give a constructive reply.

[Translation]

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GAHLOT: Madam this Commission would decide about the union list. As the State and Centre have a common list relating to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, here it is not so. The Union Government has a separate list and the States have separate list. The lists of the States are prepared and finalized by the Commissions of the States.

SHRI BHARTUHARI MAHTAB: Please go through sub-clause 9 of clause 3.

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GAHLOT: If any State proposes to get any caste of its state included in the union list, this Commission would give its opinion in this regard and so far as the State list is concerned, this Commission would neither consider the list nor its opinion would be binding. So far as I know, I would like to assure that the report of the Central Commission would not be binding on the subjects relating to the state as there is a provision in this regard. You rest assured and support this Bill.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, Hon. Minister has moved an amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha and also further amendments regarding change of year from 2017 to 2018 and change of year of Republic in the Enacting Formula. I may inform you that in case the House adopts the alternative amendment, the original amendment made by

Rajya Sabha would stand substituted by the alternative amendment. As such, the original amendment made by Rajya Sabha shall not be proposed for vote of the House. Hon. Members, the alternative amendment seeks to insert a new, clause 3 in the Bill by making certain changes in the original clause 3.

In this regard, I would like to invite your attention to Direction 31, which provides that 'when an amendment for insertion of a new clause in a Bill is adopted by the House, the Speaker shall put the question that the new clause be added to the Bill'. Therefore, in case the alternative amendment is adopted by the House, I shall also propose the new clause 3 to the vote of the House. Since we are to consider a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, I shall propose the motion for adoption of alternative amendment, adoption of new clause 3, adoption of further amendments for change of year and year of Republic and the motion for passing of the Bill to the vote of the House by division through special majority as required under article 368 of the Constitution.

Keeping in view the spirit of the Rule 156, amendments moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the alternative amendment moved by the Hon. Minister shall be decided by simple majority.

Let the lobbies be cleared...

Now, the Secretary General to inform about the procedure of operating of Automatic Vote Recording machine.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the Hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:—

1. Before a Division starts, every Hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.
2. When the Hon. Speaker says "Now Division", the Secretary-General will activate the voting button whereupon "RED BULBS" above display boards on both sides of hon. Speaker's Chair will glow and a GONG sound will be heard simultaneously.
3. For Voting, hon. Members may please press the following two buttons simultaneously "ONLY"

after the sound of the GONG and I repeat only after the sound of the GONG.

Red "VOTE" button in front of every hon. Member on the Head phone plate

and

any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seat'

Ayes : Green Colour

Noes : Red Colour

Abstain : Yellow Colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till another GONG is heard and the Red BULBS above plasma display are "OFF".
5. Hon. Members may please note that their votes will not be registered:
 1. If buttons are kept pressed before the first GONG.
 2. Both buttons are not kept simultaneously pressed till second GONG.
6. Hon. Members can actually "SEE" their vote on display boards installed on either side of Hon'ble Speaker's Chair.
7. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendments printed in the List of Business moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the alternative amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is :

- "(i) that in the amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha, page 1, in the proposed new article 338B, after clause (2),-- insert "Provided that at least one from amongst the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and three other members shall be a woman";

- (ii) that in the amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha, page 3, in the proposed new article 338B, after clause (9),--

insert "Provided that such consultation shall not be mandatory for a State Government in respect of policy matters affecting socially and educationally backward classes, which are included in List II-State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution."

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, I want Division.

The Lok Sabha divided:

18.35 hrs

DIVISION NO. 1

AYES

Arunmozhithevan, Shri A.

Babu, Dr. Ravindra

*Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Banerjee, Shri Prasun

Bharathi Mohan, Shri R.K.

Biju, Dr. P. K.

Chandrakasi, Shri M.

Chaudhury, Shri Jitendra

Datta, Shri Sankar Prasad

Deo, Shri Arka Keshari

Deo, Shri Kalikesh N. Singh

Devegowda, Shri H.D.

Elumalai, Shri V.

Galla, Shri Jayadev

George, Adv. Joice

Gopal, Dr. K.

Gopalakrishnan, Shri C.

Hari, Shri G.

*Voted through slip

Hazra, Dr. Anupam	Radhakrishnan, Shri T.
Jayavardhan, Dr. J.	*Raajhaa, Shri A. Anwhar
Jena, Shri Rabindra Kumar	Rajendran, Shri S.
Kalvakuntla, Shrimati Kavitha	Rajesh, Shri M. B.
Kamaraj, Dr. K.	Rao, Shri M. Venkateswara
Karunakaran, Shri P.	Rao (Avanthi), Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa
Khan, Shri Md. Badaruddoza	Ray, Shri Partha Pratim
Khan, Shri Saumitra	Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender
Kinjarapu, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu	Reddy, Shri Ch. Malla
Kristappa, Shri N.	Reddy, Shri Kotha Prabhakar
Kumar, Shri K. Ashok	Reddy, Shri P. Srinivasa
Kumar, Shri P.	Roy, Prof. Saugata
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	Salim, Shri Mohammad
Mandal, Dr. Tapas	Samal, Dr. Kulmani
*Maragatham, Shrimati K.	Sampath, Dr. A.
Misra, Shri Pinaki	*Sanghamita, Dr. Mamta
Mohan, Shri M. Murli	Sathyabama, Shrimati V.
Mohapatra, Dr. Sidhant	Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
Mondal, Shri Sunil Kumar	Senguttuvan, Shri B.
Mondal, Shrimati Pratima	Singh, Dr. Prabhas Kumar
Nagarajan, Shri P.	Singh, Shrimati Pratyusha Rajeshwari
Naik, Prof. A.S.R.	Sriram, Shri Malyadri
Narasimham, Shri Thota	Sundaram, Shri P. R.
Natterjee, Shri J.J.T.	Tarai, Shrimati Rita
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin	Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Panneerselvam, Shri V.	Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
Parthipan, Shri R.	Udhayakumar, Shri M.
Patasani, Shri Prasanna Kumar	Venkatesh Babu, Shri T. G.
Patel, Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh	Venugopal, Dr. P.
Patil, Shri Bheemrao B.	Vijaya Kumar, Shri S. R.
Poddar, Shrimati Aparupa	Yadav, Shri Dharmendra
Prabakaran, Shri K. R. P.	Yadav, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
*Pradhan, Shri Nagendra Kumar	Yadav, Shri Tej Pratap Singh
Premachandran, Shri N.K.	Yellaiah, Shri Nandi

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra
 Ahir, Shri Hansraj Gangaram
 Ahlawat, Shrimati Santosh
 Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
 Amarappa , Shri Karadi Sanganna
 Ananthkumar, Shri
 Angadi, Shri Suresh C.
 Antony, Shri Anto
 Anwar, Shri Tariq
 Aujla, Shri Gurjeet Singh
 Azad, Shri Kirti
 Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur
 Baheria, Shri Subhash Chandra
 Bais, Shri Ramesh
 Baite, Shri Thangso
 Baker, Shri George
 Bala, Shrimati Anju
 Balyan, Dr. Sanjeev
 Bansode, Adv. Sharadkumar Maruti
 Barne, Shri Shrirang Appa
 *Baruah, Shri Pradan
 *Basheer, Shri E. T. Mohammad
 Bhabhor, Shri Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai
 Bhagat, Shri Bodh Singh
 Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan
 Bhamre, Dr. Subhash Ramrao
 Bharti, Sushri Uma
 Bhatt, Shrimati Ranjanben
 Bhole, Shri Devendra Singh
 Bidhuri, Shri Ramesh
 Birla, Shri Om
 Bohra, Shri Ramcharan

*Brahmpura, Shri Ranjit Singh
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya
 Chand, Shri Nihal
 Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh
 *Chandrappa, Shri B. N.
 Chandumajra, Shri Prem Singh
 Chaudhary, Shri C. R.
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai
 Chaudhary, Shri P.P.
 Chaudhary, Shri Pankaj
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal
 Chaudhary, Shri Santokh Singh
 Chauhan, Shri Devusinh
 Chauhan, Shri P. P.
 Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
 Chavan, Shri Harishchandra
 Chavda, Shri Vinod Lakhmashi
 Chhewang, Shri Thupstan
 Chhotelal, Shri
 Choubey, Shri Ashwini Kumar
 Choudhary, Col. Sonaram
 Choudhary, Shri Babulal
 Choudhary, Shri Birendra Kumar
 Chouhan, Shri Nand Kumar
 Chudasama, Shri Rajeshbhai
 °Danve, Shri Raosaheb Patil
 Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru
 Deka, Shri Ramen
 Devi, Shrimati Rama
 Devi, Shrimati Veena
 Dharambir, Shri
 Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

*Voted through slip

*Voted through slip

°Corrected through slip for Noes.

Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Jakhar, Shri Sunil Kumar
Diwakar, Shri Rajesh Kumar	Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana Vikram
*Dohre, Shri Ashok Kumar	Jaunapuria, Shri Sukhbir Singh
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh
Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra	Joshi, Shri Chandra Prakash
Dwivedi, Shri Harishchandra alias Harish	Joshi, Shri Pralhad
Ering, Shri Ninong	Jyoti, Sadhvi Niranjana
Fatepara, Shri Devjibhai G.	Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Kaiser, Choudhary Mehboob Ali
Gadkari, Shri Nitin	Karandlaje, Kumari Shobha
Gaikwad, Dr. Sunil Baliram	Kashyap, Shri Dinesh
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Kashyap, Shri Virender
Gandhi, Shri Rahul	Kaswan, Shri Rahul
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka Sanjay	Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal
Gautam, Shri Satish Kumar	Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Gavit, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar	Katheria, Dr. Ramshankar
Gavit, Shri Rajendra Dhedyaa	Kaushik, Shri Ramesh Chander
Geetha, Shrimati Kothapalli	Khadse, Shrimati Rakshatai
Giluwa, Shri Laxman	Khaire, Shri Chandrakant
Girri, Shri Maheish	Kher, Shrimati Kirron
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Khuba, Shri Bhagwanth
Goud, Dr. Boora Narsaiah	Kishore, Shri Jugal
Gowda, Shri D.V. Sadananda	Kishore, Shri Kaushal
Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan	Kirtikar, Shri Gajanan
Gupta, Shri Sudheer	*Koli, Shri Bahadur Singh
Gurjar, Shri Krishanpal	Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
*Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	*Kukade, Shri Madhukarrao Yashwantrao
Haribabu, Dr. Kambhampati	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Hay, Prof. Richard	Kumar, Dr. Arun
Hegde, Shri Anantkumar	Kumar, Dr. Virendra
Hemamalini, Shrimati	Kumar, Kunwar Sarvesh
*Hukkeri, Shri Prakash B.	Kumar, Shri Ashwini

*Voted through slip

*Corrected through slip for Noes.

*Voted through slip

*Corrected through slip for Noes.

Kumar, Shri Dharmendra
 Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
 Kumar, Shri Santosh
 *Kumar, Shri Shanta
 Kundariya, Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai
 Kushawaha, Shri Ravinder
 Kushwaha, Shri Upendra
 Lakhanpal, Shri Raghav
 Lekhi, Shrimati Meenakashi
 Maadam, Shrimati Poonamben
 Mahajan, Shrimati Poonam
 Maharaj, Dr. Swami Sakshiji
 Mahato, Dr. Banshilal
 Mahato, Shri Bidyut Baran
 Malviya, Prof. Chintamani
 Manjhi, Shri Hari
 Meena, Shri Harish
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
 Mishra, Shri Anoop
 Mishra, Shri Bhairon Prasad
 Mishra, Shri Daddan
 Mishra, Shri Janardan
 Mishra, Shri Kalraj
 Modi, Shri Narendra
 Mohan, Shri P.C.
 Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Munde, Dr. Pritam Gopinath
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
 Nagar, Shri Rodmal
 Naik, Shri B.V.
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

Nete, Shri Ashok Mahadeorao
 Ninama, Shri Manshankar
 Nishad, Shri Ajay
 Nishad, Shri Ram Charitra
 Nishank, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal
 Oram, Shri Jual
 Paatile, Shrimati Kamla
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.
 Pandey, Dr. Mahendra Nath
 Pandey, Shri Hari Om
 Pandey, Shri Rajesh
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Paswan, Shri Chirag
 Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
 Paswan, Shri Ram Chandra
 Paswan, Shri Ramvilas
 Patel, Shri Devji M.
 Patel, Shri Dilip
 Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
 Patel, Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai
 Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
 Patel, Shri Subhash
 Patel, Shrimati Anupriya
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
 Pathak, Shrimati Riti
 Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
 Patil, Shri C. R.
 Patil, Shri Kapil Moreshwar
 Patil, Shri Sanjay Kaka
 Phule, Sadhvi Savitri Bai
 Prasad, Dr. Bhagirath
 Pratap, Shri Krishan
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon

Radhakrishnan, Shri R.
 *Raghavan, Shri M.K.
 Rai, Shri Nityanand
 Rai, Shri Prem Das
 Raj, Dr. Udit
 Raj, Shrimati Krishna
 Rajbhar, Shri Harinarayan
 Rajoria, Dr. Manoj
 Rajput, Shri Mukesh
 Raju, Shri Gokaraju Ganga
 Ram, Shri Janak
 Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal
 *Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
 *Ranjan, Shri Rajesh
 Ranjan, Shrimati Ranjeet
 Rathod, Shri D.S.
 Rathore (Retd.), Col. Rajyavardhan
 Rathore, Shri Hariom Singh
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
 Raut, Shri Vinayak Bhauroo
 Raval, Shri Paresb
 Rawat, Shrimati Priyanka Singh
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
 Ray, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Rijiju, Shri Kiren
 Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
 Sahu, Shri Chandulal
 Sahu, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Sahu, Shri Tamradhwaj
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev
 Sampla, Shri Vijay
 Sanjar, Shri Alok
 Sarswati, Shri Sumedhanand

Satav, Shri Rajeev
 Sawaikar, Adv. Narendra Keshav
 Sawant, Shri Arvind
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalakshmi
 Shanavas, Shri M.I.
 Sharma, Dr. Mahesh
 *Sharma, Dr. Raghu
 Sharma, Shri Ram Kumar
 Sharma, Shri Ram Swaroop
 Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh
 Shetty, Shri Gopal
 Shewale, Shri Rahul
 Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath
 Shirole, Shri Anil
 Shivajirao, Shri Adhalrao Patil
 Shyal, Dr. Bhartiben D.
 Siddeshwara, Shri G. M.
 Sigrival, Shri Janardan Singh
 Simha, Shri Pratap
 Singh, Dr. Jitendra
 Singh, Dr. Nepal
 Singh, Dr. Satya Pal
 Singh, Dr. Yashwant
 Singh, Kunwar Bharatendra
 Singh, Kunwar Haribansh
 Singh, Rao Inderjit
 Singh, Shri Abhishek
 *Singh, Shri Bharat
 Singh, Shri Bhola
 Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
 Singh, Shri Dushyant
 Singh, Shri Ganesh
 Singh, Shri Giriraj
 Singh, Shri Gyan

Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan
 *Singh, Shri Lallu
 Singh, Shri Nagendra
 Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
 Singh, Shri R. K.
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
 Singh, Shri Rajnath
 Singh (Raju Bhaiya), Shri Rajveer
 Singh, Shri Rakesh
 Singh, Shri Rama Kishore
 Singh, Shri Ravneet
 Singh, Shri Satyapal
 Singh, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
 Singh, Shri Virendra
 Sinha, Shri Jayant
 Sinha, Shri Manoj
 Solanki, Dr. Kirit P.
 Somaiya, Dr. Kirit
 Sonkar, Shri Vinod Kumar
 Sonker, Shrimati Neelam
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand
 Supriyo, Shri Babul
 Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
 Tadas, Shri Ramdas C.
 Tamta, Shri Ajay
 Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh
 Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad
 Teli, Shri Rameshwar
 Teni, Shri Ajay Misra
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
 Thakur, Shrimati Savitri
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi

Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Tiwari, Shri Manoj
 Tokheho, Shri
 Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
 Tripathi, Shri Sharad
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Usendi, Shri Vikram
 Utawal, Shri Manohar
 Vardhan, Dr. Harsh
 Vasava, Shri Manshukhbhai Dhanjibhai
 Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai
 Venugopal, Shri K. C.
 Verma, Dr. Anshul
 Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
 Verma, Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh
 Verma, Shri Rajesh
 Verma, Shrimati Rekha
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
 *Yadav, Dr Karan Singh
 Yadav, Shri Laxmi Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
 Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
 HON. SPEAKER: Subject to correction**, the result
 of the Division is:
 Ayes: 84
 Noes: 302

The amendment was put and negatived.

Now, the Lobbies are already cleared. I shall now
 put the amendment alternative to the amendment made

*Voted through slip

**The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips:
 Ayes: 084 + Shri Prasun Banerjee, Shrimati K. Maragatham, S/Shri Nagendra
 Kumar Pradhan, A. Anwar Raajhaa and Dr.Mamtaz Sanghamita=089-S/Shri
 Raosaheb Patil Danve, Prakash B. Hukkeri and Madhukarrao Yashwantrao
 Kukade=086

Noes: 302 + S/Shri Pradan Baruah, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, Ranjit
 Singh Brahmura, B.N.Chandrappa, Raosaheb Patil Danve, Ashok Kumar
 Dohre, Mohd. Asrarul Haque, Prakash B. Hukkeri, Bahadur Singh Koli,
 Madhukarrao Yashwantrao Kukade, Shanta Kumar, M.K. Raghavan,
 Mullapally Ramachandran, Rajesh Ranjan, Dr.Raghu Shama, S/Shri Bharat
 Singh, Lallu Singh and Karan Singh Yadav = 320

by Rajya Sabha in the Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

CLAUSE 3

That at pages 2 and 3, clause 3 be deleted."

Also further consideration of—

(A) the following amendments moved by Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot on 3rd January, 2018, namely:—

- (i) That for the amendment "That at pages 2 and 3, clause 3 be deleted" made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, the following amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha, be substituted:—

That at pages 2 and 3, the following be inserted,—

'3. After article 338A of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

"338B. (1) There shall be a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine.

(3) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

(4) The Commission shall have the power

to regulate its own procedure.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Commission:—

- (a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the socially and educationally backward classes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;
- (b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the socially and educationally backward classes;
- (c) to participate and advise on the socioeconomic development of the socially and educationally backward classes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;
- (d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- (e) to make in such reports the recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes; and
- (f) to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the socially and

- educationally backward classes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.
- (6) The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.
- (7) Where any such report, or any part thereof, relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the State Government which shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.
- (8) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into any complaint referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (5), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:—
- summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
 - requiring the discovery and production of any document;
 - receiving evidence on affidavits;
 - requisitioning any public record
- or copy thereof from any court or office;
- issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and
 - any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine.
- (9) The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting socially and educationally backward classes.”
- (ii) That the following further amendment be made in the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha and as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendment:—
- The Lok Sabha divided:*
- 18.38 hrs**
- DIVISION NO. 2**
- AYES**
- Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
Agrawal, Shri Rajendra
Ahir, Shri Hansraj Gangaram
Ahlawat, Shrimati Santosh
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
Ali, Shri Idris
Amarappa, Shri Karadi Sanganna
Ananthkumar, Shri
Angadi, Shri Suresh C.
Antony, Shri Anto
Anwar, Shri Tariq
Arunmozhithevan, Shri A.
Aujla, Shri Gurjeet Singh
Azad, Shri Kirti
*Babu, Dr. Ravindra

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur	Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai
Baheria, Shri Subhash Chandra	Chaudhary, Shri P.P.
Bais, Shri Ramesh	Chaudhary, Shri Pankaj
Baite, Shri Thangso	Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal
Baker, Shri George	Chaudhary, Shri Santokh Singh
Bala, Shrimati Anju	Chaudhury, Shri Jitendra
Balyan, Dr. Sanjeev	Chauhan, Shri Devusinh
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan	Chauhan, Shri P. P.
*Banerjee, Shri Prasun	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
Bansode, Adv. Sharadkumar Maruti	Chavan, Shri Harishchandra
Barne, Shri Shrirang Appa	Chavda, Shri Vinod Lakhmashi
Baruah, Shri Pradan	Chhewang, Shri Thupstan
Basheer, Shri E. T. Mohammad	Chhotelal, Shri
Bhabhor, Shri Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai	Choubey, Shri Ashwini Kumar
Bhagat, Shri Bodh Singh	Choudhary, Col. Sonaram
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Choudhary, Shri Babulal
Bhamre, Dr. Subhash Ramrao	Choudhary, Shri Birendra Kumar
Bharathi Mohan, Shri R.K.	Chouhan, Shri Nand Kumar
Bharti, Sushri Uma	Chudasama, Shri Rajeshbhai
Bhatt, Shrimati Ranjanben	Danve, Shri Raosaheb Patil
Bhole, Shri Devendra Singh	Datta, Shri Sankar Prasad
Bidhuri, Shri Ramesh	Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru
Biju, Dr. P. K.	Deka, Shri Ramen
Birla, Shri Om	Deo, Shri Arka Keshari
Bohra, Shri Ramcharan	Deo, Shri Kalikesh N. Singh
*Brahmpura, Shri Ranjit Singh	Devegowda, Shri H.D.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Devi, Shrimati Rama
Chand, Shri Nihal	Devi, Shrimati Veena
Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	Dharambir, Shri
Chandrakasi, Shri M.	Dhotre, Shri Sanjay
Chandrappa, Shri B. N.	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Chandumajra, Shri Prem Singh	Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti
Chaudhary, Shri C. R.	Diwakar, Shri Rajesh Kumar

Dohre, Shri Ashok Kumar

Dubey, Shri Nishikant

Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra

Dwivedi, Shri Harishchandra alias Harish

Elumalai, Shri V.

Ering, Shri Ninong

Fatepara, Shri Devjibhai G.

Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.

Gadkari, Shri Nitin

Gaikwad, Dr. Sunil Baliram

Galla, Shri Jayadev

Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal

Gandhi, Shri Rahul

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka Sanjay

Gautam, Shri Satish Kumar

Gavit, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar

Gavit, Shri Rajendra Dhedy

Geetha, Shrimati Kothapalli

George, Adv. Joice

Giluwa, Shri Laxman

Girri, Shri Maheish

Gohain, Shri Rajen

Gopal, Dr. K.

Gopalakrishnan, Shri C.

Goud, Dr. Boora Narsaiah

Gowda, Shri D.V. Sadananda

Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan

Gupta, Shri Sudheer

Gurjar, Shri Krishanpal

*Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul

Hari, Shri G.

Haribabu, Dr. Kambhampati

Hay, Prof. Richard

Hazra, Dr. Anupam

Hegde, Shri Anantkumar

Hemamalini, Shrimati

Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Hukkeri, Shri Prakash B.

Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay

Jakhar, Shri Sunil Kumar

Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana Vikram

Jaunapuria, Shri Sukhbir Singh

Jayavardhan, Dr. J.

Jena, Shri Rabindra Kumar

Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh

Joshi, Shri Chandra Prakash

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

Jyoti, Sadhvi Niranjana

Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai

Kaiser, Choudhary Mehboob Ali

Kalvakuntla, Shrimati Kavitha

Kamaraj, Dr. K.

*Karandlaje, Kumari Shobha

Karunakaran, Shri P.

Kashyap, Shri Dinesh

Kashyap, Shri Virender

Kaswan, Shri Rahul

Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal

Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar

Katheria, Dr. Ramshankar

Kaushik, Shri Ramesh Chander

Khadse, Shrimati Rakshatai

Khaire, Shri Chandrakant

Khan, Shri Md. Badaruddoza

Khan, Shri Saumitra

Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun

Kher, Shrimati Kirron	Mandal, Dr. Tapas
Khuba, Shri Bhagwanth	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Kinjarapu, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu	Maragatham, Shrimati K.
Kishore, Shri Jugal	Meena, Shri Harish
Kishore, Shri Kaushal	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Kirtikar, Shri Gajanan	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Koli, Shri Bahadur Singh	Mishra, Shri Anoop
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh	*Mishra, Shri Bhairon Prasad
Kristappa, Shri N.	Mishra, Shri Daddan
Kukade, Shri Madhukarrao Yashwantrao	Mishra, Shri Janardan
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh	Mishra, Shri Kalraj
*Kumar, Dr. Arun	Misra, Shri Pinaki
Kumar, Dr. Virendra	Modi, Shri Narendra
Kumar, Kunwar Sarvesh	Mohan, Shri M. Murli
Kumar, Shri Ashwini	Mohan, Shri P.C.
Kumar, Shri Dharmendra	Mohapatra, Dr. Sidhant
Kumar, Shri K. Ashok	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	*Mondal, Shri Sunil Kumar
Kumar, Shri P.	Mondal, Shrimati Pratima
Kumar, Shri Santosh	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kumar, Shri Shanta	Munda, Shri Karia
Kundariya, Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai	Munde, Dr. Pritam Gopinath
Kushawaha, Shri Ravinder	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Kushwaha, Shri Upendra	Nagar, Shri Rodmal
Lakhanpal, Shri Raghav	Nagarajan, Shri P.
Lekhi, Shrimati Meenakashi	Naik, Prof. A.S.R.
Maadam, Shrimati Poonamben	Naik, Shri B.V.
Mahajan, Shrimati Poonam	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Maharaj, Dr. Swami Sakshiji	Narasimham, Shri Thota
Mahato, Dr. Banshilal	Natterjee, Shri J.J.T.
Mahato, Shri Bidyut Baran	Nete, Shri Ashok Mahadeorao
*Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	Ninama, Shri Manshankar
Malviya, Prof. Chintamani	Nishad, Shri Ajay

Nishad, Shri Ram Charitra
 Nishank, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal
 Oram, Shri Jual
 Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
 Paatile, Shrimati Kamla
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.
 Pandey, Dr. Mahendra Nath
 Pandey, Shri Hari Om
 Pandey, Shri Rajesh
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Panneerselvam, Shri V.
 Parthipan, Shri R.
 Paswan, Shri Chirag
 Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
 Paswan, Shri Ram Chandra
 Paswan, Shri Ramvilas
 *Patasani, Shri Prasanna Kumar
 Patel, Shri Devji M.
 Patel, Shri Dilip
 Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
 Patel, Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai
 Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
 Patel, Shri Subhash
 Patel, Shrimati Anupriya
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
 Pathak, Shrimati Riti
 Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
 Patil, Shri Bheemrao B.
 Patil, Shri C. R.
 Patil, Shri Kapil Moreshwar
 Patil, Shri Sanjay Kaka
 Phule, Sadhvi Savitri Bai

Poddar, Shrimati Aparupa
 Prabakaran, Shri K. R. P.
 Pradhan, Shri Nagendra Kumar
 Prasad, Dr. Bhagirath
 Pratap, Shri Krishan
 Premachandran, Shri N.K.
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon
 Radhakrishnan, Shri R.
 *Radhakrishnan, Shri T.
 Raghavan, Shri M.K.
 Rai, Shri Nityanand
 Rai, Shri Prem Das
 Raj, Dr. Udit
 Raj, Shrimati Krishna
 Raajhaa, Shri A. Anwhar
 *Rajbhar, Shri Harinarayan
 Rajendran, Shri S.
 Rajesh, Shri M. B.
 Rajoria, Dr. Manoj
 Rajput, Shri Mukesh
 *Raju, Shri Gokaraju Ganga
 Ram, Shri Janak
 Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
 Ranjan, Shri Rajesh
 Ranjan, Shrimati Ranjeet
 Rao, Shri M. Venkateswara
 Rao (Avanthi), Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa
 Rathod, Shri D.S.
 Rathore (Retd.), Col. Rajyavardhan
 Rathore, Shri Hariom Singh
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
 Raut, Shri Vinayak Bhaurao

Raval, Shri Paresh	Sharma, Shri Ram Swaroop
Rawat, Shrimati Priyanka Singh	Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Shetty, Shri Gopal
Ray, Shri Partha Pratim	Shewale, Shri Rahul
Ray, Shri Ravindra Kumar	Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath
Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender	Shirole, Shri Anil
Reddy, Shri Ch. Malla	Shivajirao, Shri Adhalrao Patil
Reddy, Shri Kotha Prabhakar	Shyal, Dr. Bhartiben D.
Reddy, Shri P. Srinivasa	Siddeshwara, Shri G. M.
Rijiju, Shri Kiren	Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Simha, Shri Pratap
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap	Singh, Dr. Jitendra
Sahu, Shri Chandulal	Singh, Dr. Nepal
Sahu, Shri Lakhan Lal	Singh, Dr. Prabhas Kumar
Sahu, Shri Tamradhwaj	Singh, Dr. Satya Pal
Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev	Singh, Dr. Yashwant
Salim, Shri Mohammad	Singh, Kunwar Bharatendra
Samal, Dr. Kulmani	Singh, Kunwar Haribansh
Sampath, Dr. A.	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Sanghamita, Dr. Mamtaz	Singh, Shri Abhishek
Sanjar, Shri Alok	*Singh, Shri Bharat
Sarswati, Shri Sumedhanand	Singh, Shri Bhola
Satav, Shri Rajeev	Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
Sathyabama, Shrimati V.	Singh, Shri Dushyant
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata	Singh, Shri Ganesh
Sawaikar, Adv. Narendra Keshav	Singh, Shri Giriraj
Sawant, Shri Arvind	Singh, Shri Gyan
Senguttuvan, Shri B.	Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalakshmi	Singh, Shri Lallu
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Singh, Shri Nagendra
Sharma, Dr. Mahesh	Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Sharma, Dr. Raghu	Singh, Shri R. K.
Sharma, Shri Ram Kumar	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Rajnath	Tiwari, Shri Manoj
Singh (Raju Bhaiya), Shri Rajveer	Tokheho, Shri
Singh, Shri Rakesh	*Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
Singh, Shri Rama Kishore	Tripathi, Shri Sharad
Singh, Shri Ravneet	Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
Singh, Shri Satyapal	Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
Singh, Shri Sunil Kumar	Udhayakumar, Shri M.
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar	Usendi, Shri Vikram
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap	Utawal, Shri Manohar
Singh, Shri Virendra	Vardhan, Dr. Harsh
Singh, Shrimati Pratyusha Rajeshwari	Vasava, Shri Manshukhbhai Dhanjibhai
Sinha, Shri Jayant	Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Venkatesh Babu, Shri T. G.
Solanki, Dr. Kirit P.	Venugopal, Dr. P.
Somaiya, Dr. Kirit	Venugopal, Shri K. C.
Sonkar, Shri Vinod Kumar	Verma, Dr. Anshul
Sonker, Shrimati Neelam	Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
Sriram, Shri Malyadri	Verma, Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh
Sule, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand	Verma, Shri Rajesh
Sundaram, Shri P. R.	Verma, Shrimati Rekha
Supriyo, Shri Babul	*Vijaya Kumar, Shri S. R.
Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil	*Yadav, Shri Dharmendra
Tadas, Shri Ramdas C.	Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
Tamta, Shri Ajay	Yadav, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh	Yadav, Dr Karan Singh
Tarai, Shrimati Rita	Yadav, Shri Laxmi Narayan
Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
Teli, Shri Rameshwar	Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Teni, Shri Ajay Misra	Yadav, Shri Tej Pratap Singh
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh	Yellaiah, Shri Nandi
Thakur, Shrimati Savitri	NOES
Thambidurai, Dr. M.	Nil
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi	ABSTAIN
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Nil

HON. SPEAKER: Subject to further correction*, the result of the Division is—

Ayes : 393

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha is adopted.

New Clause 3

HON. SPEAKER: The Lobbies are already clear. I shall now put new clause 3 inserted by the alternative amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That at pages 2 and 3, clause 3 be deleted."

Also further consideration of -

(A) the following amendments moved by Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot on 3rd January, 2018, namely:—

- (i) That for the amendment "That at pages 2 and 3, clause 3 be deleted" made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, the following amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha, be substituted:—

That at pages 2 and 3, the following be inserted,—

'3. After article 338A of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

"338B. (1) There shall be a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members and the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine.

(3) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

(4) The Commission shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Commission—

(a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the socially and educationally backward classes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;

(b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the socially and educationally backward classes;

(c) to participate and advise on the socioeconomic development of the socially and educationally backward classes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;

(d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

(e) to make in such reports the recommendations as to the measures

*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips:
Ayes: 392+ Dr. Ravindra Babu, S/Shri Prasun Banerjee, Ranjit Singh Brahmura, Mohd. Asrarul Haque, Kumari Shobha Karandlaje, Dr. Arun Kumar, S/Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Sunil Kumar Mondal, Prasanna Kumar Patasani, T. Radhakrishnan, Harinarayan Rajbhar, Gokaraju Ganga Raju, Bharat Singh, Narendra Singh Tomar, S.R. Vijaykumar, Dharmendra Yadav = 409

- that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socioeconomic development of the socially and educationally backward classes; and
- (f) to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.
- (6) The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the nonacceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.
- (7) Where any such report, or any part thereof, relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the State Government which shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.
- (8) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into any complaint referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (5), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:—
- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and
- (f) any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine.
- (9) The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting socially and educationally backward classes."
- (ii) That the following further amendment be made in the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha and as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendment:—
- The Lok Sabha divided:*
- 18.44 hrs**
- DIVISION NO. 3**
- AYES**
- Agrawal, Shri Rajendra
- Ahir, Shri Hansraj Gangaram
- Ahlawat, Shrimati Santosh
- Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
- Ali, Shri Idris
- Amarappa, Shri Karadi Sanganna
- Ananthkumar, Shri
- Angadi, Shri Suresh C.
- Antony, Shri Anto
- Anwar, Shri Tariq
- Arunmozhithevan, Shri A.
- Aujla, Shri Gurjeet Singh

Azad, Shri Kirti	Chandrappa, Shri B. N.
Babu, Dr. Ravindra	Chandumajra, Shri Prem Singh
Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur	Chaudhary, Shri C. R.
Baheria, Shri Subhash Chandra	Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai
Bais, Shri Ramesh	Chaudhary, Shri P.P.
Baite, Shri Thangso	Chaudhary, Shri Pankaj
Baker, Shri George	Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal
Bala, Shrimati Anju	Chaudhary, Shri Santokh Singh
Balyan, Dr. Sanjeev	Chaudhury, Shri Jitendra
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan	Chauhan, Shri Devusinh
*Banerjee, Shri Prasun	Chauhan, Shri P. P.
Bansode, Adv. Sharadkumar Maruti	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
Barne, Shri Shrirang Appa	Chavan, Shri Harishchandra
Baruah, Shri Pradan	Chavda, Shri Vinod Lakhmashi
Basheer, Shri E. T. Mohammad	Chhewang, Shri Thupstan
Bhabhor, Shri Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai	Chhotelal, Shri
Bhagat, Shri Bodh Singh	*Choubey, Shri Ashwini Kumar
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Choudhary, Col. Sonaram
Bhamre, Dr. Subhash Ramrao	Choudhary, Shri Babulal
Bharathi Mohan, Shri R.K.	Choudhary, Shri Birendra Kumar
Bharti, Sushri Uma	Chouhan, Shri Nand Kumar
Bhatt, Shrimati Ranjanben	Chudasama, Shri Rajeshbhai
Bhole, Shri Devendra Singh	Danve, Shri Raosaheb Patil
Bidhuri, Shri Ramesh	Datta, Shri Sankar Prasad
Biju, Dr. P. K.	Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru
Birla, Shri Om	Deka, Shri Ramen
Bohra, Shri Ramcharan	Deo, Shri Arka Keshari
Brahmpura, Shri Ranjit Singh	Deo, Shri Kalikesh N. Singh
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Devegowda, Shri H.D.
Chand, Shri Nihal	Devi, Shrimati Rama
Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	Devi, Shrimati Veena
*Chandrakasi, Shri M.	Dharambir, Shri
	Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Hari, Shri G.
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Haribabu, Dr. Kambhampati
Diwakar, Shri Rajesh Kumar	Hay, Prof. Richard
Dohre, Shri Ashok Kumar	Hazra, Dr. Anupam
Dubey, Shri Nishikant	Hegde, Shri Anantkumar
Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra	Hemamalini, Shrimati
Dwivedi, Shri Harishchandra alias Harish	Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
Elumalai, Shri V.	Hukkeri, Shri Prakash B.
Ering, Shri Ninong	Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay
Fatepara, Shri Devjibhai G.	Jakhar, Shri Sunil Kumar
Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.	Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana Vikram
Gadkari, Shri Nitin	Jaunapuria, Shri Sukhbir Singh
Gaikwad, Dr. Sunil Baliram	Jayavardhan, Dr. J.
Galla, Shri Jayadev	Jena, Shri Rabindra Kumar
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh
Gandhi, Shri Rahul	Joshi, Shri Chandra Prakash
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka Sanjay	Joshi, Shri Pralhad
Gautam, Shri Satish Kumar	Jyoti, Sadhvi Niranjana
Gavit, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar	Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
Gavit, Shri Rajendra Dhedya	Kaiser, Choudhary Mehboob Ali
Geetha, Shrimati Kothapalli	Kalvakuntla, Shrimati Kavitha
George, Adv. Joice	Kamaraj, Dr. K.
Giluwa, Shri Laxman	Karandlaje, Kumari Shobha
Girri, Shri Maheish	Karunakaran, Shri P.
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Kashyap, Shri Dinesh
Gopal, Dr. K.	Kashyap, Shri Virender
Gopalakrishnan, Shri C.	Kaswan, Shri Rahul
Goud, Dr. Boora Narsaiah	Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal
Gowda, Shri D.V. Sadananda	Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan	Katheria, Dr. Ramshankar
Gupta, Shri Sudheer	Kaushik, Shri Ramesh Chander
Gurjar, Shri Krishanpal	Khadse, Shrimati Rakshatai
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Khaire, Shri Chandrakant

Khan, Shri Md. Badaruddoza	Mahato, Shri Bidyut Baran
Khan, Shri Saumitra	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	Malviya, Prof. Chintamani
Kher, Shrimati Kirron	Mandal, Dr. Tapas
Khuba, Shri Bhagwanth	Manjhi, Shri Hari
Kinjarapu, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu	Maragatham, Shrimati K.
Kishore, Shri Jugal	Meena, Shri Harish
Kishore, Shri Kaushal	Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Kirtikar, Shri Gajanan	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Koli, Shri Bahadur Singh	Mishra, Shri Anoop
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh	Mishra, Shri Bhairon Prasad
Kristappa, Shri N.	Mishra, Shri Daddan
Kukade, Shri Madhukarrao Yashwantrao	Mishra, Shri Janardan
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh	Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Kumar, Dr. Arun	Misra, Shri Pinaki
Kumar, Dr. Virendra	Modi, Shri Narendra
Kumar, Kunwar Sarvesh	Mohan, Shri M. Murli
Kumar, Shri Ashwini	Mohan, Shri P.C.
Kumar, Shri Dharmendra	Mohapatra, Dr. Sidhant
Kumar, Shri K. Ashok	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	Mondal, Shri Sunil Kumar
Kumar, Shri P.	Mondal, Shrimati Pratima
Kumar, Shri Santosh	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kumar, Shri Shanta	Munda, Shri Karia
Kundariya, Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai	Munde, Dr. Pritam Gopinath
Kushawaha, Shri Ravinder	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Kushwaha, Shri Upendra	Nagar, Shri Rodmal
Lakhanpal, Shri Raghav	Nagarajan, Shri P.
Lekhi, Shrimati Meenakashi	Naik, Prof. A.S.R.
Maadam, Shrimati Poonamben	Naik, Shri B.V.
Mahajan, Shrimati Poonam	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Maharaj, Dr. Swami Sakshiji	Narasimham, Shri Thota
Mahato, Dr. Banshilal	Natterjee, Shri J.J.T.

Nete, Shri Ashok Mahadeorao
 Ninama, Shri Manshankar
 Nishad, Shri Ajay
 Nishad, Shri Ram Charitra
 Nishank, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal
 Oram, Shri Jual
 Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
 Paatile, Shrimati Kamla
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.
 Pandey, Dr. Mahendra Nath
 Pandey, Shri Hari Om
 Pandey, Shri Rajesh
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Panneerselvam, Shri V.
 Parthipan, Shri R.
 Paswan, Shri Chirag
 Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
 *Paswan, Shri Ram Chandra
 Paswan, Shri Ramvilas
 Patasani, Shri Prasanna Kumar
 Patel, Shri Devji M.
 Patel, Shri Dilip
 Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
 Patel, Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh
 Patel, Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai
 Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
 Patel, Shri Subhash
 Patel, Shrimati Anupriya
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
 Pathak, Shrimati Riti
 Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
 Patil, Shri Bheemrao B.

Patil, Shri C. R.
 Patil, Shri Kapil Moreshwar
 Patil, Shri Sanjay Kaka
 Phule, Sadhvi Savitri Bai
 Poddar, Shrimati Aparupa
 Prabakaran, Shri K. R. P.
 Pradhan, Shri Nagendra Kumar
 Prasad, Dr. Bhagirath
 Pratap, Shri Krishan
 Premachandran, Shri N.K.
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon
 Radhakrishnan, Shri R.
 Radhakrishnan, Shri T.
 Raghavan, Shri M.K.
 Rai, Shri Nityanand
 Rai, Shri Prem Das
 Raj, Dr. Udit
 *Raj, Shrimati Krishna
 Raajhaa, Shri A. Anwhar
 Rajbhar, Shri Harinarayan
 Rajendran, Shri S.
 Rajesh, Shri M. B.
 Rajoria, Dr. Manoj
 Rajput, Shri Mukesh
 Raju, Shri Gokaraju Ganga
 Ram, Shri Janak
 Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
 Ranjan, Shri Rajesh
 Ranjan, Shrimati Ranjeet
 Rao, Shri M. Venkateswara
 Rao (Avanthi), Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa
 Rathod, Shri D.S.

Rathore (Retd.), Col. Rajyavardhan	Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalakshmi
Rathore, Shri Hariom Singh	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Sharma, Dr. Mahesh
Raut, Shri Vinayak Bhaurao	Sharma, Dr. Raghu
Raval, Shri Paresh	Sharma, Shri Ram Kumar
Rawat, Shrimati Priyanka Singh	Sharma, Shri Ram Swaroop
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh
Ray, Shri Partha Pratim	Shetty, Shri Gopal
Ray, Shri Ravindra Kumar	Shewale, Shri Rahul
Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender	Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath
Reddy, Shri Ch. Malla	Shirole, Shri Anil
Reddy, Shri Kotha Prabhakar	Shivajirao, Shri Adhalrao Patil
Reddy, Shri P. Srinivasa	Shyal, Dr. Bhartiben D.
Rijiju, Shri Kiren	Siddeshwara, Shri G. M.
Roy, Prof. Saugata	Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap	Simha, Shri Pratap
Sahu, Shri Chandulal	Singh, Dr. Jitendra
Sahu, Shri Lakhan Lal	Singh, Dr. Nepal
Sahu, Shri Tamradhwaj	Singh, Dr. Prabhas Kumar
Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev	Singh, Dr. Satya Pal
Salim, Shri Mohammad	Singh, Dr. Yashwant
Samal, Dr. Kulmani	Singh, Kunwar Bharatendra
Sampla, Shri Vijay	Singh, Kunwar Haribansh
Sampath, Dr. A.	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Sanghamita, Dr. Mamta	Singh, Shri Abhishek
Sanjar, Shri Alok	Singh, Shri Bharat
Sarswati, Shri Sumedhanand	Singh, Shri Bhola
Satav, Shri Rajeev	Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
Sathyabama, Shrimati V.	Singh, Shri Dushyant
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata	Singh, Shri Ganesh
Sawaikar, Adv. Narendra Keshav	Singh, Shri Giriraj
Sawant, Shri Arvind	Singh, Shri Gyan
Senguttuvan, Shri B.	Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan

Singh, Shri Lallu	Teni, Shri Ajay Misra
Singh, Shri Nagendra	Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath	Thakur, Shrimati Savitri
Singh, Shri R. K.	Thambidurai, Dr. M.
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Shri Rajnath	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh (Raju Bhaiya), Shri Rajveer	Tiwari, Shri Manoj
Singh, Shri Rakesh	Tokheho, Shri
Singh, Shri Rama Kishore	Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
Singh, Shri Ravneet	Tripathi, Shri Sharad
Singh, Shri Satyapal	Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
Singh, Shri Sunil Kumar	Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar	Udhayakumar, Shri M.
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap	Usendi, Shri Vikram
Singh, Shri Virendra	Utawal, Shri Manohar
Singh, Shrimati Pratyusha Rajeshwari	Vardhan, Dr. Harsh
Sinha, Shri Jayant	Vasava, Shri Manshukhbhai Dhanjibhai
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai
Solanki, Dr. Kirit P.	Venkatesh Babu, Shri T. G.
Somaiya, Dr. Kirit	Venugopal, Dr. P.
Sonkar, Shri Vinod Kumar	Venugopal, Shri K. C.
Sonker, Shrimati Neelam	Verma, Dr. Anshul
Sriram, Shri Malyadri	Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
Sule, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand	Verma, Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh
Sundaram, Shri P. R.	Verma, Shri Rajesh
Supriyo, Shri Babul	Verma, Shrimati Rekha
Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil	Vijaya Kumar, Shri S. R.
Tadas, Shri Ramdas C.	Yadav, Shri Dharmendra
Tamta, Shri Ajay	Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh	Yadav, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Tarai, Shrimati Rita	Yadav, Dr Karan Singh
Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad	Yadav, Shri Laxmi Narayan
Teli, Shri Rameshwar	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Yadav, Shri Tej Pratap Singh

Yellaiah, Shri Nandi

NOES

Nil

ABSTAIN

Nil

HON. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is-

Ayes: 405

Noes: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

New clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 and Enacting Formula

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the further amendments on clause 1 and Enacting formula moved by hon. Minister regarding change of year and year of Republic together to the vote of the House, in which case the result of division shall apply to both the amendments.

The question is:

“(ii) That the following further amendment be made in the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India as passed by Lok Sabha and as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendment:-

CLAUSE 1

That at page 1, line 3,-
for "2017" *substitute* "2018"

ENACTING FORMULA

That at page 1, line 1,-
for " Sixty-eighth" *substitute* "Sixty-ninth"

The Lok Sabha divided:

*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips:
Ayes: 405+ S/Shri Prasun Banerjee, M. Chrandrakasi, Ashwini Kumar Choubey, Ram Chandra Paswan and Shrimati Krishna Raj=420

18.46 hrs

DIVISION NO. 4

AYES

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahir, Shri Hansraj Gangaram

Ahlawat, Shrimati Santosh

Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.

Ali, Shri Idris

Amarappa, Shri Karadi Sanganna

Ananthkumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh C.

Antony, Shri Anto

Anwar, Shri Tariq

Arunmozhithevan, Shri A.

Aujla, Shri Gurjeet Singh

Azad, Shri Kirti

Babu, Dr. Ravindra

Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Baheria, Shri Subhash Chandra

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baite, Shri Thangso

Baker, Shri George

Bala, Shrimati Anju

Balyan, Dr. Sanjeev

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

*Banerjee, Shri Prasun

Bansode, Adv. Sharadkumar Maruti

Barne, Shri Shirang Appa

Baruah, Shri Pradan

Basheer, Shri E. T. Mohammad

Bhabhor, Shri Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai

*Voted through slip

Bhagat, Shri Bodh Singh	Choudhary, Col. Sonaram
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan	Choudhary, Shri Babulal
Bhamre, Dr. Subhash Ramrao	Choudhary, Shri Birendra Kumar
Bharathi Mohan, Shri R.K.	Chouhan, Shri Nand Kumar
Bharti, Sushri Uma	Chudasama, Shri Rajeshbhai
Bhatt, Shrimati Ranjanben	Danve, Shri Raosaheb Patil
Bhole, Shri Devendra Singh	Datta, Shri Sankar Prasad
Bidhuri, Shri Ramesh	Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru
Biju, Dr. P. K.	Deka, Shri Ramen
Birla, Shri Om	Deo, Shri Arka Keshari
Bohra, Shri Ramcharan	Deo, Shri Kalikesh N. Singh
Brahmpura, Shri Ranjit Singh	*Devegowda, Shri H.D.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Devi, Shrimati Rama
Chand, Shri Nihal	Devi, Shrimati Veena
Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	Dharambir, Shri
Chandrakasi, Shri M.	Dhotre, Shri Sanjay
Chandrappa, Shri B. N.	Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.
Chandumajra, Shri Prem Singh	Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti
Chaudhary, Shri C. R.	Diwakar, Shri Rajesh Kumar
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Dohre, Shri Ashok Kumar
Chaudhary, Shri P.P.	Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Chaudhary, Shri Pankaj	Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Dwivedi, Shri Harishchandra alias Harish
Chaudhary, Shri Santokh Singh	Elumalai, Shri V.
Chaudhury, Shri Jitendra	Ering, Shri Ninong
Chauhan, Shri Devusinh	Fatepara, Shri Devjibhai G.
*Chauhan, Shri P. P.	Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.
Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao	Gadkari, Shri Nitin
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Gaikwad, Dr. Sunil Baliram
Chavda, Shri Vinod Lakhmashi	Galla, Shri Jayadev
Chhewang, Shri Thupstan	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Chhotelal, Shri	Gandhi, Shri Rahul
Choubey, Shri Ashwini Kumar	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka Sanjay

Gautam, Shri Satish Kumar	Jyoti, Sadhvi Niranjana
Gavit, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar	Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai
Gavit, Shri Rajendra Dhedyaa	Kaiser, Choudhary Mehboob Ali
Geetha, Shrimati Kothapalli	Kalvakuntla, Shrimati Kavitha
George, Adv. Joice	Kamaraj, Dr. K.
Giluwa, Shri Laxman	Karandlaje, Kumari Shobha
Girri, Shri Maheish	Karunakaran, Shri P.
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Kashyap, Shri Dinesh
Gopal, Dr. K.	Kashyap, Shri Virender
Gopalakrishnan, Shri C.	Kaswan, Shri Rahul
Goud, Dr. Boora Narsaiah	Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal
Gowda, Shri D.V. Sadananda	Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar
Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan	Katheria, Dr. Ramshankar
Gupta, Shri Sudheer	Kaushik, Shri Ramesh Chander
Gurjar, Shri Krishanpal	Khadse, Shrimati Rakshatai
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Khaire, Shri Chandrakant
Hari, Shri G.	Khan, Shri Md. Badaruddoza
Haribabu, Dr. Kambhampati	Khan, Shri Saumitra
Hay, Prof. Richard	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Hazra, Dr. Anupam	Kher, Shrimati Kirron
Hegde, Shri Anantkumar	Khuba, Shri Bhagwanth
Hemamalini, Shrimati	Kinjarapu, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Kishore, Shri Jugal
Hukkeri, Shri Prakash B.	Kishore, Shri Kaushal
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	Koli, Shri Bahadur Singh
Jakhar, Shri Sunil Kumar	Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana Vikram	Kristappa, Shri N.
Jaunapurua, Shri Sukhbir Singh	Kukade, Shri Madhukarrao Yashwantrao
Jayavardhan, Dr. J.	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Jena, Shri Rabindra Kumar	Kumar, Dr. Arun
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh	Kumar, Dr. Virendra
Joshi, Shri Chandra Prakash	Kumar, Kunwar Sarvesh
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Kumar, Shri Ashwini

Kumar, Shri Dharmendra	Mohapatra, Dr. Sidhant
*Kumar, Shri K. Ashok	*Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra	Mondal, Shri Sunil Kumar
Kumar, Shri P.	Mondal, Shrimati Pratima
Kumar, Shri Santosh	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kumar, Shri Shanta	Munda, Shri Karia
Kundariya, Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai	Munde, Dr. Pritam Gopinath
Kushawaha, Shri Ravinder	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Kushwaha, Shri Upendra	Nagar, Shri Rodmal
Lakhanpal, Shri Raghav	Nagarajan, Shri P.
Lekhi, Shrimati Meenakashi	Naik, Prof. A.S.R.
Maadam, Shrimati Poonamben	Naik, Shri B.V.
Mahajan, Shrimati Poonam	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Maharaj, Dr. Swami Sakshiji	Narasimham, Shri Thota
Mahato, Dr. Banshilal	Natterjee, Shri J.J.T.
Mahato, Shri Bidyut Baran	Nete, Shri Ashok Mahadeorao
*Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	Ninama, Shri Manshankar
Malviya, Prof. Chintamani	Nishad, Shri Ajay
Mandal, Dr. Tapas	Nishad, Shri Ram Charitra
Manjhi, Shri Hari	Nishank, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal
Maragatham, Shrimati K.	Oram, Shri Jual
Meena, Shri Harish	Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram	Paatle, Shrimati Kamla
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Mishra, Shri Anoop	Pala, Shri Vincent H.
Mishra, Shri Bhairon Prasad	Pandey, Dr. Mahendra Nath
Mishra, Shri Daddan	Pandey, Shri Hari Om
Mishra, Shri Janardan	Pandey, Shri Rajesh
Mishra, Shri Kalraj	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Misra, Shri Pinaki	Panneerselvam, Shri V.
Modi, Shri Narendra	Parthipan, Shri R.
Mohan, Shri M. Murlidhar	Paswan, Shri Chirag
Mohan, Shri P.C.	Paswan, Shri Kamlesh

Paswan, Shri Ram Chandra	Raajhaa, Shri A. Anwhar
Paswan, Shri Ramvilas	Rajbhar, Shri Harinarayan
Patasani, Shri Prasanna Kumar	Rajendran, Shri S.
Patel, Shri Devji M.	Rajesh, Shri M. B.
Patel, Shri Dilip	Rajoria, Dr. Manoj
Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai	Rajput, Shri Mukesh
Patel, Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh	Raju, Shri Gokaraju Ganga
Patel, Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai	Ram, Shri Janak
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh	Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal
Patel, Shri Subhash	*Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Patel, Shrimati Anupriya	*Ranjan, Shri Rajesh
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben	Ranjan, Shrimati Ranjeet
Pathak, Shrimati Riti	Rao, Shri M. Venkateswara
Patil, Shri A.T. Nana	Rao (Avanthi), Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa
Patil, Shri Bheemrao B.	Rathod, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri C. R.	Rathore (Retd.), Col. Rajyavardhan
Patil, Shri Kapil Moreshwar	Rathore, Shri Hariom Singh
Patil, Shri Sanjay Kaka	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Phule, Sadhvi Savitri Bai	Raut, Shri Vinayak Bhaurao
Poddar, Shrimati Aparupa	Raval, Shri Paresh
*Prabakaran, Shri K. R. P.	Rawat, Shrimati Priyanka Singh
*Pradhan, Shri Nagendra Kumar	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Prasad, Dr. Bhagirath	Ray, Shri Partha Pratim
Pratap, Shri Krishan	Ray, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Premachandran, Shri N.K.	Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender
Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon	Reddy, Shri Ch. Malla
Radhakrishnan, Shri R.	*Reddy, Shri Kotha Prabhakar
Radhakrishnan, Shri T.	Reddy, Shri P. Srinivasa
Raghavan, Shri M.K.	Rijju, Shri Kiren
Rai, Shri Nityanand	Roy, Prof. Saugata
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Raj, Dr. Udit	Sahu, Shri Chandulal
Raj, Shrimati Krishna	Sahu, Shri Lakhan Lal

*Sahu, Shri Tamradhwaj	Singh, Dr. Prabhas Kumar
Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev	Singh, Dr. Satya Pal
Salim, Shri Mohammad	Singh, Dr. Yashwant
Samal, Dr. Kulmani	Singh, Kunwar Bharatendra
Sampla, Shri Vijay	Singh, Kunwar Haribansh
Sampath, Dr. A.	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Sanghamita, Dr. Mamtaz	Singh, Shri Abhishek
Sanjar, Shri Alok	Singh, Shri Bharat
Sarswati, Shri Sumedhanand	Singh, Shri Bhola
Satav, Shri Rajeev	Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan
Sathyabama, Shrimati V.	Singh, Shri Dushyant
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata	Singh, Shri Ganesh
Sawaikar, Adv. Narendra Keshav	Singh, Shri Giriraj
Sawant, Shri Arvind	Singh, Shri Gyan
Senguttuvan, Shri B.	Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalakshmi	Singh, Shri Lallu
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Singh, Shri Nagendra
Sharma, Dr. Mahesh	Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Sharma, Dr. Raghu	Singh, Shri R. K.
Sharma, Shri Ram Kumar	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Sharma, Shri Ram Swaroop	Singh, Shri Rajnath
Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh	Singh (Raju Bhaiya), Shri Rajveer
Shetty, Shri Gopal	Singh, Shri Rakesh
Shewale, Shri Rahul	Singh, Shri Ravneet
Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath	Singh, Shri Satyapal
Shirole, Shri Anil	*Singh, Shri Sunil Kumar
Shivajirao, Shri Adhalrao Patil	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Shyal, Dr. Bhartiben D.	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Siddeshwara, Shri G. M.	Singh, Shri Virendra
Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh	Singh, Shrimati Pratyusha Rajeshwari
Simha, Shri Pratap	Sinha, Shri Jayant
Singh, Dr. Jitendra	Sinha, Shri Manoj
Singh, Dr. Nepal	Solanki, Dr. Kirit P.

Somaiya, Dr. Kirit
 Sonkar, Shri Vinod Kumar
 Sonker, Shrimati Neelam
 Sriram, Shri Malyadri
 *Sule, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand
 Sundaram, Shri P. R.
 Supriyo, Shri Babul
 Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
 Tadas, Shri Ramdas C.
 Tamta, Shri Ajay
 Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh
 Tarai, Shrimati Rita
 Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad
 Teli, Shri Rameshwar
 Teni, Shri Ajay Misra
 Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh
 Thakur, Shrimati Savitri
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
 *Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Tiwari, Shri Manoj
 Tokheho, Shri
 Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
 Tripathi, Shri Sharad
 Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Udhayakumar, Shri M.
 Usendi, Shri Vikram
 Utawal, Shri Manohar
 Vardhan, Dr. Harsh
 Vasava, Shri Manshukhbhai Dhanjibhai
 Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai
 Venkatesh Babu, Shri T. G.

Venugopal, Dr. P.
 Venugopal, Shri K. C.
 Verma, Dr. Anshul
 Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
 Verma, Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh
 Verma, Shri Rajesh
 Verma, Shrimati Rekha
 Vijaya Kumar, Shri S. R.
 Yadav, Shri Dharmendra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
 Yadav, Dr Karan Singh
 Yadav, Shri Laxmi Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
 Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
 Yadav, Shri Tej Pratap Singh
 Yellaiah, Shri Nandi

NOES

NIL

ABSTAIN

NIL

HON. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is-

Ayes: 394

Noes: NIL

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula, as amended, were added to the Bill

*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slip:
 Ayes: 394 + S/Shri Prasun Banerjee, P.P. Chauhan, H.D. Devegowda, A. Ashok Kumar, Bhartruhari Mahtab, M. Veerappa Moily, K.R.P. Prabhakaran, Nagendra Kumar Pradhan, Mullappally Ramachandran, Rajesh Ranjan, Kotha Prabhakar Reddy, Tamradhwaj Sahu, Sunil Kumar Singh and Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Prof. K. V. Thomas = 409.

*Voted through slip

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended by the amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha and the further amendments be passed.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GAHLOT: Madam, I beg to move that:—

“That the Bill as amended by the amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha and the further amendments be passed.”

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended by the amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha and the further amendments be passed.”

The Lok Sabha divided:

18.49hrs

DIVISION NO. 5

AYES

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq
Agrawal, Shri Rajendra
Ahir, Shri Hansraj Gangaram
Ahlawat, Shrimati Santosh
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
Ali, Shri Idris
Amarappa, Shri Karadi Sanganna
Ananthkumar, Shri
Angadi, Shri Suresh C.
Antony, Shri Anto
Anwar, Shri Tariq
Arunmozhithevan, Shri A.
Aujla, Shri Gurjeet Singh
Azad, Shri Kirti
Babu, Dr. Ravindra
Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur

Baheria, Shri Subhash Chandra
Bais, Shri Ramesh
Baite, Shri Thangso
Baker, Shri George
Bala, Shrimati Anju
Balyan, Dr. Sanjeev
Banerjee, Shri Kalyan
Banerjee, Shri Prasun
Bansode, Adv. Sharadkumar Maruti
Barne, Shri Shrirang Appa
Baruah, Shri Pradan
Basheer, Shri E. T. Mohammad
Bhabhor, Shri Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai
Bhagat, Shri Bodh Singh
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan
Bhamre, Dr. Subhash Ramrao
Bharathi Mohan, Shri R.K.
Bharti, Sushri Uma
Bhatt, Shrimati Ranjanben
Bhole, Shri Devendra Singh
*Bidhuri, Shri Ramesh
Biju, Dr. P. K.
Birla, Shri Om
Bohra, Shri Ramcharan
Brahmpura, Shri Ranjit Singh
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya
Chand, Shri Nihal
Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh
Chandrakasi, Shri M.
Chandrappa, Shri B. N.
Chandumajra, Shri Prem Singh
Chaudhary, Shri C. R.
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai

*Voted through slip

Chaudhary, Shri P.P.	Dubey, Shri Nishikant
Chaudhary, Shri Pankaj	Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Dwivedi, Shri Harishchandra alias Harish
Chaudhary, Shri Santokh Singh	Elumalai, Shri V.
Chaudhury, Shri Jitendra	Ering, Shri Ninong
Chauhan, Shri Devusinh	Fatepara, Shri Devjibhai G.
Chauhan, Shri P. P.	Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.
Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao	Gadkari, Shri Nitin
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra	Gaikwad, Dr. Sunil Baliram
Chavda, Shri Vinod Lakhmashi	Galla, Shri Jayadev
Chhewang, Shri Thupstan	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Chhotelal, Shri	Gandhi, Shri Rahul
Choubey, Shri Ashwini Kumar	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka Sanjay
Choudhary, Col. Sonaram	Gautam, Shri Satish Kumar
Choudhary, Shri Babulal	Gavit, Dr. Heena Vijaykumar
Choudhary, Shri Birendra Kumar	Gavit, Shri Rajendra Dhedya
Chouhan, Shri Nand Kumar	Geetha, Shrimati Kothapalli
Chudasama, Shri Rajeshbhai	George, Adv. Joice
Danve, Shri Raosaheb Patil	Giluwa, Shri Laxman
Datta, Shri Sankar Prasad	Girri, Shri Maheish
Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Deka, Shri Ramen	Gopal, Dr. K.
Deo, Shri Arka Keshari	Gopalakrishnan, Shri C.
Deo, Shri Kalikesh N. Singh	Goud, Dr. Boora Narsaiah
Devegowda, Shri H.D.	Gowda, Shri D.V. Sadananda
Devi, Shrimati Rama	Gupta, Shri Shyama Charan
Devi, Shrimati Veena	Gupta, Shri Sudheer
Dharambir, Shri	Gurjar, Shri Krishanpal
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Hari, Shri G.
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Haribabu, Dr. Kambhampati
Diwakar, Shri Rajesh Kumar	Hay, Prof. Richard
Dohre, Shri Ashok Kumar	Hazra, Dr. Anupam

Hegde, Shri Anantkumar	Khuba, Shri Bhagwanth
Hemamalini, Shrimati	Kinjarapu, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Kishore, Shri Jugal
Hukkeri, Shri Prakash B.	Kishore, Shri Kaushal
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay	Kirtikar, Shri Gajanan
Jakhar, Shri Sunil Kumar	Koli, Shri Bahadur Singh
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana Vikram	Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Jaunapuria, Shri Sukhbir Singh	Kristappa, Shri N.
Jayavardhan, Dr. J.	Kukade, Shri Madhukarrao Yashwantrao
Jena, Shri Rabindra Kumar	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh	Kumar, Dr. Arun
Joshi, Shri Chandra Prakash	Kumar, Dr. Virendra
Joshi, Shri Pralhad	Kumar, Kunwar Sarvesh
Jyoti, Sadhvi Niranjana	Kumar, Shri Ashwini
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai	Kumar, Shri Dharmendra
Kaiser, Choudhary Mehboob Ali	Kumar, Shri K. Ashok
Kalvakuntla, Shrimati Kavitha	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Kamaraj, Dr. K.	Kumar, Shri P.
Karandlaje, Kumari Shobha	Kumar, Shri Santosh
Karunakaran, Shri P.	Kumar, Shri Shanta
Kashyap, Shri Dinesh	Kundariya, Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai
Kashyap, Shri Virender	Kushawaha, Shri Ravinder
Kaswan, Shri Rahul	Kushwaha, Shri Upendra
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal	Lakhanpal, Shri Raghav
Kateel, Shri Nalin Kumar	Lekhi, Shrimati Meenakashi
Katheria, Dr. Ramshankar	Maadam, Shrimati Poonamben
Kaushik, Shri Ramesh Chander	Mahajan, Shrimati Poonam
Khadse, Shrimati Rakshatai	Maharaj, Dr. Swami Sakshiji
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	Mahato, Dr. Banshilal
Khan, Shri Md. Badaruddoza	Mahato, Shri Bidyut Baran
Khan, Shri Saumitra	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	Malviya, Prof. Chintamani
Kher, Shrimati Kirron	Mandal, Dr. Tapas

Manjhi, Shri Hari
Maragatham, Shrimati K.
Meena, Shri Harish
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Mishra, Shri Anoop
Mishra, Shri Bhairon Prasad
Mishra, Shri Daddan
Mishra, Shri Janardan
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Misra, Shri Pinaki
Modi, Shri Narendra
Mohan, Shri M. Murli
Mohan, Shri P.C.
Mohapatra, Dr. Sidhant
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Mondal, Shri Sunil Kumar
Mondal, Shrimati Pratima
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Munda, Shri Karia
Munde, Dr. Pritam Gopinath
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Nagar, Shri Rodmal
Nagarajan, Shri P.
Naik, Prof. A.S.R.
Naik, Shri B.V.
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso
Narasimham, Shri Thota
Natterjee, Shri J.J.T.
Nete, Shri Ashok Mahadeorao
Ninama, Shri Manshankar
Nishad, Shri Ajay
Nishad, Shri Ram Charitra

Nishank, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal
Oram, Shri Jual
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin
Paatle, Shrimati Kamla
Pal, Shri Jagdambika
Pala, Shri Vincent H.
Pandey, Dr. Mahendra Nath
Pandey, Shri Hari Om
Pandey, Shri Rajesh
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar
Panneerselvam, Shri V.
Parthipan, Shri R.
Paswan, Shri Chirag
Paswan, Shri Kamlesh
Paswan, Shri Ram Chandra
Paswan, Shri Ramvilas
Patasani, Shri Prasanna Kumar
Patel, Shri Devji M.
Patel, Shri Dilip
Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai
Patel, Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh
Patel, Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
Patel, Shri Subhash
Patel, Shrimati Anupriya
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben
Pathak, Shrimati Riti
Patil, Shri A.T. Nana
Patil, Shri Bheemrao B.
Patil, Shri C. R.
Patil, Shri Kapil Moreshwar
Patil, Shri Sanjay Kaka
Phule, Sadhvi Savitri Bai

Poddar, Shrimati Aparupa
 Prabakaran, Shri K. R. P.
 *Pradhan, Shri Nagendra Kumar
 Prasad, Dr. Bhagirath
 Pratap, Shri Krishan
 Premachandran, Shri N.K.
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon
 Radhakrishnan, Shri R.
 Radhakrishnan, Shri T.
 Raghavan, Shri M.K.
 Rai, Shri Nityanand
 Rai, Shri Prem Das
 Raj, Dr. Udit
 Raj, Shrimati Krishna
 Raajhaa, Shri A. Anwhar
 Rajbhar, Shri Harinarayan
 Rajendran, Shri S.
 Rajesh, Shri M. B.
 Rajoria, Dr. Manoj
 Rajput, Shri Mukesh
 Raju, Shri Gokaraju Ganga
 Ram, Shri Janak
 Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
 Ranjan, Shri Rajesh
 Ranjan, Shrimati Ranjeet
 Rao, Shri M. Venkateswara
 Rao (Avanthi), Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa
 Rathod, Shri D.S.
 Rathore (Retd.), Col. Rajyavardhan
 Rathore, Shri Hariom Singh
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh

Raut, Shri Vinayak Bhaurao
 Raval, Shri Paresh
 Rawat, Shrimati Priyanka Singh
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
 Ray, Shri Partha Pratim
 Ray, Shri Ravindra Kumar
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender
 Reddy, Shri Ch. Malla
 *Reddy, Shri Kotha Prabhakar
 Reddy, Shri P. Srinivasa
 Rijiju, Shri Kiren
 Roy, Prof. Saugata
 Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
 Sahu, Shri Chandulal
 Sahu, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Sahu, Shri Tamradhwaj
 Sai, Shri Vishnu Dev
 Salim, Shri Mohammad
 Samal, Dr. Kulmani
 Sampla, Shri Vijay
 Sampath, Dr. A.
 Sanghamita, Dr. Mamta
 Sanjar, Shri Alok
 Sarswati, Shri Sumedhanand
 Satav, Shri Rajeev
 Sathyabama, Shrimati V.
 Satpathy, Shri Tathagata
 Sawaikar, Adv. Narendra Keshav
 Sawant, Shri Arvind
 Senguttuvan, Shri B.
 Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalakshmi
 Shanavas, Shri M.I.

Sharma, Dr. Mahesh	Singh, Shri Pashupati Nath
Sharma, Dr. Raghu	Singh, Shri R. K.
Sharma, Shri Ram Kumar	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Sharma, Shri Ram Swaroop	Singh, Shri Rajnath
Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh	Singh (Raju Bhaiya), Shri Rajveer
Shetty, Shri Gopal	Singh, Shri Rakesh
Shewale, Shri Rahul	Singh, Shri Rama Kishore
Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath	Singh, Shri Ravneet
Shirole, Shri Anil	Singh, Shri Satyapal
Shivajirao, Shri Adhalrao Patil	*Singh, Shri Sunil Kumar
Shyal, Dr. Bhartiben D.	Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar
Siddeshwara, Shri G. M.	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh	Singh, Shri Virendra
Simha, Shri Pratap	Singh, Shrimati Pratyusha Rajeshwari
Singh, Dr. Jitendra	Sinha, Shri Jayant
*Singh, Dr. Nepal	Sinha, Shri Manoj
Singh, Dr. Prabhas Kumar	Solanki, Dr. Kirit P.
Singh, Dr. Satya Pal	Somaiya, Dr. Kirit
Singh, Dr. Yashwant	Sonkar, Shri Vinod Kumar
Singh, Kunwar Bharatendra	Sonker, Shrimati Neelam
Singh, Kunwar Haribansh	Sriram, Shri Malyadri
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Sule, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand
Singh, Shri Abhishek	Sundaram, Shri P. R.
Singh, Shri Bharat	Supriyo, Shri Babul
Singh, Shri Bhola	Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan	Tadas, Shri Ramdas C.
Singh, Shri Dushyant	Tamta, Shri Ajay
Singh, Shri Ganesh	Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh
Singh, Shri Giriraj	Tarai, Shrimati Rita
Singh, Shri Gyan	Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad
Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan	Teli, Shri Rameshwar
Singh, Shri Lallu	Teni, Shri Ajay Misra
Singh, Shri Nagendra	Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh

Thakur, Shrimati Savitri
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.
 Tiwari, Shri Manoj
 Tokheho, Shri
 Tomar, Shri Narendra Singh
 Tripathi, Shri Sharad
 Trivedi, Shri Dinesh
 Udasi, Shri Shivkumar
 Udhayakumar, Shri M.
 Usendi, Shri Vikram
 Utawal, Shri Manohar
 Vardhan, Dr. Harsh
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai
 Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai
 Venkatesh Babu, Shri T. G.
 Venugopal, Dr. P.
 Venugopal, Shri K. C.
 Verma, Dr. Anshul
 Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
 Verma, Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh
 Verma, Shri Rajesh
 Verma, Shrimati Rekha
 Vijaya Kumar, Shri S. R.
 Yadav, Shri Dharmendra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
 Yadav, Dr Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri Laxmi Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
 Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
 Yadav, Shri Tej Pratap Singh
 Yellaiah, Shri Nandi

NOES

Nil

ABSTAIN

Nil

HON. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is-

Ayes: 406

Noes: NIL

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended by the amendment alternative to the amendment made by Rajya Sabha and the further amendments is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: Now the lobbies may be opened.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 3rd August, 2018.

19.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 3, 2018/Shravana 12, 1940 (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slip:
 Ayes: 406 + S/Shri Ramesh Bidhuri, Nagendra Kumar Pradhan, Kotha Prabhakar Reddy, Dr. Nepal Singh and Shri Sunil Kumar Singh=411

ANNEXURE-I

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Sl.No.	Members Name	Question No.
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