

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 11 to 17)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixteenth Edition) and Laser Typeset by M/s. Chaudhary Mudran Kendra, Delhi-110053

CONTENTS

Sixteenth Series, Vol. XXXV, Sixteenth Session, 2018-2019/1940 (Saka)

No. 14, Tuesday, January 03, 2019/Pausha 13, 1940 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMN
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
Starred Question Nos. 321 and 322	1-9
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 323 to 340	9-126
*Unstarred Question Nos. 3682 to 3686	126-684
3688 to 3712, 3714 to 3732, 3734 to 3743, 3745, 3747 to 3751, 3753 to 3763, 3765 to 3770, 3772 and 3773, 3775 to 3778, 3780, 3782 to 3879, 3881 to 3910	
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	684-695
COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION	
37th to 42nd reports.....	696
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE	
62nd and 63rd Reports	697
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE	
68th to 73th Reports	697
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS	
(i) 22nd and 23rd Reports.....	698
(ii) Statement	698
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL	
48th Reports	698
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	
63rd to 66th Report.....	699
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE	
98th and 99th Reports	699-700
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 260th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping	
Shri Pon Radhakrishnan.....	700

*Unstarred Question Nos. 3681, 3713, 3733, 3744, 3746, 3752, 6764, 3771, 3779, 3781 and 3880 were deleted due to suspension of Members from the services of the House under Rule 374 A.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE SERVICES OF THE HOUSE UNDER RULE 374A	700-702
ANNEXURE – I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	703
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	704-712
ANNEXURE – II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	713-714
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	714-716

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, January 03, 2019/Pausha 13, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

... (Interruptions)

(At this stage, Shri R. Gopalakrishnan, Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao and some others Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 321. Prof. K.V. Thomas.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: These issues will not be taken up now, but after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will be taken up now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker, our Hon. Members are willing to express their views on Sabrimala issue at twelve O' clock. Please allow them to speak during the zero hour...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow them to speak at twelve o' clock.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

11.01 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 321.prof. K.V. Thomas.

Fund Raising by NHAI

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is considering to raise Rs. 10,000 crore for its projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NHAI is facing shortage of funds for its ongoing/upcoming projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the various proposed/upcoming projects of NHAI for the next five years and the length of new national highways in kms. that have been built during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam. As per the IEBR (Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources) approved for 2018-19 by the Government, a sum of Rs. 62,000 Crore, is to be raised by NHAI through various instruments/sources including Bharatmala bonds. The amount is being raised accordingly and till date a sum of Rs. 41,170 crore has been raised by NHAI. Further, a Draft Shelf Prospectus (DSP)/offer document has been filed with the Stock Exchanges (BSE & NSE) and the SEBI to raise Bharatmala taxable Bonds through Public Issue with shelf limit of Rs. 10,000 crore.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) NIL, in view of the reply at (b) above.

(d) 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 roads to be constructed under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I 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
7.	Total	64,987 km	24,800 km
8.	Balance Road works under NHDP		10,000 km

Rs 5,35,000.0 crore have been earmarked for Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana in the entire country over a period of five years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Length of NHs constructed by NHAI from FY 2014-15 to 2017-18 is as under:

Year	Length of NH constructed (in km)
2014-15	1501
2015-16	1988
2016-17	2628
2017-18	3071

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam Speaker, the national highway from Moothakunnam to Edapally in Kerala was constructed thirty years back by acquiring land of the length of 47.30 kms. But there is a resistance to the process of acquiring more land in order to widen it by 45 metres. I am not against its expansion and modernisation. But people should get adequate compensation. The compensation that is usually given is very meagre. The acquisition is taking place as per the 2013 law. The compensation given for the acquisition of land for the Cochin Metro should be followed and small holdings of five cents and ten cents should be specially considered so that the people are not made to suffer. The shop owners as well as the small vendors should be properly protected. The issues should be resolved involving the representatives of the people like MLAs and MPs. The Government should not go for police force. Instead the problems should be settled with the people's cooperation.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Hon. Speaker Madam, I am happy to inform you that when our Government was formed, we inherited 92 thousand kilometres of national highways. At that time, we have decided that during the next 8 years we will build 1 lakh kilometres of new national highways. Whenever a national highway is built then it is built in one state or another. Whatever the work is going on in the country it is going on through the participation of states. Madam Speaker, we have built up to 40 thousand kilometres of national highways during the period of four and half years and in principle approved the construction of 53 thousand kilometres of new national highways, it is an ongoing process and we are working on it As the Hon. Member has said that we are facing some difficulties in Kerala in respect of land acquisition. I would like to humbly inform the Hon. Member that the Government has a policy in respect of land acquisition and as per the policy we provide two times compensation in urban areas and four times compensation in rural areas. Sometimes the amount of four times compensation is more than the market rate. Whenever we want to carry out construction work or want to build road, land is required as these types of works are carried out on land.

Hon. Member is a public representative and we want to provide all the support and also want support from his side. You can easily connect with the local public and can convince them to get four times compensation for their land so that we can get their support and by acquiring land there we can construct roads....(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am thankful to the hon. Minister for his assurance that four times of the market value will be given. The Government of India and the NHAI should discuss the issues with the local administration and the local representatives of the people and find out suitable solutions. ... (Interruptions)

My second supplementary question is this. The National Corridor starting from Kolkata to Chennai is an important Corridor. It should be extended to Cochin via Coimbatore because Cochin is the industrial centre as well as a port city. So, I request the hon. Minister to take a positive stand and extend the National Corridor from Kolkata to Chennai to Cochin via Coimbatore. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Madam, what has been said by the Hon. Member is he is right that we must have consultations with the public representatives there about the problems arising out in the land acquisition or road construction....(Interruptions) I would like to assure the Hon. Member that we will certainly seek his help in respect of land acquisition and he will provide help to us as the construction work is going on in his constituency. People will be benefitted with the construction of a road in his constituency and hence we certainly help him there....(Interruptions)

He has talked about road connectivity to Kochi. Kochi is a big city and it is connected with other places. Kochi is a very good harbor and in respect of road connectivity it is connected from the directions of North, South and East. If more connectivity is required then we always work for betterment of connectivity as per the requirements.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I have been requesting you again and again to go back to your seats. Otherwise, I will have to name all of you. I would request the Members of TDP also to go back to their seats. This is not fair. You should not come to the well.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Madam, after the formation of NDA Government in 2014 due to the efforts of Government of India and Hon. Minister not only the pace of construction of National Highways but also the pace of construction of roads under the different schemes has accelerated and facilities and security is also increased on the of National Highways. When our Government was formed, the total length of the national highways in the country was 96 thousand kilometres. Our Government has proposed to increase the length of the national orders highways up to 2 lakh kilometres.(Interruptions) in this connection in order to increase the length of then 8483 kilometres of national highways in Uttar Pradesh up to 17 thousand kilometres of national highways, the Uttar Pradesh Government has sent a proposal to the Union Government for the conversion of 73 state highways of 6260 kilometres of length into national highways....(Interruptions)

Through you Madam I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, how many of the above mentioned 73 state highways have been converted into the national highways? Particularly what is the status of state highway number 21 Belraya-Panwari Road and the current status of above sanctioned roads?(Interruptions)

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Madam, I would like to state in respect of the question asked by the Hon. Member that we have increased the pace of construction of road network in the country. Before our Government came into power the pace of construction of national highways per day was 11 kilometres. In the leadership of our senior Minister respected Gadkariji, the result of the initiatives we took and, the good governance and the changes we brought in the system is that we have constructed national highways at the rate of 28 kilometres per day and we are building the network of national highways in the country at this pace.

All the State Governments send their recommendations for the construction of national highways to the Union Government and if we find that the traffic is more than 10 thousand per day passenger car unit, then we give in-principle approval for construction of national highway of four lane there and when we receive recommendations of the states on this basis, we assess the recommendations in respect of the quantum of passenger car unit and after the assessment we give them in-principle approval. As per the above-mentioned process the network of national highways is being constructed in the country.

Operation of Media Units

*322. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of operation of media units working under his Ministry was done recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked the States and UTs to restrict airing objectionable contents and unauthorized channels and ensure effective implementation of Cable TV Act and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to install FM transmitters at different places of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any decisions has been taken by the Government in regard to publications under the Press and Registration Act and 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) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Functioning of some of the media units under Ministry of Information & Broadcasting was recently reviewed with a view to bring convergence and synergy, whereby the erstwhile media units, viz., Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP),

Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) and Song & Drama Division (S&DD) were merged on 8th December, 2017 to create a new entity, namely the Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC).

(c) The Ministry issued an Advisory under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 on 8th July, 2016 to the Authorised Officers in the State Governments/UT administrations, to ensure that only Satellite Channels permitted by the Union Government are transmitted by Cable Operators. The registered Multi Service Operators (MSOs) have also been directed not to carry on their networks the Satellite TV Channels which are not permitted by the Government.

(d) At present, 486 FM Transmitters of All India Radio (AIR) are installed across the country, and approval has been granted for installation of another 145 transmitters.

(e) Registration of publications, including newspapers, is done by Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) under the provisions of Press Registration of Books Act, 1867 and the extant procedure laid down for this purpose.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Madam, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many TV channels have been banned or restricted for airing objectionable contents in the last four years....(Interruptions)

Is it also true that the new Media Wing of Information and Broadcasting Ministry monitors adverse reports on social media? May I know from the hon. Minister why is it so important to monitor this sort of information in such a widespread capacity? ... (Interruptions)

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.): Madam, the job of Information and Broadcasting Ministry is to be able to communicate the Government schemes to every nook and corner of the country. For doing that, we use multiple platforms, multiple of our media teams. For that reason, to be able to broadcast, to be able to take our schemes to every nook and corner of the country and to be ably able to take it, there is Song and Drama Division, there is a Field Publicity Division and there is an Advertising Wing. All these are amalgamated into one. ... (Interruptions)

The specific question that Shri Owaisi is asking is about the channels which have been banned. Madam, every channel that gets a licence and permission to operate has to sign an agreement with us of things that cannot be broadcast which is under the Cable and Television Act. In case of violation of the Cable and Television Act, there are various methods of dealing with the channel. There is self-regulation as well as inter-Ministerial Committee....*(Interruptions)*

Out of the number of channels that have been restricted, many of them have been warned, many of them have been advised and a few of them have been penalised. It is all in our website....*(Interruptions)*

As regards the monitoring of social media contents, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is also listening to all the information that is being provided and written by the people and taking that information to the various Ministries. It is for that reason that publicly available information is then collated and sent to the various Ministries....*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am again and again giving you the warning. Otherwise I will name you. Please give me the names of all the Hon. Members.

...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Losses Suffered by Airports

*323. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 85 per cent airports under Government control are running in losses as reported in the media;

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

(c) whether the airports located in Indore, Bhopal, Raipur etc. are incurring losses;

(d) if so, whether the Government is taking any steps to enable these airports to overcome their losses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns and manages 129 airports out of which 94 were running into loss in the financial year 2017-18. The losses are mainly due to low revenue generation to meet the total expenditure of the respective airports.

(c) Yes, Madam. The airports located in Indore, Bhopal and Raipur have incurred loss in the financial year 2017-18.

(d) and (e) AAI has taken steps to enhance aeronautical revenue in the form of increase in tariff at non-major airports and measures for commercial exploitation at some airports to increase the revenue and to reduce losses.

[English]

Development of National Inland Waterways

*324. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the development of the 106 new National Inland Waterways declared during 2016;

(b) the funds allocated for the 20 National Waterways in the North-East Region and the amount that has already been released for the purpose so far; and

(c) the status of implementation of the Action Plan for Inland Waterways North-Eastern Region-Vision 2020?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) Techno-economic feasibility studies have been undertaken for all the new 106 National Waterways (NWs) declared under the National Waterways Act, 2016. Based on the feasibility reports completed so far for the new NWs, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 30 technically viable NWs have been prepared. Their list is enclosed as statement-I. Out of these 30 NWs, developmental activities have been initiated or 10 NWs as per details given in the enclosed statement-II.

(b) The funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the development of National Waterways in North Eastern Region from 2014-15 onwards is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
Budget	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.
Estimates (BE)									
81.70	37.34	90.08	79.39	93.30	74.67	93.00	116.44	120.00	49.15 (upto 30.11.2018)

(c) River Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya (891 km) was declared as NW-2 in 1988. NW-2 has been developed with fairway of required depth and width, navigational aids, terminal with mechanized handling facilities for loading and unloading of cargo. The details of existing facilities and status of projects under implementation on NW-2 and NW-16 (river Barak) are given in the enclosed statement-III.

19 new inland waterways (11 in Assam; 5 in Meghalaya; 1 each in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram & Nagaland) were declared as NWs under the National Waterways Act, 2016 in the North East Region in April, 2016. Phase-I (Silchar to Bhanga) development works commenced on new NW-16 (river Barak) in 2017-18. The status of work on 19 new National Waterways in NER is enclosed as statement-IV.

Statement-I

List of 30 National Waterways Found Feasible

Final DPRs available for 30 NWs

Sl. No.	River/Canal (NW#)	States	Length (km)	DPR'S Status
1.	Ghaghra River (NW-40)	U.P & Bihar	354	
2.	KOSI RIVER (NW-58)	Bihar	236	
3.	Gandak River (NW-37)	Bihar & U.P.	296	
4.	Sunderbans Waterway (NW-97)	West Bengal	201	
5.	Cumberjua River (NW-27)	Goa	17	
6.	Mandovi River (NW-68)	Goa	41	
7.	Zuari River (NW-111)	Goa	50	
8.	Barak River (NW-16)	Assam	121	
9.	Rupnarayan River (NW-86)	West Bengal	45	
10.	Subansiri River (NW-95)	Assam	106	
11.	Baitarni River (NW-14)	Odisha	48	
12.	Mahanadi-Luna River (NW-64)	Odisha	98	
13.	Amba River (NW-10)	Maharashtra	45	
14.	Revadanda Creek - Kundalika River (NW-85)	Maharashtra	31	
15.	Mahi River (NW-66)	Gujarat	247	
16.	Narmada River (NW-73)	Gujarat & Maharashtra	226	

Sl. No.	River/Canal (NW#)	States	Length (km)	DPR'S Status
17.	Tapi River (NW-100)	Gujarat	173	
18.	Subarnarekha River (NW-96)	Odisha	30	
19.	Ajoy (Ajay) River (NW-7)	West Bengal	19	
20.	Ichamati River (NW-44)	West Bengal	63	30 DPRs available
21.	Kabini River (NW-51)	Karnataka	23	
22.	Chapora River (NW-25)	Goa	25	
23.	Dabhol Creek -Vashishti River (NW-28)	Maharashtra	45	
24.	Mapusa-Moide River (NW-71)	Goa	27	
25.	Savitri River (Bankot Creek) (NW-89)	Maharashtra	45	
26.	Gurupur River (NW-43)	Karnataka	10	
27.	Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal (NW-8)	Kerala	29	
28.	Alappuzha. Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9)	Kerala	52	
29.	Kottayam-Vaikom Canal (NW-59)	Kerala	19	
30.	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai Creek and Ulhas river (NW-53)	Maharashtra	145	

Statement-II

Development activities initiated on 10 new NWs

Name of the Waterway	Status and Time-frame
1. River Barak (NW-16)	Development at a cost of Rs. 76.01 crore for years 2016-17 to 2019-20 for Phase-I of NW-16 from Silchar to Bhanga has commenced. Maintenance dredging for fairway development work in Silchar-Bhanga stretch has commenced. Consultant has been engaged for the upgradation of terminals at Badarpur, Karimganj and new floating terminal at Silchar. Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.
2. River Gandak (NW-37)	Development at a cost of Rs. 12.91 crore for years 2017-18 to 2018-19 including fairway maintenance work has commenced. Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.
Waterways in Goa	A proposal for the development of NWs in Goa at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.65 crore for years 2017-18 to 2018-19 has been approved. Work is proposed to be executed through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust.
3. NW-27-Curnberjua	
4. NW 68 -Mandovi	A Tripartite MoU has been signed for the commencement of works. Tendering for four floating jetties is under process. NWs of Goa are operational.
5. NW 111 -Zuari	

Name of the Waterway	Status and Time-frame
6. Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9)	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60 crore for years 2017-18 to 2018-19 has been approved. Night navigation facilities has been procured and installed. Dredging is proposed departmentally. Waterway is already operational for ferry services.
7. River Rupnarayan (NW-86)	Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.00 crore for years 2017-18 to 2018-19 has been approved. Work has been awarded for setting up of floating terminal. Tendering for dredging is at an advanced stage. Waterway is operational.
8. Sunderbans Waterways (NW-97)	Proposal for the development of waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.10 crore for years 2017-18 to 2018-19 has been approved. Work order has been issued for dredging. Waterway is part of Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route and already operational for vessels.
9. River Kosi (NW-58)	Project proposal sanctioned for Rs. 15.68 crore for years 2018-19 to 2019-20 to develop the waterway with minimum required infrastructure (bandalling, channel marking, floating terminals and conducting monthly survey etc.). Waterway is operational.
10. River Ghagra (NW-40)	An amount of Rs. 11.60 crore for years 2018-19 to 2019-20 has been approved for fairway development by bandalling and day channel marking, creation of floating terminals and monthly surveys.

Statement-III

The following facilities have already been created/constructed/under progress on NW-2 (river Brahmaputra) and NW-16 (river Barak):

NW-2 (river Brahmaputra)

- Navigational channel with least available depth of 2.5 m between Bangladesh Border - Neamati. 2.0 m between Neamati-Dibrugarh and 1.5 m between Dibrugarh-Sadia/Oriumghat is being maintained. For this purpose, IWAI is having two Cutter Suction Dredger (CSD), two Hydraulic Surface Dredger (IISD) and 6 survey launches.
- Multimodal terminal at Pandu with Low Level and High Level Jetty have been created. . Ro-Ro terminal at Dhubri with RCC Ro-Ro Jetty has been constructed.
- Floating terminal at 11 locations on NW-2 i.e. Hatsingimari, Jogighopa, Pandu, Tezpur, Silghat, Biswanathghat, Neamati, Bogibeel, Sengajan, Oakland/Dibrugarh and Oriumghat are being maintained. Differential Global Positioning System (DCPS) at Dhubri, Jogighopa,

Biswanathghat and Dibrugarh have been established for safe navigation.

- Ro-Ro service for providing connectivity between north bank (Dhubri) and south bank (Hatsingimari) of river Brahmaputra. The Ro-Ro service has created a direct link between Assam and Meghalaya enabling trucks/vehicle to avoid circuitous road route of approx. 220 km through Jogighopa Bridge. The regular Ro-Ro services between Dhubri and Hatsingimari is carried out w.e.f. 01.01.2017.
- Day navigational aids for safe shipping and navigation in entire stretches of NW-2 is being maintained.
- Night navigational aids for safe shipping and navigation in Bangladesh Border-Pandu and Pandu-Silghat stretches of NW-2 is being maintained.
- River Conservancy Works like bandalling and dredging for maintaining navigable depth in shallow locations are being carried out.

- Fortnightly/Monthly Thalweg Survey in entire stretches of NW-2 is being conducted.
- Cargo service on NW-2 is carried out by IWAI through departmental tug and 400 tonne capacity barge (taken from IWT Assam).
- Channelization of navigational route between Burhaburhi to Hatsingimari in Bangladesh Border -Pandu stretch through Water Resource Department, Govt. of Assam is under progress. .
- Ro-Ro service between Neamati-Kamlabari with length of 12.7 km by waterway which otherwise takes 410 km of travel by road is operational *w.e.f.* 11.10.2018.

NW-16 (river Barak)

- Development at a cost of Rs. 76.01 crore for years 2016-17 to 2019-20 for Phase-I of NW-16 from Silchar to Bhanga has commenced. Maintenance dredging for fairway development work in Silchar-Bhanga stretch has commenced.
- Consultant has been engaged for the upgradation of terminals at Badarpur, Karimganj and new floating terminal at Silchar (NW-16). Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.

Statement-IV*Status of Studies/Development Works in New National Waterways: North-Eastern States*

Sl. No.	Name of the Waterways	States	Length of the Waterway (km)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Barak River (NW-r6)	Assam	121	DPR available. Dredging work from Ujjainigram to Bhanga-48 km is under progress
2.	Subansiri River (NW-95)	Assam	111	Stage-I: Feasibility study completed Stage-II: Work awarded for preparation of DPR. Draft DPR received and comments issued for finalization of report.
3.	Dhansiri/Chathe River (NW-31)	Assam	110	Stage-I: Feasibility study completed Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) requested for suggestions/terms of reference for preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Report/Fairway development
4.	Tizu-Zungki Rivers (NW-101)	Nagaland	42	Stage-I: Feasibility study completed Govt. of Nagaland has requested to IWAI for engagement of consultant for preparation of DPR. Tender for appointment is under process.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Lohit River (NW-62)	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	100	Stage-I: Feasibility study completed. Not found technically feasible.
6.	Aai River(NW-6)	Assam	71	
7.	Beki River (NW-18)	Assam	73	
8.	Dehing River (NW-30)	Assam	114	
9.	Dikhu River (NW-32)	Assam	63	
10.	Doyans River (NW-33)	Assam	61	
11.	Kopili River (NW-57)	Assam	46	
12.	Puthimari River (NW-82)	Assam	72	
13.	Tiwang (Dhaleswari) River (NW-102)	Assam & Mizoram	86	Final hydrographic survey reports received.
14.	Gangadhar River (NW-38)	Assam & West Bengal	62	Preparation of DPR will be initiated for viable waterways.
15.	Jinjiram River (NW-50)	Assam & Meghalaya	43	
16.	Ganol River (NW-39)	Meghalaya	49	
17.	Umngot (Dawki) River (NW-106)	Meghalaya	20	
18.	Simsang River (NW-93)	Meghalaya	62	
19.	Kynshi River (NW-61)	Meghalaya	28	
Total			1334 km	

Gas Based Power Plants

*325. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that more than 50 per cent of the country's GW gas based power plants, capacities are 'stranded' or 'unutilized';

(b) if so, the facts and details in this regard;

(c) whether the exact reasons for GW gas based power plants' capacities being 'stranded' or 'unutilised' have since been assessed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps the Government has taken to remove the hurdles coming in the way of gas based power plants to achieve optimal output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The present gas based installed capacity for power generation in the country is 24,937 MW and the Central Electricity Authority monitors a capacity of 23,883 MW (all natural gas based plants above 25 MW, excluding liquid fuel). The details of installed capacity and monitored capacity are given in

the enclosed statement-I. Gas based power generation capacity of 14305 MW (11304 MW commissioned and 3001 MW under construction) is stranded due to non-availability of domestic gas, which is 51.2% of the gas based capacity (installed and under construction). State-wise list of stranded gas based capacity is given in the enclosed statement-II. The main reason for stranded gas based capacity is insufficient availability of domestic gas, particularly from Krishna Godavari Dhirubhai - 6 (KG D-6) basin. The supply of gas to power sector from this field is NIL since March, 2013.

(d) Government has made provision for Nil Custom duty on import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Natural Gas (NG), if it is used for generation of electrical energy by a generating company as defined in section 2(28) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) to supply electrical energy or to engage in the business of supplying electrical energy to the grid. Gas based power plants are free to import the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), generate power and sell it to the consumers.

Statement-I

Details of installed capacity and monitored Capacity

Sl. No.	State	Sector	Developer	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)		Remarks	
					Installed	Monitored		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	Gautami Limited	Power	Gautami CCPP	464.00	464.00	Monitored
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	Lanco Power Pvt. Ltd.	Kondapalli	Kondapalli ST-3 CCPP	742.00	742.00	Monitored
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	Spectrum Generation Limited	Power	Godavari CCPP	208.00	208.00	Monitored
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	GMR Energy Limited	Rajahmundry	GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	768.00	768.00	Monitored
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	GVK Energy Limited		Jegurupadu CCPP Ph II	220.00	220.00	Monitored
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	Konaseema Power Limited	Gas	Konaseema CCPP	445.00	445.00	Monitored
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	Lanco Power Pvt. Ltd.	Kondapalli	Kondapalli CCPP	350.00	350.00	Monitored
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	Lanco Power Pvt. Ltd.	Kondapalli	Kondapalli Extn CCPP	366.00	366.00	Monitored
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	Reliance Infrastructure Limited - A.P.		Peddapuram CCPP	220.00	220.00	Monitored
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	GMR Energy Limited		GMR Energy Ltd - Kakinada	220.00	220.00	Monitored
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited	Power	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	370.00	Monitored
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Private Sector	A.P. Gas Corporation Limited	Gas Power	Vijjeswaram CCPP	272.00	272.00	Monitored

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	A.P. Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited	Jegurupadu CCPP Ph I	235.40	235.40	Monitored
14.	Assam	Central Sector	North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	Kathalguri CCPP	291.00	291.00	Monitored
15.	Assam	Private Sector	DLF Power Supply Company Limited	Adamtilla CCPP	24.50	24.50	Monitored
16.	Assam	State Sector	Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited	Lakwa GT	97.20	97.20	Monitored
17.	Assam	State Sector	Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited	Lakwa Replacement CCPP	69.76	69.76	Monitored
17.	Assam	State Sector	Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited	Namrup CCPP	161.25	161.25	Monitored
18.	Delhi	Private Sector	North Delhi Power Limited	Rithala CCPP	108.00	108.00	Monitored
19.	Delhi	State Sector	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited	I.P.CCPPP	270.00	270.00	Monitored
20.	Delhi	State Sector	Pragati Power Corporation Limited	Pragati CCPP	330.40	330.40	Monitored
21.	Delhi	State Sector	Pragati Power Corporation Limited	Pragati CCGT-III	1500.00	1500.00	Monitored
22.	Goa	Private Sector	Reliance Energy Trading (P) Limited	Goa CCPP (Liq.)	48.00	-	Liquid, Not monitored
23.	Gujarat	Central Sector	NTPC Limited	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	657.39	Monitored
24.	Gujarat	Central Sector	NTPC Limited	Kawas CCPP	656.20	656.20	Monitored
25.	Gujarat	Private Sector	Gujarat Power Industries Company Limited	Baroda CCPP	160.00	160.00	Monitored
26.	Gujarat	Private Sector	Torrent Power Ltd	DGEN Mega CCPP	1200.00	1200.00	Monitored

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Gujarat	Private Sector	Essar Power Limited	Essar CCPP	515.00	300.00	Monitored
28.	Gujarat	Private Sector	CLP India Private Ltd.	Peguthan CCPP	655.00	655.00	Monitored
29.	Gujarat	Private Sector	Sugen Mega Power Project - Torrent Power Ltd	Sugen CCPP	1147.50	1147.50	Monitored
30.	Gujarat	Private Sector	Torrent Power Ltd	Unosugen CCPP	382.50	382.50	Monitored
31.	Gujarat	State Sector	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	Dhuvaran CCPP	594.72	594.72	Monitored
32.	Gujarat	State Sector	Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	Hazira CCPP	156.10	156.10	Monitored
33.	Gujarat	State Sector	Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited	Hazira CCPP Ext	351.00	351.00	Monitored
34.	Gujarat	State Sector	GSPC - Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	Pipavav CCPP	702.00	702.00	Monitored
35.	Gujarat	State Sector	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	Utran CCPP	374.00	374.00	Monitored
36.	Haryana	Central Sector	NTPC Limited	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	431.59	Monitored
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Sector	J&K State Power Development Corporation	Pampore GPS (Liq.)	175.00	-	Liquid
38.	Kerala	Central Sector	NTPC Limited	R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	359.58	-	Liquid
39.	Kerala	Private Sector	BSES Kerala Power Limited	Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	174.00	-	Liquid
40.	Maharashtra	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas Power Private Limited	Ratnagiri CCPP	1967.08	1967.08	Monitored
41.	Maharashtra	Private Sector	Tata Power Company Ltd.	Trombay CCPP	180.00	180.00	Monitored
42.	Maharashtra	Private Sector	Pioneer Gas Power Ltd.	Mangaon CCPP	388.00	388.00	Monitored
43.	Maharashtra	State Sector	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited	Uran CCPP	672.00	672.00	Monitored

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
44.	Puducherry	State Sector	Puducherry Corporation Ltd.	Power	Karaikal CCPP	32.50	32.50	Monitored
45.	Rajasthan	Central Sector	NTPC Limited		Anta CCPP	419.33	419.33	Monitored
46.	Rajasthan	State Sector	Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Rajya	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	330.00	Monitored
47.	Rajasthan	State Sector	Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Rajya	Ramgarh CCPP	273.80	273.80	Monitored
48.	Tamil Nadu	Private Sector	Lanco-Tanjore Limited	Power	Karuppur CCPP	119.80	119.80	Monitored
49.	Tamil Nadu	Private Sector	PPN Generation Pvt Ltd.	Power Company	P.Nallur CCPP	330.50	330.50	Monitored
50.	Tamil Nadu	Private Sector	Pioneer Power Ltd		Valantarvy CCPP	52.80	52.80	Monitored
51.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Tamil Generation & Distribution Corp. Ltd.	Nadu &	Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	120.00	-	Liquid
52.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Tamil Generation & Distribution Corp. Ltd.	Nadu &	Kovikalpal CCPP	107.88	107.00	Monitored
53.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Tamil Generation & Distribution Corp. Ltd.	Nadu &	Kuttalam CCPP	100.00	100.00	Monitored
54.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Tamil Generation & Distribution Corp. Ltd.	Nadu &	Narimanam GPS	10.00	-	Not monitored as capacity less than 25 MW
55.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	Tamil Generation & Distribution Corp. Ltd.	Nadu &	Valuthur CCPP	186.20	186.20	Monitored
56.	Tripura	Central Sector	North-Eastern Power Limited	Electric Corporation	Agartala GT	135.00	135.00	Monitored
57.	Tripura	Central Sector	OTPC Limited		Tripura CCPP	726.60	726.60	Monitored

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	Tripura	Central Sector	North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited	Monarchak CCPP	101.00	101.00	Monitored
59.	Tripura	State Sector	Tripura Electricity Corporation Limited	Baramura GT	58.50	58.50	Monitored
60.	Tripura	State Sector	Tripura Electricity Corporation Limited	Rokhia GT	111.00	111.00	Monitored
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	NTPC Limited	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	663.36	Monitored
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Central Sector	NTPC Limited	Dadri CCPP	829.78	829.78	Monitored
63.	Uttarakhand	Private Sector	GAMA Infraprop Pvt. Ltd.	GAMA CCPP	225.00	225.00	Monitored
64.	Uttarakhand	Private Sector	Sravanthi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Kashipur CCPP	225.00	225.00	Monitored
65.	West Bengal	State Sector	West Bengal Development Power Corp. Limited	Haldia GT (Liq.)	40.00	-	Liquid
66.	West Bengal	State Sector	West Bengal Development Power Corp. Limited	Kasba GT (Liq.)	40.00	-	Liquid
67.	West Bengal	State Sector	West Bengal Development Power Corp. Limited	Siliguri GPS	20.00	-	Not monitored as capacity less than 25 MW

Note: 1. ESSAR CCPP out of 515 MW, 300 MW is monitored in gas report

2. 148 MW additional capacity is being monitored (list given below) as EGOM had allotted kgd6 gas for these plants but these plants are not in CEA Installed capacity.

Andhra Pradesh	PCIL Power And Holdings Ltd*	30.00
Andhra Pradesh	RVK Energy*	28.00
Andhra Pradesh	Silk Road Sugar*	35.00
Andhra Pradesh	LVS Power*	55.00

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Statement-II*Stranded Gas Based Capacity (All India)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)	State	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gautami CCPP	P	GVK Gautami Power Ltd	464	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
2.	GMR - Kakinada (Tanirvavi)	P	GMR Energy	220	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
3.	Jegurupadu CCPP	P	GVK Industries Ltd	220.5	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
4.	Konaseema CCPP	P	Konaseema Power	445	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
5.	Kondapalli Extn CCPP	P	Lanco Power	366	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
6.	Vemagiri CCPP	P	GMR Energy	370	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
7.	Sriba Industries	P	PCIL Power & Holdings Limited	30	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
8.	RVK Energy	P	RVK Energy	28	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
9.	Silk Road Sugar	P	SILK ROAD SUGAR	35	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
10.	LVS Power	P	LVS Power	55	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
11.	GMR Vemagiri Exp	P	GMR Energy	768	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
12.	Kondapalli Exp ST-III	P	Lanco Power	742	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioned
13.	Pragati CCGT-III	S	Pragati Power Corporation Ltd	750	Delhi	Commissioned
14.	Rithala CCPP	P	NDPL	108	Delhi	Commissioned
15.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	S	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd	112	Gujarat	Commissioned
16.	Utran CCPP(GSECL)	S	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd	374	Gujarat	Commissioned
17.	Pipavav CCPP	S	GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	702	Gujarat	Commissioned
18.	Dhuvaran CCPP	S	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd	376.3	Gujarat	Commissioned
19.	Hazira CCPP Ext	S	Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	351	Gujarat	Commissioned
20.	Vatwa CCPP*	P	Torrent Power	100	Gujarat	Commissioned
21.	Essar CCPP	P	Essar Power	300	Gujarat	Commissioned
22.	Unosugen CCPP	P	Torrent Power	382.5	Gujarat	Commissioned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	DGEN Mega CCGP	P	Torrent Power	1200	Gujarat	Commissioned
24.	Ratnagiri (RGPPL-Dhabhol)	C	NTPC	1967	Maharashtra	Commissioned
25.	CCGT By Pioneer Gas Power Ltd	P	Pioneer Gas Power Ltd	388	Maharashtra	Commissioned
26.	GAMA Infraprop CCGT	P	Gama Infraprop	225	Uttarakhand	Commissioned
27.	Kashipur Sravanthi ST-I	P	Sravanthi Energy	225	Uttarakhand	Commissioned
28.	Kashipur Sravanthi ST-I&II	P	Sravanthi Energy	225	Uttarkhand	Under Construction
29.	Samalkot Exp	P	Reliance Infra	2400	Andhra Pradesh	Under Construction
30.	CCGT By Panduranga	P	Panduranga Energy	116	Andhra Pradesh	Under Construction
31.	Gas Engine By Astha	P	Astha Power	35	Telangana	Under Construction
32.	Beta Infratech CCGT	P	Beta Infratech	225	Uttarakhand	Under Construction
Total				14305		

C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector;

* Vatwa CCGP was retired in 2015-16

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin

*326. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has investigated the matter regarding eligible persons not getting houses under the erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and ineligible persons being allotted houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the manner in which the Union Government receives information in this regard from the State Governments;

(c) whether the Government does not have such information at central level and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has set up any enquiry committee or agency to check corruption and fraud taking place in PMAY-G so as to provide a prompt solution in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of authority available at local level, which is responsible for redressing the complaints related to construction of houses?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) To achieve the objective of "Housing for all by 2022", the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) from 01.04.2016. PMAY-G

has an improved scheme architecture and evidence based monitoring mechanism. The scheme is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. To ensure transparency in selection, objectively verifiable norms and parameters reflecting housing deprivation from the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data are used to determine eligibility under the scheme. Priority lists, prepared using SECC data, are verified by the Gram Sabha (GS). After disposal of all the cases of a Gram Panchayat, by the Appellate Committee, the Gram Panchayat wise final Permanent Wait List (PWL) for each category with a distinct rank for each household, is to be published on the notice board of the Gram Panchayat and advertised widely. The Permanent Wait List is then entered on the website of PMAY-G. Left out IAY beneficiaries have also been included in the PWL of PMAY-G, if found eligible as per PMAY-G beneficiary selection criteria.

Any grievance pertaining wrongful deletion or change in ranking without following due procedure, is dealt with and resolved by the Appellate Committee constituted at the district level by the respective States/UTs. After the process of grievance redressal is concluded, the final priority list is published and disseminated including through a digital platform i.e. the scheme MIS-AwaasSoft. The entire process leading up to the finalisation of the priority lists is monitored and tracked through reports available in the public domain on the PMAY-G MIS, AwaasSoft.

Other mechanisms to improve transparency include monitoring and assessment of important parameters under the scheme by DISHA Committee which is headed by Hon'ble Member of Parliament, National Level Monitors, Area Officers. To increase community participation in monitoring and to ensure public accountability in use of funds, social audits are to be conducted in every Gram Panchayat at least once in a year, involving a mandatory review of all aspects of the scheme.

As per Framework for Implementation (FFI) of PMAY-G, there is a grievance redressal mechanism set up at different levels of administration viz., Gram Panchayat, Block, District and the State. An official of the State Government is to be designated at each level to ensure disposal of grievances to the satisfaction of

the complainant. The official who is designated at each level is responsible for disposing off the grievance/complaint within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of the grievance/complaint. The details of the designated grievance redressal official (including name, telephone number and address) at each level for addressing the grievance and the procedure to file the grievance is to be clearly displayed in each Panchayat.

There is also a procedure of lodging of complaints on the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal (pgportal.gov.in). The complaints received in the Ministry of Rural Development through CPGRAMS or otherwise are forwarded to the respective State Governments/UT Administrations for redressal of the grievance.

[English]

Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme

*327. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to simplify the norms under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme and if so, the details thereof including the timeline set in this regard;

(b) whether the Government is going to take up the issue of bringing down the tax rate of Kashmiri handicrafts under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the GST Council, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has raised the duty drawback rates to boost textile and apparel exports, if so, the details thereof along with the details of new target of exports set by the Government for the coming years, if any?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has modified the guidelines of A-TUFS and issued on 02.08.2018 to simplify the process of availing subsidy under the scheme which are as follows:

(i) Automatic Unique Identification Number (UID) generation

- (ii) Submission of documents through digital signature
- (iii) End to end solutions with less human intervention
- (iv) Simplification of procedure for machinery enlistment

These modifications promote ease of doing business in the country and achieve the vision of generating employment and promoting exports through "Make in India" with "Zero effect and Zero defect" in manufacturing.

(b) No, Madam. The Government has not received any such proposal. However, if any such proposal is received in future, the same will be taken up with the GST Council.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Government has revised the duty drawback rates of textile and apparel sector from 2.01% during 2017-18 to 2.46% currently. The details are given below:

Category	2017-18 (<i>w.e.f.</i> 1st October 2017)	Current Rates (<i>w.e.f.</i> 19th December 2018)
Apparel	2.83%	3.27%
Made-ups	1.65%	1.76%
Overall Textile	1.78%	2.22%
Overall T&A	2.01%	2.46%

Further, the Government has set the export target for textile and apparel including handicrafts at USD 47.287 bn for FY 2018-19.

Backward Regions Grant Fund

*328. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to change/relax/revise the parameters of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number and the details of additional districts in the country which are to be benefited by the said revision;

(c) the names of the districts in Maharashtra along with the amount of funds given to them through BRGF during the last two years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds given to hilly States under BRGF and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has included local Members of Parliament in the monitoring committee for monitoring/reviewing the works undertaken in the districts under BRGF, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons there for along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) Consequent upon the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the scheme "Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)" became a part of devolution to the States. Accordingly, no fresh allocation has been made since 2015-16 to the States. Share of States in the net proceeds of the Union taxes has been significantly enhanced from 32% to 42% of the Centre's net tax receipts as per the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. This enhanced the availability of funds with the States allowing them greater autonomy for financing and designing the developmental schemes, especially for the vulnerable and backward regions.

As the BRGF Programme (District Component) has also been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government since 2015-16, no district of Maharashtra has been given any fund under BRGF during last two years and the current year and there is no proposal for enhancement of allocation under BRGF for the hilly States.

Annual Action Plans covering the works/ projects to be taken up under the Programme were used to be prepared at the Panchayat level by the Elected Representatives of Gram Panchayat and Urban Local Bodies. The Annual Action Plans prepared in a District were consolidated and approved by the District Planning Committee (DPC) constituted in accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution of India.

For monitoring the works/projects undertaken under the BRGF Programme, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) prescribed auditing of Panchayats funds/works and the Audit Reports to be submitted to the Ministry along with other requisite documents for the release of funds. The utilization of funds was monitored by MoPR through various documents viz. periodic Physical and Financial Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates, Audit Reports of Statutory Auditors etc. submitted by the State Governments. BRGF Guidelines also provided for audit of works through a Review Committee at District Level and Social Audit and Vigilance at the Panchayat levels.

Regional Connectivity Scheme

*329. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has completed the identification of small towns for expansion and development of airports under Ude Desh ka Aam Naagarik (UDAN) regional connectivity scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the States which have joined hands in this scheme and the details of the towns and airports to be developed under the said scheme, particularly in the State of Telangana along with the quantum of funds earmarked and released so far; and

(c) the present status of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN on 21 October, 2016 for a period of 10 years from the date of its notification. Under the scheme, the Implementing Agency, invites bids from the eligible interested airline operators for award of routes/network from time to time. The Implementing Agency has awarded routes/networks to the Selected Airline Operators (SAO) after completion of two rounds of bidding under the scheme. List of RCS airports to be connected under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) version 1 & 2 is attached as Statement-I.

Except Goa, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, 30 States and

Union Territories have signed the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India for providing concession as envisaged in the RCS Scheme document to the SAO at RCS airports located in their respective State/UTs. No unserved or underserved airport from the state of Telangana figures in the list of routes/network awarded in the first and second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN to SAO. However, RCS routes connecting Hyderabad under UDAN version 1 & 2 are attached as Statement-II.

Statement-I

RCS airports (unserved and underserved) awarded in first and second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN.*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport
1.	Jagdalpur
2.	Jamshedpur
3.	Cooch Behar
4.	Durgapur*
5.	Shillong*
6.	Kullu*
7.	Shimla
8.	Gwalior*
9.	Adampur
10.	Bhatinda
11.	Ludhiana
12.	Pathankot
13.	Bikaner
14.	Jaisalmer
15.	Pantnagar*
16.	Agra*
17.	Kanpur
18.	Kadapa*
19.	Mysore
20.	Vidyanagar
21.	Pondicherry*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport
22.	Salem
23.	Diu*
24.	Bhavnagar*
25.	Jamnagar*
26.	Kandla
27.	Mundra
28.	Porbandar*
29.	Jalgaon
30.	Kolhapur
31.	Nanded
32.	Ozar(Nasik),
33.	Allahabad*
34.	Hubli*
35.	Ambikapur
36.	Bilaspur
37.	Raigarh
38.	Jeypore
39.	Jharsuguda
40.	Rourkela
41.	Utkela
42.	Burnpur
43.	Neyveli
44.	Mithapur
45.	Solapur
46.	Darbhanga
47.	Bokaro
48.	Dumka
49.	Passighat
50.	Tezu
51.	Jorhat*
52.	Lilabari *
53.	Rupsi

Sl. No.	Name of Airport
54.	Tezpur *
55.	Hissar
56.	Kargil
57.	Kishangarh
58.	Uteriai
59.	Pithoragarh
60.	Aligarh
61.	Azamgarh
62.	Bareilly
63.	Chitrakoot
64.	Hindan
65.	Jhansi
66.	Moradabad
67.	Muirpur
68.	Shravasti
69.	Koppal
70.	Kannur
71.	Tanjore
72.	Vellore
73.	Keshod

Statement-II*Airports Authority of India**RCS Cell, CHO*

The Routes under UDAN 1 & 2 have been Awarded connecting Hyderabad to-

1. Kadapa
2. Vidyanagar
3. Baldota/Koppal
4. Hubballi
5. Nanded
6. Kolhapur
7. Sholapur
8. Pondicherry

[Translation]

Incomplete Irrigation Projects

*330. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incomplete irrigation projects which were started a decade ago, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for not completing the said projects so far;

(c) the current stage/status of these projects; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early completion of these projects to avoid time and cost overruns?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITITN GADKARI): (a) to (c) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority.

Normal gestation period of a major irrigation project is about 15-20 years and that of a medium irrigation project is about 5-10 years. Delay in completion of irrigation projects occurs due to various reasons such as paucity of funds, interstate issues, delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearance process, change in design, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, contractual litigations, local disputes etc.

As per the Report of the "Working Group on Major & Medium Irrigation and Command Area Development

for the XII Five Year Plan", 326 projects were indicated as ongoing at the end of XI Plan out of which 250 projects were started before 2008. State-wise details of 250 projects are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) In order to supplement the efforts of the States, 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).

Out of above mentioned 250 projects, 104 projects were included under AIBP for Central Assistance (CA). Out of these 104 projects, 23 projects have been reported to be completed, 19 projects have been reported by the States to be almost complete/closed/taken out of purview of AIBP, etc., one project namely Polavaram Project has been declared as National Project as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act and balance 61 projects along with other 38 projects have been prioritized during 2016-17 under PMKSY-AIBP for completion along with their CADWM works in phases by December, 2019, in consultation with States.

These prioritized ninety-nine (99) projects have ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and balance estimated cost of Rs.77595 crore (CA component of Rs.31342 crore). Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. States have reported that AIBP works of 31 prioritized projects have been completed/almost completed.

Statement

State-wise details of 250 projects (Ongoing in 2008)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Taken under AIBP	Completed Projects under AIBP	Reported Almost complete/closed/taken out of purview of AIBP	Prioritized under PMKSYAIBP for completion by Dec.,2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36	11	1	-	9
2.	Assam	3	3	-	-	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	7	3	-	1	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	6	3	-	1	2
5.	Goa	1	1	-	-	1
6.	Gujarat	8	3	2	-	1
7.	Haryana	2	-	-	-	-
8.	Jharkhand	7	1	-	-	1
9.	Karnataka	20	5	-	3	2
10.	Kerala	4	2	-	-	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	19	10	1	2	7
12.	Maharashtra	108	41	19	3	19
13.	Manipur	2	2	-	1	1
14.	Odisha	17	10	-	3	7
15.	Punjab	3	3	-	1	2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5	4	-	2	2
17.	West Bengal	2	2	-	2	-
Total		250	104	23	19	61*

*In addition, Polavaram project declared as National project as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act.

Small Airports

*331. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to build small airports at district headquarters of various States in the country;

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

(c) the names of the districts selected for this purpose along with the details of the current status thereof; and

(d) the time by which these airports are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PARBHU): (a) to (d) No, Madam. No such specific proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Civil Aviation. However, under the Regional Connectivity

Scheme (RCS) - UDAN of the Central Government, existing Unserved and Underserved airports in the country are being revived to provide air connectivity to these areas. The scheme is a demand driven scheme. In the first and second round of RCS bidding 73 airports (17 underserved and 56 unserved) including in State of Uttar Pradesh have been identified for their revival. List of these airports is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

RCS airports (unserved and underserved) awarded in first and second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN.*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport
1.	Jagdalpur
2.	Jamshedpur
3.	Cooch Behar
4.	Durgapur*
5.	Shillong*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport
6.	Kullu*
7.	Shimla
8.	Gwalior*
9.	Adampur
10.	Bhatinda
11.	Ludhiana
12.	Pathankot
13.	Bikaner
14.	Jaisalmer
15.	Pantnagar*
16.	Agra*
17.	Kanpur
18.	Kadapa*
19.	Mysore
20.	Vidyanagar
21.	Pondicherry*
22.	Salem
23.	Diu*
24.	Bhavnagar*
25.	Jamnagar*
26.	Kandla
27.	Mundra
28.	Porbandar*
29.	Jalgaon
30.	Kolhapur
31.	Nanded
32.	Ozar(Nasik),
33.	Allahabad*
34.	Hubli*
35.	Ambikapur
36.	Bilaspur
37.	Raigarh

Sl. No.	Name of Airport
38.	Jeypore
39.	Jharsuguda
40.	Rourkela
41.	Utkela
42.	Burnpur
43.	Neyveli
44.	Mithapur
45.	Solapur
46.	Darbhanga
47.	Bokaro
48.	Dumka
49.	Passighat
50.	Tezu
51.	Jorhat*
52.	Lilabari *
53.	Rupsi
54.	Tezpur *
55.	Hissar
56.	Kargil
57.	Kishangarh
58.	Uteriai
59.	Pithoragarh
60.	Aligarh
61.	Azamgarh
62.	Bareilly
63.	Chitrakoot
64.	Hindan
65.	Jhansi
66.	Moradabad
67.	Muirpur
68.	Shravasti
69.	Koppal

Sl. No.	Name of Airport
70.	Kannur
71.	Tanjore
72.	Vellore
73.	Keshod

Allocation of Funds

*332. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that sports officer has not been posted/ appointed on permanent basis and funds have not been allocated to Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh even after years since Chitrakoot was declared a district;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the sports officer is likely to be posted/appointed in Chitrakoot district on permanent basis?

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) As per the information provided by State Government of Uttar Pradesh there is already a sanctioned post of Regional Sports Officer for Circle Office of Chitrakoot Dham under Chitrakoot District against which, Shri Ajay Kumar Sethi, is posted/ appointed in Chitrakoot district on permanent basis. In the FY 2018-19, for organizing various sports activities in Chitrakoot District, Rs. 8,25,000/- has been allocated by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

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

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee

*333. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to empower the People's Representatives

in the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee constituted in each district which with the help of officers monitors the Central Schemes at the district level to check prevalent irregularities in the implementation of Central Schemes including the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) District Development Co-ordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA) have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Members of Parliament with a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring better coordination among all elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislature and Local Governments, in monitoring the progress of major programmes aimed at socio-economic transformation at the district level. The para 4(ix) of Guidelines stipulate that DISHA Committee in its meeting can look into complaints/alleged irregularities received in respect of the implementation of the programmes, including complaints of wrong selection of beneficiaries, mis-appropriation/diversion of funds and recommend follow-up action. The Committee may refer any matter for enquiry to the District Collector/CEO of the Zila Panchayat/Project Director of District Rural Development Agency (or Poverty Alleviation Unit) or suggest suitable action to be taken in accordance with the rules which should be acted upon by him within 30 days. Presently, 42 Schemes of various Ministries are included under DISHA Monitoring System, However, Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) presently does not figure in the list of 42 Schemes being monitored by DISHA Committee.

NHAI Proposal for Roads in Uttar Pradesh

*334. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) Standing Committee on Finance has

formulated any proposal to improve the condition of roads in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has identified the national highways in Uttar Pradesh where movement of trucks often leads to heavy traffic jam and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the number of highways selected for conversion of two lane roads into four lane to provide relief to the people from traffic jams during the last four years till date;

(d) the number of national highways widened in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to include the small highways in the national highway network, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHOPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENTSTION (SHRI NITIN GADKRI): (a) to (e) Development/upgradation of National Highways passing through various districts is a continuous process and projects for the same are taken up from time to time depending upon their inter-se priority and availability of funds. Under the Bharatmala Pariyojana programme, various measures to remove heavy traffic jam/ congestion have been envisaged such as ring roads, bypasses, grade separator structures etc. at 219 locations in the country which include cities in Uttar Pradesh.

In the last four years, various projects for development/upgradation of National Highways from single/intermediate/2-lanes up to 4-lane configuration were taken up. The total length of such projects constructed till November, 2018 is approximately 680 kms. Further, during the past three years, development/upgradation of National Highways for an aggregate length of about 23,820 kms has been completed in the country till November, 2018 out of which approximately 1930 kms length was completed in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Inclusion of any road or highway in the National Highway network is done on the basis of fulfilment of criteria including *inter-alia*, traffic

density, connectivity to towns having requisite population, proximity to existing NH network etc. To achieve the objective of corridor-based development, various routes/corridors have been envisaged for development as inter-corridors, feeder routes, border roads, economic corridors, national corridors etc. under Bharatmala Pariyojana programme, through a combination of brown field projects i.e. expansion of existing roads and green field projects i.e. new alignments.

[English]

Bio-toilets in Village Panchayats

*335. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up bio-toilets in a large number of village panchayats in the country;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which all the village panchayats are likely to be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (e) Sanitation is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as the coordinating Ministry for Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, facilitates States in accelerating rural sanitation coverage through technical and financial support.

States are encouraged to adopt local toilet technology options as per local context. The SBM(G) guidelines provide flexibility to the States/UTs to choose appropriate toilet technology for safe disposal of human excreta including biotoilets. For most parts of the country, the Ministry encourages use of the twin pit toilet technology, a low cost and effective technology, in which human feces is converted to manure in less than 1-2 years and is safe to use.

The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched in October 2014 with an aim to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status for the entire country by October 2019, as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. As on date, 5,40,000 villages are ODF and the Mission is on track for an ODF India before October 2019.

Hydro Electric Projects

*336. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hydro Electric Projects under construction across the country, as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether a large number of such projects are held up due to financial constraints and other reasons and if so, the details thereof, State and Project-wise along with the time by which such Projects are likely to be completed;

(c) the details of the cost escalation of such projects due to delay in construction, Project-wise along with the manner in which such escalated cost is likely to be arranged;

(d) the extent of shortage/loss of generation of power across the country due to delay in construction of the said projects; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for timely completion of such projects along with the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) As on 30th November, 2018, there were 37 under construction Hydro Electric Projects (above 25 MW) in the country, aggregating to 12178.50 MW. The details of these projects, State-wise, is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Out of these 37 under construction Hydro Electric Projects, 16 projects, aggregating to 5950 MW, are stalled/held up due to financial constraints and other

reasons. The State-wise details of these projects along with the anticipated date of completion of these projects is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) The project-wise details of cost overrun of such stalled under construction Hydro Electric projects is given in the enclosed statement III. For financing the cost overrun, equity is being arranged by the developers and debt is raised by developers through loan/commercial borrowings.

(d) As per calculation made by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the annual loss of energy generation from these stalled projects is about 18761 Million Units (MUs).

(e) The action taken by the Government for early completion of these projects are:

- CEA monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify and resolve issues critical for commissioning of Projects.
- Regular reviews are also undertaken in Ministry of Power (MoP) to identify the constraints areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- In case of CPSU's, the project implementation parameters/milestones are incorporated in the annual MoU signed between respective CPSU's and MoP and the same are monitored during the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings of CPSU's and other meetings held in MoP/CEA.
- The issues related to erection and supply of Electro-Mechanical equipment is expedited in various meetings held in CEA/MoP and other local issues affecting the progress of works are taken up with respective State Governments by the Concerned CPSU/MoP.

The Government of India is pursuing proactively for early resolution of issues with stakeholders.

Statement-I*List of Under Construction Hydro Electric Projects in the Country (above 25 MW) - State wise*

(As on 30.11.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme (Executing Agency)	Sector	Installed Capacity (No. x MW)	Capacity Under Execution (MW)	Latest Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Polavaram (APGENCO/Irrigation Dept., A.P.)	State	12x80	960.00	2021-23 (Mar'23)
Sub-total: Andhra Pradesh				960.00	
Arunachal Pradesh					
2.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	4x150	600.00	2019-20 (Jun,19)
3.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	8x250	2000.00	2022-23 *
4.	### Gongri (Dirang Energy)	Private	2x72	144.00	2022-23 *
Sub-total: Arunachal Pradesh				2744.00	
Himachal Pradesh					
5.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	4x200	800.00	2021-22 (Dec'21)
6.	Uhl-III (BVPCL)	State	3x33.33	100.00	2018-19 (Mar'19)
7.	Sawra Kuddu (HPPCL)	State	3x37	111.00	2019-20 (May'19)
8.	Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL)	State	3x150	450.00	2024-25 (Apr'24)
9.	Bajoli Holi (GMR)	Private	3x60	180.00	2019-20 (Aug'19)
10.	Sorang (HSPCL)	Private	2x50	100.00	2020-21 *
11.	Tangnu Romai (TRPG)	Private	2x22	44.00	2021-22 *
12.	Tidong-I (Statkraft IPL)	Private	100.00	100.00	2021-22 (Oct'21)
Sub-total: Himachal Pradesh				1885.00	
Jammu and Kashmir					
13.	Pakal Dul (CVPPL)	Central	4x250	1000.00	2023-24
14.	Parnai (JKSPDC)	State	3x12.5	37.50	2021-22 (Mar'22)
15.	Lower Kalnai (JKSPDC)	State	2x24	48.00	2022-23 *
16.	# Ratle (RHEPPL)	Private	4x205 + 1x30	850.00	2023-24 *
Sub-total: Jammu and Kashmir				1935.50	
Kerala					
17.	Pallivasal (KSEB)	State	2x30	60.00	2020-21 (Dec'20)

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Thottiyar (KSEB)	State	1x30+1x10	40.00	2020-21
	Sub-total: Kerala			100.00	
	Madhya Pradesh				
19.	## Maheshwar (SMHPCL)	Private	10x40	400.00	2020-21 *
	Sub-total: Madhya Pradesh			400.00	
	Maharashtra				
20.	Koyna Left Bank (WRD,MAH)	State	2x40	80.00	2022-23 *
	Sub-total: Maharashtra	80.00			
	Punjab				
21.	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL/ Irrigation Deptt., Pb.)	State	3x33+3x33+1x8	206.00	2021-22 (Nov'21)
	Sub-total: Punjab			206.00	
	Sikkim				
22.	Bhasmey (Gati Infrastructure)	Private	3x17	51.00	2021-22 *
23.	Rangit-IV (JAL Power)	Private	3x40	120.00	2021-22 *
24.	Rangit-II (Sikkim Hydro)	Private	2x33	66.00	2020-21 *
25.	Rongnichu (Madhya Bharat)	Private	2x48	96.00	2019-20 (Mar'20)
26.	Teesta St. VI (LANCO)	Private	4x125	500.00	2021-22 *
27.	Panan (Himagiri)	Private	4x75	300.00	2022-23 *
	Sub-total: Sikkim			1133.00	
	Tamil Nadu				
28.	Kundah Pumped Storage	State	1x125	125.00	2022-23
	Sub-total: Tamil Nadu			125.00	
	Uttarakhand				
29.	Lata Tapovan (NTPC)	Central	3x57	171.00	2022-23 *
30.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	4x130	520.00	2020-21 (Dec'20)
31.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Central	4x250	1000.00	2021-22 * (May'21)
32.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	Central	4x111	444.00	2021-22 (Dec'21)
33.	Naitwar Mori (SJVNL)	Central	2x30	60.00	2021-22 (Dec-21)
34.	Vyasi (UJVNL)	State	2x60	120.00	2019-20 (Mar'20)
35.	Phata Byung (LANCO)	Private	2x38	76.00	2021-22 *
36.	Singoli Bhatwari (L&T)	Private	3x33	99.00	2019-20 (Jun'19)
	Sub-total: Uttarakhand			2490.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal					
37.	Rammam-III (NTPC)	Central	3x40	120.00	2021-22 (Feb'22)
Sub-total: West Bengal				120.00	
Grand Total:				12178.50	

* Subject to restart of works

Govt. of J&K, PDD have terminated PPA on 09.02.2017 and directed JKSPDC to take over the project.

PFC as lead lender have acquired majority equity i.e. 51% in the SMHPCL w.e.f. 1st June, 2016. Matter Sub-judice.

State Govt. terminated the agreement with developer for execution of project.

Statement-II

Stalled Under Construction Hydro Electric Projects

(As on 30.11.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency/Capacity (MW)	Sector	Reasons for stalling of construction	Likely Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh/Assam				
1.	Subansiri Lower NHPC Limited 8x250=2000 MW	Central	-Since 16.12.2011 works stopped due to agitation by various activists, fearing dam safety and downstream impacts of dam. -Case in Hon'ble NGT, Kolkata bench.	4 years after restart of works.
Arunachal Pradesh				
2.	Gongri Dirang Energy Pvt. Ltd. 2x72=144 MW	Private	Works stopped since 2nd week of April, 2016 due to fund flow problem with promoter/lenders. Works restarted in July-2016 but again stalled since October, 2016 due to fund constraints with developer.	3½ years after re-start of works.
Himachal Pradesh				
3.	Tangnu Romai Tangnu Romai Power Generation 2x22=44 MW	Private	The developer informed that the project suffered due to very poor geology in HRT, due to which project got delayed and cost had increased. Further Works stalled since January, 2015 due to fund constraints.	3 years after the start of works.
4.	Sorang Himachal Sorang Power Ltd. 2x50=100 MW	Private	Works are stalled since 18.11.2015 due to rupture in the surface penstock pipe when unit#2 was under trial run.	1 year after the re-start of works.

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir				
5.	Lower Kalnai JKSPDC 2x24=48 MW	State	Works on all fronts at Dam and Power House site are stalled since 24.01.2018 due to payment dispute with subcontractors and due to non-settlement of extension of time of the contract by the JKSPDC.	4 years after restart of works.
6.	Ratle GVK Ratle Hydro Electric Project Pvt. Ltd. 4x205+1x30=850 MW	Private	There is no progress since 11th July, 2014. (R&R issues, Local issues, Law & order problem, Indus Water Treaty etc.)	5 years after restart of works.
Madhya Pradesh				
7.	Maheshwar Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Limited 10x40= 400 MW	Private	Works suspended since Nov-11 due to cash flow problem with developer.	1-½ year after restart of works.
Maharashtra				
8.	Koyna Left Bank PSS WRD, Govt. of Maharashtra 2x40=80 MW	State	- Project stalled since July, 2015. The current expenditure on the project has already reached to almost original administrative approved cost level hence expenditure on the project is stopped and project work is processing at very slow rate. Revised cost is under approval by State Govt.	4 years after restart of works.
Sikkim				
9.	Teesta VI Lanco Teesta Hydro Power Ltd. 4x125=500 MW	Private	There is almost no progress since April, 2014. (Funds Constraints)	3 years after restart of works.
10.	Rangit-IV Jal Power Corp. Ltd. (JPCL) 3x40= 120 MW	Private	Works stopped since Oct-13 due to funds constraints with developer.	3½ years after the re-start of works.
11.	Panan Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt Ltd. 4x75 = 300 MW	Private	Major Civil Works could not start since April, 2014 for want of NGT Clearance. NOC from NWLB.	4½ years after the start of works.
12.	Rangit II Sikkim Hydro Pvt. Ltd. 2x33=66 MW	Private	Works are stalled since December, 2017 due to funds constraints with developer	2½ years after the start of works.
13.	Bhasmey Gati Infrastructure 2x25.5=51 MW	Private	Works are stalled since Sept., 2016 due to funds constraints with developer	3 years after re-start of works.

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand				
14.	Lata Tapovan, NTPC Limited 3x57=171 MW	Central	Construction work stopped vide Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 7.5.14.	4 years after restart of works.
15.	Tehri PSS, THDC Limited 4x250=1000 MW	Central	Construction work stopped since April, 2018 due to funds constraints with Contractor (HCC).	3 years after restart of works.
16.	Phata Byung Lanco 2x38=76 MW	Private	Works stalled since July, 2017 due to Financial crunch with the contractor/ developer.	3 years after re-start of works.

Total = 16 Nos. (5950 MW)

Statement-III

Details of Stalled under Construction Hydro Electric Projects (Above 25 Mw) having Time/Cost Overrun

(As on 30.11.2018)

Sl. No.	Project Name/ Installed Capacity/ Executing Agency	Sector	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Anticipated Commissioning Schedule	Original Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Latest Cost/ Anticipated Completion Cost (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh/Assam								
1.	Subansiri Lower (8x250 = 2000 MW) NHPC	Central	1	250	2009-11	2022-23	6285.33 (12/02)	18559.49 (04/17)
			2	250	2009-11	2022-23		
			3	250	2009-11	2022-23		
			4	250	2009-11	2022-23		
			5	250	2009-11	2022-23		
			6	250	2009-11	2022-23		
			7	250	2009-11	2022-23		
			8	250	2009-11	2022-23 (subject to re-start of works, 4 years)		
Arunachal Pradesh								
2.	Gongri 2x72= 144 MW Dirang Energy (P)Ltd	Private	1	72	2016-17	2022-23	1436.27 (05/2012)	1535.91 (10/2016)
			2	72	2016-17	2022-23 (subject to re-start of works, 3.5 years)		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh								
3.	Tangnu Romai-I (2x22 = 44 MW) TRPGPL	Private	1	22	2014-15	2021-22	255.00	562.97
			2	22	2014-15	2021-22 (subject to re-start of works, 3 years)	(01/2007)	(01/2017)
4.	Sorang (2x50 = 100 MW), HSPPL	Private	1	50	2011-12	2020-21	586.00	586.00
			2	50	2011-12	2020-21 (subject to re-start of works, 2 years)	(04/2005)	(Under revision)
Jammu and Kashmir								
5.	Lower Kalnai 2x24= 48 MW JKSPDC	State	1	24	2017-18	2022-23	576.87	576.87
			2	24	2017-18	2022-23 (subject to re-start of works, 4 years)	(12/2012)	(12/2012)
6.	Ratle (4x205+1x30) = 850 MW Ratle HEP Pvt .Ltd.	Private	1	205	2017-18	2023-24	5517.02	6257.00
			2	205	2017-18	2023-24	(03/2012)	(09/2013)
			3	205	2017-18	2023-24		
			4	205	2017-18	2023-24		
			5	30	2017-18	2023-24 (subject to re-start of works, 5 years)		
Maharashtra								
7.	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2x40 = 80 MW WRD, Maha	State	1	40	2014-15	2022-23	245.02	1494.94
			2	40	2014-15	2022-23 (subject to re-start of works, 4 years)	(1999)	(2014)
Madhya Pradesh								
8.	Maheshwar (10x40 = 400 MW) SMHPCL	Private	1	40	2001-02	2020-21	1569.27	8121.00
			2	40	2001-02	(subject to re-start of works, 1.5 years)	(96-97)	(2016-17)
			3	40	2001-02			
			4	40	2001-02			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			5	40	2001-02			
			6	40	2001-02			
			7	40	2001-02			
			8	40	2001-02			
			9	40	2001-02			
			10	40	2001-02			
Sikkim								
9.	Teesta Stage VI (4x125 = 500 MW) Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Private	1	125	2012-13	2021-22	3283.08 (2008)	5748.00 (07/2018)
			2	125	2012-13	2021-22		
			3	125	2012-13	2021-22		
			4	125	2012-13	2021-22 (subject to re-start of works, 3 years)		
10.	Rangit-IV HEProject (3X40 = 120 MW) JPCL	Private	1	40	2011-12	2021-22	726.17 (2011-12)	1692.60 (06/2016)
			2	40	2011-12	2021-22		
			3	40	2011-12	2021-22 (subject to re-start of works, 3.5 years)		
11.	Panan 4x75= 300 MW Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Private	1	75	2018-19	2022-23	1833.05 (2009)	2516.00 (09/2016)
			2	75	2018-19	2022-23		
			3	75	2018-19	2022-23		
			4	75	2018-19	2022-23 (subject to active start of works, 4 years)		
12.	Bhasmey 2x25.5=51 MW Gati Infrastructure	Private	1	25.5	2012-13	2021-22	408.50 (2012-13)	690.30
			2	25.5	2012-13	2021-22 (subject to re-start of works, 3 years)		
13.	Rangit-II 2x33=66 MW Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	Private	1	33	2015-16	2020-21	496.44	496.44 (Under revision)
			2	33	2015-16	2020-21 (subject to re-start of works, 2.5 years)		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttarakhand								
14.	Lata Tapovan (3x57 = 171 MW) NTPC	Central	1	57	2017-18	2022-23	1527.00	1801.07
			2	57	2017-18	2022-23	(07/2012)	(Under revision)
			3	57	2017-18 (Aug'17)	2022-23 (subject to re- start of works, 4 years)		
15.	Tehri PSS 4x250= 1000 MW THDC	Central	1	250	2010-11	2021-22	1657.60	3939.11
			2	250	2010-11	2021-22	(12/2005)	
			3	250	2010-11	2021-22		
			4	250	2010-11	2021-22 (subject to re- start of works)		
16.	Phata Byung 2x38=76 MW Lanco	Private	1	38	2012-13	2021-22	520.00	1225.53
			2	38	2012-13	2021-22 (subject to re- start of works, 3 years)	(2013-14)	
Total							26922.62	55803.27

Note: Latest Cost/Anticipated Cost of the project is as per data submitted by the project authorities to CEA.

[Translation]

Power Generation

*337. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of total power being generated in the country as on date, source- wise;

(b) the State-wise details of power generation capacity, demand, supply and difference between demand and supply in each State;

(c) the details of the States which are self-sufficient in power supply and the States with inadequate power supply along with the quantum of their power supply source-wise; and

(d) the total quantum of power generated through various power projects of the States during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 along with the quantum of power given to the States out of the total power generated by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of state wise, source wise installed generation capacity and power generation from conventional sources during current year, 2018-19 (upto November, 2018) is given in the enclosed statement-I.

The state wise details of installed capacity and power generation from Renewable Sources is given in the enclosed statement-II.

The state wise details of power supply position indicating electricity demand and supply during the current year 2018-19 (upto November, 2018) is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) The quantum of power generated through various power projects supplying power to the States during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the enclosed statement-IV. The Power generated through various power projects of the States is being consumed by the state itself to meet their power requirement.

Statement-I

State wise and Source wise generation during the current year, 2018-19 (up to November, 2018)

State	Category	Installed Capacity as on 30.11.2018 MW	Generation (Million Unit) 2018-19 (upto Nov. 18)*
1	2	3	4
BBMB	Hydro	2920.3	7070.13
BBMB Total		2920.3	7070.13
Delhi	Thermal	2343.4	5671.99
Delhi Total		2343.4	5671.99
Haryana	Thermal	5971.59	16823.39
Haryana Total		5971.59	16823.39
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	6934.02	23043.54
Himachal Pradesh Total		6934.02	23043.54
Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal	175	0
	Hydro	3449	13246.42
Jammu and Kashmir Total		3624	13246.42

1	2	3	4
Punjab	Thermal	5680	18691.03
	Hydro	1051	2485.76
Punjab Total		6731	21176.79
Rajasthan	Thermal	9523.13	31503.46
	Nuclear	1180	5383.38
	Hydro	411	204.99
Rajasthan Total		11114.13	37091.83
Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	23242.14	82027.56
	Nuclear	440	2185.72
	Hydro	501.6	689.05
Uttar Pradesh Total		24183.74	84902.33
Uttarakhand	Thermal	450	798.7
	Hydro	3756.35	10669.62
Uttarakhand Total		4206.35	11468.32
Chhattisgarh	Thermal	22968	79208.32
	Hydro	120	216.02
Chhattisgarh Total		23088	79424.34
Goa	Thermal	48	0
Goa Total		48	0
Gujarat	Thermal	23043.41	60391.86
	Nuclear	440	343.92
	Hydro	1990	590.66
Gujarat Total		25473.41	61326.44
Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	18325	78125.85
	Hydro	2395	2239.12
Madhya Pradesh Total		20720	80364.97
Maharashtra	Thermal	28433.08	81951.64
	Nuclear	1400	7118.45

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Hydro	2887	3672.66	Jharkhand	Thermal	2250	9034.54
Maharashtra		32720.08	92742.75		Hydro	130	102.71
Total				Jharkhand Total		2380	9137.25
Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	16507.2	41398.12	Odisha	Thermal	7680	26360.35
	Hydro	1150	952.75		Hydro	2142.25	5103.97
Andhra Pradesh		17657.2	42350.87	Odisha Total		9822.25	31464.32
Total				Sikkim	Hydro	2169	7756.49
Karnataka	Thermal	9633.12	18696.76	Sikkim Total		2169	7756.49
	Nuclear	880	4969.27	West Bengal	Thermal	9605	34263.99
	Hydro	3657.4	7576.88		Hydro	1278	2244.37
Karnataka Total		14170.52	31242.91	West Bengal		10883	36508.36
Kerala	Thermal	693.54	1.26	Total			
	Hydro	1881.5	5640.69	Arunachal	Hydro	515	1284.4
Kerala Total		2575.04	5641.95	Pradesh			
Puducherry	Thermal	32.5	166.87	Arunachal		515	1284.4
Puducherry Total		32.5	166.87	Pradesh Total			
Tamil Nadu	Thermal	14188.88	46144.38	Assam	Thermal	1119.21	3563.87
	Nuclear	2440	5268.4		Hydro	325	1267.59
	Hydro	2203.2	3958.72	Assam Total		1444.21	4831.46
Tamil Nadu Total		18832.08	55371.5	Manipur	Thermal	36	0
Telangana	Thermal	6682.5	31806.39		Hydro	105	508.27
	Hydro	2865.6	2132.27	Manipur Total		141	508.27
Telangana Total		9548.1	33938.66	Meghalaya	Hydro	372	985.9
Andaman	Thermal	40.05	97.38	Meghalaya Total		372	985.9
Nicobar				Mizoram	Hydro	60	137.32
Andaman		40.05	97.38	Mizoram Total		60	137.32
Nicobar Total				Nagaland	Hydro	75	215.62
Bihar	Thermal	5480	20656.18	Nagaland Total		75	215.62
Bihar Total		5480	20656.18	Tripura	Thermal	1132.1	4258.9
DVC	Thermal	7090	23775.6	Tripura Total		1132.1	4258.9
	Hydro	143.2	165.36				
DVC Total		7233.2	23940.96				

1	2	3	4
Bhutan (IMP)	Bhutan (Imp) Total		4353.62
Bhutan (IMP) Total			4353.62
Grand Total		274640.27	849202.43

*Provisional Based on Actual-Cum-Assesment

Note. 1. Gross Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

2. Figures given above indicate gross generation of all power stations (Central, State & Private Sector) located geographically in the respective State/UT.

Statement-II

Installed Capacity and Generation Performance from Renewable Sources

Sl. No.	Region/State	Installed Capacity as on 30-November, 2018 (MW)	Generation during April- November, 2018 (MU)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandigarh	30	10.15
2.	Delhi	122	198.43
3.	Haryana	412	417.76
4.	Himachal Pradesh	862	1,989.26
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	189	242.03
6.	Punjab	1,282	1,544.73
7.	Rajasthan	7,425	7,912.68
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2,722	2,554.50
9.	Uttarakhand	590	754.69
	Northern Region	13,634	15,624.22
10.	Chhattisgarh	535	674.57
11.	Gujarat	7,544	9,670.07

1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,166	5,406.34
13.	Maharashtra	8,759	9,811.79
14.	Daman and Diu	13	3.41
15.	D. N. Haveli	5	11.60
16.	Goa	1	
	Western Region	21,024	25,577.78
17.	Andhra Pradesh	7,229	10,602.81
18.	Telangana	3,801	4,503.35
19.	Karnataka	12,912	14,734.92
20.	Kerala	413	571.67
21.	Tamil Nadu	11,614	14,073.94
22.	Puducherry	2	1.66
23.	Lakshadweep	1	0.83
	Southern Region	35,972	44,489.17
24.	Bihar	326	198.25
25.	DVC	0	1.81
26.	Jharkhand	36	12.52
27.	Odisha	233	422.90
28.	West Bengal	436	1,093.37
29.	Sikkim	52	22.32
30.	Andaman-Nicobar	12	15.88
	Eastern Region	1,095	1,767.05
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	112	1.12
32.	Assam	47	14.34
33.	Manipur	8	0.73
34.	Meghalaya	31	37.56
35.	Mizoram	37	25.26
36.	Nagaland	32	75.20
37.	Tripura	21	27.32
	North-Eastern	287	181.53
38.	Others		1,305.58
	All India	72,013	88,945.34

Statement-III*Power Supply Position for 2018-19 (Provisional)*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2018 - November,2018				April, 2018 - November,2018			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,147	1,147	0	0	369	369	0	0
Delhi	24,375	24,361	15	0.1	7,016	7,016	0	0.0
Haryana	38,786	38,786	0	0.0	10,270	10,270	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	6,483	6,276	207	3.2	1,605	1,547	58	3.6
Jammu and Kashmir	12,479	10,083	2,396	19.2	2,951	2,361	590	20.0
Punjab	42,016	42,003	13	0.0	12,638	12,638	0	0.0
Rajasthan	52,067	51,907	160	0.3	11,809	11,809	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	83,883	83,148	735	0.9	20,498	20,062	436	2.1
Uttarakhand	9,390	9,303	87	0.9	2,143	2,143	0	0.0
Northern Region	270,628	267,015	3,612	1.3	63,166	61,726	1,440	2.3
Chhattisgarh	18,531	18,502	29	0.2	4,416	4,270	146	3.3
Gujarat	79,312	79,297	15	0.0	17,053	16,963	90	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	48,046	48,044	2	0.0	12,425	12,416	9	0.1
Maharashtra	108,546	108,410	136	0.1	23,864	23,254	610	2.6
Daman and Diu	1,717	1,717	0	0.0	357	356	1	0.2
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,169	4,169	0	0.0	816	815	1	0.1
Goa	2,860	2,857	3	0.1	596	596	0	0.0
Western Region	263,180	262,996	184	0.1	56,675	55,821	853	1.5
Andhra Pradesh	42,725	42,677	49	0.1	9,459	9,453	6	0.1
Telangana	43,612	43,560	52	0.1	10,815	10,815	0	0.0
Karnataka	45,227	45,169	58	0.1	11,185	11,185	0	0.0
Kerala	16,335	16,230	105	0.6	4,050	3,997	53	1.3
Tamil Nadu	73,534	73,448	86	0.1	15,029	14,981	47	0.3
Puducherry	1,855	1,846	8	0.4	420	400	19	4.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakshadweep	31	31	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	223,289	222,930	359	0.2	45,946	45,684	262	0.6
Bihar	21,247	21,041	206	1.0	5,115	5,084	31	0.6
DVC	14,955	14,646	309	2.1	2,893	2,874	19	0.7
Jharkhand	5,790	5,675	115	2.0	1,339	1,284	55	4.1
Odisha	22,867	22,837	30	0.1	5,357	5,357	0	0.0
West Bengal	37,123	36,981	141	0.4	9,130	9,123	7	0.1
Sikkim	324	323	0	0.1	108	108	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar	231	215	15	7	58	54	4	7
Eastern Region	102,306	101,503	802	0.8	23,141	22,733	408	1.8
Arunachal Pradesh	568	561	7	1.3	138	133	5	3.7
Assam	6,846	6,579	267	3.9	1,865	1,809	56	3.0
Manipur	562	554	8	1.4	193	189	4	2.0
Meghalaya	1,203	1,202	1	0.0	371	368	2	0.7
Mizoram	430	424	6	1.4	103	102	1	0.6
Nagaland	602	535	67	11.1	156	138	18	11.7
Tripura*	1,195	1,176	20	1.7	298	293	5	1.7
North-Eastern Region	11,407	11,032	375	3.3	2,967	2,850	117	3.9
All India	870,809	865,476	5,334	0.6	177,022	175,528	1,494	0.8

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

* Excludes the supply to Bangladesh.

Statement-IV

State wise and Station wise generation during 2014-15 to 2016-17

State	Name of the Station	Generation (Million Unit)		
		2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
BBMB	Bhakra H P S	5168.27	5892.62	5268.15
	Dehar H P S	3184.68	3339.14	3151.06
	Ganguwal HPS	416.54	421.93	422.89
	Kotla HPS	430.58	430.45	430.32

1	2	3	4	5
	Pong H P S	1369.93	1734.76	1327.36
BBMB Total		10570	11818.9	10599.78
Delhi	Badarpur TPS	1704.85	2241.44	3281.21
	I.P.CCPP	695.52	467.17	936.07
	Pragati CCGT-III	2047.49	1911.55	2235.07
	Pragati CCP	1805.4	1539.34	1846.94
	Rajghat TPS	0	46.6	423.54
	Rithala CCP	0	0	0
Delhi Total		6253.26	6206.1	8722.83
Haryana	Faridabad CCP	1034.05	1100.64	1571.43
	Indira Gandhi STPP	5473.77	5798.2	7022.93
	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	2895.7	4952.22	6537.48
	Panipat TPS	2205.93	1704.89	4403.69
	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	3856.75	4634.49	5697.39
	Yamuna Nagar TPS	3424.24	4056.7	3515.69
Haryana Total		18890.44	22247.14	28748.61
Himachal Pradesh	Allain Duhangan HPS	679.12	724.96	677.78
	Baira Siul HPS	669.33	745.59	796.67
	Baspa HPS	1342.75	1304.5	1252.58
	Bassi HPS	297.76	315.9	295.01
	Budhil HPS	261.25	287.85	235.83
	Chamera- I HPS	2224.39	2623.7	2551.8
	Chamera- II HPS	1443.93	1523.98	1498.71
	Chamera-III HPS	917.09	1043.62	1020.78
	Chanju-I HPS	11.29		
	Giri Bata HPS	140.6	189.06	199.82
	Karcham Wangtoo HPS	4372.29	4726.32	4240.43
	Kashang Integrated HPS	56.09		
	Koldam HPS	3225.16	2308.6	0.25
	Larji HPS	611.66	656.85	609.69
	Malana HPS	353.79	341.94	328.43

1	2	3	4	5
	Malana-II HPS	366.54	354.42	250.41
	Nathpa Jhakri HPS	7050.64	7313.79	6837.5
	Parbati-III HPS	682.48	643	660.78
	Rampur HPS	1960.42	1983.41	1317.57
	Sainj HPS	0		
	Sanjay HPS	187.4	0	545.09
Himachal Pradesh Total		26853.98	27087.49	23319.13
Jammu and Kashmir	Baglihar HPS	2184.56	3000.14	2939.91
	Baglihar II HPS	1758.98	55.6	
	Chutak HPS	44.12	36.91	35.5
	Dulhasti HPS	2280.02	2361.48	2176.43
	Kishenganga HPS	0		
	Lower Jhelum HPS	483.15	666.21	600.87
	Nimmo Bazgo HPS	95.21	90.51	75.55
	Pampore GPS (Liq.)	0	0	0
	Salal HPS	3423.09	3591.36	3491.58
	Sewa-II HPS	470.61	597.07	597.06
	Upper Sindh-II HPS	362.91	258.35	303.32
	Uri-I HPS	2803.1	3282.97	3076.62
	Uri-II HPS	1471.94	1195.55	1188.18
Jammu and Kashmir Total		15377.69	15136.15	14485.02
Punjab	Anandpur Sahib HPS	673.87	668.54	617.5
	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	2736.39	3138.22	4507.89
	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	698.58	918.3	1432.72
	Goindwal Sahib TPP	223.91	54.39	0
	Mukerian HPS	1083.51	1169.46	1050.95
	Rajpura TPP	9441.76	7703.31	5727.31
	Ranjit Sagar HPS	1306.08	1957.27	1862.8
	Ropar TPS	2776.36	3959.03	5731.21
	Shanan HPS	472.88	532.57	507.82
	Talwandi Sabo TPP	7078.84	3241.8	1522.7
Punjab Total		26492.18	23342.89	22960.9

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Anta CCPP	695.18	941.97	1653.45
	Barsingsar Lignite	1463.25	1285.56	1380.66
	Chhabra TPP	6826.93	4472.07	4684.34
	Dae (Rajasthan)	0	0	0
	Dholpur CCPP	124.84	328.38	878.32
	Giral TPS	0	275.15	357.24
	Jalipa Kapurdi TPP	6622.49	7215.82	7351.81
	Jawahar Sagar HPS	307.55	349.35	296.17
	Kalisindh TPS	5944.12	5982.76	1209.12
	Kawai TPS	8289.27	8684.82	7866.36
	Kota TPS	7486.79	7789.95	8905.89
	Mahi Bajaj HPS	209.66	166.35	185.84
	R P Sagar HPS	448.78	518.1	381.32
	Rajasthan A.P.S.	7472.6	8419.24	7722.39
	Ramgarh CCPP	1425.72	1564.51	1218.94
	Suratgarh TPS	4474.99	5953.32	10094.07
Rajasthan Total		51792.17	53947.35	54185.92
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara C TPS	8451.36	8638.3	8340.24
	Anpara TPS	15219.41	12168.82	10587.13
	Auraiya CCPP	535.67	1511.32	1664.09
	Barkhera TPS	391.92	340.33	561.95
	Dadri (NCTPP)	8765.46	10047.65	12284.72
	Dadri CCPP	2236.96	2999.99	2530.19
	Harduaganj TPS	3825.11	3786.35	3601.08
	Khambarkhera TPS	375.3	320.78	527.56
	Khara HPS	268.93	321.06	363.92
	Kundarki TPS	460.8	374.44	536.81
	Lalitpur TPS	3953.51	27.76	
	Maqsoodpur TPS	417.24	312.59	527.59
	Matatila HPS	122.68	79.01	80.54
	Meja STPP			
	Narora A.P.S.	3378.89	3432.6	2890.54

1	2	3	4	5
	Obra HPS	216.71	160.09	229
	Obra TPS	3842.06	3959.86	3593.23
	Panki TPS	762.6	535.99	981.96
	Parichha TPS	6139.11	6767.63	6335.09
	Prayagraj TPP	4468.48	234.78	
	Rihand HPS	567.24	374.92	574.23
	Rihand STPS	21959.62	21054.66	21261.88
	Rosa TPP Ph-I	7913.9	7059.64	8591.61
	Singrauli STPS	15219.06	16270.51	14516.26
	Tanda TPS	3241.42	3125.98	3161.39
	Unchahar TPS	6993.65	7013.1	7621.55
	Utraula TPS	415.02	411.37	539.18
Uttar Pradesh Total		120142.11	111329.53	111901.74
Uttarakhand	Chibro (Yamuna) HPS	714	813.78	872.1
	Chilla HPS	769.35	753.67	800.49
	Dhakrani HPS	120.19	136.86	149.41
	Dhalipur HPS	180.4	205.06	231.14
	Dhaulti Ganga HPS	956.13	1089.63	743.49
	GAMA CCPP	492.43		
	Kashipur CCPP	476.58		
	Khatima HPS	180.14	120.45	45.18
	Khodri HPS	333.29	375.94	406.99
	Koteshwar HPS	1224.55	1248.05	1210.17
	Kulhal HPS	122.2	138.98	156.16
	Maneri Bhali - I HPS	349.22	486.53	379.14
	Maneri Bhali - II HPS	1251.71	1229.06	888.92
	Ramganga HPS	180.94	502.53	269.83
	Srinagar HPS	1280.75	901.37	0
	Tanakpur HPS	430.29	452.36	446.71
	Tehri ST-1 HPS	3146.32	3101	3023.55
	Vishnu Prayag HPS	2042.05	1210.65	1815.94
Uttarakhand Total		14250.54	12765.92	11439.22

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPS	6732.49	6367.66	3305.03
	Avantha Bhandar	2819.44	1054.81	0
	Balco TPS	3193.38	1580.97	0
	Bandakhar TPP	1405.4	216.22	
	Baradarha TPS	7188.39	2477.12	292.36
	Bhilai TPS	3651.19	3549.63	3241.1
	Binjkote TPP	0		
	Chakabura TPP	242.94	259.93	223.09
	DSPM TPS	3982.4	3985.52	3748.91
	Hasdeobango HPS	153.76	323.3	258.18
	Kasaipalli TPP	2012.43	1906.35	1774.95
	Katghora TPP	0	0	0
	Korba STPS	20364.88	20429.17	20060.75
	Korba-II	893.64	794.47	950.22
	Korba-III	1396.99	1444.23	1261.16
	Korba-West TPS	9235.86	9045.59	9632.12
	Lara TPP			
	Marwa TPS	2554.67	10.69	0
	Nawapara TPP	714.27		
	OP Jindal TPS	4482.79	5146.22	8112.66
	Pathadi TPP	4448.61	2984.65	2239.46
	Raikheda TPP	763.34	790.23	21.65
	Ratija TPS	432.03	272.67	268.94
	Salora TPP	0	0	137.12
	Sipat STPS	23778.93	22286.31	21773.08
	SVPL TPP	303.06	59.03	0
	Swastik Korba TPP	0	0	0
	Tamnar TPP	4797.7	4405.48	2409.79
	Uchpinda TPP	137.59	123.04	
Chhattisgarh Total		105686.18	89513.29	79710.57
Goa	Goa CCPP (Liq.)	0	0	12.61
Goa Total		0	0	12.61

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Akrimota LIG TPS	1392.9	1427.42	1358.77
	Baroda CCPP	135.09	235.87	38.24
	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	55.47		
	DGEN Mega CCPP	1.02	2731.31	0
	Dhuvaran CCPP	306.76	416.44	153.03
	Essar CCPP	0	0	0
	Gandhar CCPP	2358.82	961.51	1608.53
	Gandhi Nagar TPS	2172.33	2731.94	3390.7
	GIPCL. GT IMP	203.42	181.59	182.63
	Hazira CCPP	24.32	143.53	214.73
	Hazira CCPP Ext	230.06	0	0
	Kadana HPS	339.01	289.91	211.53
	Kakrapara	0	2028.17	3529.4
	Kawas CCPP	1718.18	1212.39	1741.22
	Kutch Lig. TPS	1483.92	1621.38	1632.63
	Mundra TPS	30298.43	32992.96	30323.97
	Mundra UMTTP	27460.24	25679.75	26577.6
	Peguthan CCPP	280.62	898.37	298.44
	Pipavav CCPP	229.99	114.75	0
	S Sarovar CHPH HPS	876.34	704.55	611.67
	S Sarovar RBPH HPS	2332.87	1465.88	2297.75
	Sabarmati (C Station)	0	51.81	356.31
	Sabarmati (D-F Stations)	2759.1	2389.46	2626.57
	Salaya TPP	5213.21	4985.84	6609.27
	Sikka Rep. TPS	2148.22	1203.75	945.92
	Sugen CCPP	4771.5	3512.11	2600.64
	Surat Lig. TPS	3178.22	3077.99	3266.61
	Ukai HPS	395.66	491.51	690.63
	Ukai TPS	5296.15	5555.01	6703.61
	Unosugen CCPP	0	876.14	0
	Utran CCPP	157.14	1271.97	133.53

1	2	3	4	5
	Wanakbori TPS	3929.62	5663.95	7434.61
Gujarat Total		99748.61	104917.26	105538.54
Madhya Pradesh	Amarkantak Ext TPS	1481.04	1785.72	2264.09
	Anuppur TPP	3760.16	2890.72	
	Bansagar Tons-I HPS	1239.02	574.48	1081.36
	Bansagar Tons-II HPS	109.73	107.48	86.09
	Bansagar Tons-III HPS	53.48	39.88	121.05
	Bargi HPS	445.47	328.1	498.46
	Bina TPS	812.85	1307.77	2444.91
	Gandhi Sagar HPS	351	383.05	272.15
	Indira Sagar HPS	3320.79	1974.21	2541.9
	Madhikhera HPS	147.21	92.16	97.16
	Mahan TPP	2629.2	0	450.69
	Nigri TPP	7266.96	5346.18	1758.18
	Niwari TPP	237.26	141.96	337.16
	Omkareshwar HPS	1427.7	955.01	1128.92
	Pench HPS	360.14	378.51	390.13
	Rajghat HPS	62.26	36.94	82.53
	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	6843.25	7052.76	6823
	Sasan UMTTP	29414.72	31262.34	17273.83
	Satpura TPS	3644.9	5508.86	6161.43
	Seioni TPP	311.25	3.96	
	Shree Singhaji TPP	2474.65	4250.48	1825.7
	Vindhyachal STPS	32206.94	31319.93	29573.73
Madhya Pradesh Total		98599.98	95740.5	75212.47
Maharashtra	Amaravati TPS	1874.7	6179.55	2142.32
	Bela TPS	0	0	0
	Bhandardhara HPS ST-II	47.12	82.55	65.4
	Bhira HPS	379.14	316.33	330.91
	Bhira PSS HPS	572.49	324.01	506.16
	Bhira Tail Race HPS	101.58	73.87	91.25

1	2	3	4	5
	Bhivpuri HPS	206.59	196.92	300.68
	Bhusawal TPS	6120.56	8086.67	5893.09
	Butibori TPP	3742.52	4030.17	3644.48
	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	14941.77	12361.37	12507.39
	Dahanu TPS	3742.55	3824.84	3997.22
	Dhariwal TPP	1541.71	369.16	475.68
	GEPL TPP Ph-I	0	0	0
	Ghatghar PSS HPS	383.87	301.86	320.25
	GMR Warora TPS	3703.42	4006.78	3614.9
	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	6681.86	8395.1	7639.71
	Khaparkheda TPS	7714.77	8157.5	8260.6
	Khopoli HPS	307.24	261.23	303.75
	Koradi TPS	5853.85	3041.69	2330.88
	Koyna DPH HPS	156.02	136.47	93.41
	Koyna-I HPS	640.51	615.27	580.72
	Koyna-II HPS	649.7	624.35	582.72
	Koyna-III HPS	614.14	534.04	588.21
	Koyna-IV HPS	1245.48	1066.69	1206.74
	Mangaon CCPP	215.44		
	Mauda TPS	4305.65	1875.66	2310.91
	Mihan TPS	0	0	0
	Nasik (P) TPS	0.72	0	0
	Nasik TPS	3328.71	4327.81	4202.05
	Paras TPS	2988.82	3512.44	2930.31
	Parli TPS	1627.09	1320.21	4583.14
	Ratnagiri CCPP			
	Ratnagiri CCPP II	2438.41	765.81	0
	Ratnagiri CCPP III	2119.31	467.86	0
	Shirpur TPP			
	Solapur	0		
	Tarapur	10860.2	10389.14	10269.89

1	2	3	4	5
	Tillari HPS	106.16	44.16	113.86
	Tirora TPS	17642.56	20079.7	16470.15
	Trombay CCPP	1413.14	1179.74	1148.5
	Trombay TPS	4980.93	5428.92	4860.42
	Uran CCPP	3294.56	2886.5	3567.16
	Vaitarna HPS	153.52	122.62	203.82
	Wardha Warora TPP	1394.9	1857.44	1172.53
Maharashtra Total		118091.71	117244.43	107309.21
Andhra Pradesh	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	8804.65	5013.38	1082.2
	Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS	11652.38	12072.53	12788.66
	Gautami CCPP	0	104.33	0
	GMR Energy Ltd - Kakinada	0	0	0
	Godavari CCPP	1008.75	552.67	546.21
	GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	643.51	589.64	
	Jegurupadu CCPP		869.66	589.73
	Jegurupadu Phase I CCPP	924.13		
	Jegurupadu Phase II CCPP	75.08		
	Konaseema CCPP	0	0	0
	Kondapalli Extn CCPP	157.32	972.02	0
	Kondapalli CCPP	850.27	484.5	574.71
	Kondapalli ST-3 CCPP	1266.11	615.55	
	LVS Power DG	0	0	0
	Nagarjun Sgr TPD HPS	7.35	0	0
	Nagarjun Sgr RBC HPS	4.15	0	187.29
	Painampuram TPP	9059.4	6889.03	5.6
	Peddapuram CCPP	0	25	186.59
	Rayalaseema TPS	6711.64	7292.52	7163.71
	SGPL TPP	1658.6		

1	2	3	4	5
	Simhadri	14173.49	14469.64	15025.53
	Simhapuri TPS	1617.72	4122.85	3203.71
	Srisailam HPS	640.61	206.05	1152.73
	Thamminapatnam TPS	1373.63	1699.09	1552.46
	Upper Sileru HPS	340.41	465.28	522.46
	Vemagiri CCPP	305.33	620.46	0
	Vijjeswaram CCPP	691.1	701.68	663.83
	Vizag TPP	3282.53	464.71	0
Andhra Pradesh Total		65248.16	58230.59	45245.42
Karnataka	Almatti DPH HPS	404.05	145.16	483.01
	Bellary DG	0	0	0
	Bellary TPS	6402.37	6133.82	5807.03
	Bhadra HPS	27.06	40.08	50.59
	Gerusuppa HPS	276.6	303.19	556.9
	Ghat Prabha HPS	48.74	31.94	66.04
	Hampi HPS	0.1	8.42	2.05
	Jog HPS	288.25	318.36	346.89
	Kadra HPS	176.42	220.48	405.14
	Kaiga	6533.49	7672.71	6462.17
	Kalinadi HPS	1344.82	1948.48	3255.42
	Kalinadi Supa HPS	239.2	324.94	453.32
	Kodasali HPS	154.16	203.26	385.76
	Kudgi STPP	25.49		
	Liganamakki HPS	105.64	118.94	256.27
	Munirabad HPS	31.49	61.83	107.2
	Raichur TPS	11495.67	11423.63	10979.42
	Sharavathi HPS	2708.77	2664.5	5255.46
	Sivasamundrum HPS	145.14	216.46	221.92
	T B Dam HPS	81.16	120.94	182.6
	Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	1714.95	2184.71	2228.52
	Torangallu TPS (SBU-II)	2700.39	4571.51	5111.28
	Udupi TPP	7875.42	8086.45	6414.58

1	2	3	4	5
	Varahi HPS	740.75	752.39	1131.72
	Yelhanka (DG)	0	0	0
	Yermarus TPP	246.54	1.05	
Karnataka Total		43766.67	47553.25	50163.29
Kerala	Bramhapuram DG	5.53	13.57	8.42
	Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	0	0	154.71
	Idamalayar HPS.	171.72	273	372.66
	Idukki HPS.	1380.06	2372.4	2494.2
	Kakkad HPS.	131.68	184.22	192.94
	Kozhikode DG	42.19	133.27	199.27
	Kuttiyadi HPS.	327.24	559.24	740.47
	Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn. HPS	151.48	18.81	0
	Lower Periyar HPS	307.23	510.72	577.15
	Nariamanglam HPS	197.3	350.5	343.3
	Pallivasal HPS	166.05	218.69	211.66
	Panniar HPS.	62.33	174.3	154.9
	Poringalkuttu HPS	91.1	159.7	151.02
	R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	15.4	142.75	819.12
	Sabarigiri HPS	798.79	1171.17	1224.73
	Sengulam HPS	115.66	160.99	151.37
	Sholayar HPS	166.85	210.01	238.25
Kerala Total		4130.61	6653.34	8034.17
Puducherry	Karaikal CCPP	246.84	227.59	102.14
Puducherry Total		246.84	227.59	102.14
Tamil Nadu	Aliyar HPS.	61.73	152.96	158.35
	B. Bridge D.G	0	2.14	576.26
	Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	10.98	8.72	2.85
	Bhawani Barrage- III HPS	17.47	5.68	0
	Bhawani Barrage-II HPS	19.83	7.03	137.56
	Bhawani Kattal	20.59	156.51	67.9

1	2	3	4	5
	Ennore TPS	191.99	442.31	621.52
	ITPCL TPP	4975.7	1131.38	
	Kadampari HPS.	289.39	412.63	502.5
	Karuppur CCPP	478.97	632.85	578.81
	Kodayar HPS.	169.43	278.58	202.02
	Kovikalpal CCPP	348	399.1	413.72
	Kudankulam	6466.02	2261.26	2610.52
	Kundah HPS	815.61	1372.44	1550.67
	Kuttalam CCPP	380.17	564.24	497.35
	Lower Mettur HPS	92.27	223.37	266.7
	Madras A.P.S.	3204.67	3210.5	2616.63
	Mettur Dam HPS	44.75	92.44	107
	Mettur TPS	9177.43	9903.94	9232.89
	Mettur Tunnel HPS	80.73	248.99	335.62
	Moyar HPS	61.52	103.64	144.73
	Muthiara TPP	3749.1	2788.76	1092.69
	Neyveli (Ext) TPS	3328.33	3269.52	3385.03
	Neyveli TPS- I	3696.52	3161.04	3631.34
	Neyveli TPS(Z)	1078.69	1476.81	1828.12
	Neyveli TPS-II	11052.08	10582.62	11131.39
	Neyveli TPS-II Exp	1373.25	851.13	180.08
	North Chennai TPS	10092.3	10947.51	9850.57
	P.Nallur CCPP	189.35	150.76	1171.37
	Papanasam HPS	66.54	116.57	118.23
	Parson's Valley HPS	23.95	25.63	34.83
	Periyar HPS	93.91	504.78	527.56
	Pykara HPS	12.74	56.89	39
	Pykara Ultimate HPS	192.55	280.56	367.03
	Samalpatti DG	0	37.39	224.36
	Samayanallur DG	12.01	36.7	245.35
	Sarkarpathy HPS	63.29	79.28	134.24
	Sholayar (TN) HPS	228.11	263.79	261.58

1	2	3	4	5
	Suruliyar HPS	42.71	92.5	103.43
	Tuticorin (JV) TPP	6252.04	3558.11	6.79
	Tuticorin (P) TPP	23.62	800.4	1428.17
	Tuticorin TPS	5547.59	7082.47	7673.24
	Valantarvy CCPP	378.18	195.09	378.8
	Vallur TPP	9210.86	7716.79	5912.65
	Valuthur CCPP	966.71	721.02	1068.96
Tamil Nadu Total		84581.68	76406.83	71418.41
Telangana	Kakatiya TPS	6578.52	3632	4106.3
	Kothagudem TPS	3964.11	4433.29	4428.57
	Kothagudem TPS (New)	6586.16	6636.28	7331.6
	Lower Jurala HPS	176.34	8.98	0
	Lower Sileru HPS	831.9	1233.14	1287.11
	Nagarjun Sgr HPS	186.15	88.15	1032.63
	Nagarjun Sgr LBC HPS	0	0	42.07
	Pochampad HPS	75.29	0	12.87
	Priyadarshni Jurala HPS	211.99	30.42	224.65
	Pulichintala HPS	13		
	Ramagundem - B TPS	453.7	399.4	193.4
	Ramagundem STPS	19597.52	20250.59	20441.18
	Singareni TPP	4099.33	1.17	
	Srisailam LB HPS	617.22	154.78	1801.59
Telangana Total		43391.23	36868.2	40901.97
Andaman Nicobar	And. Nicobar DG	215.56	182.85	153.76
Andaman Nicobar Total		215.56	182.85	153.76
Bihar	Barauni TPS	131.42	0	0
	Barh II	7642.01	4769.88	1758.05
	Kahalgaon TPS	15947.93	15275.13	15618.7
	Muzaffarpur TPS	793.49	781.87	895.52
	Nabi Nagar TPP	0	0.13	
Bihar Total		24514.85	20827.01	18272.27

	1	2	3	4	5
DVC		Bokaro 'B' TPS	1456.68	1859.93	1634.38
		Bokaro TPS 'A' Exp	208	0.3	
		Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	5642.7	5078.72	4977.56
		Durgapur Steel TPS	6655.77	4440.54	3862.72
		Durgapur TPS	592.72	904.28	1301.68
		Kodarma TPP	3801.77	3326.82	1856.38
		Maithon HPS.	122.03	107.54	138.04
		Mejia TPS	12936.78	11985.29	11638.82
		Panchet HPS.	133.51	68.97	129.26
		Raghunathpur TPP	2016.51	257.54	12.27
DVC Total			33566.47	28029.93	25551.11
Jharkhand		Jojobera TPS	2274.02	2519.59	2537.54
		Mahadev Prasad STPP	3257.47	2925.9	2212.58
		Maithon RB TPP	7356.63	7206.18	6684.08
		Patratu TPS	385.88	594.02	773.68
		Subernrekha HPS	30.13	51.24	33.73
		Tenughat TPS	1423.3	2636.74	2380.27
Jharkhand Total			14727.43	15933.67	14621.88
Odisha		Balimela HPS.	1001.38	622.02	1339.23
		Derang TPP	6515.3	6243.6	515.45
		Hirakud HPS	716.97	683.88	887.1
		IB Valley TPS	3235.67	3117.33	2798.93
		ICCL (IMFA) IMP	320.25	620.83	290.34
		Kamalanga TPS	5932.79	6235.01	4838.77
		Machkund HPS	700.31	477.47	519.79
		Nalco IMP	315.43	298.8	256.44
		Rengali HPS	553.56	599.46	742.46
		Sterlite TPP	7801.53	8077.03	8230.49
		Talcher (Old) TPS	3759.53	3730.75	3783.88
		Talcher STPS	22847.48	23966.53	23698.65
		Upper Indravati HPS	1521.64	1760.44	2696.43

1	2	3	4	5
	Upper Kolab HPS	619.34	767.07	734.48
	Utkal TPP(Ind Barath)	0	21.58	0
Odisha Total		55841.18	57221.8	51332.44
Sikkim	Chuzachen HPS	494.75	421.43	430.86
	Dikchu HPS			
	Jorethang Loop	405.63	75.06	0
	Rangit HPS	347.14	345.27	327.68
	Tashiding HPS	0		
	Teesta V HPS	2773.46	2710.16	2586.75
	Teesta-III HPS	309.42	0	0
Sikkim Total		4330.4	3551.92	3345.29
West Bengal	Bakreswar TPS	7050.54	6669.45	8010.81
	Bandel TPS	1885.02	1108.02	1094.79
	Budge Budge TPS	5410.75	5793.34	5852.54
	D.P.L. TPS	2143.41	1983.35	1408.04
	Farakka STPS	13743.98	12360.43	13378.93
	Haldia GT (Liq.)	0	0	0
	Haldia TPP	4015.49	3633.26	356.23
	Hiranmaye TPP			
	Jaldhaka HPS ST-I	205.46	173.37	109.42
	Kasba GT (Liq.)	0	0	0
	Kolaghat TPS	6038	5766.12	7199.03
	New Cossipore TPS	0	0	68.95
	Purulia PSS HPS	1106.97	1064.56	1408.85
	Rammam HPS	248.42	253.77	237.35
	Sagardighi TPS	4877.43	2715.22	4104.27
	Santaldih TPS	3667.33	3697.01	3444.17
	Southern Repl. TPS	410.68	531.26	990.2
	Teesta Low Dam-III HPS	553.87	514.86	394.19
	Teesta Low Dam-IV HPS	602.53	18.77	0

1	2	3	4	5
	Titagarh TPS	232.81	663.83	1684.25
West Bengal Total		52192.69	46946.62	49742.02
Arunachal Pradesh	Pare HPS	0		
	Ranganadi HPS.	1249.01	1280.25	1109.48
Arunachal Pradesh Total		1249.01	1280.25	1109.48
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	1680.27	117.12	
	Karbi Langpi HPS	396.59	408.88	402.43
	Kathalguri CCPP	1572.63	1758.83	1741.04
	Kopili HPS.	1088.27	781.8	629.46
	Lakwa GT	888.73	947.86	935.26
	LRPP GT			
	Namrup CCPP	354.88	507.63	515.14
	Namrup ST			76.51
Assam Total		5981.37	4522.12	4299.84
Manipur	Leimakhong DG	0	0	0
	Loktak HPS	741.07	536.64	372.44
Manipur Total		741.07	536.64	372.44
Meghalaya	Khondong HPS	197.1	175.05	87.86
	Kyrdemkulai HPS	65.29	117.51	113.1
	Myntdu (Leshka) St-1 HPS	391.65	444.35	408.98
	New Umtru HPS	0	0	
	Umiam HPS ST-I	96.65	114.09	90.46
	Umiam HPS ST-IV	166.01	184.99	162.75
Meghalaya Total		916.7	1035.99	863.15
Mizoram	Tuirial HPS			
Mizoram Total				
Nagaland	Doyang HPS.	258.94	163.14	165.15
Nagaland Total		258.94	163.14	165.15
Tripura	Agartala GT	904.58	763.64	627.84
	Baramura GT	188.25	232.92	306.03
	Monarchak CCPP	172.05	127.06	0.7

1	2	3	4	5
	Rokhia GT	435.94	506.3	420.43
	Tripura CAPP	4173.07	3479.46	2469.44
Tripura Total		5873.89	5109.38	3824.44
Bhutan (IMP)	Bhutan (IMP)	5617.34	5244.21	5007.74
Bhutan (Imp) Total		5617.34	5244.21	5007.74
Grand Total		1160140.94	1107822.28	1048672.96

- Gross Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.
- Figures given above indicate gross generation of all power stations (Central, State & Private Sector) located geographically in the respective State/UT.

[English]

Street Lighting National Programme

*338. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) to promote the use of LED lights in place of conventional Street lights in the country and if so, the details of the scheme along with the number of streetlights installed, since its inception, State-wise;

(b) whether SLNP is currently being implemented only in a few selected States and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of Local Bodies which have entered into contract with Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL) for replacement of street lights with LED lights under SLNP so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has made any study on the implementation of the project and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for effective implementation of SLNP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (e) Hon'ble Prime Minister, on 5th January, 2015, launched Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) to replace 1.34 crore conventional street lights with energy efficient LED street lights by March, 2019. SLNP is being implemented by Energy

Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power. Till date, EESL has installed over 76.77 lakh LED street lights in 28 States/UTs.

2. SLNP is voluntary in nature and runs without any budgetary support from Government of India. The entire investment in supply, installation and maintenance of LED Street Lights is made by EESL. Payment to EESL is made by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from the resultant savings achieved in terms of reductions in electricity bills and maintenance cost, in respect of the street lights covered under the programme, over a period of seven years.

3. SLNP is implemented in States/ULBs, which have signed the implementation agreement with EESL. As on date, it is implemented in all ULBs of 13 States and 1 Union Territory (enclosed as statement-I) and partially in 11 other states and 3 UTs (enclosed as statement-II), including States/UTs where demonstration projects have been successfully completed.

4. SLNP has not been implemented so far in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya and Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

5. Till date, total 1,492 ULBs have signed the implementation agreement with EESL for replacement of conventional street lights with LED street lights. Out of these ULBs, installation work in 712 ULBs has been completed. States/UTs wise number of ULBs which have signed the implementation agreement with EESL for this programme is given in the enclosed statement-III.

6. EESL has conducted the studies on the implementation of SLNP in the states of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. The gist of findings emerging from these studies is given in the enclosed statement-IV.

7. For effective implementation of SLNP as well as for expediting the implementation in remaining states/UTs, the following steps have been taken by ESSL/ Government:

- (i) EESL has submitted proposals for replacement of Conventional street lights with LED street to the remaining States/UTs
- (ii) Letters have been issued by Secretary (Power) to all the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs for implementation of SLNP Programme in their respective states
- (iii) Real time monitoring is done of performance of the installed Street Lights by Centralised Control and Monitoring System (CCMS).

Statement-I

List of States where SLNP has been implemented in all ULBs as per implementation agreement signed with EESL

Sl. No.	States	No. of LED Street Lights installed till date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21,81,615
2.	Bihar	1,50,203
3.	Chhattisgarh	3,47,251
4.	Goa	2,06,790
5.	Gujarat	8,83,097
6.	Himachal Pradesh	52,404
7.	Jharkhand	93,742
8.	Maharashtra	1,75,146
9.	Odisha	2,70,271
10.	Rajasthan	9,61,229
11.	Telangana	8,17,878
12.	Tripura	75,376
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7,74,549

List of UT where SLNP has been implemented in all ULBs as per implementation agreement signed with EESL

Sl. No.	UT	No. of LED Street Lights installed till date
1.	Chandigarh	41,942

Statement-II

List of States where SLNP has been partially implemented in some ULBs as per implementation agreement signed with EESL

Sl. No.	States	No. of LED Street Lights installed till date
1.	Assam	23,651
2.	Haryana	61,500
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	11,991
4.	Karnataka	9,882
5.	Kerala	38,301
6.	Madhya Pradesh	81,095
7.	Punjab	46,780
8.	Sikkim	868
9.	Tamil Nadu	6,689
10.	Uttarakhand	30,619
11.	West Bengal	15,307

List of UTs where SLNP has been partially implemented in some ULBs as per implementation agreement signed with EESL

Sl. No.	UTs	No. of LED Street Lights installed till date
1.	Delhi	3,05,082
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	13,500
3.	Puducherry	450

Statement-III

States/UTs wise details ULBs, which have signed the implementation agreement with EESL for replacement of conventional street lights with LED street lights

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of ULBs signed till date
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	108
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	143
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	168
7.	Goa	14
8.	Gujarat	148
9.	Haryana	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	48

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	43
12.	Kerala	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2
14.	Maharashtra	351
15.	New Delhi	1
16.	Odisha	109
17.	Punjab	16
18.	Rajasthan	191
19.	Telangana	76
20.	Tripura	20
21.	Uttar Pradesh	43
22.	Uttarakhand	1
Total		1,492

In some States/UTs demonstration projects have been successfully completed- notably in Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Statement-IV

The gist of the findings of the case studies on the implementation of LED street lights projects in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan are as follows:

1. Himachal Pradesh: The energy & monetary savings achieved through implementation of Street Light National Program in Himachal Pradesh as per survey conducted by EESL, on sample basis, is as follows:

Sl. No.	City	Total Inst. Lights	Monthly Energy Consumption with Conventional lights (in kWh)	Monthly Energy Consumption with LED (in kWh)	Monthly Energy Saving (in kWh)	% Saving	Monetary Saving Per Month (in INR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Shimla	8516	358082	158199	199883	56%	9,89,419
2.	Dharamshala	2910	120345	52495	67850	56%	3,35,859
3.	Mandi	2189	80003	34917	45086	56%	2,23,174
4.	Sundernagar	1821	62822	27023	35799	57%	1,77,205
5.	Paonta Sahib	1948	114525	50654	63871	56%	3,16,159
6.	Ghumarwin	608	22645	9911	12734	56%	63,033
7.	Manali	798	40912	18876	22036	54%	1,09,079
Total		18790	799334	352075	447258	56%	22,13,928

(Average operating hours per day considered as 11; Monetary saving calculation is based on Deemed saving approach, considering unit rate of INR 4.95/kWh).

2. Rajasthan:

- (i) Jhalawar Street Light Project:- The energy savings achieved through implementation of Street Light National Programme in Jhalawar as per survey conducted by EESL, on sample basis, is as follows:

Total Inventory of Conventional Street Lights

Sl. No.	Earlier Wattage of Lamp (W)	Quantity	Total kW
1.	High Pressure Sodium Vapour - 400	36	16
2.	High Pressure Sodium Vapour – 250	120	33
3.	High Pressure Sodium Vapour – 150	140	23
4.	High Pressure Sodium Vapour – 70	157	13
5.	Fluorescent Tube Light - 40W	1624	78
6.	Compact Fluorescent Lamp - 20W	372	7
Total kW			170

Total Inventory after Installation of LED Street Lights

Sl. No.	Wattage of LED Light	Quantity	Total kW
1.	190	36	7
2.	120	120	14
3.	72	140	10
4.	40	157	6
5.	18	1624	29
6.	12	372	4
Total kW (New)			71

Estimates of energy saving potential

Earlier Load (in kW)	170
New Load (in kW)	71
Reduction in Load after Installation (in kW)	99
Annual Energy Saving in kWh	395863
Annual Energy saving in MU's	0.396
% reduction in Load	58%

(Average operating hours per day considered as 11 and operating days considered as 365).

Implementation of the LED street light project in Jhalawar has resulted in reduction of the street lighting load from 170 kW to 71 kW.

- (ii) Mount Abu Street Light Project:- The energy savings achieved through implementation of Street Light National Programme in Mount Abu as per survey conducted by EESL, on sample basis is as follows:

Total Inventory of Conventional Street Lights

Sl. No.	Earlier Wattage of Lamp (W)	Quantity	Total kW
1.	High Pressure Sodium Vapour – 400	106	42.4
2.	High Pressure Sodium Vapour – 250	43	10.8
3.	High Pressure Sodium Vapour – 150	492	73.8
4.	High Pressure Sodium Vapour – 70	144	10.1
5.	Fluorescent Tube Light – 40 W	508	20.3
6.	Compact Fluorescent Lamp – 36 W	202	7.3
7.	Compact Fluorescent Lamp – 72 W	6	0.432
8.	Compact Fluorescent Lamp – 15 W	3	0.045
9.	Compact Fluorescent Lamp – 11 W	26	0.286
Total kW			165.4

Total Inventory after Installation of LED Street Lights

Sl. No	Wattage of LED Light	Quantity	Total kW
1.	120	76	9.12
2.	70	669	46.83
3.	15	737	11.055
Total kW (New)			67

Estimates of energy saving potential

Earlier Load (in kW)	165.4
New Load (in kW)	67
Reduction in Load after Installation (in kW)	98.4
Annual Energy Saving in kWh	394996
Annual Energy saving in MU's	395
% reduction in Load	59%

(Average operating hours per day considered as 11 and operating days considered as 365). The implementation of LED street light project in Mount Abu has resulted in reduction of the street lighting load from 165.4 kW to 67 kW.

[Translation]

Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004

*339. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has expressed its views regarding the Constitutional validity of the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 regarding Ravi-Beas water in Presidential Reference 1 of 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide remaining surplus 0.60 MAF Ravi-Beas water to Rajasthan;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 10th November, 2016 has given its opinion on the Constitutional validity of the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004, regarding Ravi-Beas water in Presidential Reference 1 of 2004; the extracts of which are as under:

"For the aforesaid reasons, in our opinion, the Punjab Act cannot be said to be in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India and by virtue of the said Act the State of Punjab cannot nullify the judgment and decree referred to hereinabove and terminate the Agreement dated 31st December, 1981. Thus, in our view, all the questions referred to this Court are answered in the negative."

(c) to (e) Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has informed that the deliveries to States are given as per requirements projected by States and decided by the Technical Committee which comprises of representatives of the partner States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and also Officers of the Central Water Commission and Agriculture Department, in its monthly meeting.

BBMB has further intimated that during the last ten years, except in 2009-10, the deliveries of Ravi-Beas waters to Rajasthan are more as compared to those finalized by the partner States in the Technical Committee Meetings.

[English]

Model Villages Identified under SAGY

*340. SHRI THANGSO BAITE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress and achievement of model villages identified by Members of Parliament in the State of Manipur under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) within their respective jurisdiction have been satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given any direction to the State Government for taking necessary steps to extend works under the said model villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the department which implements the said Yojana along with the details of works undertaken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) Yes. Under the SAGY framework, the development of the Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Central and State schemes. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY, through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament, prepare Village Development Plans (VDPs) containing prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. The department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj of Manipur is implementing the SAGY scheme in Manipur.

As per the information uploaded by the State Government on the SAGY website (saanji.gov.in), out of the 787 projects under the Village Development Plans (VDP) of the SAGY Gram Panchayats of Manipur, 348 projects have been completed and 286 projects are

under implementation as on 31st December 2018. The Ministry has given periodic instructions and directions to the State Governments for the effective implementation of the Scheme and has taken following steps for timely execution of works in the said model villages:

- The scheme Guidelines have been distributed to all the stakeholders with the view to achieve its intended objectives.
- 26 Schemes have been amended by various Ministries/Departments of Government of India to give priority to SAGY Gram Panchayat projects.
- Under the Comprehensive Capacity Building Plan, MoRD organised training programmes in collaboration with National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj on 'Preparation of Village Development Plan through participatory planning and related areas of SAGY'. Through this, 1254 SAGY functionaries were trained by the Ministry.
- The Ministry of Rural Development brought out 'SAMANVAY' -Compilation of 223 Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored and 1806 State Schemes for convergence under SAGY for the benefit of Members of Parliament, District and Village level officials about the different schemes for multitude of purposes at the GP level.
- The Ministry has developed 35 point indicator to gauge the impact of SAGY in the GPs. Progress is measured through outcome indicators broadly covering basic amenities, education, health, sanitation, livelihood, women empowerment, financial inclusion, food security, social security and e-governance. The impact is measured on quarterly (22 indicators), half yearly (7 indicators) and yearly basis (6 indicators).
- The Ministry prepared and circulated a document named 'SAHYOG', containing essential information on the social security Schemes for enriching the knowledge of villagers and village level functionaries to achieve 100% enrollment into the social/financial Security Schemes in SAGY GPs.
- The Ministry of Rural Development has been coordinating with other Central Ministries/ Departments to ensure provision of four key

basic services viz. power, drinking water, roads and education in all SAGY GPs.

Manufacturing of Domestic Solar Equipment

3682. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is severe threat to domestic solar equipment manufacturing industry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government is also aware that import of solar power equipment from countries like China is causing serious injury to the domestic industry, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to counter the threats to domestic solar equipment manufacturing industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) in its final findings dated 16th July, 2018, on 'Safeguard investigation concerning imports of Solar Cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels into India, has concluded that increased imports of Solar Cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels into India, have caused serious injury and also threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic producers in India.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken following steps to counter the threats to domestic solar equipment manufacturing industry and support it:

- I. Based on the final findings of the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), the Government, through notification no. 01/2018-Customs (SG) dated 30th July, 2018, have imposed Safeguard duty on import of solar cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels, as follows:

- i. Twenty five percent, ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when

imported during the period from 30th July, 2018 to 29th July, 2019 (both days inclusive);

- ii. Twenty percent, ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when imported during the period from 30th July, 2019 to 29th January, 2020 (both days inclusive);
- iii. Fifteen percent, ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when imported during the period from 30th January, 2020 to 29th July, 2020 (both days inclusive);

Nothing contained in the notification dated 30th July, 2018, mentioned above shall apply to imports of subject goods from countries notified as developing countries vide notification no. 19/2016-Customs (N.T.) dated 5th February, 2016, except China PR, and Malaysia.

- II. The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) vide its O.M. No. 146/57/2018-P&C dated 11.12.2018 regarding "Implementation of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order for Renewable Energy Sector" has stipulated that apart from civil construction, preference shall be provided in Central Ministries/Departments and Central PSUs to domestically manufactured/produced products such as solar PV modules and other components such as inverters, etc. for grid connected solar power projects. Minimum Percentage of local content required is 100% in case of solar modules and 40% for other components such as inverters etc.
- III. Domestic manufacturing of solar cells and panels in India is being supported by the Government of India through Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of the Ministry of Electronics &

Information Technology. The scheme, *inter alia*, provides for:

- i. 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of the manufacturing facility.
 - ii. Reimbursement of counter vailing Duty (CVD)/Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).
- IV. Further, the solar power projects being implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) with financial support from the Government and those rooftop solar projects which are implemented with central financial assistance are mandated to source their requirement of solar cells & panels from domestic sources as per extant Guidelines, in a World Trade Organization (WTO) compliant manner.

Works Taken Up Under MGNREGS

3683. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works taken up in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) the quantum of funds sanctioned and utilised during the said period along with the criteria adopted to take up works, year-wise; and

(c) the details of workforce engaged under MGNREGS along with the wages paid to them during the said period, gender-wise?

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

(a) As per the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the details of works taken up in Anantapur district under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last five years are given below:

Financial Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total number of works	53,659	64,511	75,336	1,69,870	96,498

(b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme having bottom up approach. Planning and priority are set at the Gram

Sabha level. The Central funds are not released at district level. As per the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the expenditure during the last five years in Anantapur district is given below:

Expenditure under MGNREGS of Anantapur District (In lakh)

Financial Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Expenditure	33301.00	30919.16	52474.99	51177.91	50721.16

(c) As per the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gender-wise details of provided employment and wage payment under MGNREGS during the last five years are given below:

Financial Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Employment provided to male (In number)	2,52,391	2,31,459	2,62,243	2,42,584	2,27,485
Wage payment [Rs. In lakh]	101.88	91.02	156.94	145.21	125.76
Employment provided to Female (In number)	2,63,491	2,42,395	2,68,698	2,56,112	2,52,342
Wage payment [Rs. In lakh]	112.13	101.64	169.18	166.18	155.13

[Translation]

Setting Up of Night Shelters in Panchayats

3684. SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up night shelters in the Panchayats across the country as being done in cities in view of their necessity during winter for the poor and needy people including old-age people living in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award for the period 2015-20, grants to the tune of Rs. 2,00,292.20 Crore, amounting to an assistance of Rs. 488 per person per annum at an aggregate level, have been allocated to Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 States for delivering basic services, namely, water supply, sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets,

roads, footpath, street lighting, burial and cremation grounds etc. and any other basic services under relevant legislation. Gram Panchayats can utilize the FFC funds for construction of night shelters in case the function is delegated by the State. Further, Gram Panchayats have their Own Source of Revenue, grants from State Finance Commission etc. They can support construction and maintenance of night shelters in their area under relevant grant/fund. However, there is no specific scheme in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to set up night shelters in the Panchayats across the country.

[English]

Details Regarding ATUFS

3685. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to simplify the Amended Technology Funds Scheme (ATUFS) for players in textile and intermediaries across the value chain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for making such simplifications;

(d) the State-wise list of number of beneficiaries (through the Ministry of Textiles) of the scheme till today, since its inception;

(e) State-wise number of applications made to avail the benefits of the scheme till today since its inception; and

(f) the detail of amount of funds allocated and funds disbursed towards the scheme since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) In order to examine the process of subsidy release, software related issues and also to recommend the changes to make i-TUFS as end to end online solution in the implementation of scheme, the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) under Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) in its meeting held on 23.03.2018 had decided to set up a Task Force comprising of representatives from textile industry and financial institutions. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, the guidelines of ATUFS have been modified through Government Resolution dated 02.08.2018.

(d) and (e) The State-wise list of number of applications, number of unique identification numbers issued against the applications and number of beneficiaries to whom subsidy has been released under ATUFS since inception are given in enclosed statement-I.

(f) Details of funds allocated and disbursed since inception of ATUFS is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of applications, unique identification numbers and beneficiaries to whom subsidy has been released under ATUFS since inception:

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of applications received	No. of UIDs issued	No of UIDs whom fund has been released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	10	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	1	0
5.	Bihar	2	1	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	0
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91	44	0
9.	Daman & Diu	23	14	0
10.	Delhi	26	19	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	4447	3622	5
13.	Haryana	332	270	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9	7	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	1	1	0
17.	Karnataka	120	89	0
18.	Kerala	10	5	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	60	43	0
21.	Maharashtra	931	714	2
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	2	1	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	883	696	2
29.	Rajasthan	227	178	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	837	670	31

1	2	3	4	5
32. Telangana		17	6	0
33. Tripura		0	0	0
34. Uttarakhand		0	0	0
35. Uttar Pradesh		177	124	0
36. Uttaranchal		13	11	0
37. West Bengal		110	83	0
Total		8336	6611	40

Statement-II

Year-wise details of funds allocated and disbursed since inception of ATUFS

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure
2015-16	1520.00	1413.68	1393.19
2016-17	1480.00	2610.00	2621.98
2017-18	2013	1913.15	1913.15
2018-19	2300	Yet to be finalized	381.10*

*as on 31.12.2018

Sale of Air India

3686. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized to sell a part of Air India to cut heavy losses being incurred by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated revenue from the said sale;

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

(d) whether the major loss-making operations are not being sold so as to benefit high ups and the staff of Air India;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed to cut perks and others benefits like free and discounted air tickets being offered to its working and retired employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Government remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India. AISAM has directed 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). Further, AISAM has, inter-alia, approved the contours for sale of subsidiaries of AI and directed to expedite the sale of AIATSL.

(d) In this regard, no such information is available in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

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

(f) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration in Air India Limited.

[Translation]

Sports Stadiums under SAI

3688. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sports stadiums operated and managed by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the fee to use any of the sports facility of SAI has been increased more than 100 percent and if so, the sports-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the schemes implemented by SAI;

(d) the amount allocated, sanctioned and utilised under these schemes including that for the maintenance of stadiums during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the contribution of these schemes in promoting and developing the sports talent of youth 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) The following five stadia in Delhi are maintained by Sports Authority of India (SAI) on behalf of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYA&S):

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
- (ii) Indira Gandhi Stadium
- (iii) Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium
- (iv) Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Swimming Pool Complex
- (v) Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range

(b) Under the revised tariff no fee is being charged from Below Poverty Line (BPL) category as well as the Girls and Government schools students below 18 years. The fee has been increased in the disciplines like Swimming & Shooting.

(c) to (e) To supplement the efforts of State/UT Governments, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports through Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing sports promotional schemes across the country as per the details given in the enclosed statement-I.

The details of the amount utilized for the maintenance of SAI stadiums are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Presently under SAI Schemes 14143 talented sports persons (9843 boys and 4300 girls) are provided with regular sports training in 27 sports disciplines on Residential and Non-Residential basis in 281 SAI sports centres.

Statement-I

Details of Sports 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

2. Regular Schools: This Scheme enables the budding sportsperson to study and play in the same school.
3. Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA): To preserve and promote indigenous games & Martial Arts across the country.
4. Adoption of Akharas: Akharas are adopted by SAI to promote wrestling being Traditional Indian sport.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.

Statement-II

The details of expenditure incurred on maintenance of SAI Stadia in Delhi during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Stadium	Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	777.56	1443.72	1785.63
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium	548.08	1241.80	1033.60
Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex	1125.93	2046.15	1810.74
Dr. SPM Swimming Pool Complex	1065.62	1133.05	1091.67
Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	561.47	835.92	753.95

[English]

Status of IPDS

3689. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of National Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) along with the aims and objectives;

(b) whether the IPDS is progressing successfully and the Government has been able to achieve its objective, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme will strengthen the transmission and distribution (T&D) networks, 100 percent metering of urban areas and smarten it with information technology, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some State Governments have not joined the scheme, if so, the name of such States and

the steps taken by the Government to make them join the scheme and the quantum of funds released and utilized, State-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to provide quality and reliable power supply in the urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) was approved by the Government of India on 20.11.2014 with the aim to provide quality and reliable power supply in the urban areas with the following components:

- i) Strengthening of Sub-transmission and Distribution network in urban areas;
- ii) Metering of feeders/distribution transformers/ consumers in urban areas; and
- iii) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network, being undertaken under R-APDRP.

The Scheme has a total outlay of Rs. 32,612 crore including a budgetary support of Rs. 25,354 crore. Projects worth Rs. 31,945 crore have been sanctioned in 546 circles of 32 states/UTs and Rs. 7116 crore have been disbursed. The sanctioned projects include Rs. 28,234 Cr for System strengthening, Rs. 985 Cr. For IT Phase-II projects, Rs.834 Cr. for Smart Metering, Rs. 747 Cr. for ERP, Rs.165 Cr. for RT-DAS & Rs. 978 Cr. for GIS s/s. The Projects are under various stages of implementation and are progressing successfully, having achieved 49% progress as reported by the Utilities.

(d) All States have joined the scheme. The details of funds sanctioned and released are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) Distribution of electricity falls under the purview of States and Distribution Utilities and ensuring the quality and reliable power supply is the responsibility of States and concerned Utility. However, Government of India has launched several schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to enable States to improve their Distribution Infrastructure. Under

IPDS/DDUGJY schemes, central funding is being provided for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban & rural areas and Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers

for reduction of T&D losses. Funds have also been sanctioned under IPDS for Under Ground (UG) cabling and Aerial Bunched (AB) cables for quality and reliable power supply.

Statement

State-wise details of projects sanctioned and disbursed under IPDS as on 15.12.2018

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	ST&D				IT Enablement/ERP/ Smart meter		Total	
		Circle	Town	Approved Cost (crore)	Disb. (crore)	Approved Cost (crore)	Disb. (crore)	Approved Cost (crore)	Disb. (crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1	18	1	0	0	18	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	90	690	347	120	2	810	349
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	9	151	13	8	0	159	13
4.	Assam	19	88	691	151	26	1	717	152
5.	Bihar	16	130	2,220	363	226	0	2446	363
6.	Chhattisgarh	15	182	529	67	117	4	647	71
7.	Delhi	1	1	198	33	0	0	198	33
8.	Goa	2	14	32	2	0	0	32	2
9.	Gujarat	24	166	1,127	453	207	0	1334	453
10.	Haryana	18	47	391	66	37	0	428	66
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	54	111	28	66	4	178	32
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	85	447	38	21	0	468	38
13.	Jharkhand	15	40	755	292	34	0	790	292
14.	Karnataka	28	223	1,198	475	254	0	1452	475
15.	Kerala	26	64	600	108	131	0	731	108
16.	Maharashtra	46	255	2,417	427	217	6	2634	433
17.	Manipur	3	18	134	32	20	0	154	32
18.	Meghalaya	6	9	62	15	19	0	81	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Mizoram	1	12	90	15	19	0	109	15
20.	Madhya Pradesh	43	311	1,557	272	179	0	1736	272
21.	Nagaland	2	12	119	17	18	1	137	18
22.	Odisha	21	112	1,083	183	142	7	1225	190
23.	Puducherry	1	6	22	4	0	0	22	4
24.	Punjab	20	102	332	58	125	6	457	64
25.	Rajasthan	35	185	1,350	229	190	0	1540	229
26.	Sikkim	6	8	101	1	0	0	101	1
27.	Tamil Nadu	37	522	1,704	279	56	0	1,761	279
28.	Telangana	14	67	692	186	69	4	761	190
29.	Tripura	9	20	203	17	18	0	221	17
30.	Uttar Pradesh	67	637	5,140	2333	181	0	5321	2333
31.	Uttarakhand	11	38	600	50	34	5	634	55
32.	West Bengal	19	122	2,940	519	32	0	2972	519
Total		546	3,630	27,706	7075	2,566	41	30,273*	7,116

Source: PFC

*In addition to above, Monitoring Committee in its 13th Meeting approved Additional System Strengthening Projects worth Rs 525.97 crore, RT-DAS Projects worth Rs 164.82 crore and GIS Projects worth Rs 973.49 crore. Hence, total sanctions are Rs.31,945 cr.

Power Generated From Waste Garbage

3690. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

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

(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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) A total capacity of 52.6 MW has been installed for power generation from waste garbage/material during last three years and current year in the country.

Central Financial Assistance (CFA) has been given by the Government to the developers for installation of projects to generate power from waste garbage/material. The year wise details of CFA provided have been placed at enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Sanitation being a State subject, it is up to the States to address all aspects of the projects relating to Solid Waste processing, including the business model, partners or technology to be adopted.

Statement

"Details of Central Financial Assistance provided by Government for installation of Power generation plants from waste garbage/material (as on 30.11.2018)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.89	2.14	-	-	5.03
2.	Delhi	-	64.50	65.50	-	130
3.	Gujarat	-	1.57	0.04	-	1.61
4.	Maharashtra	-	1.41	-	-	1.41
5.	Punjab	1.20	-	-	-	1.20
6.	Uttar Pradesh	4.04	-	0.55	-	4.59
	Total	8.13	69.62	66.09	-	143.84

Water Supply in Rural Households

3691. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of households in rural areas of the country do not have access to adequate supply of drinking water;

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

(c) whether the Government considers to provide each and every household adequate supply of safe, drinking water in all the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide each and every household of safe drinking water in all the States including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) This Ministry maintain information regarding supply of drinking water in rural areas in terms of habitations and not in terms of households. Coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas is maintained in terms of Fully Covered habitations (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water), Partially Covered habitations (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd safe drinking water) and Quality Affected habitations (i.e. containing chemical

contaminant). State-wise details of number of habitations including Maharashtra having access to supply of drinking water is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) As reported by States on Integrated Management information System (IMIS), 17.93% of rural household have been provided with tap connection. The subject matter is a state subject. However this Ministry assists the states in their efforts for improving coverage of Piped Water Supply in rural areas through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Further, the Ministry has restructured NRDWP to make it more competitive, outcome based and result oriented. Ministry has also launched Swajal Programme which will increase the coverage of piped water supply in aspiration districts of the country.

Statement

State-wise details of number of habitations having access to supply of drinking water.

Sl. No.	State	No of Fully Covered Habitations	No of Partially Covered Habitations	No of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34,608	13,388	367

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,210	4,287	28
4.	Assam	54,985	23,240	9,822
5.	Bihar	70,632	35,670	3,916
6.	Chattisgarh	72,966	1,140	513
7.	Goa	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,298	116	103
10.	Himachal Pradesh	43,094	10,175	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,293	6,473	12
12.	Jharkhand	1,19,022	270	540
13.	Karnataka	23,650	35,352	772
14.	Kerala	6,052	15,141	327
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,27,298	0	150
16.	Maharashtra	89,427	9,912	194
17.	Manipur	2,133	829	0
18.	Meghalaya	3,983	5,990	7
19.	Mizoram	487	231	0
20.	Nagaland	735	711	4
21.	Odisha	1,54,386	133	2,494
22.	Puducherry	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	10,534	1,358	3,146
24.	Rajasthan	59,229	43,819	18,478
25.	Sikkim	830	1,246	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	96,037	3,976	1
27.	Telangana	15,144	8,865	350
28.	Tripura	4,935	1,361	2,427
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,56,468	2,176	1,374
30.	Uttarakhand	22,781	16,515	15
31.	West Bengal	56,608	32,550	16,511
	Total	13,82,643	2,75,115	61,551

Measures to Support Aviation Industry

3692. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken some measures to support the aviation industry by lowering the excise duty levied on aviation turbine fuel by 300 basis points to 11 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this measure of the Government will not materially curb the losses; and

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to provide any other concession to private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Government has constantly responded to aviation industry needs and conditions by undertaking various measures to facilitate and enable its growth and sustainability, which include the reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) from 14% to 11% w.e.f. 11th October, 2018, reductions in VAT on ATF by various State Governments, and rationalization of a number of GST provisions. The impact of individual measures which apply across both public and private airlines is not assessed by this Ministry, however, on balance the totality of the measures taken would positively impact the profitability of the airlines. Concessions solely applicable to private airlines are not envisaged.

Protection of Brahmaputra and Barak Rivers from Soil Erosion

3693. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:

SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any action plan so that the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers could be completely protected from soil erosion;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the said purpose during the last three years for both rivers separately;

(d) the details of the progress made during the said period; and

(e) the details of alternative measures being considered by the Government to protect the said rivers from soil erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The 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 and need based financial assistance to States.

Government of India launched a Flood Management Programme 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. The Government of India has approved the continuation of "Flood Management Programme" during XII Plan (2012-17).

For North-Eastern States, a total 259 projects costing Rs. 3243.03 Cr were approved during XI (195 projects costing Rs. 1520.14 Cr) Plan and XII (64 projects costing Rs. 1722.89 Cr) Plan. A Central Assistance of Rs. 1292.85 Cr was released during XI & XII Plan (XI -Rs. 1051.45 Crore and XII-Rs. 241.41 Cr). Further a Central assistance of Rs. 267.1 Cr &

Rs. 39.1 Cr has also been released during year 2017-18 & 2018-19 respectively. Thus, since start of XI Plan, total Central Assistance released is Rs.1599.1 Cr is till date.

Since its inception in 1982, Brahmaputra Board has carried out detailed planning and documentation of the water resources of the North Eastern Region and the related problems and potentials, which includes survey and investigations, preparation of Master Plans and Detailed Project Reports.

Out of 70 basins/sub-basins identified for preparation of Master Plan, 52 Master Plans including Brahmaputra Main Stem and Barak are approved by Govt of India.

On request of State Govts. Brahmaputra Board has taken up execution of various flood management schemes and drainage development schemes.

Brahmaputra Board has also taken up a scheme costing Rs. 233.57 cr (funded by M/o DONER for amount of Rs. 207 Cr under NLCPR (Central Schemes) for the protection of Majuli Island.

(c) Total Rs. 353.02 Cr has been released to N-E States under Flood Management Programme during last 3 years. The state wise details are enclosed as statement-I.

Funds allocated separately in Brahmaputra valley and Barak valley for flood management works during the last three years by Government of Assam is enclosed as statement-II.

(d) The details of the progress of the schemes taken up by Government of Assam in Brahmaputra and Barak rivers are enclosed as statement-III and IV.

Statement-I

State-Wise Funds Released under "Flood Management Programme" during last 3 years

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released			Total Funds Released during last 3 years
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.69	21.18		44.87
2.	Assam		245.49	28.22	273.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Manipur				0.00
4.	Meghalaya				
5.	Mizoram		0.47		0.47
6.	Nagaland	23.13		10.84	33.97
7.	Sikkim				0.00
8.	Tripura				0.00
Total		46.82	267.14	39.06	353.02

Statement-II*Details of Approved Plan Budget for 2015-16.*

Sl. No.	Sectors	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Budget Provision under Barak Valley	14793.83
2.	Budget Provision under Brahmaputra Valley	145207.51
3.	State Specific Scheme	5054.00
4.	C.M.s Package for Dhakuakhana	1750.00
5.	EAP(32 Grants-in-aid General(Non-Salary)	5002.00
Grant Total:		171807.34

Details of Approved Plan Allocation for the year 2016-17.

Sl. No.	Sectors	Amount(Rs. in lakh)
1.	Budget Provision under Barak Valley	15003.86
2.	Budget Provision under Brahmaputra Valley	162648.41
3.	C.M.s Package for Dhakuakhana	1177.23
4.	EAP(32 Grants-in-aid General(Non-Salary)	
i.	Central Share	16944.00
ii.	State Share	3800.00
Total:		20744.00
Grant Total:		199573.50

Details of Approved Plan Allocation for the year 2017-18.

Sl. No.	Sectors	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Budget Provision under 0117-Barak Valley	13574.77
2.	Budget Provision under 0120Brahmaputra Valley	212678

Sl. No.	Sectors	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
3.	C.M.s Package for Dhakuakhana	1118.84
4.	EAP(32 Grants-in-aid General(Non-Salary)	
	Central Share	10677.30
	State Share	2669.33
	Total:	13346.63
Grant Total of Capital Account:		240718.24

Statement-III

Schemes Taken Up by Water Resources Department, Assam to Tackle Floods and Erosion of River Brahmaputra in Assam

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

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated Amount	Progress
1.	Nagaon	Strengthening of Brahmaputra dyke from Bhowkamari to Sapekhati	99.00	100%
2.	Nagaon	Anti Erosion measures to protect B/dyke from the erosion of river Brahmaputra at No-1 Bihdubi area	300.00	100%
3.	Nagaon	Strengthening of Brahmaputra dyke from Sullung to 4 No. Borghuli area	95.00	100%
4.	Nagaon	Recoupment of Brahmaputra dyke from Ch.0 m to Ch.950m on L/B near Ambagan area	98.00	100%
5.	Nagaon	Recoupment of Brahmaputra dyke on L/B at 4 No. Bhurbandha area	99.56	100%
6.	Nagaon	R/S to B/dyke on its L/B from Ch.7700 m to Ch.10900 m	300.00	95%
7.	Nagaon	Reclamation of land in the Gakhirkhaity area by chocking of oblique channel of river Brahmaputra	299.95	100%
8.	Nagaon	Recoupment of Brahmaputra dyke from Silghat to Dhing on L/B at Bogamukh area	99.90	100%

2) Schemes under SOPD-G for Re-appropriation for 2017-18

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated Amount	Progress
1.	Nagaon	Protection of Hatimura dyke from Kukurkata Hill to Hatimura Hill at Sawguri village near HatimuraShivmandir Including beautification.	500.00	Started

3) Schemes under SOPD-G for Re-appropriation for 2017-18

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Nam of Scheme	Estd cost	Progress
1.	UAID	Protection of link Road NeamatiKamalabari Ferry ghat	1494.47	40%
2.	Nagaon	Protection of Hatimura area from Hatimura temple hill to Irrigation Barge	698.10	Work started
3.	Nagaon	Protection of Hatimura from Kukurakata Hill to Hatuimura hill at Sawguri village near HatimuraSivMandir including beautification, Ph-II	315.75	10%
4.	Guwahati East	Protection of Tilling gaon area of North Guwahati from the erosion of Brahmaputra river	195.00	100%
5.	Guwahati East	Channelization of river Brahmaputra at Khanamukh, Garigaon, Dharapur and Garal area, Ph-II	199.46	100%
6.	Guwahati East	A/E measures to protect Rajabari area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra, Ph-I	199.45	100%

4) Schemes under NABARD (RIDF-XX) for 2015-16

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
1.	UAID	Anti erosion measures against the erosion of river Brahmaputa at Up stream of Swarasath Math	375.00	86%
2.	Nagaon	A/E measures to protect Bhurbandha-Bazargaon and its adjoining area (D/S of Kaliabhomora Bridge) from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	450.00	100%
3.	Morigaon	Anti-erosion work to protect Brahmaputra dyke from 69th km (Ulubari) to 78th km Borigaon	800.00	100%
4.	Guwahati East	Protection of Dharapur and Garal area D/S of Dhoptola bazar from the erosion of river Brahmaputra from Ch. 5500m to 6100m, Ph-II.	350.00	100%
5.	Guwahati East	A/E measures to protect SoalkuchiChandrapur area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra.	651.00	100%
6.	Barpeta	Protection of Pampara, Pub-Mahachara, Kachumara, Alopai, Majerchar and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra. .	850.00	100%
7.	Guwahati West	R/S to B/Dyke on L/B from Gumi to Kalatoli& from Kalatoli to Nagabera Ch.35 Km to 42.70Km	985.00	100%

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
8.	Goalpara	Anti-erosion measures to protect Jaleswar Beelpara and Superivita area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	501.51	100%
9.	Nagaon	Protection of Bihdubi area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	757.65	100%

5) Schemes under NABARD (RIDF-XXIII) for 2017-18

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
1.	PGP, Mirza	Anti erosion measures to protect Kalbagan area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	350.00	95%
2.	Mangaldai	A/E measures to protect Chereng Bazar and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Mangaldai & Brahmaputra	466.55	70%
3.	Guwahati West	Pro-Siltation measures to protect Sarulah-Barlah village and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	500.00	80%
4.	Guwahati West	A/E measures to protect Panikhati and Sontoli area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	650.00	100%
5.	Guwahati East	Channelisation of river Brahmaputra at Khanamukh, Garigaon, Dharapur & Garal area, Ph-I	750.00	75%
6.	Morigaon	A/E works to protect from Muwamari to Leruamukh area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	400.00	30%
7.	Nagaon	Protection of Hatimura dyke and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	550.00	15%
8.	Nagaon	A/E measures to protect Borghuli and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	750.00	20%
9.	Nalbari	A/E measures to protect the R/B of B/dyke from Adabari to Kukarjan (at Saikiapara area) from Ch. 5,830m to Ch. 7,270m	325.00	65%
10.	Guwahati East	R/S to B/dyke on R/B of river Brahmaputra from Lenga to Dirgeshwari hill (From Ch. 2760m to 3515m)	325.00	95%
11.	Dibrugarh	Construction of embankment to prevent the back flow of Brahmaputra river water at Barekuri area (Ph-I)	800.00	35%

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
12.	Majuli	Flood Protection of Majuli Island at B/dyke including fortification of existing embankment from Tekeliphuta to Haldhibari for 201617	600.00	3%
13.	Dhemaji	R/S to B/dyke from Deorighat to Sissikalghar from Ch. 18150m to 27175m including A/E measures (Ph-I)	450.00	60%
14.	U.A.I.D. Jorhat	R/S of Brahmaputra dyke from Rongdoi to Neamati	450.00	44%
15.	Goalpara	A/E measures to protect Baladmari and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	450.00	60%
16.	Barpeta	Protection of Jadavpur, Donga and its adjoining areas by channelization of river Brahmaputra and reclamation of eroded land within the reach	300.00	65%

Statement-IV

Schemes Taken Up by the Water Resources Department for Mitigation of Flood and Erosion by River Barak

1) Schemes under CM'S Special Package

(a) For Barak valley for the 2013-14

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
1.	Silchar	Anti erosionmeasures at Binnakandi Bazar area from the erosion of river Borak on its L/B	300.00	100%

(b) Additional work in Barak valley for the 2014-15

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
1.	CID	Anti erosion measures for protection of river Barak at Rajatilla (Haritikar) 1st Phase	350.00	100%
2.	Silchar	Anti erosion measures for protection of right bank of river Barak at Ganirgram Bazar, 1st Phase	200.00	100%
3.	CID	Anti erosion measures for protection of right bank of river Barak at Ganirgram, Pt-II, Borjurai 1st Phase	200.00	100%
4.	CID	Protection of Siddheswar temple area from the erosion of river Barak including RCC steps	300.00	100%

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
5.	Silchar	Restoration of breach like damage at Manikpur area of left bank of Barak river	100.00	100%
6.	Silchar	Widening and strengthening of dyke at Uzangram of right bank of Barak river	129.00	100%
Total			2379.00	

2) Schemes under FMP for XII Plan

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
1.	CID, Badarpur	Anti-erosion measures to protect Srigouri Bazar, NH-44 and Badarpur to Bhanga Ph-II dyke from the erosion of river Borak on its left bank	1269.00	100%
2.	Silchar	Protection of Sonabarighat, Uttarkrishnapur and Weavers colony-Berenga Nathpara area from the erosion of river Barak on its Left bank.	2235.00	60%

3) Schemes under NABARD

(a) Under NABARD (RIDF-XIX) for 2014-15

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
1.	CID Badarpur	R/S to dyke along R/B of river barak from ganigram to Katigorhpt-I (Ch 11000-13000m & 15000-18000)	400.00	100%

(b) Under NABARD (RIDF-XX) for 2015-16

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
10.	Silchar	A/E measures to protect Dudpatil area from the Borak on its R/B (Gap portion) erosion of river	300.00	100%

(c) Schemes under RIDF-XXIV for 2018-19

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost	Progress
1.	Silchar	A/E measures to protect Karatigram area at the dyke along R/B of Borak from SLPWD Road to Madhumukh	285.00	New scheme

Pollution by Power Plants

3694. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal-based power projects running at present near major Metro Cities and in the NCR region, which badly pollute air of these Metro Cities;

(b) the number of coal-based power projects converted from the coal based to Hydro or other pollution free power generating contents so far;

(c) the time by which all coal based power projects will be closed to provide healthy air to citizens of Delhi and other metro cities; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by his Ministry for strict compliance of norms with regard to emission of sulphur dioxide and other gases emitting from coal-based power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The details of coal based power projects running at present in and around major Metro Cities and NCR region are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No coal based power project has been converted from the coal based to hydro or any other type of power generating plant.

(c) and (d) There are two coal based thermal power plants located in Delhi. They are Badarpur TPS (3x95 + 2x210 MW) of NTPC and Rajghat TPS (2 x 67.5 MW) of IPGCL. Badarpur TPS has been closed in October 2018 and Rajghat TPS which is not in operation has submitted the closure report to Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Ennore TPS (2x60 MW + 2x110 MW) located near Chennai have been closed in the year 2017. Presently there is no plan to close down the power plants as given in the enclosed statement.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified following new environmental norms for Thermal Power Plants on 7th December, 2015:

Emission parameter	TPPs (units) installed before 31st December, 2003	TPPs (units) installed after 31st December 2003 and upto 31st December 2016	TPPs (units) to be installed from 1st January 2017
Particulate Matter	100 mg/Nm ³	50 mg/Nm ³	30 mg/Nm ³
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	600 mg/Nm ³ for units less than 500MW capacity	600 mg/Nm ³ for units less than 500MW capacity	100 mg/Nm ³
	200 mg/Nm ³ for units 500MW and above capacity	200 mg/Nm ³ for units 500MW and above capacity	
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x)	600 mg/Nm ³	300 mg/Nm ³	100 mg/Nm ³
Mercury	0.03 mg/Nm ³ (for unit size 500 MW and above)	0.03 mg/Nm ³	0.03 mg/Nm ³

To ensure uninterrupted power supply position in the country, a phased implementation plan (to be implemented before 2022) for installation of Flue Gas De-Sulphurization (FGD) in plants for a capacity of 1,61,402 MW (414 Units) and upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitator in plants for a capacity of 64,525 MW (222 units) was prepared by Central

Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with the stakeholders and this plan was submitted to MoEF&CC on 13.10.2017. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions to Thermal Power Plants including those mentioned in the annexure, to ensure compliance as per the plan prepared by CEA.

Statement*List of Coal Based Thermal Power Plants
in NCR Region:*

Sl. No.	Name of Thermal Power Station
1.	Dadri (NCTPP), (4x210 MW + 2x490 MW)
2.	IGSTPP, Jhajjar, (3x500 MW)
3.	MGSTPP, CLP Jhajjar, (2x660 MW)
4.	Panipat, Haryana, Unit Nos. 6, 7 & 8 (1x210 MW + 2x250 MW)

List of Coal Based Thermal Power Plants near Chennai:

Sl. No.	Name of Thermal Power Station
1.	North Chennai TPS, (3x210 MW) North Chennai TPS Ext., (2x600 MW)
2.	Vallur TPS, (3x500 MW)

List of Coal Based Thermal Power Plants near Kolkata:

Sl. No.	Name of Thermal Power Station
1.	Budge-Budge TPS, (3x250 MW)

List of Coal Based Thermal Power Plants in Mumbai:

Sl. No.	Name of Thermal Power Station
1	Trombay TPS, (1x250 MW + 1x500 MW)

India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway

3695. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway along with the time by which the said highway is likely to be operational;

(b) details of the funds allocated, released and utilized by the Government for the said project;

(c) whether any external non-Governmental agencies have provided funds for the project, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is negotiating over a motor vehicles pact before the scheduled completion of the project, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is considering setting domestic ownership caps on transportation firms, 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The 1360 kms long India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway is an initiative pertaining to India, Myanmar and Thailand. India is undertaking construction of two sections of the Trilateral Highway in Myanmar namely, (i) construction of 120.74 km Kalewa-Yagyi road section, and (ii) construction of 69 bridges along with the approach road on the 149.70 km Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa (TKK) road section. The work on both these sections were awarded on Engineering, Procurement and Construction mode in May 2018 for Kalewa-Yagyi section and November 2017 for the TKK section. The scheduled time for completion of both the projects are three years from the date of commencement at the project site by the executing agency.

(b) The funds released by this Ministry is Rs. 188.32 crore out of the approved cost of Rs. 1459.29 crore for the Kalewa-Yagyi road section and Rs. 4.84 crore out of the approved cost of Rs. 371.58 crore for the 69 bridges along with approach road on the Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa (TKK) road section.

(c) The above mentioned both the projects are being funded by Government of India under grant assistance to the Government of Myanmar.

(d) A Motor Vehicles Agreement along with protocols for regulating and facilitating movement of cargo and passenger vehicular traffic is under inter-governmental negotiations between India, Myanmar and Thailand.

(e) NIL.

[Translation]

Handloom Clusters

3696. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up handloom cluster in Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the location-wise details of funds allocated for this purpose; 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 sanctioned 5 Block Level Clusters (BLCs) in Maharashtra State and 3 Block Level Clusters in Gujarat State under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). A statement showing location-wise/cluster-wise funds sanctioned is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Location Cluster-wise funds sanction to Maharashtra and Gujarat

1. Maharashtra State

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Block Level Cluster	District	Amount sanctioned as GoI Share
1.	Panch Gaon	Nagpur	8.560
2.	Paithan	Aurangabad	168.459
3.	Mohadi	Bhandara	166.104
4.	Solapur	Solapur	158.849
5.	Yeola	Nashik	169.014
Total			670.986

2. Gujarat State

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Block Level Cluster	District	Amount sanctioned as GoI Share
1.	Bhachau	Kutch	131.740
2.	Wadhwan	Surendranagar	165.685
3.	Lakhtar	Surendranagar	140.961
Total			438.386

Textile Parks

3697. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any textile parks in Jharkhand especially in the Santhal Pargana division;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) which provides support for creation of world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up of textile units. Government grant upto Rs. 40.00 crores per park is released in instalments, subject to the progress achieved in creation of infrastructure and common facilities. The Scheme is a demand driven scheme and projects are considered upon their submission as and when proposal are received. No proposal is pending from the State of Jharkhand in the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India

[English]

Errors in SECC

3698. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been large scale errors in the report of the recent Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), which has excluded numbers of genuine Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in various States including Assam;

(b) if so, the details of the corrective measures taken by the Government; and

(c) the extent to which the BPL families are likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) District-wise households and their socio-economic details were published with due certification of district authorities in Socio Economic Caste Census - 2011 (SECC-2011). States are implementing Programmes/Schemes on the basis of Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 data. These Programmes include Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G),

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc. The list of beneficiaries generated on the basis of SECC-2011 as per the programme criteria are placed before Gram Sabha for validation. Based on such validation, the benefits under various programmes/schemes are extended to the households. States have generally expressed satisfaction with the SECC-2011.

Educational Programmes on DD

3699. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan (DD) proposes to start more educational programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these programmes are likely to be started?

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) Prasar Bharati has informed that as public service broadcaster, Doordarshan regularly telecasts educational programmes on its entire network (including regional network) viz. educational programmes of Indira Gandhi National Open University, University Grants Commission and also those on career guidance, entrance test guidance, science education, girl child education etc. In addition, there are phone-in programmes, quiz programmes, documentaries, discussions, interviews etc. Content of the programmes under this genre are continuously enriched/added to make them useful for the viewers.

[Translation]

Battery Rickshaw

3700. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote battery rickshaw in Jharkhand and Punjab and to provide any subsidy package in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken/likely to be taken by the Government regarding pollution free vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Ministry had amended the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 by inserting the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2015 dated 19.03.2015 and had notified GSR 709(E) dated 08.10.2014, S.O. 2590(E) dated 08.10.2014, GSR 27(E) dated 13.01.2015 and S.O. 2812(E) dated 30.08.2016 for amending the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) to include specifications regarding manufacture, operation, registration, permit exemption and issue of driving license to e-rickshaw drivers under the ambit of CMVRs. Further, for the promotion of electric mobility in the country, the Government has launched Phase-I of the FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption of Electric (& Hybrid) Vehicles in India] with effect from 1st April 2015, which was initially for a period of 2 years and has subsequently been extended till 31st March 2019. All electric & hybrid vehicles, including public transport, registered under the scheme are being incentivised under the Demand Creation focus area of this scheme. The Phase-1 of FAME Scheme is, at present, available upto 31st March 2019 and is available for all registered electric vehicles with lithium ion batteries.

(d) To promote alternative clean fuels and e-vehicles the Government has taken proactive steps to promote environment friendly vehicles which are innovative, ushering in proactive use of natural resources keeping in view the increasing pollution, oil consumption and expenditure in the country. The Government has issued various notifications specifying mass emission standards for Compressed Natural Gas, Biodiesel(B-100), flex-fuel (E 85) or (E100) and ethanol (ED 95), LNG and flex-fuel Methanol M15 or M100, Methanol MD 95 and dual fuel vehicles. The Government has also mandated mass emission standard for BS-VI throughout the country with effect from 1st April 2020. The Government has notified that the registration mark

for Battery Operated Vehicles to be on a Green background. The Government, vide S.O. 5333(E) dated 18th October, 2018 has also granted exemption to the Battery Operated Transport Vehicles and Transport Vehicles running on Ethanol and Methanol fuels from the requirements of permit.

[English]

NHs behind Schedule and HAM

3701. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects of NHAI are running late due to the problem in land acquisition, if so, the UT and State-wise details along with the action taken by the Government;

(b) whether a large number of Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) projects are yet to secure financial closure due to selective sanctioning of loans by the banks;

(c) if so, the list of HAM projects which are yet to secure financial closure, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to shift in awarding of roads projects on pure EPC basis, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons of shift?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Madam, approximately 26 National Highway projects have been delayed wherein land

The following steps have been taken by NHAI/ Government to expedite the process:

- Streamlining of land acquisition
- Disputes Resolution mechanism revamped
- Award of projects after adequate preparation in terms of land acquisition, clearances etc. Process of obtaining clearances from different Ministries/ Department would commence as soon as the alignment is finalized and final feasibility report is submitted.
- Close coordination with other Ministries and State Governments
- Completion of major portion of land acquisition prior to initiation of bid.
- Regular review at various levels.
- Rationalize compensation for delays attributed to authority

(b) Out of total 109 HAM project, Financial Closure in respect of 63 projects has already been achieved by the Concessionaire. 22 projects are under consideration for declaration of Financial closure and for 24 projects documents have not been received yet, however, Concession Agreement has already been executed.

(c) Details are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam. There is no consideration in NHAI for shift in awarding road projects purely on EPC basis. However, there is a proposal to arrive at proper combination of EPC and HAM projects to be executed in NHAI.

Statement-I*List of Projects delayed where in land acquisition is one of the issue*

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Promoter of Concessionaire	Mode	Approved TPC Rs (Cr.)	Start Date	Completion date as per contract (including approved EOT)	Likely Completion Date	Total Length (Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Hajipur - Muzaffarpur section and construction of new bypass connecting NH-28 at km 515.045	Bihar	M/s. Gammon Infra Project Ltd.	BOT Annuity	671	12-08-2010	06-02-2013	30-06-2019	63.17
2.	Chhapra - Hajipur section of NH-19 from km. 143.200 to km. 209.200	Bihar	M/s. Madhucon Project Ltd.	BOT Annuity	575	27-01-2011	24-07-2013	30-06-2019	66.74
3.	Varanasi to Aurangabad	Bihar	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad TollwayPvt. Ltd.	BOT Toll	2848	12-09-2011	18-04-2017	31-12-2019	192.4
4.	Patna (Km. 0.00) to Dobhi (Km. 127.217) of NH-83 in Bihar	Bihar	IL & FS Engineering and construction company Ltd.	Item Rate	2264.94	10-04-2015	09-04-2018	13-12-2019	127.22
5.	Forbesganj (Km.0.000) to ICP at Jogbani (Km.9.26) on NH-57A in Bihar	Bihar	JKM Infra Projects Ltd.	EPC	247	18-04-2016	17-04-2018	31-12-2019	9.26
6.	C.G./Odisha Border (Km 88.000) to Aurang (Km 239.000) of NH - 53 in Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	BSCPL Infrastructure Limited	BOT Toll	1236	15-02-2013	14-08-2015	31-03-2019	150.4

7.	Delhi - Agra section from Km.20.500 to Km.200 of NH-2 in the State of Haryana and U.P.	Delhi	M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.	BOT Toll	1928	16-10-2012	11-01-2017	31-03-2019	179.5
8.	UP/Haryana border-Yamunanagar - Saha-Barwala-Panchkula Section of NH 73 (Package 3)	Haryana	Gawar Construction Ltd.	EPC	394.89	05-11-2016	05-11-2018	04-05-2019	19.2
9.	Parwanoo (Km 67.00) to Solan (Km 106.14) of NH-22 in Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	G R Infraprojects Limited	EPC	749	21-09-2015	21-03-2018	31-03-2019	39.14
10.	Kundapur (Km.283.300) to Surathkal (Km358.686) and Nantoor (Km.1.900) to Talapady (Km.17.200)	Karnataka	M/s. Navayuga Udupi Tollway Pvt Ltd.	BOT Toll	804	05-09-2010	03-03-2013	31-03-2019	90.28
11.	Goa/Karnataka (Km.93.700) to Kundapur (Km.280.940) - 187.24 Km	Karnataka	M/s IRB Westcoast Tollway Pvt Ltd	BOT Toll	3277.36	03-03-2014	28-08-2017	30-06-2019	179.54
12.	Satara (Km 725.000) to Pune (Km 865.350) of NH - 4 (New NH - 48) in Maharashtra	Maharashtra	M/a Reliance Infra Pvt. Ltd.	BOT Toll	1725	01-10-2010	01-03-2013	30-06-2019	140.35
13.	Panvel (0.000) to Indapur (84.600) of NH-66	Maharashtra	Supreme PanvelIndapur Tollways Pvt Ltd	BOT Toll	943	19-12-2011	31-03-2016	30-06-2019	84.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Khed (42.00) to Sinnar (Km. 177.00) of NH - 50 (New NH - 60) in Maharashtra	Maharashtra	M/s IL&FS Transportation Networks Ltd.	BOT Toll	1348.2	12-02-2014	10-08-2017	30-06-2019	137.94
15.	Solapur to Maharashtra - Karnataka Border Section of NH-9 from Km. 251.325 To 348.800	Maharashtra	SREI Ltd.	BOT Toll	923	03-06-2014	28-11-2016	30-06-2019	100.06
16.	(i) Balance work of TPP Road - (ii) Improvement of MORR and IRR; (iii) Improvement of Ennore Express	Tamil Nadu	Coastal-SPL(JV)	EPC	253	03-06-2011	02-06-2013	30-12-2018	29.14
17.	Krishnagiri (Km.0.000) to Walajahpet (Km.148.300) of NH - 48 in Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited.	BOT Toll	1250	07-06-2011	04-12-2013	31-07-2019	148.3
18.	Nagapattinam (Km 1.600) to Thanjavur (Km 80.133) of NH - 67 in Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Madhucon Projects Ltd	EPC	563.92	29-06-2015	24-12-2017	31-12-2019	78.53
19.	Kerala/Tamil Nadu border to Villukuri section from km 43/0 to km 70/250 of NH-47	Tamil Nadu	M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	EPC	1274.39	12-08-2016	11-08-2018	19-06-2019	27.25
20.	Gossaiki bazaar bypass (Km 240.340) to Varanasi (Km 299.350) [Ghaghra Bridge to Varanasi] (PKG-III)	Uttar Pradesh	Gayatri Projects Limited	EPC	2257.49	01-01-2016	26-06-2018	30-06-2019	59.01

21.	NH-56, Pkg-I from Sultanpur (Km 134.700) to Jaunpur (Km 209.230) [Sultanpur to Varanasi (PKG-I)]	Uttar Pradesh	Gayatri Projects Limited	EPC	2433.38	01-01-2016	26-06-2018	30-06-2019	74.53
22.	NH-56, Pkg-II from Jaunpur (Km 209.230) to Varanasi (Km 272.590) [Sultanpur to Varanasi] (PKG-II)	Uttar Pradesh	Gayatri Project Limited	EPC	2182.03	01-01-2016	28-06-2018	30-06-2019	63.36
23.	Berhampore (191.700) to Farakka (292.300) of NH-34 in the State of West Bengal	West Bengal	M/s Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.	BOT Toll	999	03-02-2011	01-08-2013	31-12-2019	100.6
24.	Krishnagar (Km.115.000) to Baharampore (Km. 193.000) of NH-34 in West Bengal	West Bengal	SEW Infrastructure Limited	BOT Annuity	1458.6	10-01-2012	30-09-2017	31-03-2019	78
25.	BarwaAdda (Km. 398.240) to Panagarh (Km. 521.120)	West Bengal	IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited	BOT Toll	1665	01-04-2014	26-09-2016	30-06-2019	122.88
26.	Ghoshpukur (km 0.000) to Dhupguri (km 83.785) of NH-31D	West Bengal	L&T Ltd.	EPC	1754.51	17-12-2015	13-06-2018	31-05-2019	83.78

Statement-II

*Pending HAM Projects for Financial Closure as on date
(Documents yet to be submitted)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State
1.	Khajuwala –Poogal Section and Poogal-Dantour-Jaggasar-Gokul-Goddu-Ranjeetpura-Charanwala–Naukh –Bap Section	Rajasthan
2.	Aligarh-Kanpur (pkg-I) [Aligarh-Bhandwas]	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Aligarh-Kanpur (Pkg-III) [Kalyanpur-Naviganj]	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway Pkg V (Kim to Ankleshwar Section)	Expressway (Vadodara-Mumbai)
5.	Kamrej-Chalthan Section from Km. 248.100 to Km. 264.810 of NH-8 including long term remedial measu	Gujurat
6.	Sahibganj Bypass to Manihari Bypass	Jharkhand
7.	Gorhar to Kharatunda Section of NH-2 from Km.320.810 to Km 360.300 (Pkg-I)	Jharkhand
8.	Visakhapatnam Port Road from Km. 0.000 to km. 12.700	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Mangloor to Telengana Maharashtra Border	Telengana
10.	Bangalore-Nidagatta (Pkg-I)	Karnataka
11.	Nidagatta-Mysore(Pkg-II)	Karnataka
12.	Tumkur-Shimoga (Pkg-III) from km 121.900 (Banwara) to km 170.415	Karntaka
13.	Bellary to Byrapura Section km 253.600 to km 308.550 of Nh-150A	Karnataka
14.	Kozhikode Bypass (Calicut Byopass) Vengalam Jn. To Ramanattukara Jn.	Kerela

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State
15.	Ausa-Chakur Section of NH-361 from km 55.835 to km 114.345	Maharashtra
16.	Sangli-solapur (Pkg-II) [Boregaon –Watambare]	Maharashtra
17.	Sangali –Solapur (Pkg IV) [Mangalwedha-Solapur Km 321.6-km 378.1]	Maharashtra
18.	Sangli-Solapur (Pkg-I) [Sangli-Borgaon Km 182.556–km 224.00]	Maharashtra
19.	Loha-Waranga Section of NH-361 from km 187.80 to km 244.369	Maharashtra
20.	ChakurLoha Section of NH-361 from Km 114.600 to km 187.80	Maharashtra
21.	Vadape to Thane from km 539.202 to km 563.000 section of NH-3 new NH-848	Maharashtra
22.	Sarranathapuram to Nagapattinam (Design Ch Km 123.800 to km 180.624)	Tamilnadu
23.	Bodhre-Dhule	Maharashtra
24.	Chikli –Tarsod	Maharashtra

Unethical Behaviour of Pilots

3702. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines have been struggling with unethical behaviour of pilots in India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India has seen 181 incidents of airline pilots failing alcohol tests in the past three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking several challenges that could delay its aviation growth story; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the proposal of the Government to address these challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Madam. During the year 2018, only one case has been reported wherein pilots operating M/s Jet airways flight 9W119 (London to Mumbai) on 01.01.2018, had altercation/argument between them and the pilot in command stepped out of cockpit.

(b) Yes Madam. During the period 2015-18, a total of 181 pilots of scheduled and non-scheduled operators were tested breath-analyzer positive in pre-flight medical examination, as per the details given below:

Year	No. of pilots of Scheduled & Nonscheduled Airline tested BA positive in pre-flight	Rate per 10,000 departure
2015	43	0.55
2016	44	0.48
2017	45	0.44
2018 (Till Nov 18)	49	0.45

(c) and (d) No step is taken by the Government that could delay the aviation growth.

Achievements of Major Ports

3703. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to improve the operational efficiencies of ports through policy and procedural changes and mechanization;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has witnessed any major achievements of the major ports in terms of capacity augmentation, improved operational efficiency and higher operating surplus due to pro-active policy initiatives taken by it; and

(d) 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) Improving the operational efficiencies of Major Ports is a continuous process. Government is regularly monitoring the Port

projects for development/expansion of the Major Ports. Port Projects such as construction of berths, installation of state of the art equipment, mechanisation of cargo handling system and dredging projects to accommodate large size vessels, etc. help in improving the operational efficiencies at major ports. Some of the major policy and procedural steps taken by Government in the recent past are:

- (i) To bring the Major Ports at par with the International standards, a study on Benchmarking of efficiency and productivity of Major Ports was carried out. The study has identified 116 port-wise action points/initiatives, of which 91 initiatives have already been completed.
- (ii) A new Special Purpose Vehicle, namely Indian Port Rail Corporation Ltd. has been set up as a public limited company to undertake last mile rail connectivity projects in Major Ports so as to improve their handling capacities and efficiency.
- (iii) A new Major Port Authorities Bill to give greater operational freedom to the board of Major Ports in tune with present day requirements has been introduced in the Lok Sabha.
- (iv) Land Policy Guidelines containing the regulatory framework for land allotment by Major Ports through a transparent auction cum tender route has been issued.
- (v) Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for PPP projects and dredging projects in port sector has been revised.
- (vi) New Policy for Stevedoring, Berthing and Captive projects has been issued.
- (vii) Rationalisation of maintenance dredging has been done at Major Ports.
- (viii) Order dated 2.9.2015 has been issued by the Ministry for relaxation of cabotage for special vessels such as RO-RO' Hybrid RO-RO, RO Pure Car Carriers, Pure Car and Truck Carriers, LNC vessels and over-Dimensional, Cargo or Project Cargo, Carriers, for a period of 5 years from the date of order.

(ix) Order dated 21.5.2018 has been issued by the Ministry for relaxation of coastal movement of EXIM transshipment containers and Empty Containers.

(x) Revised Security Guidelines for PPP and Dredging projects has been issued.

(c) and (d) Yes. As a result of pro-active policy initiatives taken by the Ministry, Major ports have witnessed following major achievements during 2017-18:

(i) Average Turn-Round Time, which was 82.28 hrs during 2016-17, came down to 64.43 hrs.

(ii) Average Output per Ship Berthday improved during 2017-18. It was 15333 tonnes during 2017-18, whereas during 2016-17, it was 14576 tonnes.

(iii) Major Ports handled 679.37 million tonnes cargo during 2017-18 with a growth of 478% over 2016-17.

(iv) Around 92 MTPA capacity was added in Major ports during 2017-18. Total capacity of Major ports which was 1359 MTPA during 2016-17 reached to the level of 1451.19 MTPA during 2017-18.

(v) Operating Surplus of Major Ports increased by Rs. 916.22 crores during 2017-18 over the corresponding period of last year. It was Rs. 4979.58 crores during 2016-17 and Rs. 5895.80 crores during 2017-18.

Censorship Imposed on Media

3704. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of important instances of censorship imposed by the Union Government on Newspapers, TV channels and Films since independence, State/UT-wise?

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.)): Regarding Print Media as per Section 13 of the Press Council Act, 1978, objects of the Council shall be to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India.

All programme and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme and advertisement telecast on such TV channels.

Further, so far Films are concerned, the "Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition is included in Entry 60 of the Union List (List I) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Cinemas subject to the provisions of Entry 60 of List I" is included in Entry 33 of the State List. Therefore, as per the Constitutional provisions the Union Government is empowered to legislate in matters pertaining to sanctioning (also called certification) of films for exhibition in India and the State Legislatures are empowered to make laws to regulate the licensing and other related matters pertaining to exhibition of Cinema. In respect of Union territories, the power to make laws to regulate exhibition also vests with the Parliament. In exercise of its power, the Parliament has enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952). Cinemas are certified by a body called Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) in accordance with the Cinematograph Act 1952, Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and Guidelines for certification of Films for Public Exhibition. All films, music videos, and documentaries meant for public exhibition, irrespective of their length, and media type (Celluloid, Video, CD or DVD version) are subjected to certification by CBFC.

Amendment in Electricity Act, 2003

3705. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to amend the present Electricity Act, 2003 with a view to make it more transparent and effective;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken the views of the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which this new Electricity Bill is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (e) The Central Government is planning to bring amendments to the present Electricity Act 2003 with a view to make it more transparent and effective. In this regard Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2014 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. The Bill was subsequently referred to the Standing Committee on Energy for examination. The Standing Committee has submitted its report on 7.5.2015. Based on the observations/recommendations of the Standing Committee on Energy and further consultation/deliberations with State Governments and other stakeholders, some more amendments have been proposed. Accordingly, a revised draft for amendment in Electricity Act, 2003 was circulated on 7th September, 2018 for seeking comments of various stakeholders including that of State Governments. The last date for submitting comments of Stakeholders including State Governments was 5th November, 2018. Further a detailed discussion was held on 3rd November 2018 by Ministry of Power with State Governments to discuss the proposed amendments to Electricity Act, 2003.

We have received comments of more than one hundred Stakeholders, which are under examination. After examination of stakeholder views, the amendments in Electricity Act 2003 will be finalised and official Amendments to Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2014 shall be tabled in Parliament.

Demand and Export Details of Textiles

3706. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic demand for textile is likely to remain robust from end user segments, supported by a strong rise in private consumption expenditure during the rest of financial year 2019-20, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the exports are also likely to rise with apparel exporters benefiting from the depreciation of the

Indian rupee against the US Dollar, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rating agency has maintained a stable outlook for the cotton and synthetic textiles for the remaining financial year 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The domestic demand for textiles products depends on various factors like increase in the purchasing power of consumers due to increase in per capita income, increase in private consumption expenditure in textiles in both rural and urban area, preference pattern for different textile products, etc. However, there is no readily available data accurately projecting possibilities on domestic demand for 2019-20.

(b) During April-October, 2018, Rupee has depreciated by 6.7% to 68.8 Rs/USD (average) as compared to 64.5 Rs/USD (average) during April-October, 2017. During April-October, 2018, India's textile and apparel exports stood at US\$ 22.9 bn as compared to US\$ 22.3 bn during same period last year.

(c) and (d) As per India Ratings and Research Agency (Ind-Ra), the outlook for cotton and synthetic textiles is expected to remain stable for the year 2019. This is in view of stable cotton prices and improved consumer spending outlook in key user countries.

Airports under UDAN Scheme

3707. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how far UDAN Scheme has been successful;

(b) how many airports have been made operational under this scheme;

(c) how many of these are in Odisha; and

(d) when is the airport of Jeypore in Koraput district at Odisha going to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) version 1.0 on 21 October, 2016 and version 2.0 on

24 August, 2017 to provide affordable air connectivity between cities in the country. Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has awarded 27 proposals and 90 proposals under RCS - UDAN version 1 & 2 respectively. 56 unserved airports have been identified in the 1st round and 2nd round of bidding under RCS - UDAN. Out of these, 21 unserved airports have been developed and operationalized for RCS flights i.e. Bhatinda, Nanded, Shimla, Kandla, Ludhiana, Mysore, Vidyanagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jalgaon, Ozar (Nasik), Mundra, Salem, Pathankot, Kolhapur, Adampur, Jagdalpur, Kanpur, Jharsuguda, Pakyong, Kishangarh. Out of these operationalised airports, Jharsuguda Airport is in Odisha. However, due to default of Selected Airline Operator (SAO) the services are discontinued. Hence Jharsuguda Airport is placed in RCS - UDAN version 3.0 for establishing the connectivity.

(d) Awarded route for Jeypore to M/s Air Odisha Aviation Private Limited has been cancelled due to poor performance and included in RCS - UDAN version 3.0 bidding process. Further, operation of an Airport depend on award of routes based on participation interested airline in the bidding process after assessing all factors including its readiness.

Textiles Imports

3708. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Textiles imports jumped by 16% and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any survey to assess the real reasons for growing textile import and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps that have been taken by the Government to curb the import in the larger interest of domestic textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) India's textile and apparel imports stood at US\$ 7,339 mn in 2017-18 as compared to US\$ 6,293 mn in 2016-17.

(b) To curb imports and promote domestic manufacturing, Government carried out an import analysis of textile and apparel imports. Imports of intermediate goods viz. fibre, yarn etc. have a share of 43% (approx.) in India's overall textile and apparel

imports. These are raw materials for manufacture of value added products and imports are primarily need-based.

(c) Government raised the BCD from 10% to 20% on:

- 298 MMF fabric lines *w.e.f.* 27th October 2017
- 5 Silk fabric lines *w.e.f.* 2nd February 2018
- 504 lines *w.e.f.* 16th July 2018:
 - 22 Fabric lines
 - 383 Apparel lines
 - 75 Carpet lines
 - 9 Made-ups and
 - 15 other lines

Further, Government has imposed antidumping duty on import of linen yarn from China and nylon filament yarn from Vietnam and EU *w.e.f.* 19th October 2018 and 6th October 2018 respectively.

National Waterway III

3709. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to widen the waterway stretch from Kollam to Kovalam and Kozhikode to Bakel which is part of National Waterway III and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether IWAI has sanctioned or proposes to sanction any assistance for the said project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to improve the facilities and dredging in National Waterways in Kerala along with the details of dredging works completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for further expansion of NW-3, from Kollam to Kovalam 78 km in the south, and from Kozhikode to Bekal 205 km in the north. It has been decided to first undertake development in the existing stretch of NW-3 and not to extend it further.

(d) National Waterway-3 in Kerala from Kollam to Kottapuram of West Coast Canal and Champakara & Udyogamandal Canals (205 km) is maintained with a channel of 2 m Least Available Depth and 32138 m bottom width and is fully operational with 24 hours navigational facilities, eight permanent intermodal terminals with storage facilities and mechanized equipment for loading/unloading of cargo. In addition, the 9th terminal at Alapuzha near Mullackal has also been constructed for cargo operations. Details of the intermodal terminals/infrastructure facilities on NW-3 is given in the enclosed statement-I.

NW-3 was further extended by 165 km in the north up to Kozhikode from Kottapuram along with three more new NWs connected to NW-3 in Kerala through National Waterways Act, 2016. The new NWs are;

- i. NW-8: Alapuzha-Changanassery Canal (29 km)
- ii. NW-9: Alapuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal (40 km)
- iii. NW-59: Kottayam-Vaikom Canal (19 km)

Status of development of the three new NWs of Kerala is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement

List of Terminals on National Waterway-3

Sl. No.	Terminal Locations on NW-3
1.	Kottapuram (on West Coast Canal)
2.	Alurva (on Udyogamandal Canal)
3.	Maradu (on Champakara Canal in Kochi)
4.	Vaikkom (on West Coast Canal)
5.	Thanneermukkom (on West Coast Canal near Cherthala)
6.	Trikkunnapuzha (on West Coast Canal)
7.	Kayamkulam (at Airamthengu on West Coast Canal)
8.	Kollam (on West Coast Canal in Kollam city)
9.	Alapuzha (on West Coast Canal in Alapuzha city)

In addition, two terminals viz., Bolghatty & Willingdon island have also been developed in Cochin Port Trust limits for container traffic through Ro-Ro ILo-Lo service.

Statement-II

Status of development of new NWs of Kerala

Sl. No.	New NW	Status of Development
1.	Extension of NW-3 (Kottapuram-Kozhikode on West Coast Canal-165 km)	Detailed Project Report (DPR) in advanced stage of finalization.
2.	NW-8: Alapuzha-Changanassery Canal (29 km)	DPR prepared.
3.	NW-9: Alapuzha-Kottayam Athirampuzha Canal (40 km) and	Development initiated in 2017-18. Night navigation facilities have been procured and installed.
4.	NW-59: Kottayam-Vaikorn Canal (19 km)	DPR completed and contours of development to be drawn up thereon.

[Translation]

Restructuring of Indian Bureau of Mines

3710. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of restructuring of the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) as per notification dated 15.05.2018;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide direct employment through it and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken/being taken for expansion of IBM along with the said restructuring; and

(d) the manner in which the Government is likely to check and prevent the illegal mining through the said restructuring of IBM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Review and restructuring of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has been notified vide gazette of India Notification

No. 182 dated 15.05.2018. The total cadre strength of IBM has been maintained at the same level of 1477. Subsequent to the order of restructuring, the amendments of Recruitment Rules (RRs) have been taken up. After the finalisation of Recruitment Rules, the vacant posts will be filled up as per sanctioned strength and the provisions of Recruitment Rules.

(c) The Ministry of Mines has approved opening up of new Regional Offices at Raipur, Gandhinagar and New Delhi/NCR, upgradation of existing Sub-Regional office at Guwahati to Regional Office to cater to the needs of North Eastern States. The existing Regional Office at Kolkata has been upgraded to the Zonal office (East).

(d) IBM in association with the Bhaskaracharya Institute of Space Applications & Geo-Informatics (BISAG), Gujarat and Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), has developed a 'Mining Surveillance System' (MSS) for curbing the incidence of illegal mining with the use of satellite based technology. MSS was launched for major minerals on 15.10.2016. IBM is also setting up Geographic Information System (GIS) & Remote sensing labs at Nagpur & Hyderabad with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad.

[English]

Road between Chitradurga and Shimoga (NH-13)

3711. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of construction of road between Chitradurga and Shimoga on NH13 under EPC scheme;

(b) whether the contractor has executed the work as per the contract agreement;

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the inferior quality of work; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this work will 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Contractor has completed 66.31 km out of 102.6 km.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. There is some delay in completion of work on account of land acquisition and financial problem of contractor. Intention to termination notice has been issued to the contractor.

(d) No, Madam. No report of any inferior quality of work has been reported.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Ropeways and Cable-Cars in Hilly Areas

3712. SHRI RAMDAS C.TADAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on probability for use of ropeways and cable-cars in hilly areas and hybrid airboats on rivers;

(b) if so, the number of places identified so far by the Government;

(c) whether the Government is conducting any survey or completed any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to find any other option for smooth traffic in view of difficulties being faced by the people in hilly areas; 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Madam. As per the information received from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, an MoU has been signed between WAPCOS Limited and Doppelmayr, a World Leader in Ropeways.

(b) Initial discussions have been held with Government of Uttarakhand and Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No Madam. WAPCOS Limited and Ropeways & Rapid transport System Development Corporation, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh have finalised MoU for preparation for DPR & PMC for implementation of Ropeways System for Shimla & Manali Cities.

(e) and (f) No Madam.

Road Accidents

3714. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

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

(a) the details of road accidents including persons injured/dead in these accidents in the country during last three years till date, State/Year-wise;

(b) the reasons for increasing accidents in the country;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to check the road accidents and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the road accidents and the compensation paid by the Government; 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per information received from police department of all States/UTs total number of accidents and the total number of persons killed and injured in road accidents in the country during the last three calendar years i.e. 2015 to 2017 are given at below:

Years	Total Number of Road accidents	Total Number of Persons killed	Total Number of Persons Injured
2015	5,01,423	1,46,133	5,00,279
2016	4,80,652	1,50,785	4,94,624
2017	4,64,910	1,47,913	4,70,975

States/UTs-wise details of accidents and the total number of persons injured and killed in road accidents during the last three calendar years i.e. 2015 to 2017, are given in the enclosed statement-I to III.

(b) The main reasons for increasing accidents are Use of Mobile Phone, Drunken driving/consumption of alcohol/Drug, Overloaded Vehicle, Poor light condition, Jumping red light, Over Speeding, Overtaking, Neglect of civic bodies, Weather Condition, Fault of Driver, Driving on wrong side, Defect in Road Condition, Defect in Condition of Motor Vehicle, Fault of Cyclist, Fault of Pedestrian, in the country.

(c) Ministry collects data/information in the prescribed format from the Police Department of all State/UTs. They provide data/information to this Ministry in prescribed format on road accidents on all roads including National Highways from time to time.

(d) and (e) Ministry has taken following steps to prevent road accidents.

- (i) Government has launched a mobile app for highway users i.e. "Sukhad Yatra 1033" which enables highways users to report potholes and other safety hazards on National Highways including accidents.
- (ii) Rectification of identified Black spots.
- (iii) Road Safety Audits are being carried out at all stages of development of the highway i.e. design/construction/operation stages.
- (iv) Facilities such as Foot Over bridges & under passes are being provided wherever required, for safe crossing of pedestrians and other road users.
- (v) Road Safety Week is observed every calendar year for spreading awareness about safer behaviour of road users on National Highways.
- (vi) 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.

- (vii) 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. Based on the recommendation of Group of Minister, the Ministry introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill 2017 covering entire gamut of road safety.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (x) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.
- (xi) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (xii) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (xiii) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (xiv) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) 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.
- (xvii) 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.
- (xviii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States/UTs.
- (xix) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.
- (xx) 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.

Chapter X and XI of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 deal with third-party insurance and payment of compensation incase of injury or death.

Statement-I

Total Number of Road Accidents in India: 2015 to 2017

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24258	24888	25727
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	284	249	241
3.	Assam	6959	7435	7170
4.	Bihar	9555	8222	8855
5.	Chhattisgarh	14446	13580	13563
6.	Goa	4338	4304	3917
7.	Gujarat	23183	21859	19081
8.	Haryana	11174	11234	11258
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3010	3168	3114
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5836	5501	5624

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015	2016	2017
11.	Jharkhand	5162	4932	5198
12.	Karnataka	44011	44403	42542
13.	Kerala	39014	39420	38470
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54947	53972	53399
15.	Maharashtra	63805	39878	35853
16.	Manipur	671	538	578
17.	Meghalaya	606	620	675
18.	Mizoram	70	83	68
19.	Nagaland	54	75	531
20.	Odisha	10542	10532	10855
21.	Punjab	6702	6952	6273
22.	Rajasthan	24072	23066	22112
23.	Sikkim	219	210	196
24.	Tamil Nadu	69059	71431	65562
25.	Telangana	21252	22811	22484
26.	Tripura	647	557	503
27.	Uttarakhand	1523	1591	1603
28.	Uttar Pradesh	32385	35612	38783
29.	West Bengal	13208	13580	11631
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	258	238	189
31.	Chandigarh	416	428	342
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	70	67
33.	Daman and Diu	70	71	79
34.	Delhi	8085	7375	6673
35.	Lakshadweep	3	1	1
36.	Puducherry	1530	1766	1693
Total		501423	480652	464910

Statement-II*Total Number of Persons killed in Road Accidents in India: 2015 to 2017*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8297	8541	8060
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	127	149	110
3.	Assam	2397	2572	2783
4.	Bihar	5421	4901	5554
5.	Chhattisgarh	4082	3908	4136
6.	Goa	311	336	328
7.	Gujarat	8119	8136	7289
8.	Haryana	4879	5024	5120
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1096	1271	1203
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	917	958	926
11.	Jharkhand	2893	3027	3256
12.	Karnataka	10856	11133	10609
13.	Kerala	4196	4287	4131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9314	9646	10177
15.	Maharashtra	13212	12935	12264
16.	Manipur	139	81	136
17.	Meghalaya	183	150	182
18.	Mizoram	72	70	60
19.	Nagaland	30	46	41
20.	Odisha	4303	4463	4790
21.	Punjab	4893	5077	4463
22.	Rajasthan	10510	10465	10444
23.	Sikkim	70	85	78
24.	Tamil Nadu	15642	17218	16157
25.	Telangana	7110	7219	6596

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015	2016	2017
26.	Tripura	158	173	161
27.	Uttarakhand	913	962	942
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17666	19320	20124
29.	West Bengal	6234	6544	5769
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	17	21
31.	Chandigarh	129	151	107
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	46	43
33.	Daman and Diu	42	38	36
34.	Delhi	1622	1591	1584
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0
36.	Puducherry	235	244	233
Total		146133	150785	147913

Statement-III

*Total Number of Persons Injured in Road Accidents
in India: 2015 to 2017*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29439	30051	27475
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	359	391	316
3.	Assam	7068	6127	6163
4.	Bihar	6835	5651	6014
5.	Chhattisgarh	13426	12955	12550
6.	Goa	2055	2026	1922
7.	Gujarat	21448	19949	16802
8.	Haryana	10794	10531	10339
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5108	5764	5452

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015	2016	2017
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8142	7692	7419
11.	Jharkhand	4038	3793	3918
12.	Karnataka	56971	54556	52961
13.	Kerala	43735	44108	42671
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55815	57873	57532
15.	Maharashtra	39606	35884	32128
16.	Manipur	1201	955	1027
17.	Meghalaya	319	354	354
18.	Mizoram	103	68	55
19.	Nagaland	74	120	375
20.	Odisha	11825	11312	11198
21.	Punjab	4414	4351	4218
22.	Rajasthan	26153	24103	22071
23.	Sikkim	337	263	479
24.	Tamil Nadu	79746	82163	74571
25.	Telangana	22948	24217	23990
26.	Tripura	1028	853	718
27.	Uttarakhand	1657	1735	1631
28.	Uttar Pradesh	23205	25096	27494
29.	West Bengal	11794	11859	10091
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	331	323	263
31.	Chandigarh	331	329	302
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	97	130	60
33.	Daman and Diu	64	102	70
34.	Delhi	8258	7154	6604
35.	Lakshadweep	3	0	1
36.	Puducherry	1552	1786	1741
Total		500279	494624	470975

*[English]***Progress of Rural Electrification**

3715. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sought information from State Governments about the progress of the rural electrification in their respective State;

(b) if so, the details of reports submitted by the State Governments in this regard;

(c) the details of funds allocated to each State for rural electrification during the last three years;

(d) whether the State Governments have asked additional help to meet the target of rural electrification; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by the

States, all inhabited census villages across the country were electrified as on 28.04.2018.

In order to ensure close monitoring and smooth implementation, the progress of rural electrification schemes namely Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) is updated by the respective State DISCOMs/Implementing agencies on online web portal www.ddugjy.gov.in and www.saubhagya.gov.in, respectively.

(c) Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the utilisation of amount released earlier and fulfillment of stipulated conditions under DDUGJY and Saubhagya. Grant of Rs. 21,527 crore and Rs. 1,541 crore has been disbursed under DDUGJY and Saubhagya respectively. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I and II.

(d) and (e) Based on the requests received from the States, an additional amount of Rs. 11,996 crore has been sanctioned for States under DDUGJY for creation of additional infrastructure to cater the need of household electrification under Saubhagya scheme.

Statement-I

State-wise grant disbursed during the last three years under DDUGJY including RE Component

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	128	165	324
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	101	81	213
3.	Assam	338	598	401	1,337
4.	Bihar	710	1,292	763	2,765
5.	Chhattisgarh	279	126	552	957
6.	Gujarat	58	110	143	312
7.	Haryana	-	-	45	45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28	-	-	28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	65	65
10.	Jharkhand	-	327	862	1,189
11.	Karnataka	44	145	204	393

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
12.	Kerala	-	134	87	221
13.	Madhya Pradesh	439	421	598	1,457
14.	Maharashtra	43	257	143	443
15.	Manipur	7	36	33	76
16.	Meghalaya	-	26	58	83
17.	Mizoram	19	14	42	75
18.	Nagaland	48	21	24	93
19.	Odisha	514	1,079	366	1,959
20.	Punjab	-	-	15	15
21.	Rajasthan	253	349	782	1,383
22.	Sikkim	-	-	18	18
23.	Tamil Nadu	77	110	2	189
24.	Telangana	5	27	60	93
25.	Tripura	49	78	62	189
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,249	2,262	3,149	6,660
27.	Uttarakhand	71	16	33	121
28.	West Bengal	305	273	241	819
29.	Puducherry	-	1	-	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	1	1
Grand Total		4599	7932	8995	21527

Statement-II

State-wise grant released under Saubhagya scheme during the FY 2017-18 (since inception on 11.10.2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in Crore)
1.	Assam	42
2.	Bihar	115
3.	Chhattisgarh	43
4.	J&K	2
5.	Jharkhand	70
6.	Kerala	15

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in Crore)
7.	Madhya Pradesh	260
8.	Maharashtra	15
9.	Manipur	6
10.	Nagaland	5
11.	Odisha	76
12.	Uttar Pradesh	864
13.	Uttarakhand	13
14.	West Bengal	14
Total		1,541

**Arsenic and Fluoride Contamination
of Water in Odisha**

3716. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the temporary measures to deal available Fluoride in drinking water i.e. FRP in Nuapada; and

(b) the reasons behind Government of India debarring Odisha from accessing funds from submission created to tackle Fluoride & Arsenic problem in drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) As reported by the Government of Odisha, Nuapada district has 895 fluoride affected habitations. Out of which, 368 fluoride affected habitations have been covered through surface water based piped water supply schemes and 28 habitations have been provided safe drinking water through sanitary wells, as these are not contaminated with fluoride. State of Odisha has also informed that they have installed 526 De-fluoridation plants in hand-pump tube wells in Nuapada district as a temporary measure and as permanent measure 66 numbers of surface water based piped water supply projects have been taken up.

(b) The Ministry had formulated National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) based on the number of arsenic/fluoride affected habitations as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 18.08.2016. As reported by the Government of Odisha in IMIS on said date, 65 fluoride affected habitations were considered for funding under NWQSM.

Moreover, in March-2016, with the recommendation of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Government of India had released Rs. 2.00 Crore to Odisha for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) in fluoride affected habitations.

Further, State can also take up schemes for providing safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations including fluoride affected habitations (over and above the NWQSM earmarked habitations) under

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) - Coverage funds.

[Translation]

Road Connectivity

3717. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the condition of road networks connectivity in various States;

(b) whether the Union Government has requested the State Governments to improve the condition of road connectivity in their States;

(c) whether the Union Government has provided assistance to various State Governments to improve road connectivity; 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time as per inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

The total length of National Highways (NHs) is about 1,31,326 km at present. Further, the Ministry has approved In-Principle declaration of about 53,031 km length of State roads as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs); initiatives have also been taken up for preparation of the DPRs.

The Ministry had taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non-Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, along with integration with

Sagarmala, etc., under proposed Bharatmala Pariyojana in consultation with State Governments, concerned Ministries/departments of Central Government. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the proposal for investment approval for Phase-I of "Bharatmala Pariyojana" during its meeting held on 24.10.2017.

The works on NHs are implemented through various Executing Agencies, such as State Governments/Union Territories (UTs), National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), and Border Roads Organisation (BRO), etc.

However, no Central Assistance is provided for taking up such works on NHs and State Roads. The Ministry allocates funds for various Executing Agencies,

including State Governments/UTs, for development and maintenance & repair (M&R) of NHs.

The State/UT-wise/agency-wise funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development and M&R of NHs during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed statements I and II respectively.

Apart from this, the Ministry also allocates funds for development of State Roads under the Central Road Fund (CRF) Scheme and Economic Importance & Inter State Connectivity (EI& ISC) as per provisions of the CRF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time.

The State/UT-wise/accrual/allocation of funds under CRF, EI&ISC schemes during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed statements III and IV respectively.

Statement-I

The details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development of NHs during the last three years and current year

		Amount in Rs. crore							
Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/Agency	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 ^{\$}	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,039.42	1,000.43	2,010.31	2,014.50	1,781.18	1,780.70	2,081.26	985.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.40	1.83	100.00	90.66	62.05	62.05	86.00	65.72
3.	Assam	78.79	78.09	177.44	137.80	308.05	307.75	302.65	2.42
4.	Bihar	706.92	707.86	1,362.64	1,331.61	1,689.90	1,523.88	1,666.31	774.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	359.94	339.80	1,553.30	1,495.68	1,107.93	1,071.58	1,759.32	582.32
6.	Goa	120.00	119.98	400.00	434.51	527.48	527.48	771.00	410.70
7.	Gujarat	228.60	225.77	251.87	213.41	166.08	163.29	414.55	167.52
8.	Haryana	90.00	89.85	150.00	161.27	105.17	105.17	310.00	192.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	140.00	139.96	210.95	182.14	307.14	305.69	361.80	196.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.00	22.86	40.06	23.16	35.44	35.44	31.00	14.02
11.	Jharkhand	35.00	38.08	200.00	212.50	260.88	260.88	258.00	163.89
12.	Karnataka	633.43	639.55	783.52	871.96	1,240.99	1,202.70	1,255.02	870.37
13.	Kerala	132.24	137.65	259.89	237.80	171.74	171.74	206.45	89.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	937.76	928.29	1,760.00	1,558.90	854.79	854.79	1,323.00	632.02
15.	Maharashtra	431.20	423.28	1,371.92	1,154.00	2,966.03	2,964.15	5,198.05	3,157.65
16.	Manipur	40.00	40.00	25.25	18.65	75.85	75.47	201.21	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Meghalaya	15.00	15.00	41.27	28.44	30.22	28.28	101.08	0.00
18.	Mizoram	35.00	28.50	40.00	46.13	41.00	41.00	75.00	23.75
19.	Nagaland	50.00	46.27	50.00	38.84	38.27	38.27	200.00	100.00
20.	Odisha	591.44	592.24	925.55	951.35	708.40	717.08	780.47	373.94
21.	Punjab	1,852.26	1,855.24	2,740.50	2,702.48	746.02	745.80	760.18	225.90
22.	Rajasthan	849.95	849.56	964.83	1,012.99	888.27	886.08	991.87	529.47
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.09	5.09	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	337.02	336.47	575.00	640.11	664.48	664.48	723.00	552.98
25.	Telangana	661.00	657.10	380.00	358.43	409.93	409.93	913.00	498.43
26.	Tripura	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.38	61.00	61.00	51.00	12.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,530.34	1,527.74	1,849.02	1,820.85	1,110.79	1,106.96	1,720.47	1,018.03
28.	Uttarakhand	245.92	245.69	332.62	314.48	980.67	980.14	743.49	543.51
29.	West Bengal	808.95	811.98	1,333.62	1,223.19	1,229.89	1,184.69	1,001.00	438.88
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	1.53	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.69	5.30	5.30	2.00	0.59
32.	Delhi	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.62	36.00	23.01	83.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	20.00	18.10	20.00	14.28	13.63	13.63	20.00	8.42
34.	Other projects under NH(O)*	511.00	443.44	791.38	787.79	214.00	211.92	4.00	1.10
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)- Cess*	15,420.00	15,420.00	2,326.50	2,326.50	12,429.45	12,429.45	16,093.00	11069.00
36.	NHAI- Toll*	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,462.14	8,462.14	9,570.13	4,786.00
37.	NHAI- NH(O) *	370.27	370.27	5,389.02	5,389.02	3,900.00	3,900.00	0.00	0.00

38.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	1.15	1.15	72.20	72.20	296.00	296.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
39.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	4,900.00	4,803.07	4,520.00	4,464.71	4,865.00	4,837.77	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	1,121.00	996.11	760.00	739.27	1,050.00	901.86	860.00	276.16
41.	Externally Aided Projects - Head Quarters	22.00	9.25	59.38	56.72	316.00	283.41	65.00	31.72
42.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	42,694.50	23,281.00	59,279.00	33,118.00	59,279.00	50,533.00	62,000.00	7,911.00

* State/UT wise allocation are not made.

\$- Till September, 2018.

Expenditure incurred in excess of allocations made were on account of booking of expenditure on first-come-first-serve basis out of overall earmarked allocation for State and UTs.

Statement-II

The funds allocated and expenditure incurred for Maintenance & Repair work of NHs during the last three years and current year

		Amount in Rs. crore							
Sl. No.	States/UTs/Agency	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 ^{\$}	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.41	141.53	129.87	123.10	83.52	77.02	72.98	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.16	29.00	36.63	28.87	42.67	36.31	35.70	0.00
3.	Assam	88.50	77.40	136.50	97.52	122.63	89.28	69.48	7.87
4.	Bihar	108.50	107.06	104.77	88.68	121.68	97.29	57.84	7.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	66.03	62.60	51.00	36.05	28.17	21.95	20.09	0.48
6.	Goa	32.31	25.93	34.13	24.96	21.60	14.75	3.10	4.02
7.	Gujarat	146.37	133.29	121.69	108.44	65.19	68.43	42.10	1.16
8.	Haryana	57.33	51.74	56.31	50.38	40.38	39.53	6.00	0.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64.42	63.99	94.85	89.41	79.02	56.46	66.44	20.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.52	7.12	10.34	6.50	12.95	2.96	18.09	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	100.50	103.61	91.26	96.14	65.48	54.69	43.43	12.49
12.	Karnataka	117.96	114.71	204.53	161.51	126.78	88.91	107.36	0.00
13.	Kerala	71.72	69.38	115.46	91.18	113.99	99.15	77.65	12.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22.27	18.08	24.35	10.98	75.37	48.75	40.99	4.29
15.	Maharashtra	225.30	200.92	319.23	276.21	225.75	200.99	486.70	145.95
16.	Manipur	31.00	18.92	27.86	6.77	23.06	12.01	34.37	3.61
17.	Meghalaya	40.80	40.77	57.83	60.17	107.60	122.37	146.76	3.11
18.	Mizoram	36.67	36.33	64.36	66.87	125.93	125.25	153.97	1.38
19.	Nagaland	44.93	44.93	47.77	45.09	55.32	55.64	69.23	0.00
20.	Odisha	63.92	64.72	88.39	86.88	34.81	27.74	28.81	0.00
21.	Punjab	87.67	80.84	78.00	74.60	38.00	30.45	25.70	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	104.38	101.23	64.91	63.71	69.78	63.30	65.90	1.29

23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	1.99	0.00	4.13	4.13	19.88	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	157.66	159.85	156.66	151.23	74.39	72.99	46.18	3.85
25.	Telangana	118.18	88.49	117.15	107.92	54.36	52.15	28.54	0.00
26.	Tripura	6.09	4.50	52.78	52.22	40.65	43.19	49.81	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	229.85	229.21	140.27	119.81	88.53	56.51	70.59	5.48
28.	Uttarakhand	75.03	64.46	52.67	32.39	31.98	18.92	33.26	0.78
29.	West Bengal	91.32	92.18	93.47	76.75	60.78	59.74	33.57	0.06
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	2.17	1.23	1.49	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.10	0.00
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.10	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.40	0.00
35.	Puducherry	3.41	2.34	1.21	1.02	1.14	0.36	1.54	0.00
36.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	575.00	575.00	100.00	100.00
37.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL)*	50.00	50.00	52.00	52.00	125.00	125.00	50.00	50.00
38.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	140.00	138.92	115.00	114.75	135.00	134.78	90.00	46.31
39.	Bridge Management System*	3.68	2.71	1.80	0.88	2.69	2.68		

*- State/UT wise allocations are not made.

\$- Till September, 2018.

Expenditure incurred in excess of allocations made were on account of booking of expenditure for Periodic Renewal (PR) works on first-come-first-serve basis out of overall earmarked allocation for State and UTs.

Statement-III

The State/UT-wise details of the CRF accrual and release during the three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount in Rs. crore							
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 ^s	
		Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136.13	178.13	348.72	347.17	316.45	331.48	374.26	290.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.68	20.53	131.11	56.69	122.47	132.74	145.01	10.11
3.	Assam	57.86	46.34	144.08	94.03	134.77	48.80	159.80	52.00
4.	Bihar	80.88	80.88	200.46	169.70	190.11	25.20	224.12	43.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.73	84.13	247.30	97.12	231.16	212.28	275.47	132.01
6.	Goa	6.62	7.52	17.08	30.06	16.49	16.49	17.47	17.47
7.	Gujarat	177.02	61.05	445.09	132.08	412.84	74.57	486.61	372.33
8.	Haryana	79.45	79.45	194.74	167.34	180.11	114.14	209.77	12.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.59	95.14	100.91	55.41	94.85	92.87	112.21	29.21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	143.93	44.42	357.32	81.90	332.57	332.57	395.47	124.55
11.	Jharkhand	65.63	9.10	164.63	110.55	153.23	109.14	181.83	0.00
12.	Karnataka	178.18	164.46	450.95	489.63	430.00	430.00	508.39	508.39
13.	Kerala	59.88	59.88	150.37	158.49	132.69	132.69	154.77	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	226.82	211.98	566.39	128.80	525.83	744.97	625.70	625.70
15.	Maharashtra	289.57	432.85	717.66	709.79	660.16	795.28	780.42	780.42
16.	Manipur	14.97	7.18	37.48	15.60	34.19	6.82	40.98	0.00

17.	Meghalaya	17.56	5.51	42.57	15.29	39.05	13.72	46.53	0.00
18.	Mizoram	13.82	4.70	34.18	15.84	31.70	29.89	37.48	12.49
19.	Nagaland	10.94	0.11	27.42	16.58	29.17	29.17	30.27	0.00
20.	Odisha	119.17	125.98	295.71	168.76	279.93	230.54	332.23	0.00
21.	Punjab	67.93	48.22	167.04	71.30	156.63	162.68	179.50	59.35
22.	Rajasthan	265.40	72.72	663.06	815.83	617.93	589.58	730.43	410.52
23.	Sikkim	5.18	0.00	12.63	9.39	11.64	8.04	13.84	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	160.33	160.33	392.02	355.12	361.19	303.59	416.88	245.88
25.	Telangana	108.23	108.23	258.81	280.73	249.13	249.13	299.25	279.08
26.	Tripura	7.77	0.08	19.09	15.05	17.54	3.89	20.90	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	227.69	227.69	569.23	219.71	587.07	890.24	655.91	655.91
28.	Uttarakhand	41.45	0.42	103.68	13.67	96.16	86.20	112.29	0.00
29.	West Bengal	84.91	55.48	210.97	184.01	201.66	145.01	240.96	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Island	6.93	0.00	16.89	5.04	16.72	12.60	19.80	6.56
31.	Chandigarh	2.63	0.70	5.81	0.81	4.70	0.00	5.56	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.33	0.00	3.87	0.00	3.78	0.00	4.48	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.99	0.00	2.70	0.00	2.32	0.00	2.75	0.00
34.	Delhi	24.75	0.00	64.12	5.54	58.19	1.16	68.87	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	4.95	4.90	10.68	32.80	11.64	11.64	13.78	0.00

* Funds to some states have been released more than accrual of a state from the unspent balance of previous years of that States.

\$ Till September, 2018.

Statement-IV

The State/UT-wise details of allocation and release/ expenditure under EI&ISC schemes during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Agency	Amount in Rs. crore							
		2015-16*		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 ^s	
		Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	354.35	0.00	25.00	21.94	14.00	11.79	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		22.43	8.00	6.36	9.00	4.57	20.00	5.09
3.	Assam		6.30	19.50	18.79	29.00	17.03	10.00	4.40
4.	Bihar		6.41	9.62	8.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa		7.89	4.00	0.93	34.00	19.78	15.00	7.90
7.	Gujarat		6.13	2.00	2.00	9.00	8.72	7.00	2.69
8.	Haryana		1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	5.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.00	17.00	14.58	20.00	16.70	15.00	4.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	17.00	11.27	55.00	57.34	40.00	35.99
11.	Jharkhand		0.00	28.00	26.37	19.70	19.02	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka		34.75	36.00	33.93	15.00	10.50	10.00	0.00
13.	Kerala		0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra		9.38	50.00	41.45	10.00	7.59	20.00	0.04
16.	Manipur		12.72	26.00	24.34	32.00	33.91	30.00	18.69
17.	Meghalaya		13.67	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.43	10.00	2.42
18.	Mizoram		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland		33.74	32.00	17.66	75.00	61.41	60.00	24.14

20.	Odisha		18.06	48.00	45.93	50.00	49.98	10.00	7.41
21.	Punjab		12.71	2.00	0.61	10.00	6.28	15.00	10.24
22.	Rajasthan		8.21	7.00	6.64	22.60	18.08	15.00	9.96
23.	Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	7.32	8.00	0.14
24.	Tamil Nadu		0.30	52.12	51.13	64.00	63.97	65.00	26.16
25.	Telangana		2.17	7.00	6.35	10.80	7.62	10.00	1.75
26.	Tripura		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh		68.77	5.00	1.04	115.00	103.29	95.00	36.01
28.	Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal		0.00	19.00	15.71	35.00	31.23	5.00	0.85
30.	Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Island	1.00	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
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		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
34.	Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry		1.79	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	National Highways Authority of India (NHA)*	0.00	0.00	390.00	390.00	120.00	120.00		

*Funds to some states have been released more than accrual of a state from the unspent balance of previous years of that States.

\$- Till September, 2018.

[English]

Stalled Road Projects

3718. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road projects that are currently stalled due to stays imposed by courts;

(b) the average number of years that the stays have been imposed for;

(c) the pecuniary losses caused due to the same; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the disputes and complete the stalled 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) One project Trichy bypass portion from km 1+750 to km 6+250 of Trichy-Karur section of NH 67 in the State of Tamil Nadu was stalled for 8 years due to court intervention. However, the realignment of the bypass has now been done from original bypass alignment as per the instructions of Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Madurai Bench. MOEFCC has informed in January 2018 that the project is exempted from the requirement of prior Environment Clearance. LA for revised alignment has been initiated. Competent Authority has accorded the approval for de scoping the Trichy Bypass (18+475 Km.). The work will be taken up after completion of LA.

(d) Mode of award of project is decided on the basis of financial viability of the project and overall availability of funds.

Solar Energy by AAI

3719. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airport Authority of India (AAI) is willing to use its unused/barren land pool for any proposal to install Solar energy setup free of cost by some foreign technology giants, if they approaches in near future;

(b) if so, the details of such land pool which could be used thereof, specially in North India;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details about the nodal officers and timeframe regarding the initiation of such proposal, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As of now, no such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Civil Aviation. However, Airports Authority of India (AAI) is setting up solar power plants through tendering at various airports on surplus land/roof top for its captive power consumption based on the capacity permissible under state solar power policy.

(b) to (d) do not arise.

[Translation]

Electricity to Households under Saubhagya Scheme

3720. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed target to provide electricity to 100 percent households under 'Saubhagya' scheme;

(b) if so, the percentage of households provided electricity so far under the said scheme along with the details thereof, State- wise;

(c) whether the Government has allocated funds to State Governments for the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of the said allocation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya with the aim to achieve universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas by March, 2019.

As informed by the States, 99.53% of total households were electrified as on 31.12.2018 since launch of Saubhagya. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) and (d) Under Saubhagya funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments, based on the reported utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of stipulated conditionalities. Accordingly, grant of Rs. 2958 crore has been disbursed to the States under Saubhagya Scheme up to 30.11.2018. State-wise details are present given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement

Status of Household Electrification under Saubhagya

As on 31.12.2018

Sl. No.	State	Households electrified w.e.f. 11.10.2017 (Since launch of Saubhagya)	Household Electrification (%)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,56,072	100.00%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42,608	100.00%
3.	Assam	13,16,135	91.87%
4.	Bihar	32,59,041	100.00%
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,84,262	99.38%
6.	Goa	-	100.00%
7.	Gujarat	41,317	100.00%
8.	Haryana	52,774	100.00%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12,891	100.00%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,77,578	100.00%
11.	Jharkhand	13,55,930	100.00%
12.	Karnataka	3,02,204	100.00%
13.	Kerala	-	100.00%

1	2	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264	100.00%
15.	Maharashtra	10,96,642	100.00%
16.	Manipur	1,02,217	100.00%
17.	Meghalaya	94,942	83.05%
18.	Mizoram	27,803	100.00%
19.	Nagaland	1,32,507	100.00%
20.	Odisha	23,99,186	100.00%
21.	Puducherry	912	100.00%
22.	Punjab	386	100.00%
23.	Rajasthan	15,48,126	97.52%
24.	Sikkim	14,900	100.00%
25.	Tamil Nadu	2,170	100.00%
26.	Telangana	4,46,020	100.00%
27.	Tripura	1,36,408	100.00%
28.	Uttar Pradesh	74,06,767	100.00%
29.	Uttarakhand	2,17,292	100.00%
30.	West Bengal	7,32,290	100.00%
Total		2,39,43,644	99.53%

Statement-II

*State-wise Grant disbursed under Saubhagya
(since its inception on 11.10.2018)*

As on 30.11.2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant disbursed (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	151
2.	Assam	328
3.	Bihar	115
4.	Chhattisgarh	196
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	53
7.	Jharkhand	143

1	2	3
8.	Kerala	15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	407
10.	Maharashtra	67
11.	Manipur	6
12.	Meghalaya	27
13.	Mizoram	29
14.	Nagaland	34
15.	Odisha	76
16.	Rajasthan	23
17.	Tripura	102
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,124
19.	Uttarakhand	13
20.	West Bengal	47
Total		2,958

[English]

Saubhagya

3721. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urban electrification achieved under the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijali Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) from 2017 to 2018, State-wise;

(b) the details of rural electrification achieved under the said scheme from 2017 to 2018;

(c) the details of urban and rural electrification under Saubhagya in Assam from 2017 to 2018, district-wise; and

(d) the details of funds allocated, funds released and funds utilised under the said scheme in Assam from 2017 to 2018, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) As informed by the States, under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), 8,44,670 urban households and

2.31 crore rural households have been electrified upto 31.12.2018 since the launch of the scheme. State-wise details of urban and rural household electrification under the scheme are given in the enclosed statement-I and II respectively.

As reported by Assam, 13.16 lakh (13,10,947 rural + 5,188 urban) households have been electrified in Assam upto 31.12.2018 since launch of Saubhagya on 11th October, 2017. The district-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) Funds are released against sanctioned project in installments based on the reported utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfilment of stipulated conditionalities. Accordingly, grant of Rs.681.78 crore has been released for Assam under Saubhagya, upto 31.12.2018 since launch of the scheme.

Statement-I

Details of Urban Electrification achieved under Saubhagya from 2017 to 2018

(as on 31.12.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Household Electrified w.e.f 11th Oct,2017
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46,055
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,866
3.	Assam	5,188
4.	Bihar	31,208
5.	Chhattisgarh	21,439
6.	Gujarat	
7.	Haryana	875
8.	Himachal Pradesh	85
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,994
10.	Jharkhand	40
11.	Karnataka	2,000
12.	Kerala	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	45,293
14.	Maharashtra	2,83,365

1	2	3
15.	Manipur	4,400
16.	Meghalaya	2,725
17.	Mizoram	3,351
18.	Nagaland	8,519
19.	Odisha	2,02,598
20.	Rajasthan	13,648
21.	Telangana	70
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1,27,449
23.	Uttarakhand	26,502
Total		8,44,670

Statement-II

*Details of Rural Electrification achieved under
Saubhagya from 2017 to 2018*

(as on 31.12.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Household Electrified w.e.f 11th Oct,2017
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,10,023
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38,742
3.	Assam	13,10,947
4.	Bihar	32,27,833
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,62,823
6.	Goa	
7.	Gujarat	41,317
8.	Haryana	51,899
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12,806
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,61,584
11.	Jharkhand	13,55,890
12.	Karnataka	3,00,204
13.	Kerala	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19,38,971
15.	Maharashtra	8,13,277

1	2	3
16.	Manipur	97,817
17.	Meghalaya	92,217
18.	Mizoram	24,452
19.	Nagaland	1,23,988
20.	Odisha	21,96,588
21.	Puducherry	912
22.	Punjab	386
23.	Rajasthan	15,34,478
24.	Sikkim	14,900
25.	Tamil Nadu	2,170
26.	Telangana	4,45,950
27.	Tripura	1,36,408
28.	Uttar Pradesh	72,79,318
29.	Uttarakhand	1,90,790
30.	West Bengal	7,32,290
Total		2,30,98,980

Statement-III

*District-wise details of urban and rural electrification
under Saubhagya in Assam from 2017 to 2018
(as on 31.12.2018)*

District	Household Electrified w.e.f 11th Oct, 2017	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Nagaon	71039	0
Dhubri	81005	1908
Kamrup Metropolitan	8371	85
Barpeta	94913	480
Dibrugarh	48249	0
Cachar	73267	140
Kamrup	52769	0

1	2	3
Tinsukia	66385	0
Jorhat	27707	0
Goalpara	71713	0
Sonitpur	48309	322
Karbi Anglong	43419	0
Karimganj	40079	116
Golaghat	23475	167
Marigaon	41509	339
Sibsagar	40879	0
Lakhimpur	49922	0
Udalguri	59003	0
Darrang	63955	740
Baksa	66516	115
Kokrajhar	43695	87
Bongaigaon	21328	52
Nalbari	36917	20
Hailakandi	49010	95
Dhemaji	41133	0
Chirang	31462	522
Dima Hasao	14918	0
Total	13,10,947	5,188

NOC for Ground Water Extraction

3722. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire process of grant of No Objection Certificate (NOC) is to be done online through

a web based system of ACGWA and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the rates would be levied depending on the location of the ground water extraction point and the amount of water being extracted and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a list of ground water blocks and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these are classified as safe, semi critical, critical and overexploited depending on the ground water draft and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Central Ground Water Authority has notified revised guidelines to regulate and control ground water extraction in India, which will be effective from 01.06.2019. The entire process of grant of NOC will be done online through a web based application system.

(b) As per the revised guidelines, Water Conservation Fee (WCF) would be levied for use of ground water depending on the category of area, type of industry and quantum of ground water withdrawal. The details in this connection are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board along with State Ground Water Organizations carry out periodic assessment of ground water resources. The assessment units viz. Blocks/Talukas/Mandals etc. are categorized as safe, semi critical, critical and over exploited depending on the stage of ground water development and significant decline of ground water levels. State/UT wise categorisation of Blocks/Talukas/Mandals (as on 2013) is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Water conservation fee as per revised guidelines

1. Drinking and Domestic Use

All domestic users (having more than one inch dia delivery pipeline or, seeking second connection) and other proponents covered under infrastructure projects (except Government infrastructure projects and Government water supply agencies) would pay W.C.F. as per rates given below:

Quantum of Groundwater withdrawal (m3/month)	Rate of W.C.F (Rs. Per m3/month)
0-25	Exempted
25-50	Re. 1/
>50	Rs. 2/

Government water supply agencies and Government infrastructure projects shall pay W.C.F. at the rate of Rs. 0.50/-per m3/month

2. Packaged drinking water (drawing more than 50m3/day)/soft drinks/breweries/distilleries

Sl. No.	Category of area ↓	Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m3/day)			
			< 200 m3/day	200 to < 1000 m3/day	1000 to < 5000 m3/day	5000 m3/day and above
1.	Safe		3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
2.	Semi-critical		5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3.	Critical		10.00	20.00	40.00	60.00
4.	Over-exploited		20.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

3. Packaged Drinking Water units (drawing less than 50m3/day) and other industries

Sl. No.	Category of area ↓	Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee(Rs. per m3/day) based on quantum of ground water withdrawal			
			< 200 m3/day	200 to < 1000 m3/day	1000 to < 5000 m3/day	5000 m3/day and above
1.	Safe		1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
2.	Semi-critical		2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
3.	Critical		4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
4.	Over-exploited		6.00	10.00	16.00	20.00

4. Mining/infrastructure dewatering projects

Sl. No.	Category of area ↓	Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m3/day)			
			< 200 m3/day	200 to < 1000 m3/day	1000 to < 5000 m3/day	5000 m3/day and above
1.	Safe		1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00
2.	Semi-critical		2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00
3.	Critical		3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
4.	Over-exploited		4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

Statement-II*Categorization of Blocks/Mandals/Taluks In India (2013)*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Safe	Semi-critical	Critical	Over-exploited
			Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	497	54	17	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	0	0	0
3.	Assam	27	27	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	534	520	14	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	125	18	2	1
6.	Delhi	27	5	7	0	15
7.	Goa	12	12	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	175	9	6	23
9.	Haryana	119	30	11	14	64
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	6	0	1	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	260	244	10	2	4
13.	Karnataka	176	98	21	14	43
14.	Kerala	152	131	18	2	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	228	58	2	25
16.	Maharashtra	353	324	19	1	9
17.	Manipur	9	9	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	11	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	22	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	11	11	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	308	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	138	26	3	4	105
23.	Rajasthan	248	44	28	9	164
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	1139	429	212	105	358
26.	Telangana	443	311	74	12	46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Tripura	39	39	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	820	603	45	59	113
29.	Uttarakhand	18	16	1	1	0
30.	West Bengal	268	191	76	1	0
	Total (States)	6533	4475	678	252	1033
	Union Territories					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	34	34	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	1	0
5.	Lakshadweep	9	6	3	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	2	0	0	1
	Total (UTs)	51	45	3	1	1
	Grand Total	6584	4520	681	253	1034

Registration of Drones

3723. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registrations issued with unique identification number by the Government pertaining to Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) commonly known as drones, State wise;

(b) the number of Unmanned Aircraft Operator Permits (UAOP) issued to Remotely Piloted Aircraft operators since the inception of drone regulations, State-wise;

(c) the number of Red Zones, Yellow Zones and Green Zones in the city of Mumbai as demarcated by the Government;

(d) whether the Government has constituted a task force to provide draft recommendations for Drone Regulations 2.0; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and issues pertaining to regulations that will be examined by the task force and

the timeframe by which the draft recommendations will be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Unique Identification Number for RPAS has been issued by DGCA till date.

(b) No Unmanned Aircraft Operator Permit has been issued to any entity till date.

(c) The number of Red Zones, Yellow Zones and Green Zones in the city of Mumbai as demarcated by the Government are the following:

- (i) Two Red zones of 5 km around perimeter of Mumbai airport and 3 km from the perimeter of Juhu Airport will be marked in Digital Sky.
- (ii) One Red zone will be marked around as prohibited area around Tower of Silence.
- (iii) One Yellow zone will be marked to identify the Controlled Airspace around Mumbai Airport.
- (iv) Military installations to be notified by MoD and vital installations to be notified by MHA will also be marked as RED/YELLOW Zones in Digital Sky.

(d) and (e) A Task Force has been constituted by this Ministry for formulating a roadmap with implementable recommendations for Central Government, State Government, Industry and Research Institutions to leverage the UAV technology.

Kollam-Colombo Ship Service

3724. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Kerala to start Kollam-Colombo ship service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Toll Plazas on Delhi-Panipat Highway

3725. SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of locations where toll plazas have been set up by private developers on Delhi-Panipat Highway;

(b) the percentage of construction of roads after which National Highway Authority of India allows private developers to set up toll plazas; and

(c) whether the toll plaza near Kundli has been set up as per the said norms?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) One Toll plaza at km 94+ 800 has been set up by M/s. L&T on BoT (Toll) basis. However, one more toll plaza at Bhigan for the already completed stretch of 6 laning of NH 1 from km 29+300 (Singhu Border) to Km 86 (Panipat) has been installed by NHAI on NH 1 (New NH 44).

(b) Panipat Elevated Highways project was completed 100%.

Mukarba Chowk to Panipat project is under construction and collection of user fee is allowed to private concessionaire after declaration of PCOD/COD (Commercial Operation Date) as per the provisions of the concession agreement.

(c) User fee at toll plaza near Bhigan is being collected for the already completed stretch of 6 laning of NH 1 from km 29+300 (Singhu Border) to Km 86 (Panipat) by NHAI. The user fee is being collected as per Govt. of India, Gazette notification SO 2808(E) dated 03.11.2014 & SO no. 2646 dated 28.09.2015.

[English]

Performance of Public Sector Ports

3726. SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GODWA:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports about the performance of public sector ports are available with the Government;

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

(c) the turnover along with profit earned or loss incurred by the Public Sector ports during the last three years;

(d) the capacity utilization during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in improving the performance of the said ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Basic Port Statistics of India (BPS) published by Transport Research Wing of the Ministry of Shipping is an annual publication featuring performance of public sector ports. In addition, the Indian Ports Association (IPA) which is an apex body of Major Ports under the administrative control of the Ministry of Shipping also brings out an annual publication on profile of Major Ports giving key statistical

data relating to the Ports. The details of turnover (Total Income) and Profit earned (Net Surplus) of the Major Ports during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) The capacity utilization by Major ports during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) Increasing the efficiency of Major Ports is a continuous process. Government is regularly monitoring the Port projects with a view to modernise/upgrade the port infrastructure through construction of new berths/terminals, modernisation of berths, installation of state of art equipment, mechanisation of cargo handling systems etc at ports including the dredging projects to accommodate large vessels. A study on benchmarking of efficiency and productivity of major ports to international levels has been carried out to improve the operations and efficiency of the major ports. The study has identified a total of 116 port wise action points/initiatives of which 91 initiatives have already been completed resulting in improved efficiency.

Statement-I

*Port-wise Performance of Public Sector Ports
(Major Ports)*

A. Turnover (Total Income)

Port	Rs. in Crores		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Kolkata	1928.37	2022.08	2661.02
Paradip	1170.92	1265.76	1579.50
Visakhapatnam	1249.45	1040.21	1201.29
Kamarajar (Ennore)	643.86	640.50	637.06
Chennai	983.72	952.16	952.60
V.O. Chidambaranai	623.87	686.71	665.85
Cochin	510.35	545.03	577.94
New Mangalore	417.76	495.31	547.46
Mormucao	354.08	469.43	452.28
Mumbai	1631.72	1607.26	1605.65
J.N.P.T.	1989.69	2166.24	2240.45

Port	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Deedayal (Kandla)	1189.40	1571.85	1715.84
Total	12693.19	13462.54	14836.94

B. Profit earned (Net Surplus)

Port	Rs. in Crores		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Kolkata	-243.22	-169.02	-164.92
Paradip	392.75	422.99	542.65
Visakhapatnam	25.70	45.32	249.69
Kamarajar (Ennore)	445.89	426.48	437.73
Chennai	42.20	12.59	40.29
V.O. Chidambaranar	181.42	171.17	164.59
Cochin	-40.52	-27.17	13.55
New Mangalore	117.18	144.25	190.54
Mormucao	5.69	59.12	2.20
Mumbai	-473.57	-326.85	-418.00
J.N.P.T.	1091.61	1344.74	1442.28
Deedayal (Kandla)	422.12	693.86	905.06
Total	1967.25	2797.48	3405.66

Statement-II

*Capacity utilisation of Major Ports during
the last three years*

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Traffic (in Million tonnes)	606.47	648.40	679.37
Capacity (in MTPA)	965.36	1359	1451.19
Capacity Utilisation (%)	62.82	47.71	46.81

Note: Port Capacity re-rated based on Berthing Policy as per international norms in 2016-17. Capacity utilisation of 2016-17 and 2017-18 is based on re-rated capacity.

Release of Funds under PMKSY

(Rs. in crore)

3727. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to release funds under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to Gujarat and Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds being released for each project of the said States and the time by which these funds will be released;

(c) the details of the proposals made by each of the said States in this regard and the proposals approved/accepted by the Government; and

(d) the details of objections raised by the Government in this regard, if any, along with the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) having various components viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) including Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) & Watershed Development (WD) was launched during 2015-16.

The Central Assistance (CA) under PMKSY is released to the States from time to time as and when eligible proposals are received from the State Governments.

Details of funds released under RRR, SMI, WD and PDMC components of PMKSY during 2015-16 to 2017-18 for various projects of the State of Gujarat and Karnataka are as under:

State	SMI & RRR	Watershed Development	PDMC
Karnataka	No eligible proposals	446.41	827.12
Gujarat	Received	302.55	787.05

During 2015-16, CA of Rs. 128.00 crore and Rs. 354.72 crore was released for various projects of Gujarat and CA of Rs.208.16 crore and Rs. 61.10 crore for projects of Karnataka for PMKSY-AIBP and CAD&WM works respectively.

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP 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. One project from Gujarat and five projects from Karnataka are included amongst the 99 prioritized projects.

Details of CA released to various projects in the States of Gujarat and Karnataka under PMKSY-AIBP and CAD&WM works during 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as under:

Sl. No.	Project Name	CA Released- ABIP (2016-17 & 2017-18)	CA Released- CAD&WM (2016-17 & 2017-18)
Gujarat			
1.	Sardar Sarovar	2372.36	1372.12
Karnataka			
1.	Sri Rameswara	-	12.8812
2.	Bhima LIS	22.44	12.74
3.	Upper Tunga	184.04	21.045
4.	Karanja	19.65	-
5.	NLBC System Project	368.86	-

In addition to above, Government of Gujarat has raised State Share of Rs.1383.04 Crore through NABARD for Sardar Sarovar project during 2016-17 and 2017-18.

[Translation]

New Expressways and Bridges

3728. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten new expressways and 2500 railway bridges are likely to be constructed in the country;

(b) if so, the number of new roads and foot over bridges proposed to be constructed in Maharashtra and the time by when the construction work of those are likely to be commenced; 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, construction of 800kms length of Expressways has been envisaged for development. With regards to railway bridges, Ministry has launched Setu Bharatam scheme for development of 174 nos. structures as standalone projects. The railway bridges, foot over bridges are also constructed as a part of National Highway development/upgradation projects. Construction of new roads and railway bridges/foot over bridges is a continuous process and is taken up from time to time depending upon their inter-se priority and availability of funds. In the State of Maharashtra, approximately 70 nos. railway bridges and about 25 nos. of foot over bridges have been planned to be developed as part of various development/upgradation projects.

[English]

NH Projects in Karnataka

3729. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved four National Highways projects in Karnataka recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NHAI is implementing over 150 works to upgrade 6800 Km. of roads to the standard of National Highways, if so, the details of funds allotted;

(c) the present status of Bharat Mala Pariyojana in Karnataka, project-wise;

(d) the present status of: NH 17 - Goa border to Kundapur *via* Karwar, NH 275 - Bangalore to Mysore and NH 206 – Tumkur to Shimoga; and

(e) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the NHAI to complete the ongoing projects of about 4000 Km. of NHs in Karnataka, if so, the status of each Project as on 30.9.2018?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of 5 National Highway projects approved during the current financial year in the State of Karnataka are as under:

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of work
1.	NH-206	Four laning of Banavara to Bettadahalli (Tumkur-Shimoga section) from Km. 121.900 to Km. 170.415
2.	NH-150A	Four laning of Bellary to Byrapura section from Km. 253.600 to Km. 309.150
3.	NH-150A	Four laning of Challakere to Huriyur section from Km. 359.100 to Km. 413.500
4.	NH-169A	Construction of major bridge at Km. 67.139
5.	NH-169	Construction of Major bridge at Km. 735.800 across Phalghuni river near Gurupura

(b) 23 works for a length of 1918 km. approximately are under implementation by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the State of Karnataka. No specific project wise fund is allocated to NHAI. However, the details of total expenditure incurred by NHAI during

the last three years in the entire country on highway construction projects are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs in crore)	Total expenditure (Rs in crore)
2015-16	51566.17	42689.49
2016-17	60354.90	48857.51
2017-18	91731.16	83230.58

(c) The details of ongoing National Highways projects under Bharat Mala Pariyojana in the State of Karnataka are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The present status of National Highways projects on NH 17 - Goa border to Kundapur via Karwar, NH 275 - Bangalore to Mysore and NH 206 – Tumkur to Shimoga are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) No such request has been received from Government of Karnataka.

Statement-I

Details of Ongoing National Highway Projects under Bharat Mala Pariyojana in the State of Karnataka

Sl. No.	Project Name	Total Length (km)	Length completed up to November 2018
1	2	3	4
1.	2-lane with paved shoulders of Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad section of NH-218.	220	218.92
2.	4 laning of Goa/KNT border to Kundapur section of NH-66.	179.54	114.50
3.	4 laning of Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border- NH-17.	90	86.96
4.	4 laning of Hospet - Chitradurga section of NH-63	120	86.00
5.	6 laning of Chitradurga – Davangere section of NH-4,	71	21.40
6.	6 laning of Davangere – Haveri section of NH-4	78.92	7.63
7.	4 laning of Hubli - Hospet section of NH-63	143.72	45.89
8.	6 laning of Haveri – Hubli section of NH-4	63.40	24.75
9.	4 laning of Hospet-Bellary-KNT/AP Border - NH-63	95	33.0
10.	4 laning of Tamilnadu border/Dindigal-Bangalore – NH-209	171	58.28
11.	4 laning of Hassan - Maranahally section of NH-48 (Package-I)	45.14	0
12.	4 laning of Addahole to Bantwal cross section of NH-48 (Package-II)	63.05	0
13.	4 Laning of Belgaum - Khanapur section of NH4A	30	0
14.	2 laning with paved shoulders of Khanapur-Knt/Goa Border section of NH 4 A	52.3	0
15.	2 laning with paved shoulders of Sirsi – Kumta – Belekeri Port NH 766E	59.3	0
16.	4 laning of Byrapura to Challakere section of NH-150 A from km 309.150 to km 359.100 (Package II)	49.95	0
17.	6 laning of Bangalore – Nidagatta of NH-275 (Package –I)	56.20	0

1	2	3	4
18.	6 laning of Nidagatta – Mysore of NH -275 (Package II)	61.10	0
19.	4 laning of Mallasandra to Karadi (Tumkur - Shimoga section) of NH-206 from km 12+310 to km 65+195(Pkg - I)	53	0
20.	4 laning of Karadi to Banavara (Tumkur - Shimoga section) of NH-206 from km 65+195 to km 121+900(Pkg - II)	57	0
21.	4 laning of Banavara to Bettadahalli (Tumkur - Shimoga section) of NH-206 from km 121+900 to km 170+415 (Package - III)	48	0
22.	4 laning of Bellary to Byrapura section of NH-150 A from km 253.600 to km 309.150 (Package I)	55.55	0
23.	4 laning of Challakere to Hiriyur section of NH-150 A from km 359.100 to km 413.500 (Package III)	55.715	0

Statement-II

Present Status of National Highway Projects on NH-17 Goa Border to Kundapur via Karwar, NH-275 Bangalore to Mysore Section and NH-206 Tumkur to Shimoga Section.

Sl. No.	Project Name	NH. No.	Length	Mode of Execution	Present Status
1.	4 laning of Goa/KNT border to Kundapur section of NH-17	17	179.54	BOT	The work is under progress.
2.	6 laning of Bangalore – Nidagatta of NH-275 (Package –I)	275	56.20	HAM	Letter of Award (LOA) issued.
3.	6 laning of Nidagatta – Mysore of NH -275 (Package II)	275	61.10	HAM	
4.	4 laning of Mallasandra to Karadi (Tumkur - Shimoga section) of NH-206 from km 12+310 to km 65+195(Pkg - I)	206	53	HAM	Letter of Award (LOA) issued.
5.	4 laning of Karadi to Banavara (Tumkur - Shimoga section) of NH-206 from km 65+195 to km 121+900(Pkg - II)	206	57	HAM	
6.	4 laning of Banavara to Bettadahalli (Tumkur - Shimoga section) of NH-206 from km 121+900 to km 170+415 (Package - III)	206	48	HAM	Letter of Award (LOA) issued.
7.	4 Laning of Bettadahalli to Srirampura section (Tumkur –Shimoga Section) of NH-206 from Km 170+415 to Km 226+750)	206	56	HAM	Bids due date is 17.01.2019.

National Clean Energy Fund

3730. SHRI M.B RAJESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount brake-up-wise provided under National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount allocated to his Ministry along with the expenditure made out of it during the said period;

(c) whether his Ministry has sought the higher share under NCEF; and;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) During the period 2015-16 to 2017-18, total allocation of Rs 19013.83 crore was made under the National Clean Energy and Environment Fund (NCEEF), as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs in crore)
2015-16	5,234.80
2016-17	6,436.23
2017-18 (Revised Estimate)	7,342.80

During the current year no allocation from NCEEF was made.

Out of the total allocation under NCEEF for the period 2015-16 to 2017-18, an allocation of Rs. 12265.0 crore was made to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Against this allocation an expenditure of Rs 11602.89 crore was incurred.

[Translation]

Availability of Water for Irrigation

3731. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of water required for irrigation purpose in Rajasthan at present; and

(b) the quantity of water being made available by the Government for the said purpose in each district of the State?

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) Government of Rajasthan has informed that the quantity of water required for irrigation purpose as per Tahal Report is 50,870 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) in Rajasthan.

(b) As informed by the Government of Rajasthan, the quantity of water being made available by them for Irrigation purpose in the State has been assessed as about 30,170 MCM. The district-wise water being made available from various sources has not been assessed.

[English]

Draft Guidelines for Ground Water Extraction

3732. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to draft guidelines for ground water extraction with the aim to ensure robust ground water regulatory mechanism for effective water conservation in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to impose charges on the quantum of the ground water extraction towards the adoption measures for the water efficiency usages and save the extraction specially in over-exploited and critical areas facing water shortage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Central Ground Water Authority has notified revised guidelines to regulate and control ground water extraction in India, which will be effective from 01.06.2019. As per the revised guidelines, Water Conservation Fee (WCF) would be levied for use of ground water depending on the category of area, type of industry and quantum of

ground water withdrawal. The WCF is designed to progressively increase from safe to over-exploited areas and from low to high water consuming industries as well as increasing quantum of ground water extraction. This will promote water use efficiency as well as act as a deterrent to large scale ground water extraction by the industries especially in over-exploited and critical areas.

Exemption from WCF has been provided to agricultural and certain other users. Details of WCF which will be charged from users as per guidelines are given in the enclosed statement.

The Gazette Notification dated 12.12.2018 issued by CGWA can be seen at the web-link: <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2018/193742.pdf>.

Statement

Details of WCF which will be charged from users as per guidelines

1. Drinking and Domestic Use

All domestic users (having more than one inch dia delivery pipeline or, seeking second connection) and other proponents covered under infrastructure projects (except Government infrastructure projects and Government water supply agencies) would pay W.C.F. as per rates given below:

Quantum of Groundwater withdrawal (m3/month)	Rate of W.C.F (Rs. Per m3/month)
0-25	Exempted
25-50	Re. 1/
>50	Rs. 2/

Government water supply agencies and Government infrastructure projects shall pay W.C.F. at the rate of Rs. 0.50/-per m3/month

2. Packaged drinking water (drawing more than 50m3/day)/soft drinks/breweries/distilleries

Sl. No.	Category of area ↓	Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m3/day)			
			< 200 m3/day	200 to < 1000 m3/day	1000 to < 5000 m3/day	5000 m3/day and above
1.	Safe		3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
2.	Semi-critical		5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3.	Critical		10.00	20.00	40.00	60.00
4.	Over-exploited		20.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

3. Packaged Drinking Water units (drawing less than 50m3/day) and other industries

Sl. No.	Category of area ↓	Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee(Rs. per m3/day) based on quantum of ground water withdrawal			
			< 200 m3/day	200 to < 1000 m3/day	1000 to < 5000 m3/day	5000 m3/day and above
1.	Safe		1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
2.	Semi-critical		2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
3.	Critical		4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
4.	Over-exploited		6.00	10.00	16.00	20.00

4. Mining/infrastructure dewatering projects

Sl. No.	Category of area ↓	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m ³ /day)			
		< 200 m ³ /day	200 to < 1000 m ³ /day	1000 to < 5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /day and above
	Ground water use →				
1.	Safe	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00
3.	Critical	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
4.	Over-exploited	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

Performance Review

3734. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted performance review of the private power distribution companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the consumers from harassment by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject and the supply and distribution of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Government/State Power Utility. Government of India acts as a facilitator in supplementing the efforts of States to provide power to consumers in an improved manner.

Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commissions have been entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing the performance of the distribution licensees. Under the Section 86(1)(i) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), are empowered to Specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees.

Costlier Coal Imports

3735. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent rise in energy demand in the country has improved off take from the power generators

but has also resulted in higher dependence on costlier coal imports as the supply of the dry fuel from domestic sources was insufficient;

(b) whether the all India electricity growth remained steady at 5.6 per cent during the first five months period of financial year 2018-2019, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increased demand is being met from higher generation by both thermal and renewable energy plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) There is an average growth of 5.8% in all India energy supplied during 2018-19 (upto September, 2018) as compared to 2017-18 (upto September, 2017).

The electricity growth during September, October and November, 2018 has been 7.1%, 11.8% and 5.2% respectively and during the current year 2018-19 (upto November, 18) has increased to 6.6%.

Thus, the recent rise in energy demand in the country has improved off take from power generation. But due to improved availability of coal from domestic sources, the dependence on coal imports have not increased and remained almost same as last year.

The import of coal for blending with domestic coal during current year 2018-19 (upto November, 2018) was 39.1 Million Tonne (MT) which was almost same as the import of 38.8 MT during the same period last year.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The generation from thermal and renewable energy sources during current year, 2018-19 (upto November, 2018) was 715.418 Billion Unit (BU) and 81.149 BU respectively as compared to 681.284 BU and 70.022 BU respectively during the same period last year.

**Comprehensive Handloom Cluster
Development Scheme**

3736. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Comprehensive Handloom Cluster development Scheme (CHCDS) and the current status of its implementation in the country;

(b) the number of green and brown field projects that have been selected under the scheme, State/UT wise;

(c) the details of the facilities and incentives being offered under the scheme; and

(d) whether the scheme has been successful in encouraging private sector investments in major processing clusters and if yes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) As per the extant guidelines, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of mega handloom clusters, having atleast 15000 looms per cluster with Gol share upto Rs. 40.00 crore in a period of 5 years.

The scheme is under implementation in eight mega handloom Clusters i.e. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhanagar (Tamil Nadu), Murshidabad (West Bengal), Prakasam & Guntur districts (Andhra Pradesh), Godda & neighbouring districts (Jharkhand), Bhagalpur (Bihar) and Trichy (Tamil Nadu).

(b) The number of green and brown field projects that have been taken up under the scheme are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Mega Cluster	Number of green field projects	Number of brown field projects
1.	Assam	Sivasagar	6	-
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2	-
3.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	4	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy & Virudhunagar	14	14
5.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	3	-
6.	Jharkhand	Godda & Neighbouring districts	5	-

(c) Under the CHCDS, need based funding is provided for various interventions like technology upgradation, product development, setting up of Value Addition Centre, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Marketing Complex, Dye House, Corpus Fund for Yarn Depot etc.

(d) Under the scheme, various projects like setting up of Common Facility Centre, Dye House, Garmenting Unit, Silk Spinning Unit, Automatic Silk Reeling Unit etc. have been taken up in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, which are functional.

Gender Responsive Governance

3737. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recently sent a delegation to Netherlands for a round table deliberations on Gender Responsive Governance;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the topics discussed and specific training provided during the said deliberations; and

(c) the manner in which the Government has been integrating some of the important policy recommendations of UN Women on the theme of 'Enhancing Gender Responsive Governance'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE AND MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes. Two member official delegation from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India participated in the Roundtable deliberation cum training on Gender Responsive Governance with accompanied field visits, organized by UN Women (Multi – Country Office, India), UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, at Hague Academy for Local Governance, Hague during 17-19 October, 2018. The deliberations focused on gender-sensitive strategies and planning for inclusive local governance; gender analysis, mainstreaming, budgeting, equitable service delivery, socio-economic empowerment, meaningful participation, transformative change and engaging men and addressing inter-sectionality in complex cultural and religious settings etc. along with evaluation of policies and programmes.

(c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and UN Women partnership has worked towards strengthening and engendering the mechanisms of local governance. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) establishing the partnership has been signed to strengthen capacities of governance institutions including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to better leverage opportunities created for gender equity and women's empowerment through legislation, policies and programmes. Elements for enhancing gender responsive governance have been incorporated in new guidelines for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).

[Translation]

Strengthening of Irrigation System

3738. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is preparing any action plan to strengthen irrigation system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any action plan for irrigation system and proper utilization of irrigation in rural and hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE AND MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to 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) as per the guidelines of the scheme.

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectare and balance estimated cost of Rs.77595 crore [Central Assistance (CA) component of Rs.31342 crore] 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 also been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

(c) and (d) Out of 99 prioritized projects, 4 projects are in the State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K). Ultimate potential of these projects is 61.44 thousand hectares (Th.Ha.). CADWM works envisage enhanced utilization of irrigation systems being created through these projects. Three prioritized projects in the State of J&K have been included under CADWM Programme to cover Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 2.460 Th. Ha. as per the proposals received from the State Government.

[English]

Revamping of DD and AIR

3739. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to revamp/improve infrastructures of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) to compete better with private television channels and radio stations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the outlay for the above revamping process has been approved by the Finance Ministry and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) the quantum of funds earmarked/sanctioned by the Union Government during the current financial year for the said purpose; and

(d) the total number of channels run by the DD and money earned by both Government and Private Companies/Corporate sector through advertisements during the last three years, Channel-wise?

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) Prasar Bharati has informed that

modernization of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) is a continuous process and schemes in this regard are formulated and implemented from time to time. Modernization plan covers a broad spectrum, which, *inter alia*, includes digitalization; adoption of new technologies at par with International standards; replacement of old/outlived equipments and up-gradation etc.

Expenditure Finance Committee has recommended an outlay of Rs.1054.52 crore for 3 years (2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20) for Prasar Bharati (AIR/DD). The same has been processed for approval of Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA). An amount of Rs. 326.74 crore has been earmarked for various components of Prasar Bharati's scheme which include modernization and upgradation of infrastructure, for current financial year.

(d) Doordarshan is presently operating 23 DD Channels on its network apart from Regional/Other Kendras having limited hours of transmission. Revenue earned from the advertisement during last three years by Doordarshan is given in the enclosed statement. This includes revenue earned from advertisements of Government Departments/Ministries, which is shown under the head DCD (Development Communication Division) of Doordarshan. Prasar Bharati (Doordarshan) does not maintain data on revenue earned by Private Companies/Corporate sector through advertisements.

Statement*Revenue from Advertisement only of 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18*

(in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Kendra	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Revenue			Revenue			Revenue		
		Gross Amt (Including Discount & Excluding Service Tax)	(Amt Credit in Bank) (including Service Tax)	Net Amt (Revenue Excluding Service Tax & Discount)	Gross Amt (Including Discount & Excluding Service Tax)	(Amt Credit in Bank) (including Service Tax)	Net Amt (Revenue Excluding Service Tax & Discount)	Gross Amt (Including Discount & Excluding Service Tax/GST)	(Amt Credit in Bank) (including Service Tax/GST)	Net Amt (Revenue Excluding Service Tax/GST & Discount)
1.	National (DD 1)	213.65	190.10	169.04	100.83	99.55	86.68	46.87	46.53	39.84
2.	DD-NEWS	4.94	4.39	3.87	6.81	6.68	5.79	6.54	6.50	5.56
3.	DD-Sports	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.37	0.37	0.31	0.74	0.74	0.63
5.	DD Bharati	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.02
6.	DD Urdu	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.58	0.58	0.49
7.	DD Kissan	1.82	1.60	1.40	2.64	2.62	2.25	2.01	2.00	1.70
7.	DD India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.23	0.23	0.20
8.	Ahmedabad (DD Girnar)	6.52	5.64	5.10	5.89	5.74	5.01	5.87	5.85	4.99
9.	Bangalore (DD Chandana)	7.49	6.56	5.81	3.21	3.15	2.73	4.21	4.19	3.57
10.	Bhopal (DD Madhya Pradesh)	2.75	1.71	1.51	3.49	3.42	2.97	3.29	3.29	2.80
11.	Bhubaneswar (DD Odia)	3.63	3.13	2.79	3.14	3.07	2.67	2.11	2.11	1.79
12.	Chennai (DD Podhigai)	5.48	4.78	4.22	3.30	3.22	2.81	2.35	2.32	1.99

13.	Guwahati (DD North East)	4.54	4.07	3.58	2.27	2.23	1.93	3.33	3.31	2.83
14.	Hyderabad (DD Yadagiri)	5.20	4.50	3.96	2.98	2.92	2.54	1.35	1.35	1.15
15.	Jaipur (DD Rajasthan)	3.81	3.32	2.93	5.16	5.05	4.39	5.17	5.10	4.40
16.	Jalandhar (DD Punjabi)	10.91	9.29	8.18	10.41	10.18	8.85	7.59	7.49	6.45
17.	Kolkata (DD Bangla)	7.92	6.86	6.04	2.81	2.75	2.39	1.53	1.52	1.30
18.	Lucknow (DD Uttar Pradesh)	6.51	5.68	4.99	8.30	8.10	7.06	11.66	11.67	9.91
19.	Mumbai (DD Sahyadri)	27.53	24.31	21.39	18.72	18.27	15.91	9.00	8.94	7.65
20.	Patna (DD Bihar)	3.35	2.91	2.56	1.14	1.12	0.97	3.19	3.17	2.71
21.	Srinagar (DD Kashir)	1.03	0.90	0.79	0.45	0.44	0.38	0.66	0.66	0.56
22.	Trivandrum (DD Malayalam)	10.42	8.98	7.92	8.22	8.00	6.98	5.40	5.39	4.59
23.	Vijayawada (DD Saptagiri)	0.72	0.66	0.77	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.18	0.18	0.16
24.	Regional Kendras	5.15	4.82	4.26	18.40	18.05	15.64	26.85	26.39	22.82
25.	DCD	303.58	274.50	242.58	322.55	368.34	320.58	463.33	461.81	393.83
26.	* Others	14.85	13.88	12.51	6.66	6.46	5.66	4.16	4.20	3.56
Total		651.90	582.69	516.30	538.51	580.46	505.11	618.21	615.54	525.49

Note: Figure mentioned in the S.No.26 pertains to Small Kendras

Release of Grants

3740. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants released under various schemes of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj during each of the last four years;

(b) whether the said grants were released on time during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the grants released so far, scheme/year/State-wise; and

(d) the details of utilisation of the said grant/ expenditure incurred during the said period, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE AND MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The statements I, II and III indicating State/Union Territory-wise and year wise grants released and the expenditure incurred during the last four years in respect of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)/Capacity Building Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme and Incentivization of Panchayats are enclosed respectively. The scheme RGPSA/CB-PSA is demand driven in nature and funds are released to States/UTs on the basis of submission of Annual Proposals and approval thereof by Central Executive Committee. The grants have been released by and large in time.

Statement-I

RGPSA/CB-PSA: Details of funds released and cumulative utilization by States/UTs during the last four years

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Cumulative utilization of fund (2014-15 to 2017-18)
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	fund released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.19	12.5	91.61	81.35	200.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.72	0	0.59	3.59	8.45
3.	Assam	26.04	17.08	49.08	27.59	111.29
4.	Bihar	63.67	0	0	0	9.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.4	14.64	42.62	33.21	101.349
6.	Gujarat	1.06	0	33.38	0	1.06
7.	Haryana	18.78	0	11.37	10.55	31.03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.26	2.48	1.4	0	19.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.58	-	-	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	16.2	9.49	20.9	47.16	89.69
11.	Karnataka	46.8	32.71	15.08	41.08	109.01
12.	Kerala	14.49	0	8.55	23.36	34.05
13.	Madhya Pradesh	37.46	10.80	55.45	30.25	130.36
14.	Maharashtra	34.76	4.5	21.17	44.53	85.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Manipur	5.42	5.40	9.82	6.52	27.14
16.	Mizoram	2.48	0	9.22	10.13	21.81
17.	Odisha	32.92	0	25.06	32.9	68.39
18.	Punjab	0	2.69	11	8.26	21.95
19.	Rajasthan	11.56	4.48	22.27	13.72	40.51
20.	Sikkim	6.85	1.26	2.33	5.35	15.79
21.	Tamil Nadu	20.16	8.96	27.32	36.83	93.27
22.	Tripura	2.36	1.35	8.30	1.21	13.22
23.	Telangana	29.94	13.13	43.38	16.84	57.26
24.	Uttarakhand	13.04	3.09	13.21	7.82	36.59
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	11.00	39.87	84.07	104.69
26.	West Bengal	27.71	9.91	21.86	48.44	107.92
27.	Goa	0	1.06	1.38	0.21	2.65
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.09	0	0	0	1.09
29.	Daman and Diu	1.51	0	0	0	1.51
30.	Chandigarh	0	0.29	0	0	0.29
31.	Lakshadweep	0	1.65	0	0	0.00
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.17	6.75	3.64

Statement-II*BRGF: Funds released and utilization reported during the financial year 2014-15*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16	
		Funds Released	Utilisation Reported (as on 31.12.2018)		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.80	39.77	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Govt.	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.35	15.35		
3.	Assam	139.41	138.85		
4.	Bihar	206.52	0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	218.26	210.61		
6.	Gujarat	65.07	60.03		
7.	Haryana	12.98	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.92	11.92	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.67	21.78	
10.	Jharkhand	281.75	177.00	
11.	Karnataka	46.53	34.03	
12.	Kerala	29.20	28.91	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	221.22	221.22	
14.	Maharashtra	236.14	215.61	
15.	Manipur	36.76	36.76	
16.	Meghalaya	2.56	2.35	
17.	Mizoram	24.39	24.39	
18.	Nagaland	60.87	60.72	
19.	Odisha	179.46	123.99	
20.	Punjab	14.87	14.87	
21.	Rajasthan	211.45	177.66	
22.	Sikkim	12.32	12.32	
23.	Tamil Nadu	42.42	37.66	
24.	Telangana	89.42	71.10	
25.	Tripura	12.63	12.63	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	346.86	339.44	
27.	Uttarakhand	2.53	2.53	
28.	West Bengal	226.64	159.94	

Note: Telangana State was carved out of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15.

Statement-III

Incentivization of Panchayats: Details regarding award money released to States/UTs and utilization certificates received from them as on 31.03.2018

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Category of Award	2016-17		2017-18	
			Grant released	Expenditure Incurred/UC received	Grant released	Expenditure Incurred/UC received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DDUPSP	2.01	2.01	2.17	2.17
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DDUPSP	-	-	0.05	0.05
3.	Assam	DDUPSP	1.62	1.62	1.27	1.27
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
4.	Chhattisgarh	DDUPSP	1.36	1.36	1.32	1.32
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
5.	Gujarat	DDUPSP	1.56	1.56	1.45	1.45
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	0.10
6.	Haryana	DDUPSP	1.24	1.24	0.96	0.96
7.	Himachal Pradesh	DDUPSP	-	-	0.91	0.91
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.079	-
8.	Jharkhand	DDUPSP	-	-	1.24	1.24
9.	Karnataka	DDUPSP	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	0.10	-
10.	Kerala	DDUPSP	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.20	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	DDUPSP	2.58	2.58	2.22	2.22
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.20	-
12.	Maharashtra	DDUPSP	2.19	2.19	2.17	-
		NDRGGSP	-	-	0.10	-
13.	Manipur	DDUPSP	0.20	0.20	0.73	0.73
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
14.	Punjab	DDUPSP	1.52	1.52	1.39	1.39
		NDRGGSP	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.12
15.	Rajasthan	DDUPSP	1.52	1.52	1.36	1.36
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
16.	Sikkim	DDUPSP	0.70	0.70	0.66	0.66
		NDRGGSP	0.10	-	0.10	0.10
17.	Tamil Nadu	DDUPSP	1.74	1.74	1.59	1.59
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Telangana	DDUPSP	1.29	1.29	1.36	1.36
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	0.10	-
19.	Tripura	DDUPSP	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09
20.	Uttarakhand	DDUPSP	1.26	1.26	1.23	1.23
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	DDUPSP	4.19	4.19	4.07	4.07
22.	West Bengal	DDUPSP	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
		NDRGGSP	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

1) Abbreviations:

- DDUPSP – Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar.
- NDRGGSP – Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar.

2) *w.e.f. 2016-17, "Incentivization of Panchayats" is a separate scheme as per the Detailed Demands for Grants. Prior to that it was a sub-component under the erstwhile scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan.

3) Till 2015-16, funds under RGGSP (now NDRGGSP) were released under Media & Publicity Scheme.

Integrated Drinking Water Projects

3741. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether clean and hygienic drinking water is available to every single village of the country, if not, the details of the villages and the reasons thereof;

(b) the details of various integrated drinking water projects currently operating in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the quantum of budget to allocated to provide clean drinking water in the last four years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. This Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States for coverage of rural drinking water supply through centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The Ministry maintains the data of coverage of rural water supply in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, there are total

of 17,19,309 rural habitations in the country, out of which 13,82,643 habitations are Fully Covered (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day(lpcd) safe drinking water), 2,75,115 habitations are Partially Covered (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd) and 61,551 habitations are Quality Affected (sources of drinking water are contaminated with chemical contaminants) as on 31.12.2018.

(b) Under NRDWP, the execution of rural water supply scheme is done by the respective State Government. States are free to plan, design and execute Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme after getting the same approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). The funds under NRDWP are not released project wise. As per restructured NRDWP guideline, the focus of the Ministry is on providing Piped Water Supply (PWS) to all rural household. As reported by State Governments on the online monitoring portal of this Ministry, as on 31.12.2018, there are 43444 ongoing PWS schemes in the States. State wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The State-wise quantum of budget allocated (released) to States/UTs under NRDWP in the last four years is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise duties of no. of ongoing piped water supply scheme

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of ongoing Piped Water Supply schemes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1717
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	584
3.	Assam	1818
4.	Bihar	1559
5.	Chhattisgarh	919
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	147
8.	Haryana	964
9.	Himachal Pradesh	434
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1236
11.	Jharkhand	2547
12.	Karnataka	9838
13.	Kerala	322

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2395
15.	Maharashtra	7519
16.	Manipur	488
17.	Meghalaya	195
18.	Mizoram	17
19.	Nagaland	26
20.	Odisha	4768
21.	Punjab	394
22.	Rajasthan	473
23.	Sikkim	128
24.	Tamil Nadu	191
25.	Telangana	1159
26.	Tripura	142
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1868
28.	Uttarakhand	466
29.	West Bengal	1128
Total		43444

Statement-II

Details of funds released to States under NRDWP during last four years

(Rs. in Crores)

FY	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
Sl. No.	State	Release	Release	Release	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.81	0.16	0.22	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	369.65	170.05	204	233.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	86.83	65.4	92.84	63.08
4.	Assam	585.32	277.58	348.06	474.8
5.	Bihar	399.11	202.73	373.81	355.6
6.	Chhattisgarh	150.74	60.83	84.28	49.84
7.	Goa	0	1.66	1.19	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Gujarat	405.58	229.46	278.5	290.86
9.	Haryana	272.93	122.65	111.53	88.82
10.	Himachal Pradesh	120.89	58.77	83.31	101.85
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	454.41	192.12	225.14	325.33
12.	Jharkhand	175.18	132.09	131.74	209.09
13.	Karnataka	546.1	278.08	343.72	365.81
14.	Kerala	124.1	48.05	75.22	95.16
15.	Madhya Pradesh	440.18	193.73	232.26	135.51
16.	Maharashtra	748.23	330.88	404.45	282.47
17.	Manipur	88.54	27.92	39.38	66.25
18.	Meghalaya	54.5	31.24	40.42	85.91
19.	Mizoram	34.5	17.32	24.49	46.1
20.	Nagaland	96.44	34.53	36.84	17.88
21.	Odisha	230.67	103.19	134.96	83.59
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0.29	0
23.	Punjab	97.38	42.79	51.89	173.29
24.	Rajasthan	1,304.64	526.75	1,072.92	714.24
25.	Sikkim	31.7	12.05	19.42	17.51
26.	Tamil Nadu	382.46	150.35	174.68	185.1
27.	Telangana	212.24	97.71	133.09	843.56
28.	Tripura	68.31	31.68	43.73	83.93
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1,029.22	490.31	621.95	472.52
30.	Uttarakhand	111.48	60.06	71.86	110.28
31.	West Bengal	431.09	216.85	418.97	996.68
Total		9,053.23	4,206.99	5,875.16	6,968.15

Dependence on Coal

3742. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's power generation over the next few decades will continue to depend heavily on coal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether an advanced ultra super critical technology project has been approved by Government for coal based power plants; and

(c) if so, the objectives and the progress made in implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) As per National Electricity Plan, 2018, all India coal based generation by the year 2021-22 is estimated to be around 63% of the total energy generated from all sources. Similarly, by the year 2026-27, all India coal based generation is estimated to be around 55.7% of the total energy generation. Thus, country's power generation over next decade will continue to depend on coal based generation.

(b) and (c) The Government has approved the Research and Development (R&D) Project (Phase-I) for development of Advanced Ultra Super Critical (AUSC) technology for Thermal Power Plants.

The objective of the R&D project is to develop coal fired power plants with Advanced Ultra Supercritical

Technology (AUSC) for 800 MW with targeted efficiency of about 46%.

Phase-I of the R&D project is being executed by a consortium comprising of Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), NTPC and BHEL under the Chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) to the Government. A dedicated Mission Directorate has been established to co-ordinate the R&D activities. Phase-II of R&D project envisages installation of an 800 MW AUSC Technology Demonstration Plant based on the technology developed under phase-I.

The status of progress made in implementation of the milestones for Advanced Ultra supercritical R&D Project is given in the enclosed statement. On completion of the R&D project, 800 MW capacity demonstration plant will be set up by NTPC at the existing Sipat site.

Statement

Status of Milestones for AUSC R&D Project (Phase-I)

Sl. No.	Major Milestones	Present Status (December 2018)
1.	Development of New materials and manufacturing processes and technologies	Material selection, material procurement technical specifications, and manufacturing procedures for major components have been completed. Forming and welding of boiler tubes made of Alloy 617M, has been used for the first time. High temperature/high pressure main safety valve in Alloy 617M has been manufactured and tested. Material data required for design has been finalized. Procurement of Materials and equipment has been finalised.
2.	Optimised Thermal Cycles	The optimisation process has been completed.
3.	Establishment of Fire Side Corrosion Test Rig	Manufacturing has been completed. Site activities at Dadri plant of NTPC in progress and is envisaged to be completed shortly.
4.	Establishment of a Rotor Test Rig	Procurement has been finalized for testing in July, 2019.
5.	Design of major equipment's- Boiler, Steam turbine, Generator, Valves, Piping	External design review has been completed for boiler, valves and turbine foundation. Currently design review of turbine is under progress and is scheduled to be completed by May, 2019.
6.	Complete design of an 800 MW AUSC Thermal Power Plant	Design documents released on system engineering, piping, feed water heaters and condenser.
7.	Overall layout of Plan	The overall layout plan has been completed for demonstration plant at Sipat.

[Translation]

Promotion of Solar Energy

3743. SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts/steps made by the Government to encourage the States for using solar energy;

(b) whether the electricity is likely to be generated with solar technique in the vast desert areas of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is likely to be transmitted to the rural areas at the lower expenses, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is making any efforts in this direction, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The Government has taken various steps to encourage the States for using solar energy in the country. These *inter-alia*, include the following:

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 100 GW of solar energy capacity by March, 2022;
- (ii) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2021-22;
- (iii) Fiscal & financial incentives such as Capital Subsidy, Viability gap funding (VGF), accelerated depreciation benefits etc;
- (iv) Permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route in renewable energy sector;
- (v) Issued guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power through tariff based competitive bidding process;
- (vi) 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;
- (vii) Raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions;

(viii) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition.

(b) Yes, Madam. Six Solar Parks for generation of solar energy with the capacity of 4331 MW have been sanctioned in the vast desert areas of Rajasthan with the details as under:

Sl. No.	Location of Solar Park	Capacity (MW)
1.	Bhadla Phase-II Solar Park; Jodhpur	680
2.	Bhadla III Solar Park, Jodhpur	1000
3.	Bhadla IV Solar Park, Jodhpur	500
4.	Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park	750
5.	Fatehgarh Phase 1B Solar Park, Jaisalmer	421
6.	Nokh Solar Park, Jaisalmer	980
Total		4331

(c) and (d) The Green Energy Corridor project is being implemented by State Transmission Utilities of eight renewable rich states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu) for laying over 8500 circuit kilometres (ckm) transmission lines and substations of total capacity of approx. 19000 Mega Volt-Ampere (MVA). The project is scheduled to be commissioned by the year 2020 and is designed to evacuate approx. 20 GW renewable power upon commissioning.

[English]

Release of Pending Funds under MGNREGS

3745. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought the assistance from the Union Government to release pending funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details of the funds released so far and the quantum of pending funds to be released; and

(c) the reasons for delay in releasing funds to Andhra Pradesh under MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme. The Ministry releases funds to the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh based on the basis of the agreed to Labour Budget, opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous financial year, if any, and overall performance. Fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed in making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. During the current financial year 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018), Rs. 6258.12 crore have been released to State Government of Andhra Pradesh under the MGNREGS.

Impact of Automation

3747. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the threat to jobs in the textile sector as a result of automation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government towards skill development in the textile sector to keep up with the technological changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) No Madam, no such systematic study has been undertaken to assess the impact of automation on employment. However, Government has introduced various focussed interventions to protect the jobs in the labour intensive industry of textiles and to create new employment opportunities. Some of these interventions are technology upgradation schemes, yarn supply schemes to ensure availability of raw material on reasonable price, customized MUDRA platform to facilitate easy access to credit for weavers and artisans, market support, direct marketing platform through e commerce, export promotion schemes and skill development programmes to enable the youth to benefit from the emerging opportunities in the job market.

Water Crisis

3748. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that India is suffering from the worst water crisis;

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

(c) whether it is true that huge number of people die every year due to inadequate access to safe water;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government to cope up with the water crisis 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 (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) 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 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively. Annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation, the water availability of many regions of the country is much below the national average and can be considered as water stressed/water scarce.

The average annual water potential in the country has been assessed as 1869 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). Due to topographical and other factors, the utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum, comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water. Further, National

Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) have mentioned in their report that taking into account the water availability and the requirements in India, which has been assessed as 843 BCM in the year 2025 and 1180 BCM in 2050, there is no need to take an alarmist view.

The report titled "Composite Water Management Index" published by NITI Aayog referred to estimates of the Global Health Observatory Data Repository of World Health Organization which states that nearly 2 lakh people die every year due to inadequate/unsafe water in India.

(e) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources including tackling of water crisis 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 tackle water crisis in the country.

Central Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve 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 ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectares have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019.

Some initiatives/measures taken by the Central Government for conservation and improvement of availability of ground water are available at the URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf

Conservation of Electricity

3749. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the trend of power consumed in the domestic and industrial sector witnessed during the last three years along with the schemes under implementation for Demand Side Management including saving/conservation of electricity, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that a significant amount of electricity is being wasted in the domestic sector on account of faulty appliances, leakages and usage of energy inefficient electric devices, if so, the details thereof along with the corrective action taken thereon;

(c) whether any target was fixed for promoting energy efficient appliances and gadgets, conservation and saving of electricity during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard and the achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The major demand side management schemes/programmes under implementation are (i) Standards & Labeling Programme, (ii) Perform, Achieve and Trade Scheme, (iii) National Energy Conservation Awards, (iv) Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises and (v) National LED programme launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister in January 2015 comprising (a) Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers; and (b) Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP). The trend of power consumed in the domestic and industrial sector witnessed during the last three years as per data made available by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) including energy savings due to implementation of Demand Side Management schemes/programmes mentioned at (i) to (iv) above is given in the enclosed statement-I.

As regards the programme mentioned at (v) above, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

under the Ministry of Power, which is the implementation agency of the programme, has, till date, distributed over 31.77 crore LED bulbs and installed over 76.77 lakh LED street lights in the country. This has resulted in estimated energy savings of 46.42 billion kWh per year with avoided peak demand of 9,111 MW.

(b) Government is aware of the electricity wastage in the domestic sector on account of inefficiencies of electrical appliances and equipment. Accordingly, Ministry of Power, Government of India, through Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), is implementing Standards and Labelling programme (S&L) with the following objectives:

- (i) Creating awareness among the consumers on cost and energy savings resulting from use of energy efficient appliances to enable them to make informed decisions at the time of purchase;
- (ii) Transforming the appliance/equipment market towards energy efficiency through Star Labelling of appliances/equipment on a scale of 1 to 5 stars based on its annual energy performance, 5 star rated appliance/equipment being the most efficient ones;

At present, 22 appliances are covered under S&L Programme, out of which 10 are in mandatory category and 12 in voluntary category, as under:

Appliances covered under mandatory category	Appliances covered under voluntary category
1. Frost Free Refrigerator	1. Induction Motors
2. Tubular Fluorescent lamp	2. Agricultural Pump sets
3. Room Air Conditioners	3. LPG stoves
4. Room Air Conditioner (Cassette, Floor Standing Tower, Ceiling, Corner AC)	4. Computers (Notebooks/Laptops)
5. Color Television	5. Office Equipment (printers, copier, and scanner)
6. Direct Cool Refrigerator	6. Ceiling Fans
7. Inverter AC	7. Diesel Engine Driven Monoset Pumps for Agricultural Purposes
8. LED lamps	8. Solid State Inverter
9. Distribution Transformers	9. Generator
10. Electric Water Heaters	10. Ballast (Electronic/Magnetic)
	11. Washing Machine
	12. Chillers

(c) and (d) Under the S&L programme, during the last three years, the Government has introduced four appliances under voluntary category and brought six appliances from voluntary to mandatory category. The targets fixed for promoting energy efficient appliances and gadgets, conservation and saving of electricity during the last three years and the achievements are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Electricity Consumption in India during 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 (Million Unit)

Financial Year	Domestic	% Growth	Industrial	% Growth
2014-15	217404.72	8.79	418346.16	8.83
2015-16	238875.69	9.88	423522.94	1.24
2016-17	255826.01	7.10	440205.52	3.94

Energy savings (both thermal energy and electricity) due to implementation of Demand Side Management schemes (Million units)

Schemes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Standards & Labeling Programme	33765.17	36899.74	41422.76
Perform, Achieve & Trade Scheme	101050.57	101050.57	101050.57
National Energy Conservation Awards	5197	2598	7378
Small & Medium Enterprises	12.70	72.10	72.10
Total	140025.4	140620.4	149923.4

Statement-II

1. Energy saving targets and achievements under Standards & Labeling Scheme for Appliances:

XII Plan saving targets and achievements from appliance and equipment under Standards & Labeling scheme (in Billion Units)

Sl. No	Year	Targets	Achievements
1.	2014-15	11.08	33.765
2.	2015-16	11.97	36.899
3.	2016-17	13.01	41.422

2. Action taken by Government towards energy savings in Appliances

Launch of Voluntary Performance Standards in last 3 years

Sl. No.	Appliance Name	Year of voluntary launch
1.	Variable Capacity Inverter Air Conditioners	2015
2.	LED Lamps	2015
3.	Solid State Inverter	2016
4.	Chillers	2018

Voluntary to Mandatory transition of Performance Standards in last 3 years

Sl. No	Appliance Name	Year of Mandatory transition
1.	Cassette Air Conditioner	2015
2.	Direct Cool Refrigerator	2016
3.	Color Television	2016
4.	Electric Water Heater (Geyser)	2016
5.	Variable Capacity Inverter Air Conditioners	2018
6.	LED Lamps	2018

[Translation]

Release of Water from Narmada River Project

3750. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that surplus water of Narmada river project is not being released to Luni-Sukadi in Gandhav at Rajasthan-Gujarat border and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said water flows in vain in Gulf of Kutch and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Rajasthan has sent a proposal for financial assistance to the Government with the consent of Narmada Canal Authority for proper utilization of the said water and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has accorded approval for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes, Madam. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) Award has apportioned entire utilizable water amongst the party States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and

Rajasthan with the stipulation that party States are free to make such changes in the pattern of water use and in the areas to be benefitted within or outside of the Narmada Basin in its territory as it may consider necessary. Luni – Sukdi rivers fall in Rajasthan State. The Govt. of Rajasthan has informed that, surplus water of Narmada River Project is not released in Luni-Sukdi river in Gandhav at Rajasthan-Gujarat border in Jalore District.

(b) No, Madam. The entire utilizable water of Narmada is apportioned amongst the party States. Government of Gujarat has confirmed that the said water does not flow in Rann of Kutch.

(c) The Narmada Control Authority (NCA) has not received any such proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of the reply to point (c) above.

[English]

Non-Operational Raxaul Airport

3751. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers have to either go to Kathmandu or Patna to catch flight because Raxaul Airport, Bihar has been lying non-operational;

(b) if so, whether in a report prepared by Government, it is suggested to upgrade this airport under PPP model;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to operationalise the Raxaul airport;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is urgent need to start air taxi service between Patna and Raxaul because Raxaul is the most important place for tourists on their way to Nepal; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Raxaul Airport is a non-operational airport belonging to Airports

Authority of India (AAI). Patna, Gorakhpur and Kathmandu airports are located near Raxaul.

(b) There is no plan to develop Raxaul airport under PPP model.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (g) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme [Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN)] in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity to currently underserved and unserved airports by making it affordable. The revival of airstrips/airports is 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions. Raxaul Airport has been included in the list of unserved airports for bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN. However, no bid has yet been received from any airlines to operate flight operation from Raxaul under RCS-UDAN.

Standardisation of Handicrafts Industry

3753. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to organize and standardize the Indian Handicrafts industry so as to increase its revenue share at global level and if so, the road map drawn for the purpose;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal for establishing "Digital Marketplace for Rural Handicrafts products" in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the organizations proposed to be engaged for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the digital marketplace is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Handicraft is an unorganised & diversified sector with estimated 70 Lakh artisans practicing 32 broad crafts categories throughout the country. To organize & standardize the Indian Handicrafts, Govt. has registered approximately 22.85 lakhs artisans under Pahchan initiatives. Moreover 35 crafts have been identified as endangered crafts and 92 crafts have been registered under Geographical Indication act.

For standardization of carpet, carpet rating scheme has been formulated, but handicraft items are mainly made by Hands. Beauty of Handicrafts lies in the artistic hands of the artisans and each handicraft product is different from other even if it is made by same artisan using same raw material. Government has taken initiatives to establish authenticity of handmade products. For this purpose scheme of handicraft mark has been conceptualized and handicraft mark for wood craft is being formulated on pilot basis.

Further to create awareness and celebrate success of GI Registered crafts, commemorative postage-stamp on five crafts namely Kutch Embroidery, Karnatka Bronzeware, Maddalam of Palkkad, Sikki Grass Product of Bihar and Blue Pottery of Jaipur has been released on 31.12.2018.

(b) Direct marketing portal for handicrafts artisans has been launched to provide direct market access facility to genuine handicrafts artisans including tribal artisans working in the far flung areas. Any handicraft artisan registered under Pachchan can utilize this portal for marketing their products. Till date 302 number of artisans have been registered in the portal.

(c) India Handmade Bazaar portal has been established by the Department itself.

(d) Digital market place is already in place.

[Translation]

Four Laning of NH-75E

3754. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes/contemplating to convert National Highways (NHs) 75E into four lane;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) As per the extant policy of this Ministry, National Highways having traffic more than

10,000 PCUs per day are to be 4 – laned based on the outcome of Detailed Project Report (DPR). Stretches of NH-75E are in various stages of progress for development including their 2/4-laning. About 103 km. of NH-75E in the State of Madhya Pradesh is under implementation for 4-laning.

[English]

Growth of Media and Entertainment Industry

3755. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant increase in the business of media and entertainment industry in the country during the recent years:

(b) if so, the annual turnover of the industry during the last five years and the current year, Year-wise: and

(c) the role of digitization in increasing the business of the said industries?

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) As the media and entertainment sector operates largely in the private domain, data related to the growth of the sector is not collected by the Government. However, the assessments made by industry bodies/federations reveal that there has been a constant increase in the business of media and entertainment industry in the country in the recent years.

(b) As per the Annual Reports on the Media and Entertainment sector published by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), the growth of the sector during the last five years is as follows:

Years	Growth of Media & Entertainment sector (Rs. in billion)
2014	1026
2015	1157
2016	1308
2017	1473
2018	1660 (E)

E-Estimated

(c) Digitization has ushered in a new growth profile for the Media and Entertainment Industry in terms of enhanced benefits to consumers, transparency in the subscriber base leading to enhanced revenue generation. The Government passed the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act in December 2011 for digitization of cable television networks in a phased manner. Digitization enables efficient utilization of the spectrum bandwidth and enhances the capacity to carry channels on the cable. The consumers get a wider choice of channels, improved quality of content and added services and the States benefit from lowered incidence of evasion of taxes. Cable TV digitization has also given a boost to the indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs) and it also results in skill development and employment generation in digital environment.

Appointment of Chairman

3756. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the chairmen positions of Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) and Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) have become vacant and the Government is yet to appoint the new Chairmen;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in appointing the new Chairmen in view of the frequent differences on sharing of Krishna and Godavari waters between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

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.

(b) and (c) The post of Chairperson, Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) has a regular incumbent. The post of Chairperson, Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) also had a regular incumbent till 04.12.2018, which has fallen vacant due to the sudden demise of Shri A.S.P.Sinha, on 04.12.2018. The additional charge of the post of Chairperson, KRMB has been assigned to Shri R.K. Jain, Chairperson, GRMB vide Office Order dated 20.12.2018.

[Translation]

LED Bulb

3757. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to sell LED bulbs and electric fans through post offices under UJALA scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken decision to sell these items through post offices in the State of Gujarat also and if so, the details thereof and the district-wise names of these post offices; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power, has signed a Memorandum of Undertaking (MoU) with Department of Posts (DoP) on 13th October, 2018 for distribution of energy efficient appliances under Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA) programme. As per this MoU, EESL will distribute LED bulbs, LED tube lights and energy efficient fans through DoP's network of post offices in a phased manner across India, including in the state of Gujarat.

Further, in order to finalize the number and locations of post offices in various states, under the above-mentioned arrangement, EESL has to sign state-specific agreements with DoP.

[English]

National Highways in Himachal Pradesh

3758. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced number of National Highway (NHs) in the country during last three years;

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

(c) whether the DPR for NHs announced for Himachal Pradesh have been prepared;

(d) the time by which the work will start on all such roads;

(e) whether the work of four laning of Pinjore-Baddi-Nalagarh could not be started; and

(f) if so, 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The state-wise details of new National Highways (NHs) notified by the Ministry during

last three years till date is enclosed as statement herewith.

(c) and (d) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and the improvement works are taken up depending upon the potential traffic, availability of requisite land free of encumbrances, inter-se priority of works and availability of funds.

(e) and (f) The work of four laning of Pinjore-Baddi-Nalagarh could only be taken up once the requisite right of way (land width) is available free of encumbrances. The matter of rationalization of exorbitant circle rates of requisite land acquisition for four laning work is Sub judice before Hon'ble High Court of Shimla.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of State roads notified as new National Highways (NHs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length (in Km)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	676.00	1002.83	416.55	12.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	9.00	24.00	-	-
4.	Bihar	160.00	-	17.50	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	154.00	290.76	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	9.90	40.70
7.	Goa	-	-	30.90	-
8.	Gujarat	-	46.00	729.13	330.00
9.	Haryana	395.00	-	165.10	310.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	176.00	-	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.00	-	-	57.00
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	88.20
13.	Karnataka	70.00	259.00	889.00	-
14.	Kerala	-	-	21.00	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9.00	2660.00	270.85	552.70
16.	Maharashtra	415.00	7928.00	2344.58	-
17.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	22.70	-	-
21.	Odisha	193.00	-	575.53	296.20
22.	Punjab	530.00	-	628.00	-
23.	Rajasthan	20.00	-	1041.21	1005.00
24.	Sikkim	154.00	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1843.00	-
26.	Telangana	119.00	759.51	488.00	-
27.	Tripura	228.00	1.20	-	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	228.00	2762.00	99.40
29.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
30.	West Bengal	46.00	-	8.00	581.82
Total		3208.00	13,085.24	12,531.01	3,373.72

Progress of Works under SAGY

3759. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of villages adopted under the first phase of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(b) the status of drinking water, toilets, power, roads, telephone connectivity and construction of immovable assets along with inspection reports thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the progress of works being undertaken in villages under the second phase of the Yojana is satisfactory and likely to be completed by 2019 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred and assets created under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the first and second phase of the Yojana, State-wise and Village-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):
(a) and (b) The Gram Panchayats adopted under Phase-I of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) prepared Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble

Members of Parliament. The VDP included prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. The State/UT-wise status of activities from VDPs of Phase-I SAGY Gram Panchayats, relating to drinking water, toilets, power, roads, telephone connectivity and construction of immovable assets is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The progress of implementation of the programme in the SAGY Gram Panchayats adopted during Phase-II of SAGY as reported is satisfactory. So far 373 Phase-II Gram Panchayats have uploaded their Village Development Plans (VDP) on the SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in/>). Further, out of total 18,741 projects undertaken in these Gram Panchayats, 9,550 projects (51%) have either been completed or are in progress as on 31 December 2018.

(d) 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. The details of the expenditure incurred and assets created under corporate social responsibility during the first and second phases of the scheme, State-wise and village-wise are not maintained centrally.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of completed activities from VDPs of Phase-I SAGY Gram Panchayats, relating to drinking water, toilets, power, roads, telephone connectivity and construction of immovable assets, as per the information uploaded by the States/UTs on SAGY website (saanjhi.gov.in), as on 31 December 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Drinking Water	Toilets	Power	Roads	Telephone connectivity	Construction of immovable assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	7		12	2	32
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14	5	6	13		28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2		2		3
4.	Assam	4	4	14	21		70
5.	Bihar	9	39	97	36	2	122
6.	Chandigarh	2		1			4
7.	Chhattisgarh	64	12	31	42		169
8.	Goa	2		3	6		19
9.	Gujarat	31	14	33	175	2	89
10.	Haryana	36	20	16	39	5	83
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15	11	17	18	4	37
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	5	11		50
13.	Jharkhand	41	12	58	46	6	272
14.	Karnataka	92	195	44	272	4	1394
15.	Kerala	53	28	28	147	3	133
16.	Madhya Pradesh	35	28	38	146	1	179
17.	Maharashtra	98	67	124	127	7	418
18.	Manipur	5	1	3	2		28
19.	Meghalaya		4	1	3		10
20.	Mizoram	12	2	9	4		29
21.	Nagaland			1	2		4
22.	Odisha	14	2	14	24		32
23.	Puducherry		1		2		1
24.	Punjab	6	3	11	8	1	35
25.	Rajasthan	35	18	24	49	3	201
26.	Sikkim						5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Tamil Nadu	154	50	99	242	4	426
28.	Telangana	31	10	22	50		125
29.	Tripura	6	2	4	11		8
30.	Uttar Pradesh	75	56	136	106	3	202
31.	Uttarakhand	12	7	17	12		47

[Translation]

Inter-State River Water Sharing Agreements

3760. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which first inter-State water agreement was reached and the number of States involved in it along with the scheme chalked out by the Government for distribution of water of States;

(b) whether States are getting water as per inter-State water agreements;

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

(d) whether Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana are getting their due share of water as per agreement; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) As per publication of Central Water Commission (CWC) titled "Legal Instruments on Rivers in India-Agreement on inter-State Rivers" (October 2015), an agreement on use of water from Sirhind Canal was executed in 1873 between the British Government and the States of Patiala, Jind and Nabha. Parties to the aforesaid agreement are no longer in existence. No information about agreements signed prior to the year 1873 is available in the aforesaid publication.

Parties to agreements/decisions of Tribunals (Tribunals set up under Inter-State River Water Disputes

Act, 1956 to settle water disputes among the States) are entitled to their share of water in concerned river basin as per provisions of such agreements/decision of Tribunals. Supply of water to concerned States varies on year to year basis depending mainly on availability of water in the basin in a particular year and other relevant factors and is monitored by the concerned Board/ Authority/regulatory body functioning in a particular river basin.

(d) and (e) The Bhakra-Nangal Agreement, was entered into year 1959 for distribution of Satluj water amongst the erstwhile State of Punjab and Rajasthan. Later, after reorganization of Punjab into Punjab and Haryana during the year 1966, the distribution of Satluj water among the Partner States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan is being done as per General Manager, Bhakra Dam letter dated 20.12.1966.

For the distribution of surplus Ravi-Beas water, the first agreement was entered on 29.1.1955. After reorganisation of Punjab in 1966, the Central Government issued Notification dated 24.3.1976 under Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966 for distribution of surplus Ravi-Beas waters to the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, J&K and Delhi. Later, an agreement was signed between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 31.12.1981.

Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has further informed that the deliveries to States are given as per requirements projected by States and restricted to safe carrying capacities of the system. The same is decided by the Technical Committee which comprises of representatives of the partner States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and also officers of the CWC and Agriculture Department, in its monthly meeting.

New Air Service under UDAN

3761. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the routes where air services have been introduced so far along with the names of the cities announced to be connected under UDAN Yojana in the country;

(b) the name of the company to which said permission has been granted;

(c) the State-wise and route-wise details thereof including Maharashtra;

(d) whether said service is operational in all the said routes or discontinued in some routes;

(e) if so, the route-wise details thereof;

(f) whether said service is in operation in Jalgaon;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor along with the reasons for its discontinuation despite no traffic problem in Jalgaon;

(h) whether Air Deccan is unable to continue its services in all the routes started under said scheme; and

(i) if so, the action being taken against said company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) State-wise routes awarded under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) version 1 & 2 including the State of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed statement-I. State-wise list of 120 routes operationalised under RCS - UDAN version 1 & 2 is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) to (i) The air service under RCS - UDAN to Jalgaon, awarded to M/s Air Deccan is cancelled due to poor performance of Selected Airline Operator. Six Networks awarded to Air Deccan and Air Odisha under RCS - UDAN version 1.0 are cancelled due to non-performance/poor performance. The said routes have been included for bidding under RCS - UDAN version 3.0.

Statement-I*List of routes awarded under UDAN 1 & 2*

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder
Andhra Pradesh			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Kadapa	Chennai	Air Odisha
			Trujet
		Hyderabad	Trujet
		Vijaywada	Trujet
	Vujaywada	Kadapa	Trujet
	Vishakhapatnam	Jagdalpur	Air Odhisha
2			
Fixed-Wing	Tirupati	Hubli	Ghodawat
		Kolhapur	Indigo
Arunachal Pradesh			
2			
Fixed-Wing	Passighat	Jorhat	Zoom Air

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder	
Helicopter	Tezu	Guwahati	Trujet	
		Jorhat	Zoom Air	
	Daparizo	Yinghiong	Skyone Airways	
	Itanagar (Heliport)	Lilabari	Skyone Airways	
		Tezpur	Skyone Airways	
	Passighat	Tuting	Skyone Airways	
	Tezu	Walong	Skyone Airways	
	Tuting	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways	
	Walong	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways	
Assam 2	Yinghiong	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways	
	Ziro	Dibrugarh	Heligo	
	Fixed-Wing	Guwahati	Burnpur	Trujet
			Cooch Behar	Trujet
			Pakyong	Spicejet
			Rupsi	Trujet
			Tezu	Trujet
		Jorhat	Kolkata	Indigo
				Zoom Air
		Passighat	Zoom Air	
		Tezu	Zoom Air	
Lilabari		Kolkata	AAA Aviation	
			Spicejet	
		Tezpur	AAA Aviation	
Rupsi	Guwahati	Trujet		
Tezpur	Kolkata	Zoom Air		
Helicopter		Lilabari	AAA Aviation	
		Shillong	AAA Aviation	
	Dibrugarh	Daparizo	Skyone Airways	
		Jorhat	Pawan Hans	
		Lilabari	Skyone Airways	
	Tezu	Skyone Airways		

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder
	Guwahati	Nagaon (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
	Jorhat	Dibrugarh	Pawan Hans
		Tezpur	Pawan Hans
	Lilabari	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
		Itanagar (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
	Nagaon (Heliport)	Guwahati	Skyone Airways
		Tezpur	Skyone Airways
	Tezpur	Itanagar (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
		Jorhat	Pawan Hans
		Nagaon (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
Bihar			
2			
Fixed-Wing	Darbhanga	Bangalore Airport	Spicejet
		Delhi	Spicejet
		Mumbai	Spicejet
	Patna	Allahabad	Jet Airways
		Bokaro	Alliance Air
Chhattisgarh			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Ambikapur	Bilaspur	Air Odisha
	Bilaspur	Ambikapur	Air Odisha
	Jagdalpur	Raipur	Air Odisha
		Vishakhapatnam	Air Odisha
	Raigarh (Jindal)	Raipur	Air Odisha
	Raipur	Jagdalpur	Air Odisha
		Jharsuguda	Air Odisha
		Raigarh (Jindal)	Air Odisha
		Utkela	Air Odisha
2			
Fixed-Wing	Raipur	Allahabad	Indigo

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder
Daman and Diu			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Diu	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
Delhi			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Delhi	Adampur	Spicejet
		Agra	Deccan Charters
		Bhatinda	Alliance Air
		Bikaner (NAL)	Alliance Air
		Kanpur (Chakeri)	Air Odisha
			Spicejet
		Ludhiana	Alliance Air
			Deccan Charters
		Pathankot	Alliance Air
		Shimla	Alliance Air
			Deccan Charters
2			
Fixed-Wing	Delhi	Bareilly	Jet Airways
		Darbhunga	Spicejet
		Hissar	Pinnacle Air
		Kishangarh	Spicejet
		Ozar (Nasik)	Jet Airways
		Pakyong	Spicejet
		Uterlai	Zoom Air
Goa			
2			
Fixed-Wing	Goa	Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation
		Hubli	Indigo
		Kannur	Indigo
		Ozar (Nasik)	Spicejet
Gujarat			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar	Air Odisha

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder
		Diu	Air Odisha
		Jamnagar	Air Odisha
		Mithapur (Dwarka)	Air Odisha
		Mundra	Air Odisha
	Bhavnagar	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
	Jamnagar	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
	Kandla	Mumbai	Spicejet
	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
	Mundra	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
	Porbandar	Mumbai	Spicejet
2			
Fixed-Wing	Ahmedabad	Hubli	Indigo
		Jaisalmer	Spicejet
			Trujet
		Jalgaon	Trujet
		Kandla	Alliance Air
			Trujet
		Keshod	Trujet
		Ozar (Nasik)	Alliance Air
			Trujet
		Porbandar	Trujet
	Kandla	Ahmedabad	Alliance Air
			Trujet
	Keshod	Ahmedabad	Trujet
	Porbandar	Ahmedabad	Trujet
	Surat	Jaisalmer	Spicejet
Haryana			
2			
Fixed-Wing	Hissar	Chandigarh	Pinnacle Air
Himachal Pradesh			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Shimla	Delhi	Alliance Air
			Deccan Charters

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder
2			
Helicopter	Dharamshala	Mandi (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Kasauli (Heliport)	Shimla	Pawan Hans
	Kullu	Manali (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Mandi (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Manali (Heliport)	Kullu	Pawan Hans
	Mandi (Heliport)	Dharamshala	Pawan Hans
		Kullu	Pawan Hans
		Shimla	Pawan Hans
	Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport)	Rampur (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Rampur (Heliport)	Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Shimla	Pawan Hans
	Shimla	Kasauli (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Mandi (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Rampur (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
Jammu and Kashmir			
2			
Fixed-Wing	Jammu	Bhatinda	Alliance Air
	Kargil	Srinagar	Mehair
	Srinagar	Kargil	Mehair
Jharkhand			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Jamshedpur	Kolkata	Deccan Charters
	Ranchi	Jharsuguda	Air Odisha
2			
Fixed-Wing	Bokaro	Kolkata	Spicejet
			Alliance Air
		Patna	Alliance Air
	Dumka	Kolkata	Alliance Air
		Ranchi	Alliance Air
	Ranchi	Dumka	Alliance Air

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder	
Karnataka				
1				
Fixed-Wing	Bangalore	Salem	Air Odisha	
		Vidyanagar	Trujet	
	Mysore	Chennai	Air Odisha	
			Trujet	
Vidyanagar	Bangalore	Trujet		
	Hyderabad	Trujet		
2				
Fixed-Wing	Baldota/Koppal	Bangalore Airport	Turbo Aviation	
		Goa	Turbo Aviation	
		Hyderabad	Turbo Aviation	
		Bangalore	Allahabad	Indigo
			Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation
			Darbhunga	Spicejet
			Kannur	Indigo
				Spicejet
		Kolhapur	Alliance Air	
		Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo	
	Sholapur	Spicejet		
	Vellore	Turbo Aviation		
	Hubli	Ahmedabad	Indigo	
		Chennai	Indigo	
			Spicejet	
		Cochin	Indigo	
		Goa	Indigo	
		Hindan	Ghodawat	
		Hyderabad	Alliance Air	
			Spicejet	
Kannur		Indigo		
Pune		Ghodawat		
	Spicejet			
	Tirupati	Ghodawat		

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder
Kerala			
2			
Fixed-Wing	Cochin	Hubli	Indigo
		Kannur	Indigo
	Kannur	Bangalore	Spicejet
		Bangalore Airport	Indigo
		Chennai	Indigo
			Spicejet
		Cochin	Indigo
		Goa	Indigo
		Hindan	Indigo
		Hubli	Indigo
		Mumbai	Indigo
		Thiruvananthapuram	Indigo
	Thiruvananthapuram	Kannur	Indigo
Madhya Pradesh			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Gwalior	Delhi	Air Odisha
			Alliance Air
	Indore	Indore	Alliance Air
		Lucknow	Air Odisha
	Gwalior	Alliance Air	
2			
Fixed-Wing	Bhopal	Allahabad	Indigo
		Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo
	Indore	Allahabad	Jet Airways
Maharashtra			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Jalgaon	Mumbai	Deccan Charters
	Kolhapur	Mumbai	Deccan Charters
	Mumbai	Jalgaon	Deccan Charters
		Kandla	Spicejet

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder
		Kolhapur	Deccan Charters
		Nanded	Trujet
		Sholapur	Deccan Charters
	Nanded	Hyderabad	Trujet
		Mumbai	Trujet
	Ozar (Nasik)	Pune	Deccan Charters
	Pune	Ozar (Nasik)	Deccan Charters
	Sholapur	Mumbai	Deccan Charters
2			
Fixed-Wing	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad	Trujet
	Kolhapur	Bangalore Airport	Alliance Air
		Hyderabad	Alliance Air
			Indigo
		Tirupati	Indigo
	Mumbai	Allahabad	Indigo
		Darbhunga	Spicejet
		Kannur	Indigo
	Nagpur	Allahabad	Jet Airways
	Ozar (Nasik)	Ahmedabad	Alliance Air
			Trujet
		Bangalore Airport	Indigo
		Bhopal	Indigo
		Delhi	Jet Airways
		Goa	Spicejet
		Hindan	Indigo
		Hyderabad	Alliance Air
			Spicejet
	Pune	Allahabad	Indigo
		Hubli	Ghodawat
			Spicejet
	Sholapur	Bangalore	Spicejet
		Hyderabad	Alliance Air

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder
Manipur			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Imphal	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters
2			
Helicopter	Imphal	Moreh (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Tamenglong (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Thanlon (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Jiribam (Heliport)	Tamenglong (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Moreh (Heliport)	Imphal	Pawan Hans
	Parbung (Heliport)	Thanlon (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Tamenglong (Heliport)	Imphal	Pawan Hans
		Jiribam (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Thanlon (Heliport)	Imphal	Pawan Hans
		Parbung (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
Meghalaya			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Shillong (Barapani)	Agartala	Deccan Charters
		Aizawal	Deccan Charters
		Dimapur	Deccan Charters
		Imphal	Deccan Charters
2			
Fixed-Wing	Shillong	Tezpur	AAA Aviation
Mizoram			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Aizawal	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters
Nagaland			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Dimapur	Shillong (Barapani)	
Odisha			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Bhubaneswar	Jeypore	Air Odisha
		Jharsuguda	Air Odisha

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder
		Rourkela	Air Odisha
		Utkela	Air Odisha
	Jeypore	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha
	Jharsuguda	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha
		Raipur	Air Odisha
		Ranchi	Air Odisha
	Rourkela	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha
		Kolkata	Deccan Charters
	Utkela	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha
		Raipur	Air Odisha
2			
Fixed-Wing	Bhubaneshwar	Allahabad	Indigo
Pondicherry (U.T.)			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Pondicherry	Hyderabad	Spicejet
		Salem	Air Odisha
Punjab			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Adampur	Delhi	Spicejet
	Bhatinda	Delhi	Alliance Air
	Ludhiana	Delhi	Alliance Air
			Deccan Charters
	Pathankot	Delhi	Alliance Air
2			
Fixed-Wing	Bhatinda	Jammu	Alliance Air
Rajasthan			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Bikaner (NAL)	Delhi	Alliance Air
	Jaipur	Agra	Alliance Air
		Jaisalmer	Spicejet
	Jaisalmer	Jaipur	Spicejet

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder	
2				
Fixed-Wing	Bikaner	Jaipur	Alliance Air	
	Jaipur	Bikaner	Alliance Air	
	Jaisalmer		Ahmedabad	Spicejet
				Trujet
			Surat	Spicejet
		Udaipur	Indigo	
	Kishangarh	Delhi	Spicejet	
	Udaipur	Jaisalmer	Indigo	
	Uterlai	Delhi	Zoom Air	
Sikkim				
2				
Fixed-Wing	Pakyong	Delhi	Spicejet	
		Guwahati	Spicejet	
		Kolkata	Spicejet	
Tamil Nadu				
1				
Fixed-Wing	Chennai	Kadapa	Air Odisha	
			Trujet	
		Mysore	Air Odisha	
			Trujet	
		Neyveli	Air Odisha	
		Pondicherry	Air Odisha	
		Salem	Trujet	
		Neyveli	Chennai	Air Odisha
		Salem	Bangalore	Air Odisha
	Chennai	Trujet		

Statement-II*List of Routes operational under RCS-UDAN 1(70)*

Sl. No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date commenced
1.	Bhatinda	Delhi	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
2.	Delhi	Bhatinda	Alliance Air	27.04.2017

Sl. No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date commenced
3.	Delhi	Shimla	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
4.	Hyderabad	Kadapa	Trujet	27.04.2017
5.	Hyderabad	Nanded	Trujet	27.04.2017
6.	Kadapa	Hyderabad	Trujet	27.04.2017
7.	Nanded	Hyderabad	Trujet	27.04.2017
8.	Shimla	Delhi	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
9.	Gwalior	Delhi	Alliance Air	31.05.2017
10.	Gwalior	Indore	Alliance Air	31.05.2017
11.	Indore	Gwalior	Alliance Air	31.05.2017
12.	Kandla	Mumbai	Spice jet	10.07.2017
13.	Mumbai	Kandla	Spice jet	10.07.2017
14.	Porbandar	Mumbai	Spice jet	10.07.2017
15.	Hyderabad	Pondicherry	Spice jet	16.08.2017
16.	Pondicherry	Hyderabad	Spice jet	16.08.2017
17.	Delhi	Ludhiana	Alliance Air	02.09.2017
18.	Ludhiana	Delhi	Alliance Air	02.09.2017
19.	Chennai	Mysore	Trujet	20.09.2017
20.	Mysore	Chennai	Trujet	20.09.2017
21.	Hyderabad	Vidyanagar	Trujet	21.09.2017
22.	Vidyanagar	Hyderabad	Trujet	21.09.2017
23.	Bikaner (NAL)	Delhi	Alliance Air	26.09.2017
24.	Delhi	Bikaner (NAL)	Alliance Air	26.09.2017
25.	Jaipur	Jaisalmer	Spice jet	29.10.2017
26.	Jaisalmer	Jaipur	Spice jet	29.10.2017
27.	Chennai	Kadapa	Trujet	16.11.2017
28.	Kadapa	Chennai	Trujet	16.11.2017
29.	Mumbai	Nanded	Trujet	16.11.2017
30.	Nanded	Mumbai	Trujet	16.11.2017
31.	Agra	Jaipur	Alliance Air	08.12.2017
32.	Jaipur	Agra	Alliance Air	08.12.2017
33.	Jalgaon	Mumbai	Deccan Charters	23.12.2017
34.	Mumbai	Jalgaon	Deccan Charters	23.12.2017

Sl. No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date commenced
35.	Ozar (Nasik)	Pune	Deccan Charters	23.12.2017
36.	Pune	Ozar (Nasik)	Deccan Charters	23.12.2017
37.	Ahmedabad	Jamnagar	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
38.	Ahmedabad	Mundra	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
39.	Jamnagar	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
40.	Mundra	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
41.	Ahmedabad	Diu	Air Odisha	24.02.2018
42.	Diu	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha	24.02.2018
43.	Bangalore	Vidyanagar	Trujet	01.03.2018
44.	Kadapa	Vijaywada	Trujet	01.03.2018
45.	Vidyanagar	Bangalore	Trujet	01.03.2018
46.	Vijaywada	Kadapa	Trujet	01.03.2018
47.	Chennai	Salem	Trujet	25.03.2018
48.	Salem	Chennai	Trujet	25.03.2018
49.	Delhi	Pathankot	Alliance Air	05.04.2018
50.	Pathankot	Delhi	Alliance Air	05.04.2018
51.	Kolhapur	Mumbai	Deccan Charters	08.04.2018
52.	Mumbai	Kolhapur	Deccan Charters	08.04.2018
53.	Agartala	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters	26.04.2018
54.	Dimapur	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters	26.04.2018
55.	Shillong	Agartala	Deccan Charters	26.04.2018
56.	Shillong	Dimapur	Deccan Charters	26.04.2018
57.	Adampur	Delhi	Spicejet	01.05.2018
58.	Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar	Air Odisha	01.05.2018
59.	Bhavnagar	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha	01.05.2018
60.	Delhi	Adampur	Spicejet	01.05.2018
61.	Jagdalpur	Raipur	Air Odisha	14.06.2018
62.	Jagdalpur	Vishakhapatnam	Air Odisha	14.06.2018
63.	Raipur	Jagdalpur	Air Odisha	14.06.2018
64.	Vishakhapatnam	Jagdalpur	Air Odisha	14.06.2018
65.	Delhi	Kanpur	Spicejet	03.07.2018
66.	Kanpur	Delhi	Spicejet	03.07.2018

Sl. No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date commenced
67.	Jharsuguda	Raipur	Air Odisha	22.09.2018
68.	Raipur	Jharsuguda	Air Odisha	22.09.2018
69.	Jharsuguda	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha	22.09.2018
70.	Bhubaneshwar	Jharsuguda	Air Odisha	22.09.2018

List of Routes operational under RCS-UDAN 2 (50)

Sl. No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date commenced
1.	Bikaner	Jaipur	Alliance Air	27.03.2018
2.	Jaipur	Bikaner	Alliance Air	27.03.2018
3.	Bhatinda	Jammu	Alliance Air	05.04.2018
4.	Jammu	Bhatinda	Alliance Air	05.04.2018
5.	Kolkata	Tezpur	Zoom Air	26.04.2018
6.	Tezpur	Kolkata	Zoom Air	26.04.2018
7.	Chennai	Hubli	Spicejet	14.05.2018
8.	Hubli	Chennai	Spicejet	14.05.2018
9.	Hubli	Hyderabad	Spicejet	14.05.2018
10.	Hyderabad	Hubli	Spicejet	14.05.2018
11.	Allahabad	Lucknow	Jet Airways	14.06.2018
12.	Allahabad	Patna	Jet Airways	14.06.2018
13.	Lucknow	Allahabad	Jet Airways	14.06.2018
14.	Patna	Allahabad	Jet Airways	14.06.2018
15.	Delhi	Ozar (Nasik)	Jet Airways	15.06.2018
16.	Ozar (Nasik)	Delhi	Jet Airways	15.06.2018
17.	Allahabad	Indore	Jet Airways	16.06.2018
18.	Allahabad	Nagpur	Jet Airways	16.06.2018
19.	Indore	Allahabad	Jet Airways	16.06.2018
20.	Nagpur	Allahabad	Jet Airways	16.06.2018
21.	Hubli	Cochin	Indigo	28.06.2018
22.	Cochin	Hubli	Indigo	28.06.2018
23.	Goa	Hubli	Indigo	28.06.2018
24.	Hubli	Goa	Indigo	28.06.2018
25.	Ahmedabad	Hubli	Indigo	01.07.2018

Sl. No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date commenced
26.	Hubli	Ahmedabad	Indigo	01.07.2018
27.	Chennai	Hubli	Indigo	01.07.2018
28.	Hubli	Chennai	Indigo	01.07.2018
29.	Jorhat	Kolkata	Indigo	01.07.2018
30.	Kolkata	Jorhat	Indigo	01.07.2018
31.	Pakyong	Kolkata	Spicejet	04.10.2018
32.	Kolkata	Pakyong	Spicejet	04.10.2018
33.	Kishangarh	Delhi	Spicejet	08.10.2018
34.	Delhi	Kishangarh	Spicejet	08.10.2018
35.	Guwahati	Pakyong	Spicejet	28.10.2018
36.	Pakyong	Guwahati	Spicejet	28.10.2018
37.	Ahmedabad	Jaisalmer	Spicejet	31.10.2018
38.	Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad	Spicejet	31.10.2018
39.	Allahabad	Bangalore	Indigo	15.11.2018
40.	Bangalore	Allahabad	Indigo	15.11.2018
41.	Jaisalmer	Surat	Spicejet	30.11.2018
42.	Surat	Jaisalmer	Spicejet	30.11.2018
43.	Kolhapur	Hyderabad	Alliance Air	09.12.2018
44.	Hyderabad	Kolhapur	Alliance Air	09.12.2018
45.	Kolhapur	Bangalore	Alliance Air	09.12.2018
46.	Bangalore	Kolhapur	Alliance Air	09.12.2018
47.	Ahmedabad	Porbandar	Trujet	19.12.2018
48.	Porbandar	Ahmedabad	Trujet	19.12.2018
49.	Ahmedabad	Jaisalmer	Trujet	19.12.2018
50.	Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad	Trujet	19.12.2018

Note: Total 120 (70+50) are operational routes.

[English]

Power Generation and Consumption

3762. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government in last three years to increase the generation of electricity, the details thereof;

(b) the number of power houses established in last three years, the details of the coal, gas, water and nuclear based power plants; and

(c) the details of the consumption and generation of electricity at present and last three years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) The following steps has been taken by Government of India to increase the generation of electricity:

- (i) During last three years 2015-16 to 2017-18 and current year 2018 (upto November, 2018), the Generation capacity of 83,519 MW comprising of 49,161 MW from the conventional sources and 34,358 MW from renewable sources have been added.
- (ii) During last three years 2015-16 to 2017-18 and current year 2018 (upto November, 2018), 90,767ckm of transmission lines and 2,76,338 MVA of transformation capacity have been completed. This has facilitated evacuation of power from Generating Stations to the consumers. The inter-regional transmission capacity of 52,700 MW has been added during last three years 2015-16 to 2017-18 and current year 2018 (upto November, 2018). Due to this, electricity can now be seamlessly transferred from anywhere to anywhere in the country.
- (iii) Government of India is assisting states through schemes like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Saubhagya etc. for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply of power to consumers.
- (iv) Government of India has taken steps for expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.

(b) The details of power projects commissioned during last three years i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and current year 2018 (upto November, 2018) are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The details of generation and electrical energy supplied during last three years are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Projects Commissioned during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Project Name	Type	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
Thermal Projects			
1.	Anuppur TPP U-1,2	Coal	1200
2.	Bandakhar TPP U-1	Coal	300
3.	Balco TPP U-1,2	Coal	600
4.	Anpara D TPP U-6,7	Coal	1000
5.	Kalisindhi STPP U-2	Coal	600
6.	Bongaigaon TPP U-1	Coal	250
7.	TUTICORIN JV U-2	Coal	500
8.	Kondapalli Stg III-A (U-1,2)	Gas	742
9.	Vindhyachalstppst-V U-13	Coal	500
10.	PAINAMPURAM TPP U-2	Coal	660
11.	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Ltd. Block-1,2	GAS	768
12.	SIKKA TPS Extn. U-4	Coal	250
13.	Uchpinda TPP,U-1,2	Coal	720
14.	Talwandi Sabo U-2,3	Coal	1320
15.	ITPCL TPP Unit-I	Coal	600
16.	Kakatiya TPP St-II U-I	Coal	600
17.	Sagardighi TPP EXTN. U-3	Coal	500
18.	Prayagraj (Bara)TPP U-I	Coal	660
19.	Vizag TPP U-1,2	Coal	1040
20.	Tripura CCGT, Monarchak	GAS	35.6
21.	Raghunathpur TPP Ph-I U-2	Coal	600
22.	Mutiara TPP ,U-2	Coal	600
23.	Lalitpur TPP U-1,2	Coal	1320
24.	Goindwal Sahib TPP U-1,2	Coal	540
25.	Ind Barath Energy Pvt. Ltd. TPP U1	Coal	350

1	2	3	4
26.	Nabi Nagar TPP Exp. U-1	Coal	250
27.	Bokarao TPS "A" Exp U-1	Coal	500
28.	Mouda STPP-II U-3	Coal	660
29.	Bellary TPP ST-III U-3	Coal	700
30.	Chandrapur TPS Extn. U-9	Coal	500
31.	Koradi TPS Expn. U-9	Coal	660
32.	Singareni TPP U-1	Coal	600
33.	Yermarus TPP U-1	Coal	800
34.	Parli TPS U-8	Coal	250
35.	Raikheda TPP U-2	Coal	685
36.	Seioni TPP PH-I U-1	Coal	600
	Total (Thermal)		22460.6
	Hydro Projects		
37.	Koldam U-3,4	Hydro	400
38.	Srinagar U-1,2,3,4	Hydro	330
39.	Baghlihar Stage-II U-1,2	Hydro	300
40.	Jorethang Loop U-1,2	Hydro	96
41.	Lower Jurala U-1,2,3,4	Hydro	160
42.	Baglihar Stage-II U-3	Hydro	150
43.	Teesta Low Dam Stage-IV U-1,2	Hydro	80
	Total (Hydro)		1516
	Grand Total (Thermal+Hydro)		23976.6

Projects Commissioned during the Year 2016-17

Sl. No.	Project Name	Type	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
	Thermal Projects		
1.	Lalitpur STPP U-3	Coal	660
2.	Cuddalore ITPCL TPP U-2	Coal	600
3.	Bhavnagar Lignite Based TPP U-1, 2	Coal	500

1	2	3	4
4.	Gama CCPP, Block-I	Gas	225
5.	Mangaon CCPP	Gas	388
6.	Marwa TPP U-2	Coal	500
7.	Nawapara U-1	Coal	300
8.	Agartala Gas Based Power Project ST-1	Gas	25.5
9.	BARA TPP U-2	Coal	660
10.	Sembcorp Gayatri Pvt. Ltd. U-1, 2	Coal	1320
11.	Ratija TPP U-2	Coal	50
12.	Kashipur CCPP Block-1	Gas	225
13.	Singareni U-2	Coal	600
14.	Sagardighi TPS-II U-4	Coal	500
15.	Koradi TPP U-10	Coal	660
16.	Kudgi TPP U-1, 2	Coal	1600
17.	Namrup CCGT	Gas	62.25
18.	NASIK TPP PH-I,U-2	Coal	270
19.	Mauda STPP-II U-4	Coal	660
20.	Bongaigaon TPP U-2	Coal	250
21.	Kanti TPS U-2	Coal	195
22.	Yermarus TPP U-2	Coal	800
23.	Unchahar TPS ST-IV U-6	Coal	500
	Total (Thermal)		11550.75
	Hydro Projects		
24.	Teesta Low Dam IV U-3, 4	Hydro	80
25.	Lower Jurala U-5, 6	Hydro	80
26.	Kashang HEP-II & III U-1, 2	Hydro	130
27.	Pulichintala U-1	Hydro	30
28.	Teesta-III U-1,2,3,4,5,6	Hydro	1200
29.	Kasang HEP-II & III U-2	Hydro	65
30.	NagarjunaSagar TR U-1, 2	Hydro	50

1	2	3	4
31.	Chanju-I U-1,2	Hydro	24
	Total (Hydro)		1659
	Nuclear Projects		
32.	Kudankulam U-2	Nuclear	1000
	Grand Total (Thermal + Hydro + Nuclear)		14209.75

Projects Commissioned during the Year 2017-18

Sl. No.	Project Name	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Pulichintala U-2 & U-3	Hydro	60
2.	Rayal Seema TPP Unit 6	Coal	600
3.	Barauni Ext TPP Unit 9	Coal	250
4.	BTPS Extn Unit 8	Coal	250
5.	Nabi Nagar TPP U-2	Coal	250
6.	Akaltara (nariyara)	Coal	600
7.	Binjkote TPP U-1 & U-2	Coal	600
8.	Lara TPP Unit 1	Coal	800
9.	Nawapara TPP U-2	Coal	300
10.	Uchpinda TPP U-3	Coal	360
11.	Chanju-I U-3	Hydro	12
12.	Sainj HEP U-1 & U-2	Hydro	100
13.	Kishan Ganga HEP U 1 to U-3	Hydro	330
14.	Kudgi STPP Ph-I, Unit 3	Coal	800
15.	Nasik TPP PH-I U-3 to U-5	Coal	810
16.	Shirpur TPP U-1	Coal	150
17.	Solapur STPP U-1	Coal	660
18.	New Umtru U-1 & U-2	Hydro	40
19.	Tuirial HEP U-1 & U-2	Hydro	60

1	2	3	4
20.	Chhabra SCTPP U-5	Coal	660
21.	Dikchu U-1 & U-2	Hydro	96
22.	Tashiding U-1 & U-2	Hydro	97
23.	Bara TPP U-3	Coal	660
24.	Meja STPP Unit 1	Coal	660
25.	Haldia, IPCL Unit 2	Coal	150
26.	India Power TPP (Haldia) U-1	Coal	150
	Total (2017-18)		9505

Projects Commissioned during the Year 2018-19 (upto November, 2018)

Sl. No	Project Name	Fuel Type	Capacity (Mw)
1.	Pare, U 1 & U 2	Hydro	110
2.	Lakwa Replacement Power Project U 1-7	Gas	69.755
3.	Mahan TPP, Unit-2	Coal	600
4.	Shree Singhaji TPP (Phase-II) U-3	Coal	660
5.	Pulichintala HEP, U-4	Hydro	30
	Total (2018-19) (As on 30.11.2018)		1469.755

Statement-II

All India Generation in Billion Units (BU) during last three Years:

Electricity Generation (In BU)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto November)
Conventional sources	1107.822	1160.140	1206.306	849.202
Renewable Energy Sources	65.78085	815.4821	101.839	88.945
Total	1173.60313	1241.689	1308.146	938.148

*Generation data from Renewable Energy sources is Provisional.

All India electrical energy supplied in Billion Units (BU) during last three years:

Year	Electricity Supplied (In BU)
2014-15	1,030.785
2015-16	1,090.850
2016-17	1,135.332

[Translation]

Status of PMGSY in Jharkhand

3763. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are lying incomplete for years in Jharkhand particularly in Ranchi district;

(b) if so, the details of the incomplete roads in Ranchi along with the reasons therefor, Road-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to complete these incomplete roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):
(a) to (c) As reported by the Government of Jharkhand, 1430 road works in the State under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are pending for more

than 3 years. 28 road works are pending for completion in Ranchi district. The details of incomplete roads in Ranchi district along with the reasons are given in the enclosed statement.

As per the programme guidelines, timely completion of PMGSY roads is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. State Governments are advised through various Regional Review meetings & Empowered Committee meetings to take suitable necessary action to ensure timely completion of road works under PMGSY. The following steps in this regard have been taken by the Ministry:

- i. States have been requested to augment executing capacity and contracting capacity and their compliance in this regard is regularly reviewed.
- ii. Bidding document provisions have been rationalized.
- iii. Training is imparted to field engineers and contractors as well as their staff for capacity building.
- iv. Continuous monitoring and periodic review meetings and video conferences with State on progress of works

Statement

The details of incomplete roads in Ranchi district along with the reasons

Sl. No.	Block Name	Package No.	Sanctioned Year	Road Name/ Bridge Name	Sanction Cost	Road Length (Kms)	Road Length Completed Till Date	Expenditure Till Date	Stage of Progress	tentative date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Burmu	JH1805	2008 -2009	Tilaiyatanr -Sosai	142.03	5.100	5.1	64.88	Base Course/ G2G3 Stage	Matter under Sub-judice in Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court.
2.	Angara	JH18JIN104	2012 -2013	Sataki -Kulkitar	66.13	1.770	0	0.00	No Progress Entry	Will be completed in this financial year
3.	Angara	JH18JIN105	2012 -2013	Jonha -Puritola	45.40	1.070	0	0.00	No Progress Entry	Proposed for De-sanction (Hab. connected by other scheme)
4.	Angara	JH18JIN114	2012 -2013	Chatra Sataki Road -Merha	81.77	2.150	0	0.00	No Progress Entry	Will be completed in this financial year
5.	Silli	JH18JIN149	2012 -2013	Sulumjuri -Dhotikra	42.46	1.170	0	0.00	No Progress Entry	Proposed for De-sanction (Hab. connected by other scheme)
6.	Lapung	JH18JIN215	2013 -2014	L023-Ambatoli to Dadgo Road	153.18	2.967	0	54.63	Subbase/ GSB Stage	Road transferred to RCD, Proposed for de-sanction
7.	Burmu	JH18JIN187	2016 -2017	L022-Badluta to Padriya	337.46	6.003	0	0.00	Sanctioned	Under revision

8.	Chanho	JH18AEC082	2016 -2017	L073-T02 TO CHALIO	95.80	1.820	0.35	40.36	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
9.	Chanho	JH18AEC012	2016 -2017	L062-NH75 to Masmano	107.41	2.170	0.73	40.73	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
10.	Chanho	JH18AEC013	2016 -2017	L044-NH75 Road to Karkatta	146.61	2.950	0.45	57.14	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
11.	Chanho	JH18AEC076	2016 -2017	L050-NH75 to Lundri	246.08	4.880	3	71.64	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
12.	Chanho	JH18AEC060	2016 -2017	L047-NH75 Bijupara to Damdamatoli	106.75	2.175	2.175	55.66	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Work Completed physically
13.	Chanho	JH18AEC061	2016 -2017	L071-NH75 Madarsha Khelari Road to Bargarha	218.34	4.550	0.435	66.04	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Forest issue applied for NOC.
14.	Chanho	JH18AC031	2016 -2017	L025-Bijupara Khelari to Bagra via Chora Karamkhelwa	151.37	3.450	1.521	50.15	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
15.	Chanho	JH18AC032	2016 -2017	L033-Bijupara Khelari Road to Dangra Patra	103.94	2.100	0	11.71	Sub-Grade Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
16.	Kanke	JH18AEC002	2016 -2017	L051-Balwapiri to Rarha	295.63	5.930	4.552	166.16	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Kanke	JH18AEC003	2016 -2017	T10-Urugutu to Benti	611.11	12.350	12.35	413.09	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
18.	Kanke	JH18AEC020	2016 -2017	L064-Kanke to Kadma	83.66	1.680	1.675	58.63	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
19.	Kanke	JH18AEC021	2016 -2017	L065-Kanke to Garu	107.77	2.180	1.785	46.79	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
20.	Kanke	JH18AEC036	2016 -2017	L023-Barhu to Pithoria via Bhagalpur Barwatoli	265.30	5.640	1	44.50	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
21.	Kanke	JH18AC016	2016 -2017	L069-Urugutu to Mahuajari	205.49	4.370	0.801	117.13	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
22.	Kanke	JH18AEC050	2016 -2017	L024-Madanpur to Barwatoli	82.38	1.650	0.372	41.44	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
23.	Kanke	JH18AEC070	2016 -2017	T09-Kanke to Gagi	206.54	4.140	0	0.00	Sub-Grade Stage	Proposed for De-sanction (Hab. connected by other scheme)
24.	Lapung	JH18AC023	2016 -2017	L025-Kakaria to Bero Road to Doranda	61.64	1.350	0	15.01	Subbase/ GSB Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
25.	Lapung	JH18AC029	2016 -2017	L055-Dimba to Lodma Road	105.67	2.150	0.445	28.08	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year

26.	Namkum	JH18AEC085	2016 -2017	L050-T06 TO TETRI (VR59)	138.40	2.350	2.2	89.80	Surface Course/ BT Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
27.	Ormanjhi	JH18AC018	2016 -2017	L065-T03 to Behara Khunt (VR71)	69.91	1.400	0	0.00	Sanctioned	Will be completed in this financial year
28.	Silli	JH18AEC068	2016 -2017	L041-Sillidih to Itihasa	72.01	1.480	0.45	12.52	Subbase/ GSB Stage	Will be completed in this financial year
					4,350.24	91.00	39.39	1,546.09		

[English]

Regulation of Ground Water Usage

3765. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to bring in guidelines for regulating usage of ground water and to increase rain water harvesting system;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has also invited suggestions of the State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) The issue of regulating usage of ground water and to increase rain water harvesting system is related to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR). As per the information furnished by them in this respect, water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including regulating ground water usage and rain water harvesting for artificial recharge to ground water in the country is primarily responsibility of the States. However, steps taken by the Central Government including regulation of ground water usage and rain water harvesting are as under:

- 1) The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by MoWR, 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.
- 2) MoWR, RD & GR 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.

- 3) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3 (3) of the "Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. CGWA grants No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for ground water abstraction to various users through guidelines which are modified from time to time.
- 4) 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 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/Rainwater harvesting structures in urban and rural areas. The Master Plan is available in public domain and has also been circulated to the State Governments for implementation.
- 5) CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) programme from the XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. Aquifer Mapping is aimed at delineating aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans.
- 6) Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 water shed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare under the Water shed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), primarily for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and cultivable waste lands. 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, pasture development etc.
- 7) 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 titled "Mission Water Conservation" for Natural Resources Management (NRM) to ensure gainful utilization of funds. The Framework strives to ensure synergies in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), PMKSY, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme, given their common objectives. Common works undertaken under these programmes/schemes include water conservation and management, water harvesting, soil and moisture conservation, ground water recharge, flood protection, land development, Command area development and water shed management.

Mission Bhagiratha

3766. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Telangana has demanded budgetary allocations for Mission Bhagiratha and Mission Kakatiya;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon by the Government;
- (c) whether NITI Aayog has given any recommendations in this regard; and
- (d) 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) to (d) The Government of Telangana requested for a Special Development Package with a Central grant of Rs. 30,571 crore over the four-years period of 2015-19 for Mission Bhagiratha and Mission Kakatiya.

NITI Aayog vide their Office Memorandum (OM) dated 31.05.2016 recommended for releasing an amount of Rs.5000 crore over a period of three years for Mission

Kakatiya to Ministry of Finance. NITI Aayog had also mentioned in the said OM that request of State Government for supporting the Mission Bhagiratha for Rs.19205 crore over a period of three years also needs consideration by Ministry of Finance.

Ministry of Finance vide its OM dated 14.07.2016 stated that funding for Mission Kakatiya and Mission Bhagiratha may not be possible from the head of 'Special Assistance' which has been created for specific purposes under Demand No. 32 (previously 37) operated by Department of Expenditure.

Further, works related to water resources development and 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 scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

575 water bodies under 4 clusters are ongoing under the RRR of Water Bodies scheme in the State of Telangana. Total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs.459.18 crore with Rs.272.02 crore as Central Share. Out of this, Rs.104.559 crore has been released as Central Assistance (CA) for these schemes till March, 2018 as per the proposals received from the State Government.

Cleaning of Ganga River under Namami Gange Mission

3767. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent under Namami Gange Mission to clean the Ganga river from 2014 till date and the extent of success achieved in this regard so far;
- (b) whether the Ganga river water has been cleaned in any of the cities situated on its banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the water of Ganga river is likely to be cleaned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) 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. 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 & better coordinated interventions.

Till, 30th Nov 2018, 254 projects of sewerage infrastructure, bioremediation, modular Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), rural sanitation, industrial pollution abatement, river front development, construction of ghats and crematoria development, ghat cleaning, river surface cleaning, biodiversity and afforestation, composite ecological task force and capacity building have been sanctioned at a cost of approx. Rs.24,672 crore.

Under sewerage infrastructure, till, 30th Nov 2018, 131 projects (105 on Ganga & 26 on tributaries) of sewerage infrastructure at sanctioned cost of Rs. 19,742 crore have been sanctioned for creation of 3083 Million Litres per Day (MLD) new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity, rehabilitation of 886 MLD STP capacity and laying of approx. 4871 KM sewerage networks. Till date, 31 projects of pollution abatement have been completed which has resulted in laying of 2268 Km sewer networks and creation of 560 MLD of sewage treatment plant capacity in Ganga basin.

An amount of Rs. Rs.4,994.10 crore has been spent against the total released amount of Rs.6,131.22 crore from 2014-15 to 2018 (till 30th November 2018).

Under the Namami Gange programme, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out the water quality monitoring of river Ganga. Comparison of recent observed water quality 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 also for almost entire stretch of river Ganga.

Due to various pollution abatement initiatives taken by the Government, under the Namami Gange programme, the river Ganga water quality assessment in 2018 has shown trend of improved water quality as compared to 2017. The Dissolved Oxygen levels have improved at 39 locations, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels and Faecal Coliforms have decreased at 42 and 47 locations, respectively.

Some stretches, where the improvement has been observed are:

- (i) Down stream (D/s) Rishikesh
- (ii) Har-Ki-Pauri Ghat
- (iii) Kanpur Up stream (U/s) (Ranighat)
- (iv) Tarighat (Ghazipur)
- (v) Narora (Bulandsahar)
- (vi) Kachhla Ghat, Aligarh
- (vii) Buxar
- (viii) Mokama (D/S)
- (ix) U/S Munger
- (x) Uluberia
- (xi) Dakshineswar
- (xii) Diamond Harbour

Cleaning of the river is a continuous process and efforts are being made to complete the projects by the year 2020 for creating adequate Sewage Treatment Capacity.

IPDS Scheme in Assam

3768. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State of Assam has been covered under IPDS scheme, if so, the details thereof, District-wise along with the commencement of the scheme in Assam;

(b) the details of completion of work in Assam, State-wise along with the percentage of work completion in different towns;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the quantity of amount earmarked under IPDS and allocated in which scheme or plan; and

(d) the details of amount released already under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The State of Assam has been covered under the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

The sanctions under the IPDS scheme are made circle-wise. The circle-wise details of progress of System Strengthening Works in Assam worth Rs.691.44 Crores sanctioned under IPDS is enclosed as statement. IT Projects worth Rs. 26.02 Crores, GIS Sub-stations worth Rs. 19.76 Crores, and Reliability measurement works worth Rs. 4.77 crores have been sanctioned and are in various stages of public procurement. Funds to the tune of Rs. 172.73 crores have already been released.

Statement

Details of progress in various Circles of Assam under IPDS

Sl. No.	Circle	Sanctions (Rs.cr)	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4
1.	Sivsagar	23.16	15.32%
2.	Golaghat	40.63	12.15%
3.	Tinsukia	27.06	15.13%
4.	Dibrugarh	24.74	18.02%
5.	Jorhat	83.92	14.27%
6.	Morigaon	9.92	36.14%
7.	Tezpur	16.59	29.81%
8.	Badarpur	22.26	13.07%
9.	Cachar	21.38	19.53%
10.	North Lakhimpur	36.03	21.93%
11.	Nagaon	48.4	29.78%
12.	Kanch	50.95	36.14%

	1	2	3	4
13.	Rangia		14.44	35.02%
14.	Guwahati-II		15.21	100%
15.	Bongaigaon		34.30	38.8%
16.	Mangaldai		18.39	11.47%
17.	Barpeta		50.91	43.33%
18.	Kokrajhar		46.71	33.23%
19.	Guwahati		103.00	21.16%
	Overall Average		688.00	25.88%
	Project Management Associate		3.44	
	Total		691.44	

Source: PFC

[Translation]

Revival of Closed Mines in Rajasthan

3769. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some mines are lying closed in Rajasthan;

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

(c) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to revive these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Mineral Concessions are granted by the State Governments for the minerals located within their respective boundaries in accordance with the statutory procedure. It is mandatory for mining lessees, to follow prescribed rules and regulations for carrying out mining operations. As per available information, district-wise details of non working mines of major minerals in State of Rajasthan are given in the enclosed statement.

There could be various reasons for the mining leases to be non-working, such as: (i) want of clearances under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and other statutory provisions; (ii) suspension of mining operations on account of court

orders; or (iii) temporary suspension of mining operations for violation of lease conditions. The Commencement of mining operations in such leases would be subject to obtaining the necessary clearances, the outcome of the court cases, or the rectification of the lease violation, as the case may be.

Statement

District-wise details of no. of non-working mines

Name of District	Number of Non-Working Mines
Ajmer	21
Alwar	1
Barmer	17
Bhilwara	5
Dungarpur	2
Jaipur	2
Jaisalmer	14
Jalore	6
Jhunjhunu	5
Nagaur	2
Pali	3
Rajsamand	2
Sikar	1
Sirohi	5
Tonk	5
Udaipur	6
Grand Total	97

[English]

Cancellation of Flights

3770. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometimes there have been cancellation of flights for days from different airports of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the past three years and during the current year;

(c) the impact on seat availability and fares thereof;

(d) whether the Government has asked for compensation to passengers therein;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the proposal of the Government to run flights on time during the winter and the action taken/proposed to be taken against the air companies for cancellation of trips therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (b) The flights cancelled due to various issues such as operational, technical, weather, commercial and consequential effects of all these. The details of the flights cancelled in the last three years are as follows:

Year	Departures Scheduled	Departures Operated	Flights Cancelled
2016	764206	757034	7172
2017	863624	857453	6171
2018 (till November)	934169	923333	10836

(c) No such analysis has been carried out by this Ministry.

(d) and (e) In order to reduce inconvenience caused to the passengers as a result of the cancellations of the flights on which they are booked for travel, under the provision of the prevailing regulation, airline shall inform the passengers 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 with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and at Air Sewa, which are taken up with the concerned airlines for redressal in a time bound manner. In order to facilitate the passengers in case of cancellation, delay and denied boarding, DGCA has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section 3 Air Transport, Series M, Part IV titled as "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights".

(f) The following steps are taken by the Government in this regard:

(i) CAT- IIIB is installed at Delhi, Amritsar, Lucknow, Kolkata and Jaipur Airports.

- (ii) Instrument Landing System (ILS) CAT-IIIB which permits landing (Arrivals) up to Runway Visual Range (RVR) up to 50 mtrs has been installed and operational at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Jaipur, Lucknow and Amritsar Airport.
- (iii) Low visibility procedures for take-off when visibility/RVR is 550m have been formulated and promulgated at Patna, Bangalore, Varanasi, Ahmedabad and Guwahati Airport.
- (iv) Preparatory meetings well before onset of winter season are conducted with all stakeholders and Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) to ensure that Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) formulated to minimize cancellation/diversion of flights during fog is followed meticulously.
- (v) Advanced surface movement and guidance and control system (ASMGCS) along with surface movement Radar is installed at Delhi, Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Jaipur airports to ensure safety and efficiency of aircraft surface movement.
- (vi) In addition to this, Jaipur, Amritsar, Udaipur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Indore, Vadodara, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Trichy and Kolkata airports have been identified as diversionary airports. Necessary instructions have been issued to these airports for efficient/smooth operation management during fog/low visibility condition.

Depletion in Ground Water Resources

3772. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the average rate of depletion of ground water resources;
- (b) the data on annual ground water exploitation for the past five years, State-wise;
- (c) the number of districts facing over exploitation of ground water, State-wise;
- (d) the reasons for the poor water management in the country; and
- (e) the steps the Government is taking to reduce exploitation 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 (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (e) As per the assessment of 'Dynamic Ground Water Resources Estimation' of the Country jointly carried out by Central Ground Water Board and State Governments, there is no significant change in the overall dynamic ground water resources of the country. However, at certain places, ground water resources have been observed to be depleting due to reasons such as increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization & urbanization etc.

As per the latest assessment of 'Dynamic Ground Water Resources (2013)', out of total 6584 assessment units (block/taluk/tehsil/mandal/firka etc.) in the country, 1034 assessment units in 17 States/UTs of the Country have been categorized as 'over-exploited'. State-wise details of the percentage of 'over-exploited' blocks and comparative statement of annual ground water draft are given in the enclosed statement-I and II.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation/reduced over-exploitation of water are available at the following URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGWDepletion_2.pdf

Statement-I

Comparative Statement of 'Over-exploited' Assessment units (Blocks/Mandals/Taluks/Firka) In India

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Over-exploited Assessment Units (%)		
		2009	2011	2013
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
3. Assam		0	0	0
4. Bihar		0	0	0
5. Chhattisgarh		0	1	1
6. Delhi		74	67	56
7. Goa		0	0	0
8. Gujarat		12	11	10
9. Haryana		59	61	54
10. Himachal Pradesh		13	13	13
11. Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	0
12. Jharkhand		2	3	2
13. Karnataka		26	23	24
14. Kerala		1	1	1
15. Madhya Pradesh		8	8	8
16. Maharashtra		3	3	3
17. Manipur		0	0	0
18. Meghalaya		0	0	0
19. Mizoram		0	0	0
20. Nagaland		0	0	0
21. Odisha		0	0	0
22. Punjab		80	80	76
23. Rajasthan		69	71	66
24. Sikkim		0	0	-
25. Tamil Nadu		36	33	31
26. Tripura		0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		9	14	14
28. Uttarakhand		0	0	0
29. West Bengal		0	0	0
Total (States)		14	16	16
Union Territories				
1. Andaman and Nicobar		0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
2. Chandigarh		0	0	0
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		-	0.00	0.00
4. Daman and Diu		50	50	0
5. Lakshadweep		0	0	0
6. Puducherry		25	25	25
Total (UTs)		4	4	2
Grand Total		14	16	16

Statement-II

Comparative statement of Annual Ground Water Draft (billion cubic metre --bcm)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total Annual Ground Water Draft	
		2011	2013
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh ⁺	14.51	15.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.003	0.01
3.	Assam	3.49	4.74
4.	Bihar	11.95	12.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.05	4.40
6.	Delhi	0.39	0.39
7.	Goa	0.04	0.05
8.	Gujarat	11.86	13.44
9.	Haryana	13.05	13.92
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.38	0.27
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.81	1.18
12.	Jharkhand	1.86	1.35
13.	Karnataka	9.41	9.76
14.	Kerala	2.84	2.63
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18.83	19.36
16.	Maharashtra	17.18	17.07

1	2	3	4
17. Manipur		0.004	0.004
18. Meghalaya		0.0017	0.0120
19. Mizoram		0.001	0.00104
20. Nagaland		0.03	0.03
21. Odisha		4.73	5.02
22. Punjab		34.88	34.81
23. Rajasthan		14.84	15.71
24. Sikkim		0.011	-
25. Tamil Nadu		14.93	14.36
26. Tripura		0.163	0.165
27. Uttar Pradesh		52.78	52.76
28. Uttarakhand		1.13	0.99
29. West Bengal		10.69	11.84
Total (States)		244.85	252.87
Union Territories			
1. Andaman and Nicobar		0.013	0.0037
2. Chandigarh		0.000	0
3. Dadara and Nagar Haveli		0.013	0.020
4. Daman and Diu		0.016	0.010
5. Lakshadweep		0.0023	0.00237
6. Puducherry		0.153	0.153
Total (UTs)		0.20	0.189
Grand Total		245.05	253.06

Note - + Undivided Andhra Pradesh

Sanitation Survey

3773. SHRI J. J. T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2017-18, over 93% households in villages who have access to toilets are using them and about 77% homes in rural areas have got toilets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it also covered schools, anganwadis and public/community toilets in these villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the list of key findings of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (e) National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2017-18 was completed in February-March, 2018. Since then the sanitation situation has changed a lot. Presently, the rural sanitation coverage has reached more than 98%, and a 2nd round NARSS is now being conducted.

[Translation]

Agricultural Waste

3775. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been chalked out for use of agricultural waste in the power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Government to NTPC for use of agricultural products and wastes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the plants have derived any financial benefits through the use of these products and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has issued an advisory dated 17 Nov 2017 to all the coal based power plants to use 5-10% of agro residue based pellets along with coal. CEA has also issued technical specification for pellets/torrefied pellets. In line with above advisory, NTPC has floated tender for procurement of 1000 metric tonnes per day (MTPD) of agro residue based pellets/torrefied pellets for NTPC Dadri. Out of total requirement of 1000 MTPD, purchase order for 200 metric tonnes per day of agro residue based pellets/torrefied pellets has been placed on three companies with supply duration of 2 years.

As per NTPC, use of farm stubble in its power plants will increase the cost of power generation. The increase in variable charge of electricity will depend on difference in price of biomass and coal, increase in heat rate and increase in auxiliary power consumption. The increase in fixed charges will depend as per additional capital expenditure required for biomass material handling infrastructure.

[English]

Dumping of Solid Wastes into Ganga River

3776. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dams and barrages built over various stretches of Ganga river;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the flow of Ganga river and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of municipal and solid wastes being dumped into river Ganga, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to curb dumping of solid and municipal wastes into the Ganga river; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The details of dams and barrages built over various stretches of main stem of river Ganga including Bhagirathi and Alaknanda are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Government of India have issued a Gazette Notification No.S.O.5195(E) dated 9th October, 2018 to maintain a minimum environmental flow in river Ganga from its origin to Unnao (Uttar Pradesh). The Gazette Notification is available on URL:

https://nmcg.nic.in/writereaddata/fileupload/28_190717.pdf.

(c) The total Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation from the 97 towns along the river Ganga, as per the data provided by States, is estimated at 11,625 Tons per Day (TPD). The State-wise breakup of the above is as under:

State	Solid Waste (TPD)	Municipal Waste Water (MLD)
Uttarakhand	379	85
Uttar Pradesh	3275	968
Bihar	1811	456
Jharkhand	28	13
West Bengal	6132	1432
Total	11625	2953

(d) and (e) For effective management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in the country, Govt. of India notified Solid Waste Management rules, 2016. In addition, Central Pollution Control Board issued directions to municipal bodies under section 5 of Environment (protection) Act, 1986 and section 18 (1)(b) of Water Act 1974 to ensure compliance of the legal provisions.

Steps are being taken to increase the waste processing capacity in Ganga town. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs provides financial assistance of 35% of the project cost to state Govt./UTs as viability grant fund for Solid Waste Management.

Statement

List of dams and barrages built over various stretches of main stem of river Ganga including Bhagirathi and Alaknanda

Sl. No.	Name of Dams and Barrages	State
1.	Tehri Stage-I	Uttarakhand
2.	Koteshwar	Uttarakhand
3.	Maneri Bhali -I	Uttarakhand
4.	Maneri Bhali -II	Uttarakhand
5.	Shrinagar	Uttarakhand
6.	Vishnu Prayag	Uttarakhand
7.	Pashulok Barrage	Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Name of Dams and Barrages	State
8.	Bhimgoda Barrage	Uttarakhand
9.	Madhya Ganga Barrage	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Narora Barrage	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Kanpur (Lav Khush) Barrage	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Farakka Barrage	West Bengal

Road Safety

3777. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Sukhad Yatra mobile application and 1033 Toll-free Emergency number for highway users;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether scheme for District Driving Training Centres will provide grant of financial assistance for Road Safety Advocacy and awards for outstanding works;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is supporting financially for establishing District Driving Training Centres in all districts; 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, The Government has launched a mobile app for highway users i.e. "Sukhad Yatra 1033" which enables highways users to report potholes and other safety hazards on National Highways including accidents.

(c) to (f) Government has launched a scheme for setting up of Driving Training Centres (DTC) to provide quality training to drivers to improve road and environment safety and strengthen overall mobility on roads. As per the DTC Scheme, any State undertaking/ NGO/Trust Cooperative Society/Vehicle Manufacturer or

Firm i.e. any legal entity registered under a State or Central Government Law are eligible to apply under the scheme. One-time assistance to the extent of 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 crore shall be admissible for setting up the Driving Training Centres. The DPR of any proposal of an agency under the scheme should be vetted by the National Skill Development Council (NSDC) or any other sector skill council in respect of the infrastructure provisions. The agency shall submit the proposal, duly endorsed by the District Collector to the Transport Commissioner of the Concerned State. The Transport Commissioner of the State shall forward the proposal with an undertaking to accredit the centre.

Women Rural Coordinators

3778. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint women rural coordinators to ensure socioeconomic development of women in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the said action plan is likely to benefit women;

(d) whether such projects are likely to be launched from tribal areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal for appointing women rural coordinators to ensure socio-economic development of women in rural areas under Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development.

However, best practitioners are identified from among the SHG members to function as Community Resource Persons (CRPs) for providing support in the implementation of various activities of the programme. There are various types of CRPs viz., Institution Building & Capacity Building CRPs, Livelihoods CRPs (Krishi Sakhi, Pashu Sakhi), Health and Nutrition CRPs (Swasthya Sakhi), Financial Inclusion CRPs (Bank Mitra, Bhima Mitra) etc.

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

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

Linking of Kotdwara - Dugadda of NH-119

3780. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to heavy rainfall and consequent road blocks, the Kotdwara - Dugadda Section of NH-119 remains badly damaged every year and is repaired at huge cost;

(b) whether a tunnel can be constructed in the affected section for movement of vehicular traffic throughout the year on the pattern of Chennai-Nashri Tunnel in J&K;

(c) whether the Government is considering any such proposal; and

(d) if so, the detail 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) During monsoon this section of NH-119 gets blocked and damaged due to landslides and toe erosion. However, it is maintained in traffic worthy condition by the State PWD, through regular repairs.

(b) to (d) No Madam, no such feasibility study has been taken up for construction of a tunnel in the affected section of NH119, so far.

Inquiry by CBI

3782. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have sought information from Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) regarding availing of buyer's credit and passing on difference amount between interest earned on fixed deposits and interest charged by foreign banks for providing buyer's credit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with the names of bullion parties/entrepreneurs against whom such information has been sought by the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TH MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has sought information from Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) regarding transaction of buyer's credit of the bullion import case of M/s Edelweiss Commodities Limited (ECL). The bullion parties whose payments have been withheld by HHEC have followed the process of imports as per agreements which are identical to the agreement signed between ECL and HHEC.

Liberalization of Air Service

3783. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for the liberalization of air services with intent to provide an enabling and conducive environment for enhanced connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of these steps are likely to have on trade, investment and cultural exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) With a view to promote the growth of Indian Aviation sector in a significant manner, the Government released the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016 on 15.06.2016. The aim of the Government is to provide an ecosystem for the harmonised growth of various aviation subsectors, i.e Airlines, Airports, Cargo, Maintenance Repairs and Overhaul services (MRO), General Aviation, Aerospace Manufacturing, Skill Development, etc. In compliance of NCAP-2016, broad steps taken are as under:

- i) Introduction of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) with an aim to facilitate/stimulate Regional air connectivity by making it affordable.
- ii) Revival of un-served or under-served routes under RCS - UDAN.

- iii) Introduction of a new Category 'Schedule Commuter Operator' under Commercial Air Transport Operations.
- iv) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) on the basis of criteria given in NCAP 2016.
- v) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- vi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements (ASA).
- vii) With a view to modernize the existing airports so as to establish a high standard and facilitate in easing the pressure on the existing airports, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has now been allowed developing the domestic aviation infrastructure. Further, FDI limit for Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been raised from 49% to 100%, with FDI up to 49% being permitted under automatic route and FDI beyond 49% through Government approval. For Non-Resident Indians (NRI's), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. However, foreign airlines would continue to be allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital and subject to the laid down conditions in the existing policy. Increasing the FDI limit for these aviation services shall not only encourage competition by lowering prices but shall also accord choice to consumers.

(c) India is likely to become the third largest aviation market, globally around 2024 as per International Air Transport Association (IATA) forecast. According to IATA, in terms of origin-destination passengers from 2017 to 2037, 414 million new passengers will be added that will result in a total of 572 million passengers in 2037.

[Translation]

Employment Provided under MGNREGS

3784. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers being given employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Bihar during the last three years, year and district-wise; and

(b) the quantum of funds allocated to Bihar by the Union Government during the said period?

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

(a) As per Management Information System (MIS), details of district-wise employment provided to rural workers in Bihar under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme, hence no State/UT-wise allocation of fund is made. Details of central fund released to Bihar under the MGNREGS during the last three years is given below:

Financial Year	Central fund released (Rs. in crore)
2015-16	1024.12
2016-17	1667.41
2017-18	2474.32

Statement

Details of district-wise employment provided to Rural Works in the Bihar under MGNREGA

Bihar		Employment provided to workers		
Sl. No.	Districts	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Araria	71958	104632	78196
2.	Arwal	25231	42285	46469

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Auranagabad	52455	83497	85654
4.	Banka	52218	73574	70366
5.	Begusarai	28690	46419	52746
6.	Bhagalpur	55256	79634	73674
7.	Bhojpur	29642	65721	54891
8.	Buxar	58336	57022	55524
9.	Darbhanga	57743	103746	116679
10.	Gaya	32713	89769	91220
11.	Gopalganj	30710	55674	46004
12.	Jamui	66166	69339	78205
13.	Jehanabad	44391	60018	67171
14.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	36663	47582	40659
15.	Katihar	79748	100546	97062
16.	Khagaria	15932	26713	25750
17.	Kishanganj	30089	55456	58839
18.	Lakhisarai	28922	42167	48471
19.	Madhepura	98343	122427	120304
20.	Madhubani	60620	86815	65977
21.	Munger	23327	36972	45709
22.	Muzaffarpur	39508	85632	90503
23.	Nalanda	43707	72660	62777
24.	Nawada	66633	79563	79418
25.	Pashchim Champan	57837	108184	88746
26.	Patna	0	79440	67747
27.	Purbi Champan	73348	102882	89482
28.	Purnia	67967	94437	97995
29.	Rohtas	40392	72346	56695
30.	Saharsa	93918	115654	109107

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Samastipur	78203	117474	123945
32.	Saran	46656	85307	74092
33.	Sheikhpura	17323	24625	20185
34.	Sheohar	46568	44815	30717
35.	Sitamarhi	66715	93937	117006
36.	Siwan	26844	38203	31045
37.	Supaul	59084	74881	67124
38.	Vaishali	35315	65429	77759
Total		1839171	2805477	2703913

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Facilities to People Living BPL

3785. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of poverty line;

(b) the total population of Below Poverty Line (BPL) in 2001 and at present, State-wise;

(c) the facilities given to those living BPL by the Union and the State Governments; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to improve the situation of the said people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty on the basis of Large Sample Surveys on Households Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) as criteria for defining poverty line that separates poor from the not poor. The official poverty estimates are based on recommendations made by the experts from time to time. Statement-I showing Rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs under the BPL Census 2002 is enclosed. The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its report in 2009, recommended Monthly Per Capital Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 447 of rural areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices. The poverty

line varied from State to State because of price differentials. All India Rural Poverty headcount ratio for 2004-05 estimated as 41.8%. Number and percentage of population below poverty line by the States in 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology) is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas, including BPL person, through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities.

Statement-I

No. of Rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs under BPL Census, 2002

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830
3.	Assam	18.728
4.	Bihar	113.410
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.892
6.	Delhi	RD Programmes are not implemented
7.	Goa	0.071
8.	Gujarat	14.512
9.	Haryana	8.583

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.823
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.179
12.	Jharkhand	25.480
13.	Karnataka	18.306**
14.	Kerala	Not Available
15.	Madhya Pradesh	54.684**
16.	Maharashtra	45.023**
17.	Manipur	1.693
18.	Meghalaya	2.052
19.	Mizoram	0.395**
20.	Nagaland	1.558
21.	Odisha	Not Available
22.	Punjab	3.445
23.	Rajasthan	17.362
24.	Sikkim	Not Available
25.	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26.	Tripura	Not Available
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
28.	Uttarakhand	6.211**
29.	West Bengal	68.005**
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island*	0.107
31.	Chandigarh	RD Programmes are not implemented
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.160
33.	Daman and Diu	0.005
34.	Lakshadweep	Not Available
35.	Puducherry	Not Available
Total		592.526

* For Andaman only ** updated on end November, 2012.

Statement-II*Number and Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States -2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3.	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4.	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6.	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7.	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8.	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9.	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12.	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13.	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14.	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16.	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17.	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18.	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19.	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20.	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21.	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22.	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23.	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24.	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26.	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
29.	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30.	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	All India	25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Notes: 1. Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line.(2011 Census population extrapolated)

2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman & Diu.
6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

[English]

Bridges on Yamuna River

3786. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given permission to NHAI, which is planning to construct two pseudo-bridges on the Yamuna—one each on either side of the existing Nizamuddin bridge as part of the Delhi-Meerut Express, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) whether the environmentalists have raised objections in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pseudo-bridges severely impact a river's ecology, including its ability to freely convey flood water downstream, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this severely restricts a river's ability to meander and increases the ferocity of floods, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether this plan could further create traffic congestion on NH-24, 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The 2 nos. major bridges on either side of existing Nizamuddin Bridge on Yamuna river as part of Delhi-Meerut Expressway (Package-I) were approved and constructed for decongestion at the location.

(b) and (c) Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 13-01-2015 had directed that any construction in Yamuna flood plan needs permission from the Principal Committee. An environmental assessment and mitigation plan document was prepared and submitted with the Principal Committee. Objections raised by the environmentalists were duly considered by the Hon'ble NGT and Hon'ble NGT permitted the construction of said bridges vide order dated 25-11-2016.

Further, these bridges have been constructed as per the functional requirement. On directions of Hon'ble NGT, Hydraulic Model and Mathematical Model study

was also conducted by IIT, Roorkee and recommendations of the same were incorporated in the design so as to avoid any problems related to meandering, flooding, flow etc.

(d) and (e) No Madam.

[*Translation*]

Pollution in Yamuna River

3787. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pollution Central Research Institute has conducted or proposes to conduct any study about increasing pollution in Yamuna river;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof along with recommendations made therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the effective measures being taken by the Government to check the increasing pollution in the Yamuna 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) to (c) Pollution Control Research Institute (PCRI), Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) Haridwar has neither conducted nor proposes to conduct, as on date, any study with regards to pollution in Yamuna river.

(d) The cleaning of Rivers is an ongoing process and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for checking the rising level of pollution of river Yamuna, a tributary of River Ganga, by providing financial assistance to States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP).

The total expenditure incurred on conservation of river Yamuna under the YAP Phase – I & II is Rs. 1514.70 crore.

Presently, Government of India/NMCG has sanctioned 17 projects costing Rs.3599 crore in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh under

Namami Gange Programme to conserve the River Yamuna.

Construction of Shahpur Kandi Dam

3788. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a final decision to construct Shahpur Kandi dam on the river Ravi in Punjab recently and if so, the details and the facts in this regard;

(b) whether the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon has been estimated and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if so, the details of the sources from which this amount is proposed to be received; and

(d) the time by which the construction work of the said dam is targeted 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) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has conveyed the approval of "Implementation of Shahpur Kandi Dam (National Project) on River Ravi in Punjab State".

Shahpur Kandi Dam is a multipurpose major project in Gurdaspur district of Punjab State. The project was declared as National Project in 2008 and was scheduled to be completed by September 2016. However, following a dispute between the States of J&K and Punjab, the work on the project was suspended in August 2014. An agreement to resume the works has been reached between these States under the aegis of MoWR, RD & GR on 8th September, 2018 at Srinagar.

On completion of this project, an irrigation potential of 5000 ha. in the State of Punjab and 32,173 ha. in the State of J&K would be created, apart from the power generation of 206 MW.

(b) and (c) The estimated cost of Shahpur Kandi Dam project is Rs. 2715.70 crore out of which, the Irrigation component and Power component amounts to

Rs. 776.96 crore and Rs. 1938.74 crore respectively. The total balance cost of works of both irrigation and power components is Rs. 1973.53 crore. The approved central assistance of Rs. 485.38 crore would be provided by this Ministry for the balance cost of works amounting to Rs. 564.632 crore. The entire State share of irrigation component, total cost of power component and establishment cost of the project, shall be borne by the Government of Punjab.

(d) The target date of completion of the project is June, 2022.

Coal Price

3789. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal based power plants are facing the heat of increased prices of thermal grade coal and cost of railway freight;

(b) if so, whether the Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India has done any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the percentage of price of thermal grade coal and the percentage of cost of freight has increased recently;

(e) if so, the impact of the cost of the said thermal power plants on the increase in production;

(f) whether the thermal power plants were operating with low production due to rising demand of non-renewable energy; and

(g) 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 (d) Coal India Limited, vide notification dated 08.01.2018, has revised the price of all grades of non-coking coal produced by coal companies of CIL superseding their earlier price notification dated 29.5.2016. The price of higher grade of coal (G1 to G5) has been reduced by 0-5% whereas the price for other grades (G6-G14) has been increased in the range of 3 to 22%.

The details of coal freight rate per tonne from 2014 to 2018 is as under:

Distance (in KM)	25.06.2014	01.04.2015	22.08.2016	26.07.2017	15.01.2018	01.11.2018
Freight rate per tonne (in Rs.)						
100	193.40	164.50	164.50	179.00	198.70	216.00
500	660.60	702.40	712.00	817.60	969.80	1054.70
1000	1269.20	1349.50	1349.50	1455.10	1739.60	1891.80
1500	1873.40	1992.00	1961.20	2066.80	2478.20	2695.00
2000	2350.80	2499.70	2243.40	2349.00	2819.00	3065.70

(b) and (c) The report titled "Revision in domestic coal prices and railway freight rates to raise power procurement cost by 11 paise per unit for distribution utilities" available in ICRA website concludes that:

"Assuming the average AT&C loss level at around 23% in the country, the impact of the revision in coal prices and railway freight on cost of power supply per unit sold and retail tariffs (assuming full pass through by

state regulators) is estimated at around 14 paise per unit or 2.3% tariff hike. However, the state-wise extent of an increase in the cost of power supply and hence, in retail tariff for a distribution utility would be dependent upon the mix of coal based generation in its overall power procurement."

(e) The thermal power plants are operating consistently at Plant Load Factor (PLF) of about 61%

during 2017-18 as well as during 2018-19 (April-November, 2018). Moreover, the generation from coal based thermal power plants has increased by about 5.5% during April-November, 2018 as compared to same period last year.

(f) and (g) The PLF of the stations varies from 94.86% to 0 during 2018-19 (upto Nov. 18). The PLF of the station depends on number of factors like the outages for planned maintenance, forced outages on account of equipment failures, coal shortages etc. and actual dispatch to the station by the beneficiaries. The actual dispatch depends on the prevailing electricity demand, availability of electricity from other different sources like hydro, nuclear and renewable etc. and merit order of the station based on its variable cost of supply.

[English]

Skill Upgradation and Wellbeing of Handloom Weavers

3790. PROF. RICHARD HAY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure high value quality that are defect-free and market-oriented that would ensure increase in earning of the handloom weavers;

(b) if so, the extent to which the Ministry has succeeded in promoting the Geographical Indicator facility for Indian handloom which would safeguard sustainable development of Indian Handloom; and

(c) if not, the new strategies that have been envisaged to revive the fledgling sector and save it from further deprivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched 'India Handloom' brand (IHB) on 07.08.2015 to ensure branding of high quality handloom products to promote production of niche products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since the launch of 'India Handloom' brand, 1185 registrations have been issued under 122 product categories as on 30.11.2018. As on 31.10.2018, sales of Rs.559.55 crore of IHB Products have been reported.

A total number of 71 handloom products have been registered under Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 for protection and promotion of GI handloom products.

[Translation]

Mega Irrigation Projects

3791. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of two mega irrigation projects namely upper Narmada and Halon irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the time by which both the projects are likely to be completed;

(c) whether some more projects are also proposed on Narmada river; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The 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) as per the guidelines of the scheme.

The proposals of Upper Narmada Irrigation Project and Halon Irrigation Project were approved by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) on 25.06.2010. As per the information provided by the State Government, an agency was fixed for construction of dam and canal on turn-key basis in

March, 2013 for Upper Narmada Project having estimated cost of Rs 683.93 crore and target irrigation of 18616 Ha. However, construction work could not be started due to opposition from local public and consequently contract was terminated in June, 2016.

Halon Irrigation Project has an estimated cost of Rs. 414.21 crore and target irrigation of 13040 Ha. The progress of work achieved is 64% and project is targeted for completion by March, 2020.

(c) and (d) As informed by the State Government, no more projects are proposed on River Narmada at present. However, three projects namely Shhakkar, Dudhi and Morand-Ganjaj with tentative irrigation potential of 60,000 Ha., 50,000 Ha. and 52,205 Ha. respectively are proposed on the tributaries of river Narmada.

[English]

Award of Tender to Travel Port

3792. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

SHRI NINONG ERING:

DR. ANUPAM HAZRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the notification of the tender as well as the closing date of the tender which has been awarded to Travel Port;

(b) the details of the pre-requisites and evaluation criteria for selection of bidder to award the tender;

(c) the list of all bidders who had bid in the said tender which has been awarded to Travel Port;

(d) whether a sole and exclusive criteria exists for awarding such a tender; and

(e) the details of communication informing bidders on whether they are successful or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In order to select one Global Distribution System (GDS) company for exclusive distribution of Air India's domestic inventory in Point of Sale (POS) - India, Limited Tender

was issued to the 4 GDS Companies in India namely Amadeus, Travelport, Sabre and Abacus, which were already distributing Air India inventory. The Limited tender was issued on 07th September 2016. Two bids were received before the last date for bidding which was 22nd September 2016. The Limited tender invited offers from only the existing 4 GDS service providers in India. Thus only these 4 GDS service providers were eligible to offer their rates. The objective of the Limited tender was to lower the cost of operations.

(c) Out of the four, only two GDS Companies namely Amadeus and Travelport submitted their bids.

(d) The Limited bid sought rates for providing GDS services under the new framework of exclusive partnership for distributing Air India's domestic inventory.

(e) Travelport was L1 (Lowest One) bidder and Amadeus was L2 (Second Lowest) bidder. Thereafter discussions were held with both parties to improve their rates. Travelport continued to be the lowest bidder (L1). Vide letter dated 4.6.2018, M/s Amadeus was informed that the proposals received from Amadeus failed to address the Air India's concerns. Accordingly, the termination notice for the existing contract was issued.

Flight from Punjab to Delhi

3793. SHRI SANTOSH SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering increasing the number of direct flights between Adampur (Punjab) and Delhi under UDAN Regional Connectivity Scheme;

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

(c) whether the Government is going to launch special flights between Adampur (Punjab) and Delhi on the occasion of 550th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev ji; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Presently, SpiceJet is operating seven frequencies per

week on Delhi-Adampur route under UDAN scheme. Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN is market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces such that airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on particular routes and lead the process under RCS.

(c) and (d) With the repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian airline industry was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better 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.

Defaulter Airlines

3794. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that few airlines have defaulted the assignment taken by them for different airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action the Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Six Networks awarded to M/s Air Deccan and M/s Air Odisha under UDAN 1 have been cancelled due to non-performance/poor performance and these cancelled networks are included for bidding under the 3rd round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN. List of cancelled network is enclosed as statement.

Statement

List of cancelled Networks/routes of UDAN 1.

Sl. No.	Routes/Networks	Routes (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi -Pantnagar - Dehradun - Pantnagar - Delhi -Kullu - Delhi - Shimla - Delhi - Ludhiana - Delhi - Agra - Delhi	Pantnagar To Dehradun Dehradun To Pantnagar Delhi To Shimla Shimla To Delhi Delhi To Ludhiana Ludhiana To Delhi Delhi To Agra Agra To Delhi	Deccan Air	Terminated due to non-commencement of RCS flights
2.	Mumbai - Nasik - Pune - Nasik - Mumbai - Aurangabad - Mumbai - Kolhapur - Mumbai - Jalgaon - Mumbai - Sholapur - Mumbai	Nasik To Pune Pune To Nasik Mumbai To Kolhapur Kolhapur To Mumbai Mumbai To Jalgaon	Deccan Air	Terminated due to not maintaining 70% RCS flight operation

1	2	3	4	5
		Jalgaon To Mumbai Mumbai To Sholapur Sholapur To Mumbai		
3.	Delhi - Gwalior - Lucknow - Gorakhpur - Lucknow - Gwalior - Delhi - Kanpur - Varanasi - Kanpur - Delhi - Dehradun - Delhi	Gwalior To Lucknow Lucknow To Gwalior Gwalior To Delhi Delhi To Kanpur Kanpur To Varanasi Varanasi To Kanpur Kanpur to Delhi	Air Odisha	Terminated due to non- commencement of RCS flights
4.	Bhubaneshwar -Utkela - Raipur - Utkela - Bhubaneshwar - Jeypore - Bhubaneshwar - Jharsuguda - Ranchi - Jharsuguda - Bhubaneshwar - Rourkela - Bhubaneshwar	Bhubaneshwar To Utkela Utkela To Raipur Raipur To Utkela Utkela To Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar To Jeypore Jeypore To Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar To Jharsuguda Jharsuguda To Ranchi Ranchi To Jharsuguda Jharsuguda To Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar To Rourkela	Air Odisha	Terminated due to not maintaining 70% RCS flight operation
5.	Raipur -Bilaspur - Ambikapur - Bilaspur - Raipur -Jharsuguda - Raipur -Raigarh -Raipur - Jagdalpur - Vishakhapatnam - Jagdalpur - Raipur	Rourkela To Bhubaneshwar Bilaspur To Ambikapur Ambikapur To Bilaspur Raipur To Jharsuguda Jharsuguda To Raipur Raipur To Raigarh	Air Odhisha	Terminated due to not maintaining 70% RCS flight operation

1	2	3	4	5
		Raigarh To Raipur		
		Raipur To Jagdalpur		
		Jagdalpur To Vishakhapatnam		
		Vishakhapatnam To Jagdalpur		
		Jagdalpur To Raipur		
6.	Chennai - Pondicherry - Salem - Bangalore - Salem - Pondicherry - Chennai - Neyveli - Chennai - Kadapa - Bangalore - Kadapa - Chennai - Mysore - Chennai	Chennai To Pondicherry Pondicherry To Salem Salem To Bangalore Bangalore To Salem Salem To Pondicherry Chennai To Neyveli Neyveli To Chennai Chennai To Kadapa Kadapa To Chennai Chennai To Mysore Mysore To Chennai		Terminated due to non- commencement of RCS flights

Compensation Paid by NTPC

3795. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of compensation paid to the displaced/affected persons due to a power project by PSU like NTPC, PGCIL during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has framed any policy in regard to pay compensation to displaced/affected persons, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the present amount of compensation paid to affected persons is very less, if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether many cases of compensation to displaced/affected persons are pending, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to resolve the problem?

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) NTPC deposits the required amount for land compensation with District Administration/State Authority, as decided and demanded by them, after which the concerned District Administration/State Authority disburses the land compensation to the eligible persons. As informed by NTPC, as of now, entire amount as demanded by concerned District

Administration/State Authority has been deposited by NTPC with them; the details for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement.

As informed by PGCIL, no physical displacement has taken place in POWERGRID's projects in last three years and current year. Further, no compensation has been paid to the displaced persons during the last three years and the current year by PGCIL.

(b) and (c) As regards NTPC, private land for the project is acquired by the respective State Governments/State Authorities, on request of NTPC, as per the extant Govt. of India (GOI) Land Acquisition Act/special Acts of respective States. The land rate/compensation is decided by the concerned State Govt./State Authority as per provisions of the prevailing Land Acquisition Act of GOI/respective State Govt.

POWERGRID is securing land for its substations through direct purchase on "Willing Buyer Willing Seller" basis on market/negotiated rate as per provisions under Section-46 of "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013".

(d) and (e) As informed by NTPC and PGCIL, no case of compensation is pending with them.

Statement

Compensation deposited for land acquisition with various District Administration/State Authorities

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Year	Compensation deposited by NTPC (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gadarwara	MP	2015-16	14.34
			2016-17	0.51
			2017-18	0
			2018-19	4.56
2.	Khargone	MP	2015-16	0
			2016-17	123.26
			2017-18	0
			2018-19	0.57

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kahalgaon	Bihar	2015-16	0
			2016-17	2.66
			2017-18	0.54
			2018-19	21.04
4.	BRBCL (JV)	Bihar	2015-16	40.25
			2016-17	0.00
			2017-18	0.00
			2018-19	0.00
5.	Mouda	Maharashtra	2015-16	0.00
			2016-17	0.00
			2017-18	66.76
			2018-19	0.00
6.	Rammam	WB	2015-16	2.32
			2016-17	0.00
			2017-18	0.00
			2018-19	0.00
7.	Lara	Chhattisgarh	2015-16	0.00
			2016-17	0.00
			2017-18	0.46
			2018-19	0.59
8.	Darlipali	Odisha	2015-16	4.14
			2016-17	0.00
			2017-18	3.24
			2018-19	37.16
Total				322.39

[Translation]

Cargo Hubs

3796. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

SHRI LALLU SINGH:

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to aid the National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 targets of achieving

cargo movement of 10 MT by 2020 and make India more competitive in global cargo space, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the growth of air cargo in India in 2017-18;

(c) whether the Government has identified the cities to setup more cargo hubs in various States of the country including North Eastern Region;

(d) if so, whether any assessment has been made regarding the cost of setting up of each cargo hub;

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

(f) the number of cargo hubs which are functional at present; and

(g) whether the Government is procuring new cargo aircrafts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) To achieve its vision statement contained in the National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 to increase air cargo volumes to 10 MT by 2027, the Government has taken various steps which include facilitating enhancement and upgrading of physical and digital infrastructure for domestic and international air cargo at airports and at off-airport facilities such as Air Freight Stations, transshipment hubs, dedicated Air Freight Corridors with other countries, streamlining regulatory processes with the adoption of better technologies aimed at improving efficiency, transparency and ease of doing business, and laying down service level standards for air cargo stakeholders for reducing dwell time.

(b) Air cargo handled at airports in India grew by 12.7% annually to 33,57,058 MT in FY 2017-18.

(c) to (f) All major airports in India, including joint venture airports at Bengaluru, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad, and Mumbai, have earmarked air cargo facilities and function as air cargo hubs. AAI Cargo Logistic & Allied Services Company Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Airports Authority of India, has created dedicated Common User facilities for domestic air cargo at twenty-three airports across India, and for international air cargo and courier/express at twenty airports. To cater to the needs of the North-Eastern Region, domestic and international air cargo facilities have been created at

Guwahati and domestic air cargo facilities at Bagdogra. Since these facilities have been set up over the last many years, their costs which include those for upgradation of both physical and soft infrastructure vary from place to place. Setting up of air cargo facilities at various locations is a commercial decision taken by airport operators based on various parameters including the regional trade interest and cargo potential.

(g) No, Madam.

Full Reservoir Level of Dams

3797. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Bhakra and Pong dams are not filled upto Full Reservoir Level (FRL) by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the dams can be filled upto FRL using latest technology, proper planning and weather forecasting and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give directions to BBMB for conducting a study to fix the maximum level of water to be filled in Bhakra and Pong dams; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Bhakra and Pong Reservoirs are filled up to Full Reservoir Level (FRL) based on actual availability/inflows of water. However, after the devastating floods during the year 1988, Government of India in March 1989 constituted a Committee to report on the problems relating to the operation & maintenance of Bhakra-Nangal and Beas Projects. The said Committee issued some guidelines for filling of Bhakra & Pong Reservoirs. In accordance with these guidelines, the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) in the year 1990 decided that maximum level at Bhakra and Pong reservoirs should be kept 5 feet and

10 feet below the designated FRL to provide for cushion for possible floods. The operation of both the reservoirs is being done after discussing/deliberating the same in the Technical Committee meeting(s) of BBMB which is represented by Chief Engineers of Irrigation Wing of partner States and State Power utilities.

BBMB has developed Real Time Decision Support system (RTDSS) for efficient operation of reservoirs on river Satluj (Bhakra Dam) and river Beas (Pong Dam). BBMB has already installed Water Level Recording Stations in the catchment area of Satluj and Beas rivers.

(c) and (d) No proposal is under consideration at present in Govt. of India to give directions to BBMB for conducting a study to fix the maximum level of water to be filled in Bhakra and Pong dams.

[English]

Additional Grants under MGNREGS

3798. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds sanctioned and allocated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the financial year 2018-19, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds disbursed till date under MGNREGS during the said year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry will seek additional grants to provide for the remaining months and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether despite funds disbursement payment of wages under MGNREGS have been delayed in several States during the current year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether compensation have been provided in each case of delay for which worker is not responsible and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme hence no State/UT-wise allocation of fund is made. States/UT-wise central fund

released under the MGNREGS during the current financial year 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018) is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The Ministry releases funds to the State/UT based on the basis of the agreed to Labour Budget, opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous financial year, if any, and overall performance. Fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is committed in making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry seeks additional fund for MGNREGS as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground.

(d) and (e) 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.

During the current financial Year 2018-19 (as on 28.12.2018), 91.73% pay orders have been generated within 15 days. The delay in payment of wages are due to implementation issues in the States which include inadequate staffing, non-timely recording and reporting of attendance, measurement, data entry, generation of wage list, Fund Transfer Order (FTO), etc.

As per the provisions under Para 29 of Schedule-II of the Gandhi National NREGA, 2005 the compensation for delay in payment of wages is paid to the workers. As per the Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise details of delay compensation paid by State Governments during the current financial year 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018) is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

State/U.T. wise funds released under the MGNREGS during the PY 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018)

FY: 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018)		(Rs. in lakh)
Sl. No.	States	Central fund released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	625812.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8862.79

Sl. No.	States	Central fund released
3.	Assam	84327.15
4.	Bihar	211471.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	247266.64
6.	Goa	48.83
7.	Gujarat	83455.15
8.	Haryana	27692.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	57738.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48050.74
11.	Jharkhand	128818.19
12.	Karnataka	280535.31
13.	Kerala	214469.51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	413528.33
15.	Maharashtra	165056.55
16.	Manipur	16504.69
17.	Meghalaya	66081.70
18.	Mizoram	34319.81
19.	Nagaland	13886.48
20.	Odisha	194067.77
21.	Punjab	42358.37
22.	Rajasthan	447021.46
23.	Sikkim	8157.34
24.	Tamil Nadu	385932.41
25.	Telangana	273898.43
26.	Tripura	34163.59
27.	Uttar Pradesh	459178.03
28.	Uttarakhand	48481.08
29.	West Bengal	641716.36
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	573.41
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	484.00
32.	Lakshadweep	15.97
33.	Puducherry	1275.64
Total		5265251.13

NR=Not reported

Statement-II

State/UT-wise of delay compensation paid by state Government during the FY 2018-19

FY: 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Delay compensation Paid [In Rs.]
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2047
3.	Assam	168029
4.	Bihar	135316
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	273202
8.	Haryana	46384
9.	Himachal Pradesh	196698
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	46146
12.	Karnataka	37941
13.	Kerala	411058
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2772870
15.	Maharashtra	1423194
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	135
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	131
21.	Punjab	82324
22.	Rajasthan	1635596
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	16
25.	Telangana	0
26.	Tripura	2862

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0
28.	Uttarakhand	5022
29.	West Bengal	5906986
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Puducherry	0
Total		13145957

*Figures are reported by State Governments in MIS.

[Translation]

Targets under PMAY-G

3799. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds provided to the State of Jharkhand under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the number of houses constructed in the State of Jharkhand during the said period, District-wise; and

(c) the number of applicants targeted for providing houses in the State of Jharkhand under the said Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):
(a) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is implemented from 1st April, 2016. The details of funds released to the State of Jharkhand during the last two years and the current year under PMAY-G is given as under:

Financial Year	Funds Released (Rs. in lakh)
2016-17	79630.141
2017-18	162629.855
2018-19	120494.025

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) As reported by the State of Jharkhand on AwaasSoft, as on 28.12.2018, total no. of eligible

PMAY-G beneficiaries are 14,78,650 out of which houses have been sanctioned to 5,28,109 beneficiaries.

Statement

House Constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin in the State of Jharkhand, district-wise

Sl. No.	District	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Bokaro	9495	6627	2917
2.	Chatra	12043	4400	2669
3.	Deoghar	6786	5060	2280
4.	Dhanbad	7634	4176	1964
5.	Dumka	12793	8022	1937
6.	East Singhbhum	9679	4460	1279
7.	Garhwa	13711	3806	2791
8.	Giridih	10373	6276	3077
9.	Godda	7959	6318	1931
10.	Gumla	6594	2973	1257
11.	Hazaribagh	7514	3212	3084
12.	Jamtara	7249	5167	2265
13.	Khunti	8127	1359	2018
14.	Koderma	2543	815	1076
15.	Latehar	7170	2751	1381
16.	Lohardaga	3441	647	859
17.	Pakur	8114	4799	626
18.	Palamu	12073	16477	2356
19.	Ramgarh	2911	1242	1966
20.	Ranchi	7485	4045	850
21.	Sahebganj	11480	8316	1707
22.	Saraikela Kharsawan	7745	2023	940
23.	Simdega	4889	750	1299
24.	West Singhbhum	7333	928	1348
Total		195141	104649	43877

Data as reported by State on AwaasSoft as on 28.12.2018

Promotion of Sports in U.P.

3800. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects implemented to strengthen sports facilities and infrastructure for exploiting the sports and athletics potential of the youth in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of facilities made available by Sports Authority of India (SAI) for sportspersons of hockey, football, athletics and archery particularly providing coaching facility at international level, nutritional supplement and employment to poor boys/girls during the last five years;

(c) the details of funds allocated by the Government for activities of SAI in Uttar Pradesh during the said period, year-wise; and

(d) whether any assessment/audit of the said allocation/expenditure has been conducted and if so, the details and 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) 'Sports' is a State subject and promotion of sports in a State/UT is the primary responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. However, to supplement the efforts of State/UT Governments, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) through Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following sports promotional schemes in the State of Uttar Pradesh to identify talented sportspersons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions:

- Adopted Akhara under National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)

- Extension Centre of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (COE)
- National and Regional sports academies

The details number of sportspersons trained under SAI Schemes in the State of Uttar Pradesh during last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I.

The details of infrastructure are provided given in the enclosed statement-II.

(b) SAI has established a Regional Centre at Lucknow with international standard sports facilities in the disciplines of Athletics, Boxing, Basketball, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Taekwondo, Volleyball, Weightlifting & Wrestling.

At present regular training to the talented sportspersons is provided in 16 sports disciplines in the state Uttar Pradesh. Hockey is an identified sports discipline in the state at 7 SAI Centres, Football in 4 Centres, Athletics in 8 Centres and Archery in 1 Centre. The majority of the sports infrastructure in SAI Centres in Uttar Pradesh for training purpose is of international standard.

SAI Scheme trainees are 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 for day boarders.

(c) State/UT wise record is not maintained. However, the funds released to Lucknow Regional Centre during the last five years are Rs. 18.09 crore in 2014-15, Rs. 24.96 crore in 2015-16, Rs. 25.65 crore in 2016-17, Rs. 27.79 crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 11.95 crore in 2018-19 (upto Dec, 18).

Further, funds allocated to SAI National Wrestling Academy (Girls), Lucknow, UP in current year i.e. 2018-19 is Rs. 54,47,500/-.

(d) The statutory audit has been conducted by Auditor General, Allahabad upto Financial Year 2016-17.

Statement I

The Details of Number of Sportspersons Identified and Nurtured under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes in the State of Uttar Pradesh during Last Three Years

Sl. No.	Year	NSTC Reg. Schools		NSTC Akharas		ABSC			STC		Ext. of STC/SAG		Total	
		B	G	B	G	B	B	G	B	G	B	G		
1.	2016-2017	47	0	111	0	242	289	119	102	67	791	186		
2.	2017-2018	24	5	109	5	259	271	161	86	58	749	229		
3.	2018-2019	24	5	109	5	236	275	161	100	60	744	231		

Statement-II

Details of projects implemented to strengthen sports facilities and infrastructure at SAI Centres in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of work	Approved Cost (Rs in Lacs)
Major Works Infra Completed in FY 2015-16 to 2017 -18		
Regional-Centre Lucknow		
1.	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track SAI Regional Centre, Lucknow	762.13
2.	Construction of gymnasium hall and taekwondo hall at SAI STC, Bareilly	50.00
3.	C/o Taekwondo Judo and wrestling hall at SAI Regional Centre Lucknow	77.55
5.	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey surface SAI Regional Centre, Lucknow	473.00
6.	Construction of 50 Bedded Hostel at SAI STC, Bareilly	393.00

[English]

Assessment of Fluoride Contamination of Water

3801. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding quantity and severity of fluoride in drinking water in various parts of the country, especially in the rural parts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, especially in Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to check the excess of fluoride in drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As per Bureau of International Standards, the permissible limit of Fluoride in Drinking Water is 1.5 mg/L and State-wise number of fluoride affected rural habitations, wherein fluoride is in excess of permissible limit of 1.5 mg/L, as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh as on 26.12.2018 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Rural Drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve,

execute, operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority including fluoride affected areas.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Government of India had released Rs. 1,000 crore in March 2016 for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) and last mile connectivity of piped water supply schemes.

In addition, the Ministry had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 arsenic/fluoride affected rural habitations in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

Statement

State-wise number of fluoride affected rural habitations as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh as on 26.12.2018

Sl. No.	State	Number of Fluoride affected habitations as on 26.12.2018
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	319
2.	Assam	262
3.	Bihar	781
4.	Chhattisgarh	282
5.	Haryana	103
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
7.	Jharkhand	198
8.	Karnataka	458
9.	Kerala	32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	140
11.	Maharashtra	63
12.	Odisha	98

1	2	3
13.	Punjab	299
14.	Rajasthan	5176
15.	Uttar Pradesh	178
16.	West Bengal	1263
Total		9656

Green Highways

3802. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government includes the locally available varieties of plants in the development of green highways under the Green Highways Policy-2015, if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the total length of green highways constructed after the adoption of the policy *vis-à-vis* total length of highways developed in the last 3 years, State-wise;

(c) the outlay envisaged by it for this project and how it would meet the financial outlay for this project;

(d) whether the Government would require the concessionaires collecting tolls on the National Highways to contribute to this project;

(e) whether the Government would extend the Green Highway Scheme to the newly laid National Highways by the NHAI; and

(f) whether the Government has launched this scheme in any of the many National Highways in Tamil Nadu maintained by the NHAI?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Madam. The green highways projects are being implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) as per the Green Highways

Policy (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification and Maintenance) 2015. The variety of species are chosen from the locally available species based on climatic condition, soil quality, topography and ecological parameters. The plantation species matrix is included in the said policy and same is already available guidelines of IRC:SP:21:2009.

(b) Post release of the Policy, NHAI has undertaken plantation drives (Densification/Fresh Plantation) in existing BOT/HAM/EPC projects. State wise status of plantations are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The plantations are Integral part of the projects and are being undertaken either through concessionaire/contractor as per the provisions of Contract/Concession Agreement or through other agencies, wherever it is not covered under the contract/concession agreements.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam.

Statement

National Highways Authority of India Green Highways Division

Summary of Plantation Data Received
from RO - NHAI as on 30.11.2018

Sl. No.	Regional Offices	No of Plants Planted Since 01.07.2018 (as per RO Report)		
		Median	Avenue	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,26,506	4,37,498	6,64,004
2.	Assam	54,220	81,535	1,35,755
3.	Bihar	1,23,290	8,341	1,31,631
4.	Chhattisgarh	41,480	35,489	76,969
5.	Delhi	59,369		
6.	Gujarat	25,579	59,633	85,212
7.	Himachal Pradesh	19,608	4,848	24,456
8.	Haryana and Punjab	5,84,198	8,84,417	14,68,615

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	47,560	15,623	63,183
10.	Jharkhand	34,400	3,400	37,800
11.	Karnataka	14,919	8,364	70,087
12.	Kerala	15,085	3,020	18,105
13.	Madhya Pradesh	40,129	91,302	1,31,431
14.	Maharashtra - Mumbai	41,712	54,274	95,986
15.	Maharashtra - Nagpur	4,19,918	2,83,593	7,03,511
16.	Odisha	-	1,94,817	1,94,817
17.	Rajasthan	1,01,313	41,882	1,43,195
18.	TN - Chennai	88,309	26,210	1,14,519
19.	TN - Madurai	87,073	23,890	1,10,963
20.	Telangana	31,863	67,917	99,780
21.	UP - Lucknow	2,25,673	53,523	2,79,196
22.	UP - Varanasi	1,40,374	1,11,811	2,52,185
23.	Uttarakhand	39,200	12,356	51,556
24.	West Bengal	1,16,562	88,033	2,04,595
Total		25,18,971	25,91,776	52,16,920

[Translation]

Construction of Roads

3803. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH

GAIKWAD:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) the details of the progress of the construction of the roads in kilometers in the country for the last four years, year-wise and State-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set any target for construction of roads in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said target is achieved by the Union Government in completing the construction of roads and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated for the construction of the road projects, year-wise and project-wise;

(e) whether some State Governments have delayed the land acquisition process, if so, the details thereof including the details of the protests/objections thereto;

(f) whether there are possibilities of cost overrun in projects those are running late; and

(g) whether the trees surrounding the highways are taken care of during construction?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The State-wise and Year-wise details of the National Highways (NHs) length constructed during the last four year is enclosed as statement-I. Ministry has set the target for construction

of 10000 km for the financial year 2018-19 and 5759 km has been achieved as on 30th Nov in 2018-19. The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated for development of NHs during each of the last four years and current year is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) No Madam. However, land acquisition is a long drawn process involving various stages such as notification under 3(a), 3(A) and 3(D) under NH Act. 1956. After notification under 3(A), objections are invited from the land owners and after disposing of the objections, the final notification under 3(D) is issued. Compensation is decided by the Competent Authority (Land Acquisition) and if anyone is aggrieved with the quantum of compensation amount, then there is a provision to approach the arbitrator to resolve the matter. No separate data for protests/objections is kept.

(f) Cost overrun is applicable only to EPC/item rate contracts. In such contracts, there is a provision for payment of escalation due to delay if it is not attributable to Contractor. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the Contractor, liquidated damages are to be imposed and no escalation is payable. Actual escalation due to delay or cost overrun is known only after completion of the project and final settlement of bills.

(g) Yes Madam.

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise details of length of road constructed during each of the last four years and current year up to November 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length Constructed (in km)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136	462	402	459	210
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	80	174	188	42
3.	Assam	178	87	165	305	76
4.	Bihar	115	181	400	343	222
5.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	307	327	483	522	265

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Delhi	0	0	0	139	29
8.	Goa	0	2	4	20	7
9.	Gujarat	139	277	86	189	59
10.	Haryana	86	170	369	291	168
11.	Himachal Pradesh	34	100	72	135	102
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	34	33	162	70
13.	Jharkhand	126	119	211	238	150
14.	Karnataka	130	314	656	769	417
15.	Kerala	29	10	46	16	32
16.	Madhya Pradesh	335	306	475	594	406
17.	Maharashtra	124	324	750	1,338	1,262
18.	Manipur	46	6	4	231	109
19.	Meghalaya	88	50	6	48	1
20.	Mizoram	5	15	88	43	13
21.	Nagaland	13	25	4	4	7
22.	Odisha	386	268	490	554	205
23.	Puducherry	14	22	8	17	9
24.	Punjab	115	154	384	357	127
25.	Rajasthan	853	1,063	1,125	1,074	406
26.	Sikkim	30	0	0	45	20
27.	Tamil Nadu	58	237	469	307	243
28.	Telangana	171	222	113	161	208
29.	Tripura	18	0	42	87	32
30.	Uttar Pradesh	542	669	584	695	646
31.	Uttarakhand	49	335	204	256	123
32.	West Bengal	138	203	386	222	63
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	21	31
Total		4,410	6,061	8,231	9,829	5,759

Statement-II

The State /UT-wise details of funds allocated for development of NHs during each of the last four years and current year up to Nov 2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/Agency (Sl. 1 to 33 contains allocation under NH(O), NHDP-IV through State PWD, EAP, PBFF)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221.45	1,039.42	2,010.31	1,781.18	2,081.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	2.4	100	62.05	86
3.	Assam	141.76	78.79	177.44	308.05	302.65
4.	Bihar	276.65	706.92	1,362.64	1,689.90	1,666.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.25	359.94	1,553.30	1,107.93	1,759.32
6.	Goa	17.72	120	400	527.48	771
7.	Gujarat	206.96	228.6	251.87	166.08	414.55
8.	Haryana	60.48	90	150	105.17	310
9.	Himachal Pradesh	134.57	140	210.95	307.14	361.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	25	40.06	35.44	31
11.	Jharkhand	63.83	35	200	260.88	258
12.	Karnataka	269.72	633.43	783.52	1,240.99	1,255.02
13.	Kerala	67.18	132.24	259.89	171.74	206.45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	239.23	937.76	1,760.00	854.79	1,323.00
15.	Maharashtra	190.04	431.2	1,371.92	2,966.03	5,198.05
16.	Manipur	32.6	40	25.25	75.85	201.21
17.	Meghalaya	43.3	15	41.27	30.22	101.08
18.	Mizoram	39.53	35	40	41	75
19.	Nagaland	46.2	50	50	38.27	200
20.	Odisha	322.99	591.44	925.55	708.4	780.47
21.	Punjab	2328.04	1,852.26	2,740.50	746.02	760.18
22.	Rajasthan	107.16	849.95	964.83	888.27	991.87
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	5.09	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	167.13	337.02	575	664.48	723
25.	Telangana	210.79	661	380	409.93	913
26.	Tripura	0	5	5	61	51
27.	Uttar Pradesh	493.81	1,530.34	1,849.02	1,110.79	1,720.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Uttarakhand	169.51	245.92	332.62	980.67	743.49
29.	West Bengal	283.61	808.95	1,333.62	1,229.89	1,001.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.61	2	0.13	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4.95	1	2	5.3	2
32.	Delhi	0.02	1	1	36	83
33.	Puducherry	12.73	20	20	13.63	20
34.	Other projects under NH(O)*	758.05	511	791.38	210	4
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)- Cess*	6885.89	15,420.00	2,326.50	12,429.45	16,093.00
36.	NHAI- Toll *	5448	6,500.00	7,500.00	8,462.14	9,570.13
37.	NHAI- NH(O) *	600	370.27	5,389.02	3,900.00	0
38.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	0	1.15	72.2	296	1,000.00
39.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	3000	4,900.00	4,520.00	4,865.00	0
40.	Special Programme for development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	1174	1,121.00	760	1,050.00	6,210.00
41.	Externally Aided Projects - Head Quarters#	276	22	59.38	316	860
	Sub- Total	24,380.26	40,852.00	41,336.16	50,158.25	58,193.31
42.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	7,611.11	42,694.50	59,279.00	59,279.00	62,000.00
	Grand Total	31,991.37	83,546.50	1,00,615.16	1,09,437.25	1,20,193.31

Web Check-In Fee

3804. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken the cognizance that certain aviation companies charging additional tariff from the passengers getting web check-

in facility for any and all the seats on the flights, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has directed these airline companies to drop web check-in fee, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the maximum number of seats on a flight that the airline company can charge web check-in fees for;

(d) whether this restricts or hampers the right of the airline companies to unbundle services and reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed or proposed to review the above decision of the aviation companies; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to ensure the compliance of the pricing framework meant for the aviation companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airlines are charging for some of their preferential seats, the details of which are on their respective websites. Airlines do not charge for their web check-in facility. Additional charges are only applicable if the passenger opts to avail additional facilities like meals, preferential seats etc. during web check in process.

(b) and (c) No direction regarding web check -in facility has been issued.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of the reply at (b) & (c) above.

(f) As per the existing provisions, air fare are neither established nor regulated by the Government. Airlines are compliant to the regulatory requirement of Sub rule 02 of Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules 1937, as long as the fares charged by the airlines do not exceed the fare structure established and displayed by the airlines on their respective website.

Incidents of Thefts in Airport

3805. SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether information and complaints have been received regarding increasing incidents of theft of valuable articles from bags and luggage of air passengers on various airports of the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the number of cases registered and FIR lodged in this regard during the last five years and current year, year-wise and airport-wise;

(c) the number of officers and employees found guilty in this regard and the action taken and steps taken/being taken against them in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue any guidelines to redress the grievances related to flight, baggage and customer services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The incidents of theft at airports have decreased. Details of theft cases reported/registered at various airports during 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (till June, 2018) are enclosed statement. The incidents of theft are a law and order issue, which is a State Subject. As and when such incidents are brought to notice, complaints are lodged with local police, which takes further action, and Ministry of Civil Aviation does not maintain these data/information. The Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), a regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, has issued instructions to prevent such incidents.

(d) The Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring Systems (CPGRAMS) portal, Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM) portal and AirSewa mobile app/web portal of Government of India serve as the mechanism for lodging complaints / grievances by the air passengers including complaints regarding mishandling of luggage.

Statement

Details of theft cases reported/registered at various airports during the last five years and the current year:

Sl. No.	Airports	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018 (till June, 18)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chennai	01	07	02	-	-	-
2.	Trivandrum	-	-	02	-	-	-
3.	Calicut	01	01	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Kolkata	14	12	02	-	-	-
5.	Delhi	14	67	60	34	34	16
6.	Jaipur	03	-	01	-	-	-
7.	Mumbai	13	21	26	17	10	07
8.	Hyderabad	04	04	03	11	15	05
9.	Imphal	-	01	-	-	-	-
10.	Amritsar	-	01	-	01	-	-
11.	Bangalore	01	-	03	-	-	-
12.	Lucknow	-	-	02	-	-	-
13.	Jammu	-	-	-	01	-	-
14.	Udaipur	01	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Madurai	01	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Bhuj	01	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Bagdogra	01	-	-	-	-	-
Total		55	114	101	64	59	28

[English]

Production of Wind Power

3806. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to scale up the production of wind power considering the potential of development in India to achieve the ambitious target of installing of 175 gigawatts (GW) of renewable power capacity by 2022; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for development of wind energy in the State of Andhra Pradesh including East Godavari district, which has the highest potential for development of wind power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has set a target of 175 GW of installed capacity of renewable energy sources by 2022, which includes 60 GW from Wind Power.

The Government is promoting wind power projects in entire country, including Andhra Pradesh, through private sector investment by providing various fiscal and financial incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit; concessional custom duty exemption on certain components of wind electric generators. Besides, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme was available for the wind projects commissioned before 31 March 2017.

In addition to fiscal and other incentives as stated above, following steps also have been taken to promote installation of wind capacity in the country:

- Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai.
- In order to facilitate inter-state sale of wind power, the inter-state transmission charges and losses have been waived off for wind and solar projects to be commissioned by March, 2022.

- Issued Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects. These Guidelines aim to enable the Distribution Licensees to procure wind power at competitive rates in a cost effective manner.

These incentives are available for the entire country including Andhra Pradesh.

Criteria Adopted by DAVP

3807. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

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

(a) The major details of policy/criteria being adopted by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) regarding Government advertisements, publications and other publicity material during each of the last three years;

(b) the expenditure incurred by DAVP during the said period on advertisements in newspapers, magazines and electronic media;

(c) whether the certain percentage of funds allocated for dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies and other newspapers/magazines covered under small and medium category in the policy framed by the Government has been fixed to any extent and if so, the details of the percentage fixed in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide all advertisements of DAVP and Ministries to small and medium scale newspapers and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether DAVP has reviewed or proposes to review the media/publicity strategy of the Government and its Departments particularly in the light of the technological advancements and the latest trends in the media and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to rationalise expenditure on account of advertisements by the DAVP and if so, the measures taken and the success achieved so far 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) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hockey World Cup 2018

3808. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had allocated and released funds to the State of Odisha for hosting the Hockey World Cup, 2018; and

(b) 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) Conduct of international sports competitions in India is the mandate of the concerned National Sports Federations (NSF) with due approval of the Government. As per provisions of the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, this Ministry provides supplemental financial assistance to the concerned NSFs only and not to State Governments. Accordingly, no financial assistance has either been allocated or released to the State of Odisha by this Ministry for hosting of the Hockey World Cup, 2018.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Quality Drinking Water and Related Schemes

3809. SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

(a) the details of the fully-covered and partially covered areas under drinking water scheme areas in which quality of drinking water is affected in the country including the State of Maharashtra and Jharkhand, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds released and utilised under the drinking water schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of drinking water schemes;

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

(e) whether the Government has fixed any time frame for providing safe drinking water to all the households in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government proposes to involve Non-Government Organisations in expediting the supply of safe drinking water in the rural and remote areas of the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas is maintained in terms of Fully Covered habitations (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water), Partially Covered habitations (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd safe drinking water) and Quality Affected habitations (i.e. containing chemical contaminant). As reported by States/ UTs on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the State wise details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations in the country including the State of Maharashtra and Jharkhand are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The State-wise details of the funds released and utilized under the drinking water schemes during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) and (d) Every year between February and April, Annual Action Plan (AAP) meetings are held with the Departments of State Governments dealing with rural water supply, wherein the progress achieved under National Rural Drinking Water programme (NRDWP) are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed. The physical & financial progress of NRDWP is also reviewed in National/Regional/State level review workshops, meetings and video-conferences. Further, the Ministry has restructured NRDWP to make it more competitive, outcome based and result oriented where the focus is on providing piped water supply to all rural population and households.

(e) and (f) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. While providing assistance by the Ministry through NRDWP, thrust is on providing safe drinking water to all rural population with piped water supply at the earliest.

(g) and (h) Under NRDWP, there is no provision of involving Non-Government Organisations for expediting the supply of safe drinking water in the rural and remote areas of the country. However, community involvement is a key facet of Swajal scheme being implemented in the 117 aspirational districts of the country.

Statement-I

State-wise details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitation in the country.

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Habitations	No of Fully Covered Habitations	No of Partially Covered Habitations	No of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,363	34,608	13,388	367
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,525	3,210	4,287	28
4.	Assam	88,047	54,985	23,240	9,822
5.	Bihar	1,10,218	70,632	35,670	3,916
6.	Chhattisgarh	74,619	72,966	1,140	513
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Gujarat	35,996	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,517	7,298	116	103
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53,269	43,094	10,175	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,778	9,293	6,473	12
12.	Jharkhand	1,19,832	1,19,022	270	540
13.	Karnataka	59,774	23,650	35,352	772
14.	Kerala	21,520	6,052	15,141	327
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,27,448	1,27,298	0	150
16.	Maharashtra	99,533	89,427	9,912	194
17.	Manipur	2,962	2,133	829	0
18.	Meghalaya	9,980	3,983	5,990	7
19.	Mizoram	718	487	231	0
20.	Nagaland	1,450	735	711	4
21.	Odisha	1,57,013	1,54,386	133	2,494
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15,038	10,534	1,358	3,146
24.	Rajasthan	1,21,526	59,229	43,819	18,478
25.	Sikkim	2,076	830	1,246	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,014	96,037	3,976	1
27.	Telangana	24,359	15,144	8,865	350
28.	Tripura	8,723	4,935	1,361	2,427
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,018	2,56,468	2,176	1,374
30.	Uttarakhand	39,311	22,781	16,515	15
31.	West Bengal	1,05,669	56,608	32,550	16,511
Total		17,19,309	13,82,643	2,75,115	61,551
Percentage			80.42	16.00	3.58

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds redered and utilized under the drinking water schemes

Sl. No.	F Y	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (As on 31.12.2018)	
	State	Release	Expend.	Release	Expend.	Release	Expend.	Release	Expend.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.16	0.00	0.22	0.00	0	0.00	0.31	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	170.05	190.60	204	157.38	233.09	267.03	139.01	69.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	66.23	92.84	95.71	63.08	62.93	66.65	50.52
4.	Assam	277.58	216.19	348.06	203.09	474.8	387.20	202.01	189.26
5.	Bihar	202.73	295.38	373.81	473.29	355.6	216.21	234.84	70.57
6.	Chhattisgarh	60.83	64.64	84.28	65.66	49.84	49.89	48.19	33.13
7.	Goa	1.66	0.00	1.19	3.35	0	1.83	1.67	2.77
8.	Gujarat	229.46	265.75	278.5	265.16	290.86	315.14	222.27	119.69
9.	Haryana	122.65	149.07	111.53	114.20	88.82	87.34	76.76	56.55
10.	Himachal Pradesh	58.77	65.29	83.31	64.73	101.85	129.42	85.43	59.88
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	192.12	202.72	225.14	219.94	325.33	344.86	154.53	121.43
12.	Jharkhand	132.09	133.70	131.74	157.89	209.09	171.47	66.48	82.64
13.	Karnataka	278.08	349.52	343.72	339.83	365.81	272.77	174.87	304.07
14.	Kerala	48.05	64.45	75.22	74.21	95.16	95.53	84.86	81.74
15.	Madhya Pradesh	193.73	381.15	232.26	212.48	135.51	163.35	175.41	170.03
16.	Maharashtra	330.88	567.02	404.45	412.32	282.47	187.84	239.06	122.17
17.	Manipur	27.92	43.44	39.38	18.87	66.25	68.30	37.73	48.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Meghalaya	31.24	30.97	40.42	50.00	85.91	87.43	36.05	26.57
19.	Mizoram	17.32	23.16	24.49	24.82	46.1	25.93	26.25	34.31
20.	Nagaland	34.53	61.90	36.84	36.20	17.88	18.77	17.36	17.36
21.	Odisha	103.19	163.61	134.96	100.14	83.59	93.48	77.50	75.63
22.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.29	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	42.79	36.57	51.89	53.56	173.29	103.64	73.51	71.79
24.	Rajasthan	526.75	480.21	1,072.92	681.21	714.24	728.81	508.52	550.48
25.	Sikkim	12.05	12.49	19.42	15.21	17.51	11.60	10.89	16.67
26.	Tamil Nadu	150.35	154.12	174.68	175.08	185.1	191.40	123.41	90.73
27.	Telangana	97.71	106.42	133.09	111.89	843.56	592.47	90.34	334.16
28.	Tripura	31.68	39.97	43.73	38.73	83.93	42.77	37.93	45.90
29.	Uttar Pradesh	490.31	646.46	621.95	639.54	472.52	616.77	625.27	376.43
30.	Uttarakhand	60.06	98.18	71.86	99.69	110.28	138.20	49.58	54.59
31.	West Bengal	216.85	288.75	418.97	423.68	996.68	599.45	788.29	351.35
Total		4,206.99	5197.96	5,875.16	5327.86	6,968.15	6071.83	4474.98	3628.47

Popularity of Print Media

3810. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extension and popularity of Print-Media have increased in the country in comparison to other broadcasting media such as television and radio and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of the print media during the last five years; and

(c) the reasons for comparative increase in extension and popularity of print media?

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) While there are no official studies conducted on the comparative popularity of various media, growth in number of publications (including newspapers) registered with Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) has ranged from 2.98% to 5.95% in the last five years. Various factors including low prices, easy access, growth in education, etc. have contributed to the continued readership growth of print media.

[English]

Ground Water Management

3811. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government assesses the ground water resources regularly and has made any assessment of the same in the country recently and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development and if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has started any ground water management projects with private/foreign collaboration and if so, the details and current status thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has a review mechanism for these projects 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) Yes, Madam. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) regularly carries out ground water resource assessment in the country jointly with State Governments. As per assessment of 'Dynamic Ground Water Resources-2013', the annual replenishable ground water resources of the country is 447 billion cubic meter (BCM) and the net annual ground water availability is 411 BCM. The annual ground water draft (utilization) for all uses is 253 BCM. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has circulated a Model Bill to all 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. The Model Bill 2005 to regulate and control the development and management of ground water is available in public domain at the following URL <http://cgwb.gov.in/CGWA/Documents/Model-bill.pdf>.

(c) and (d) Under World Bank assisted 'National Hydrology Project', Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR is working to improve the extent, quality and accessibility of water resources including ground water information in India for their efficient usage in ground water resources management. A National Level Steering Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR annually meets to review the progress of project apart from periodical reviews at various levels in the Ministry.

Statement*State-Wise Ground Water Resources Availability, Utilization and Stage of Development India
(As on 31st March 2013) (in bcm • billion cubic metre)*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Natural Discharge during non-monsoon season	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Annual Ground Water Draft			Stage of Ground Water Development (%)
					Irrigation	Domestic and industrial uses	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.39	1.91	18.48	7.29	0.81	8.1	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.433	0.443	3.99	0.002	0.007	0.01	0.23
3.	Assam	32.11	3.21	28.9	4.06	0.68	4.74	16
4.	Bihar	31.31	2.82	28.49	10.36	2.37	12.73	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	12.8	0.9	11.9	3.76	0.64	4.4	37
6.	Delhi	0.34	0.03	0.31	0.14	0.25	0.39	127
7.	Goa	0.24	0.1	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.05	37
8.	Gujarat	20.85	1.07	19.79	12.3	1.14	13.44	68
9.	Haryana	11.36	1.06	10.3	13.32	0.6	13.92	135
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.56	0.03	0.53	0.16	0.11	0.27	51
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.25	0.43	4.82	0.2	0.98	1.18	24
12.	Jharkhand	6.56	0.57	5.99	0.63	0.72	1.35	23
13.	Karnataka	17	2.16	14.83	8.76	0.99	9.76	66
14.	Kerala	6.27	0.6	5.66	1.18	1.45	2.63	47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.98	1.82	34.16	17.95	1.41	19.36	57
16.	Maharashtra	33.19	1.71	31.48	15.93	1.14	17.07	54
17.	Manipur	0.474	0.047	0.426	0.004	0.001	0.004	1.01
18.	Meghalaya	3.31	0.33	2.98	0.008	0.004	0.012	0.4
19.	Mizoram	0.03942	0.00394	0.03548	0	0.00104	0.00104	2.9
20.	Nagaland	1.94	0.194	1.75	0	0.03	0.03	2
21.	Odisha	17.78	1.09	16.69	4.14	0.87	5.02	30
22.	Punjab	25.91	2.52	23.39	34.05	0.77	34.81	149
23.	Rajasthan	12.51	1.26	11.26	13.79	1.92	15.71	140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.65	2.07	18.59	12.98	1.38	14.36	77
26.	Telangana	14.74	1.35	13.39	7	0.76	7.77	58
27.	Tripura	2.471	0.202	2.269	0.093	0.072	0.165	7.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	76.34	4.75	71.58	48.35	4.41	52.76	74
29.	Uttarakhand	2	0.03	1.97	0.84	0.15	0.99	50
30.	West Bengal	29.33	2.77	26.56	10.84	1	11.84	45
	Total (States)	446.14	35.49	410.65	228.16	24.71	252.87	62
	Union Territories							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.42	0.042	0.378	0.0001	0.0035	0.0037	1
2.	Chandigarh	0.022	0.0022	0.0194	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.007	0.063	0.008	0.013	0.02	32
4.	Daman and Diu	0.015	0.001	0.014	0.008	0.002	0.01	70
5.	Lakshadweep	0.01055	0.00704	0.0035	0	0.00237	0.00237	68
6.	Puducherry	0.193	0.019	0.174	0.124	0.029	0.153	88
	Total (UTs)	0.73	0.08	0.65	0.139	0.05	0.189	29
	Grand Total	446.87	35.56	411.3	228.3	24.76	253.06	62

Depleting Ground Water

3812. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 21 cities in India are expected to have zero ground water by year 2020;

(b) the reasons for the rapid depletion of groundwater in the country;

(c) the steps that have been taken/are being taken by the Government to protect groundwater in the country; and

(d) the extent to which these steps been successful, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) The issue of zero

ground water/rapid depletion of groundwater is related to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR). As per the information furnished by them in this respect, reasons for depletion of ground water resources are mainly due to increased demand of fresh water for various uses, irregular Monsoon, growing population, urbanization and industrialization etc. Several steps have been taken to protect ground water in the country which has resulted in reduction in ground water utilization and number of 'Over-exploited' assessment units in several States. The various steps in this regard are as follows:

- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by MoWR, RD & GR 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

Policy has been forwarded to all States/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for adoption.

- The Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its 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 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 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/Rainwater harvesting structures in urban and rural areas. The Master Plan is available in public domain and has also been circulated to the State Governments for implementation.
- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3 (3) of the "Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. So far, CGWA has notified 162 areas in the country where ground water withdrawal through new abstraction structures is not permitted, except for drinking and domestic uses. CGWA has issued directives to the Chief Secretaries of all States as well as Administrators of all UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting. It also grants No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for ground water abstraction to Industries, Infrastructure units and Mining projects with mandatory conditions aimed at conservation, augmentation and efficient use of ground water.
- CGWB regularly undertakes training programs and Information Education & Communication (IEC) activities for capacity building and

awareness creation of stakeholders on the importance of water conservation and rainwater harvesting in augmenting the ground water resources.

- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) programme from the XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. Aquifer Mapping is aimed at delineating aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans.
- Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 circulated by Ministry of Urban Development include provisions for Rainwater Harvesting. As per these, water harvesting through storing of water run off including rain water 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/UTs have incorporated these provisions in their respective building bye laws. Building 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 building having a minimum discharge of 10,000 litre and above per day shall have mandatory waste water recycling systems. The recycled water shall be used for horticultural purposes.
- 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(PMKSJ), primarily for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. Major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSJ *inter-alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, horticulture, pasture development etc.
- The Ministry of Rural Development, in consultation and agreement with the MoWR, RD & GR and the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers

Welfare has developed an actionable framework titled "Mission Water Conservation" for Natural Resources Management (NRM) to ensure gainful utilization of funds. The Framework strives to ensure synergies in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), PMKSY, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme, given their common objectives. Common works undertaken under these programmes/schemes include water conservation and management, water harvesting, soil and moisture conservation, groundwater recharge, flood protection, land development, Command area development and watershed management.

- Ground water resources are dynamic and depends on rainfall, runoff, aquifer characteristics and drawal of water from various purposes, *inter-alia* agriculture, which is the major user of ground water.

[Translation]

Promotion of Sports

3813. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme/programme to promote sports among rural youths in the country and if so, the details along with the achievements thereof;

(b) if not, whether the Government proposes to introduce any such program/scheme to encourage participation of rural youth in sports and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any scheme/plan to encourage and promote rural sports in the rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has increased budgetary allocation for such activities and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise particularly hilly areas; and

(e) whether the Government gives preference in providing government jobs to the medal winners and if so, the details thereof including the number of players given the jobs since 2014?

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 promotion of sports in the country, including promotion of Sports among rural youth and promotion of rural sports in rural areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments and the National Sports Federations (NSFs).

Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, is running several 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 sports persons identified under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes belong to the rural, tribal, backward, coastal and inaccessible hilly areas of the country and are provided with training facilities in the form of expert sports coaches, requisite playing facilities, boarding & lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical/insurance and stipend as per the approved norms.

(c) and (d) The Khelo India Scheme implemented by this Ministry provides for promotion of sports in the entire population including among youth of rural & hilly areas. Also, the scheme has a dedicated vertical, *viz.*, Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games which provides for financial assistance to NSFs/Non Government Organizations (NGOs) etc for promotion of sports in the country including rural and hilly areas. Under this vertical various NSFs have been provided financial assistance to hold competitions in various parts of the country including those in rural areas. During 2018, a total number of 36 such competitions/exhibition events had been held. It is a demand driven scheme and State/UT-wise allocation is not made.

(e) Government jobs are provided to the medal winners as per the orders of Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT). Relevant provisions are given in the statement.

Meritorious sportspersons are recruited by various Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings/autonomous organizations under Government of India in accordance with the prevailing rules on the subject. This Ministry does not maintain any statistics on the number of sportspersons so recruited.

Statement

Relevant provisions regarding recruitment of Sportspersons in Government of India

A. RECRUITMENT

I. Eligibility

- a) Appointments under these orders can be made of sportspersons considered meritorious with reference to the following criteria:
 - i. Sportsmen who have represented a State or the country in the National or International competition in any of the games/sports mentioned in these instructions.
 - ii. Sportsmen who have represented their University in the Inter-University Tournaments conducted by the Inter-University Sports Boards in any of the sports/games specified in these instructions, as amended from time to time.
 - iii. Sportsmen who have represented the State School Teams in the National Sports/games for schools conducted by the All India School Games Federation in any of the games/sports mentioned in these instructions.
 - iv. Sportsmen who have been awarded National Awards in Physical Efficiency under the National Physical Efficiency Drive.
- b) No such appointments can be made unless the candidate is, in all respects, eligible for appointment to the post applied for, and in particular, with regard to age, educational or experience qualifications prescribed under the Recruitment Rules applicable to the post, except to the extent to which relaxations thereof have been permitted in respect of class/category of persons to which the applicant belongs.

II. Posts to which applicable

- a) Appointment of meritorious sportspersons can be made to any post in Group 'C' or erstwhile Group 'D', which under the Recruitment Rules applicable thereto, is required to be filled by direct recruitment, otherwise than through the Union Public Service Commission;
- b) No such appointment shall be made to any post in Group 'A' or Group 'B', by direct recruitment;
- c) A meritorious sportsperson can be considered for appointment under sub para a) above, notwithstanding the fact that he is already in service of the Government;
- d) In making appointments to any post under the Government by promotion, no preference shall be given to meritorious sportspersons though that fact may be taken into consideration in assessing the overall merit.

III. Extent of such recruitment

- a) Ministries/Department of Government of India can recruit meritorious sportsmen in any year in relaxation of the recruitment procedure, to the extent that these including all other reservations under existing orders do not exceed 50% of the total number of vacancies proposed to be filled by direct recruitment.
- b) For the purpose of making appointment of meritorious sportsmen, the appointing authorities may at their discretion notify to the Staff Selection Commission, in all case where the recruitment to the posts have been entrusted to that Commission, vacancies reduced by upto 5% thereof and may fill such vacancies so held by appointing meritorious sportsmen subject to the overall limitations mentioned in sub-para (a) above.

IV. List of sports which qualify for appointment of meritorious sportspersons

Sl. No.	Name of the Sport
1.	Archery
2.	Athletics (including Track and Field events)
3.	Atya-Patya
4.	Badminton
5.	Ball-Badminton
6.	Basketball
7.	Billiards and Snooker
8.	Boxing
9.	Bridge
10.	Carrom
11.	Chess
12.	Cricket
13.	Cycling
14.	Equestrian Sports
15.	Football
16.	Golf
17.	Gymnastics (including Body Building)
18.	Handball
19.	Hockey
20.	Ice-Skiing
21.	Ice-Hockey
22.	Ice-Skating
23.	Judo
24.	Kabaddi
25.	Karate-DO
26.	Kayaking and Canoeing
27.	Kho-Kho
28.	Polo
29.	Powerlifting
30.	Rifle Shooting
31.	Roller Skating

Sl. No.	Name of the Sport
32.	Rowing
33.	Soft Ball
34.	Squash
35.	Swimming
36.	Table Tennis
37.	Taekwondo
38.	Tenni-Koit
39.	Tennis
40.	Volleyball
41.	Weightlifting
42.	Wrestling
43.	Yatching

V. List of authorities competent to award certificates on eligibility for recruitment of sportspersons

Sl. No.	Competition	Authority awarding Certificate
1.	International Competition	Secretary of the National Federation of the Game concerned.
2.	National Competition	Secretary of the National Federation or Secretary of the State Association of the Game concerned.
3.	Inter-University Tournaments	Dean of Sports or other officer in overall charge of sports of the University concerned.
4.	National/Sports/ Games for Schools	Director or Additional/Joint or Deputy Director in overall charge of sports/games for Schools in the Directorate of Public Instructions/Education of the State.
5.	Physical Efficiency Drive	Secretary or other Officer in overall charge of Physical Efficiency in the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare Government of India

VI. Order of preference

- a) First preference to those candidates who have represented the country in an International Competition with the clearance of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
- b) Next preference may be given to those who have represented a State/U.T. in the Senior or Junior level national Championships organized by the National Sports Federations recognized by Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports or National Games organized by Indian Olympics Association and have won medals or positions upto 3rd place. Between the candidates participating in Senior and Junior National Championships/games, the candidates having participated and won medal in Senior National Championship should be given preference.
- c) Next preference may be given to those, who have represented a University in an Inter-University competition conducted by Association of Indian Universities/Inter University Sports Board and have won medals or positions upto 3rd place in finals.
- d) Next preference may be given to those who have represented the State Schools in the National sports/games for Schools conducted by the All-India School Games Federation and have won medals or positions upto 3rd place.
- e) Next preference may be given to those, who have been awarded National Award in physical efficiency under National Physical Efficiency Drive.
- f) Next preference may be given to those who represented a State/Union Territory/University/ State Schools Teams at the level mentioned in categories (b) to (d) but could not win a medal or position, in the same order of preference.

Note 1: In the event of tie those who have secured a higher position or won more than one medal may be given the preference.

Note 2: Participation in individual and team event/item may be given the same preference.

Note 3: No preference may be given for winning more than one medal/position.

Note 4: In case of any doubt about the status of a tournament, the matter will be decided by the Department of Personnel & Training in consultation with Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

VII. Relaxation in age limit for recruitment

- a. The categories of sportsperson specified in para A.I.(a) of these instructions may be allowed relaxation in upper age limit upto a maximum of 5 years(10 years in case of those belonging to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes) for the purpose of appointment to posts specified earlier in these instructions.
- b. This concession will be available only to those sportspersons who satisfy all other eligibility conditions relating to educational qualifications etc. and furnish a certificate in the form and from an authority prescribed in these instructions.

[English]

Flexible Electricity Grid

3814. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement a flexible electricity grid, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government intend to incentivize high consumption of electricity during lean consumption hours, if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken thereon;

(c) the details of indigenous manufacturing base for the floatation devices used in floating solar plants, Statewise and the steps taken to promote manufacturing in this particular field;

(d) the number of thermal power projects faced with stressed assets and the intention of the Government to help stressed thermal projects and the steps taken by the Government for ensuring fuel supply to these stressed thermal projects;

(e) the effect of 25 percent safeguard duty on solar cells and modules imported from China and Malaysia on meeting energy requirements and the plan of installing 175 gigawatts of renewable capacity by 2022; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the fallback?

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 increasing renewable energy capacity in the country, requires flexibility in the conventional energy sources, especially the thermal power plants that acts as a base load, to respond as per electricity demand and corresponding renewable energy generation, to ensure a reliable and stable electricity grid. Apart from flexibility in the thermal power plants, integration of renewables in the grid also requires several other measures such as ancillary services, deployment of energy reserves (for example - pumped storage hydro power, Gas based power plants) and demand side management etc. As far as transmission is concerned, since power flows through transmission grid (consists of mainly AC system and few HVDC interconnections & lines) is as per load & generation, flexibility is already there for flow of power.

(b) Para 8.4 (1) of Tariff Policy, 2016 *inter-alia* provides for time differentiated tariff on priority for large consumers (say, consumers with demand exceeding 1 MW) within one year and subsequently for all consumers within a period of five years or such period as may be specified. Further, the amendments proposed to the Tariff Policy provides for introduction of the time-of-the-day (ToD) tariffs not later than 1st April 2019 for consumers who are having suitable meters and it would be automatically extended to other consumers as and when they get suitable meters.

(c) The floating solar power plant is new technology in the country and therefore, there are no report regarding the indigenous manufacturing base for the floatation devices used in these plants.

(d) There are 34 coal based Thermal Power Projects for a total capacity of 40,130 MW (including 15 projects of 16085 MW capacity under construction) which were considered 'Stressed' as on March 22, 2017.

To deal with coal linkage related issues, Shakti Policy-2017 [Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India] was introduced by the Government for ensuring that all projects with linkages are supplied coal as per their entitlement. Also,

a High-Level Empowered Committee (HLEC), constituted by GoI to address the issues of Stressed Thermal Power Projects, has made following recommendations for ensuring fuel supply to these stressed thermal projects in its report submitted in November 2018:

- i. Linkage of coal may be allowed to be used against short-term PPAs and power be sold through Discovery of Efficient Energy Price (DEEP) portal following a transparent bidding process.
- ii. A generator should be able to terminate the PPA in case of default in payment from the DISCOM with the facility to use linkage coal for short-term PPAs for a period of maximum of 2 years or until they find another buyer of power under long/medium term PPA, whichever is earlier.
- iii. Ministry of Coal may earmark for power, at least 60 percent of the e-auction coal, and this should be in addition to meeting the regular coal requirement of the power sector.
- iv. The generator should be required to bid only once, for the procurement of PPA and linkage should be granted at the notified price without any further bidding, to the extent of incremental coal production.
- v. If there is a shortfall in the supply of coal and it is attributable to the Ministry of Coal or Railways; such shortfall need not lapse and be carried over to the subsequent months up to a maximum of three months.
- vi. Upper ceiling for the Annual Contract Quantity/MW may be prescribed by the CEA on the basis of efficiency parameters and irrespective of the capacity and actual consumption of that plant, the coal may be supplied on that basis.

In addition to this, it is mentioned that around 10000 MW capacity of old and inefficient plants have been identified for retirement, which may provide a benefit of opening PPA opportunity for stressed projects.

Further, Ministry of Power vide OM No. 4/2/2015–Th-I dated 27.03.2015 has identified 14305 MW of gas-

based power generation capacity as stranded due to non-availability of domestic gas. The statewide list of stranded gas-based capacity is enclosed as statement. To revive and improve utilization of gas-based capacity in the country, GoI had sanctioned a scheme for the years 2015 – 16 and 2016 – 17, which envisaged supply of imported spot RLNG to the stranded gas-based plants as well as plants receiving domestic gas, selected through a reverse e – bidding process and this scheme also envisaged sacrifices to be made collectively by all stockholders, support from Power System Development Fund. The scheme ended on 31.03.2017.

(e) and (f) There may be some impact on the Solar Power Developers due to imposition of safeguard duty on the solar cells/modules depending on the extent of imported modules being used in any specific power project. However, the 'Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects' notified on 3rd August, 2017, provides that "In the event a Change in Law results in any adverse financial loss/gain to the Solar Power Generator then, in order to ensure

that the Solar Power Generator is placed in the same financial position as it would have been had it not been for the occurrence of the Change in Law, the Solar Power Generator/Procurer shall be entitled to compensation by the other party".

Further, Ministry of Power, on 27.08.2018 has issued directions to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under section 107 of the Electricity Act, 2003, *inter-alia*, stating that:

- i. Any change in domestic duties, levies, cess and taxes imposed by Central Government, State Governments/Union Territories or by any Government instrumentality leading to corresponding changes in the cost, may be treated as "Change in Law" and may unless provided otherwise in the PPA, be allowed as pass through.
- ii. The order for pass through giving the calculation for per unit impact will be issued within 30 days of filing of petition.

Statement

List of stranded gas based capacity as per PSDF Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)	Name of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gautami CCPP	P	GVK Gautami Power Ltd	464	Andhra Pradesh
2.	GMR - Kakinada (Tanirvavi)	P	GMR Energy	220	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jegurupadu CCPP	P	GVK Industries Ltd	220.5	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Konaseema CCPP	P	Konaseema Power	445	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Kondapalli Extn CCPP	P	Lanco Power	366	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Vemagiri CCPP	P	GMR Energy	370	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Sriba Industries	P	PCIL Power & Holdings Limited	30	Andhra Pradesh
8.	RVK Energy	P	RVK Energy	28	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Silk Road Sugar	P	Silk Road Sugar	35	Andhra Pradesh
10.	LVS Power	P	LVS Power	55	Andhra Pradesh
11.	GMR Vemagiri Exp	P	GMR Energy	768	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kondapalli Exp ST-III	P	Lanco Power	742	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Samalkot Exp	P	Reliance Infra	2400	Andhra Pradesh
14.	CCGT by Panduranga	P	Panduranga Energy	116	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Pragati CCGT-III	S	Pragati Power Corporation Ltd	750	Delhi
16.	Rithala CCPP	P	NDPL	108	Delhi
17.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	S	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd	112	Gujarat
18.	Utran CCPP (GSECL)	S	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd	374	Gujarat
19.	Pipavav CCPP	S	GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd	702	Gujarat
20.	Dhuvaran CCPP	S	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd	376.3	Gujarat
21.	Hazira CCPP Ext	S	Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd	351	Gujarat
22.	Vatwa CCPP*	P	Torrent Power	100	Gujarat
23.	Essar CCPP	P	Essar Power	300	Gujarat
24.	Unosugen CCPP	P	Torrent Power	382.5	Gujarat
25.	DGEN Mega CCPP	P	Torrent Power	1200	Gujarat
26.	Ratnagiri (RGPPL - Dhabhol)	C	NTPC	1967	Maharashtra
27.	CCGT By Pioneer Gas Power Ltd	P	Pioneer Gas Power Ltd	388	Maharashtra
28.	Gas Engine By Astha	P	Astha Power	35	Telangana
29.	Kashipur Sravanthi ST-I&II	P	Sravanthi Energy	450	Uttarkhand
30.	Beta Infratech CCGT	P	Beta Infratech	225	Uttarkhand
31.	Gama Infraprop CCGT	P	Gama Infraprop	225	Uttarkhand
Total				14305.3	

C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector;

* Vatwa CCPP was retired in 2015-16

Central	State	Private	Total
1967	2665.3	9673	14305.3

Issues Related with Toilets**DDU-GKY**

3815. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the toilets constructed in several villages which were declared as open defecation free in many parts of Odisha and other States are merely brick enclosures with no seats and water facilities;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to seek an explanation from the competent/implementing agencies about the matter including sanctioning of funds and provisioning of completion certificate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Sanitation is a State subject and hence the responsibility for implementation of the programme lies with the States. Government of India provides technical and financial support to supplement the efforts of the State Governments. Complaints, if any, received are forwarded to the respective State Governments for appropriate corrective measures.

3816. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a youth employment yojana being implemented by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of centres operating under the said yojana in Assam, district-wise;

(d) the details of institutions/organizations which are running these centres; and

(e) the quantum of funds allocated to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a placement linked skill development program for rural poor youth of the country under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). The total number of candidates trained and placed in jobs under DDU-GKY during the last three years is as under including the State of Assam:

DDU-GKY	FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19 (Till November, 2018 as on 10.12.2018)	
	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
Total (all over India)	236471	109512	162586	147883	131527	75787	127407	95847
Assam	4258	3022	8202	1479	9936	3464	9797	4487

(c) and (d) The District-wise details of centres and the institutions/organizations operating these centres under DDU-GKY in the State of Assam are annexed as statement-I and II.

(e) The details of the funds allocated to these centres/Institutions under DDU-GKY is given in the enclosed statement-III.

Statement-I*Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)*

Sl. No.	District	Name of the PIA	Total
1.	Barpeta	Indiacan Education Pvt Ltd	1
		Teamlease Services Ltd	1

Sl. No.	District	Name of the PIA	Total
2.	Bongaigaon	Gram Tarang Employability Training Services	1
		ICA Eduskills Pvt. Ltd. -II	1
		Indiacan Education Pvt Ltd	1
3.	Cachar	Frostees Export Pvt. Ltd.	1
		Indiacan Education Pvt Ltd	1
4.	Charaideo	Teamlease Services Ltd	1
5.	Darrang	Indiacan Education Pvt Ltd	1
		Safeducate Learning Pvt. Ltd	1
6.	Dhubri	ICA Eduskills Pvt. Ltd. -II	1
		Indiacan Education Pvt Ltd	1
7.	Dibrugarh	Apollo Med Skills Project-II	1
		Gram Tarang Employability Training Services	1
		Indiacan Education Pvt Ltd	1
		NIIT Yuva Jyoti Ltd. (P-I)	1
		Orion Security Solutions	1
8.	Goalpara	Indiacan Education Pvt Ltd	1
9.	Hojai	Ajmal Foundation	1
		Markazul Maarif (P-II)	1
		NIIT Yuva Jyoti Ltd. (P-I)	1
10.	Jorhat	ICA Eduskills Pvt.Ltd-(P-I)	1
		NIIT Yuva Jyoti Ltd. (P-I)	1
		Sumathi Corporate Services Pvt Ltd	1
11.	Kamrup(M)	Apollo Med Skills (Project-II)	2
		Don Bosco Youth Mission And Educational Services	1
		Doric Multimedia Pvt Ltd	1
		Earthcon Constructions Private Limited	1
		Empower Pragati Vocational and Staffing Pvt Ltd	2
		Endeavor Careers Pvt Ltd	1
		Frostees Export Pvt. Ltd.	1
		ICA Eduskills Pvt. Ltd. -II	1
		ICA Eduskills Pvt.Ltd-(P-I)	5
Indiacan Education Pvt Ltd	1		

Sl. No.	District	Name of the PIA	Total
		Indian Institute of Skill Development	2
		JIS Foundation	3
		North East Development Corporation	1
		NIIT Yuva Jyoti Ltd. (P-I)	1
		NSHM Udaan Skills Pvt Ltd	1
		Orion Edutech Pvt. Ltd.-II	3
		Rojgar Vikas Education	1
		Safeducate Learning Pvt. Ltd	2
		Sumathi Corporate Services Pvt Ltd	2
		Surya Wires Private Limited	2
		Teamlease Services Ltd	2
		Terrier Security Services	2
		Think Skills Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	1
		Vinayak Education Society	1
		Wazir Advisors Private Limited	1
12.	Karimganj	Margdarshak Financial Services Ltd.	1
13.	Kokrajhar	Acme India Microsys Pvt Ltd	1
		Don Bosco Youth Mission And Educational Services	1
		Gyanjyoti Foundation	1
14.	Nagaon	GEM Learning Services Pvt Ltd	1
		Rojgar Vikas Education Pvt Ltd	1
		Safeducate Learning Pvt. Ltd	1
		Sumathi Corporate Services Pvt Ltd	1
15.	Nalbari	Amazing Security Services Private Limited	1
16.	North Lakhimpur	Margdarshak Financial Services Ltd.	1
		Rojgar Vikas Education Pvt Ltd	1
		Teamlease Services Ltd	1
17.	Sivasagar	Teamlease Services Ltd	1
18.	Sonitpur	Don Bosco Youth Mission And Educational Services	1
		Gram Tarang Emplolyability Training Services	1
		Indiacan Education Pvt Ltd	1
		NSHM Udaan Skills Pvt Ltd	1

Sl. No.	District	Name of the PIA	Total
		Wazir Advisors Private Limited	1
19.	Tinsukia	Indiacan Education Pvt Ltd	1
		Shri Siddihivinayak Education Society	1
20.	Udalguri	Gram Tarang Emplolyability Training Services	1
		NRDS Management Private Limited	1
21.	Outside Assam	Gram Tarang Emplolyability Training Services (In Barnihat, Meghalaya)	1
		Vidyajyoti Educational Society (In Chandigarh)	1
Total			89

Statement-II*Details of Institutions/Organizations in Assam*

Sl. No.	PIA Name	Details of PIA
1.	Acme India Microsys Pvt Ltd	M/S Acme India Microsys Pvt Ltd First Floor, Gore Bldg., Sahjanand Chowck Santoshi Mata Road, Kalyan (W) Thane, Maharashtra, Pin -421 301
2.	Ajmal Foundation	M/S Ajmal Foundation College Road, Hojai, Nagaon, Assam 782435
3.	Amazing Security Services Private Limited	M/S Amazing Security Services Pvt Ltd 27-A, Triveni Nagar, Meerpur Cantt. Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, Pin208004
4.	Apollo Medskills Ltd (Project-II)	M/S Apollo Medskills Ltd. Ali Towers, 4th Floor, #55, Greams Road, Chennai
5.	Don Bosco Youth Mission and Educational Services	M/S Don Bosco Youth Mission And Educational Services Don Bosco Institute, Joypur, Kharguli, Guwahati Assam, Pin-781004
6.	Doric Multimedia Pvt Ltd	M/S Doric Multimedia Pvt Ltd First Floor Gulati Market, Near CMC Chowk. Ludhiana, Punjab, Pin-141008.
7.	Earthcon Construction Pvt Ltd	M/S Earthcon Construction Pvt Ltd D-266, Ground Floor, Defence Colony, South Delhi New Delhi Pin-110024
8.	Empower Pragati Vocational and Staffing Pvt Ltd	M/S Empower Pragati Vocational And Staffing Pvt Ltd B-87, Akalkaji, New Delhi Pin-110019
9.	Endeavor Careers Pvt Ltd	M/S Endeavor Careers Pvt Ltd 101, Suyojan Tower, Near President Hotel, Off CG Road Navrangapura, Ahmadabad - 380009
10.	Frostees Export India Pvt Ltd	M/S Frostees Export India Pvt Ltd Frost House, PP 101, Nazrul Islam Avenue (VIP Road) Krishnapur, Kolkata -700059
11.	GEM Learning Services Pvt Ltd	M/S Gem Learning Services Pvt Ltd NIBF Academic, NH 30, Dhamtari Road Mana Basti, Raipur, Pin-492001
12.	Gyanjyoti Foundation	M/S Gyanjyoti Foundation 12, Block-A, Bhaskar Nagar, R.G.Baruah Guwahati, Assam, Pin -781021

Sl. No.	PIA Name	Details of PIA
13.	ICA Edu Skills Private Limited (Project-II)	M/S ICA Edu Skills Private Limited 27, N.S. Road, 4th Floor, Kolkata - 700001
14.	Luit Educational Services Pvt Ltd	M/S Luit Educational Services Pvt Ltd 2nd Floor, Above Bimal Auto Agency Opp. All India Radio, Chandmari, Guwahati-03.
15.	Margdarshak Financial Services Limited	M/S Margdarshak Financial Services Limited Plot No.118, Dayal Farms, Ganeshpur -Rehmanpur Chinhat, Deva Road, Lucknow-226019
16.	Markazul Maarif (Project II)	M/S Markazul Maarif Madani Nagar, Hojai Hojai, Assam-782435
17.	North East Development Consortium	M/S North East Development Consortium H/No.29, Namghar Path-2, Rukmini Nagar, Wireless, Dispur, Guwahati-781006
18.	NRDS Management Private Limited	M/S NRDS Management Private Limited Silpukhuri, Nabagrahar Road, Opp. Vijaya Bank Guwahati, Assam, Pin-781003
19.	NSHM Udaan Skills Private Limited	M/S NSHM Udaan Skills Private Limited, 124 (60) B. L. Saha Road, Tollygunge, Kolkata-700053 West Bengal
20.	Orion Edutech Pvt Ltd (Project-II)	M/S Orion Edutech Pvt. Ltd. 163/1 VIP Road Scheme VII (M) Ultadanga, Kolkata
21.	Orion Security Solutions Pvt. Ltd	M/S Orion Security Solutions Pvt.Ltd. 5E, 1st Floor, Jungi House, Shahpur Jat, New Delhi -110049
22.	Rozgar Vikas Education Private Limited	M/S Rozgar Vikas Education Pvt. Ltd. 23b, Room No.8a, 2nd Floor, Security House Kolkata, West Bengal, Pin-700001
23.	Shri Siddhivinayak Education Society	M/S Shri Siddhivinayak Education Society, Cinema Road, Ward No.6, Junnardeo, District-Chhindwara Madhya Pradesh-480551
24.	Sumathi Corporate Services Pvt Ltd	M/S Sumathi Corporate Services Pvt Ltd, 201, Ii Floor, Amsri Shamira, Opp. St. Mary's Degree College S D Road, Secunderabad -500025
25.	Surya Wires Private Limited	M/S Surya Wires Private Limited, Disha Crown Building, Block No.2, Katchna Road Shankar Nagar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
26.	Teamlease Services Ltd	M/S Teamlease Services Ltd, 6th Floor, BMTC Commercial Complex 80ft Road, Koramangala, Bangalore -560095
27.	Terrier Security Services (India) Pvt Ltd	M/S Terrier Security Services (India) Pvt Ltd, #583, Vyalikaval, HBCS Layout, 15'N Main Road Near Sri Chaitanya Techno School, Nagavara Veeranna Palya, Karnataka, Pin-560045
28.	Thinkskills Consulting Private Limited	M/S Thinkskills Consulting Private Limited, Level 2, Elegace Mathura Road, Jasola New Delhi, Pin-110025
29.	Vinayak Education Society	M/S Vinayak Education Society, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Greater Noida Uttar Pradesh-201308
30.	Wazir Advisors Private Limited	M/S Wazir Advisors Private Limited, 3rd Floor, Plot No.115, Sector-44, Institutional Area Gurgaon, Haryana, Pin-122002

Sl. No.	PIA Name	Details of PIA
31.	Sandip Foundation	M/S Sandip Foundation. 2nd Floor, Koteshwar Plaza, JN Road, Mulund, Mumbai-400080
32.	Sidh Trading Pvt Ltd	M/S Sidh Trading Private Limited. Farm No. 16, Khasra No. 24, 8th Avenue, Bandh Road, Jonapur, New Delhi.
33.	Rama Infotech Pvt Ltd	M/S Rama Infotech Private Limited. 31/95 Tez Kumar Plaza Campus, Behind Ram Kutnar Plaza, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh-226001
34.	Maharashtra Academy of engineering And Educational Research	M/S Maharashtra Academy of engineering and Educational Research, S.No.124, MIT Campus, Paud Road, Ex Service Man Colony, Kothrud, Pune 411038
35.	Mainak Engineering Private Limited	M/S Jai Kandele Developers And Promoters Pvt.Ltd, W2c, 5/2, Phase-LI, Golf Green, Kolkata -700095
36.	Jai Kandele Developers And Promoters Pvt.Ltd	M/S Jai Kandele Developers And Promoters Pvt.Ltd, Ward No.6, Cinema Road, Junnardeo, Madhya Pradesh-780551
37.	All India Institute Of Local Self Government	M/S All India Institute Of Local Self Government. Plot No.6, F-Lock, Bandra Kurla Complex, T.P.S. Road 12, Behind Government Teachers Colony, Next To Uttar Bhartiya Sangh College (JBS) Bandra -East, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400051
38.	Adayana Learning Solutions Private Limited	M/S Adayana Learning Solutions Private Limited, 2q4-A3, 2nd Floor, Cyber Towers, Hitech City, Madhapur, Hyderabad
39.	Apollo Medskills Ltd (Project-I)	M/S Apollo Medskills Ltd. Ali Towers, 4th Floor, #55, Greams Road, Chennai
40.	Disha Education Society	M/S Surya Wires Private Limited, Disha Crown Building, Block No.2, Katchna Road Shankar Nagar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
41.	Gram Tarang Employability Training Services	M/S Gram Tarang Employability Training Services, 17 Forest Park, Bhubaneswar 751009, Odisha
42.	ICA Edu Skills Private Limited (Project-I)	M/S ICA Edu Skills Private Limited 27, N.S. Road, 4th Floor, Kolkata -700001
43.	Indian Institute of Natural Resources Management	M/S IINREM, C19, First Floor, Opposite Pocket 1, Acharya Niketan, Mayur Bihar, Phase -1, Delhi
44.	Indian Institute of Skill Development Pvt Ltd	M/S Indian Institute of Skill Development Pvt Ltd. B-13, Infocity-1, Near Hero Honda Chowk, Sector -34, Gurgaon -122 001, (Haryana)
45.	Indiacan Education Private Limited	M/S Indiacan Education Private Limited, 7th Floor, (A), Sector -62, to Noida, Uttar Pradesh, 201309
46.	Inductus Consultants Private Limited	M/S Inductus Consultants Pvt. Ltd. 807, Padma Tower-II, Rajendra Place New Delhi -110008
47.	Jagruti Foundation for Rural Development	M/S Jagruti Foundation For Rural Development, Sankaram Batalapudi, Anakapali Mandal, Vishkhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
48.	JIS Foundation	M/S JIS Institute Of Skill Development, 56 Jessore Road, Patipukur , Kolkata 700048

Sl. No.	PIA Name	Details of PIA
49.	Kapston Facilities Management Pvt Ltd	M/S Kapston Facilities Management Pvt Ltd #1-98/9/23, Plot No: 12E Jaihind Colony Madhapur, Hyderabad-500081
50.	Markazul Maarif	M/S Markazul Maarif Madani Nagar, Hojai Hojai, Assam-782435
51.	NIIT Yuva Jyoti Limited (Project-I)	NIIT, Plot No. 85, Sector-32 Institutional Area, Gurgaon, Haryana - 122002
52.	NIIT Yuva Jyoti Limited (Project-II)	NIIT, Plot No. 85, Sector-32 Institutional Area, Gurgaon, Haryana - 122002
53.	NISA Industrial Services Private Limited	M/S NISA Industrial Services Private Limited, 19th Floor, Lotus Grandeur, Veera Desai Road, Opp Gundecha, Andheri West, Mumbai-400053
54.	Orion Edutech Pvt Ltd (Project-I)	M/S Orion Edutech Pvt. Ltd. 163/1 VIP Road Scheme VII (M) Ultadanga, Kolkata
55.	Quess Corp Ltd	M/S Quess Crop Ltd. #27, 4th Floor, S V Towers, 80 Feet Rd, 6th Block Koramangala, Bangalore -560095
56.	Safexpress Private Limited	M/S Safexpress Private Limited, NH-8, Mahipalpur Extension, Near Lohia Hotel, New Delhi -110037, India
57.	Vidya Jyoti Educational Society	M/S Vidyajyoti Educational Society VPO: Gholumajra, Teh: Derabassit Distt: Mohali, Punjab-140508

Statement-III*Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**Details of funds allocated to Institutions/Organizations in Assam (as on 27-12-2018)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	PIA Name	Total Project Cost	Total Amount Released
1.	Apollo Medskills Ltd (Project-I)	14.88	11.16
2.	Disha Education Society	14.99	3.75
3.	Gram Tarang Employability Training Services	14.99	3.75
4.	ICA Edu Skills Private Limited (Project-I)	49.92	12.48
5.	Indian Institute of Natural Resources Management	3.26	0.81
6.	Indian Institute of Skill Development Pvt Ltd	14.98	3.74
7.	Indiacan Education Private Limited	33.43	8.36
8.	Inductus Consultants Private Limited	3.8	2.75
9.	Jagruti Foundation for Rural Development	6.24	1.56
10.	JIS Foundation	14.96	3.74
11.	Kapston Facilities Management Pvt Ltd	4.84	3.6

Sl. No.	PIA Name	Total Project Cost	Total Amount Released
12.	Markazul Maarif	5	3.75
13.	NIIT Yuva Jyoti Limited (Project-I)	7.88	5.78
14.	NIIT Yuva Jyoti Limited (Project-II)	15	3.75
15.	NISA Industrial Services Private Limited	14.64	3.66
16.	Orion Edutech Pvt Ltd (Project-I)	14.99	11.24
17.	Quess Corp Ltd	14.83	10.46
18.	Safexpress Private Limited	13.27	3.32
19.	Vidya Jyoti Educational Society	2.31	1.66
20.	Acme India Microsys Pvt Ltd	4.99	1.25
21.	Ajmal Foundation	4.8	1.2
22.	Amazing Security Services Private Limited	12.75	3.19
23.	Apollo Medskills Ltd (Project-II)	17.76	4.44
24.	Don Bosco Youth Mission and Educational Services	5	1.25
25.	Doric Multimedia Pvt Ltd	3.4	0.85
26.	Empower Pragati Vocational and Staffing Pvt Ltd	11.59	2.9
27.	Endeavor Caree Pvt Ltd	4.8	2.4
28.	Frostees Export India Pvt Ltd	10.9	2.72
29.	GEM Learning Services Pvt Ltd	5	1.25
30.	Gyanjyoti Foundation	3.58	0.89
31.	ICA Edu Skills Private Limited (Project-II)	13.28	3.32
32.	Luit Educational Services Pvt Ltd	3.83	0.96
33.	Margdahak Financial Services Limited	12.33	3.08
34.	Markazul Maarif (Project-II)	4.96	1.24
35.	North East Development Consortium	2.53	0.63
36.	NRDS Management Private Limited	3.68	0.92
37.	NSHM Udaan Skills Pvt Ltd	14.8	3.7
38.	Orion Edutech Pvt Ltd (Project-II)	26.99	6.75
39.	Rozgar Vikas Education Private Limited	14.98	3.75
40.	Shri Siddhivinayak Education Society	3.63	0.91
41.	Sumathi Corporate Services Pvt Ltd	27.02	6.75
42.	Surya Wires Private Limited	18.35	4.59
43.	Teamlease Services Ltd	26.3	6.57

Sl. No.	PIA Name	Total Project Cost	Total Amount Released
44.	Terrier Security Services Pvt Ltd	7.61	1.9
45.	Thinkskills Consulting Private Limited	3.4	0.85
46.	Wazir Adviso Private Limited	9.52	2.38
47.	Vinayak Education Society	10.95	2.74
48.	Orion Security Solutions Pvt Ltd	13.82	3.45
49.	Earthcon Constructions Private Limited	13.54	3.39
50.	Mainka Engineering Private Limited	3.69	0.92
51.	All India Institute of Local Self Government	4.27	1.07
52.	Sidh Trading Private Limited	3.1	0.78
53.	Rama Infotech Private Limited	9.25	2.31
54.	Adayana Learning Solutions Private Limited	3.78	0.95
55.	Sandip Foundation	5.05	1.26
56.	Jai Kandeale Develop An Promote Pvt Ltd	2.96	0.74
57.	Maharashtra Academy of Eng. & Edu. Research, Pune	6.49	1.62
Total		618.89	189.19

Projects under Bharatmala Pariyojana

3817. SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM:

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) whether Bharatmala Pariyojana is hit by delays, shortage of funds and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Bharatmala Pariyojana being taken up by the Government in the country;

(c) the details of the total allocation/estimate and year-wise allocation for the same;

(d) the details of road links sanctioned under the Pariyojana in West Bengal; and

(e) the details of funds provided for the implementation and the time by which the projects are likely to be completed?

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved the implementation of an umbrella programme for National Highways "Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I" on 24th October 2017, at an estimated outlay of Rs. 5,35,000 Crore. Thereafter, Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I was commenced. The mode of implementation for construction of road stretches under this scheme is decided so as to avoid any fund crunch during the implementation of Bharatmala Pariyojana programme. In order to achieve timely completion of this scheme, the progress of projects under Bharatmala Pariyojana is monitored regularly to ensure timely completion of DPR/feasibility study and civil works for the projects. Further, use of latest technology such as LIDAR survey, Drone Imaging, Satellite Imaging, etc. is ensured for expeditious implementation of projects. The process of land acquisition for these projects is also in advanced stage. Out of 34,800 kms, highway projects with aggregate length of approximately 6460 kms have been awarded under Bharatmala Pariyojana (including residual NHDP works) up to November, 2018 for a total cost of about Rs. 1,51,690 crores.

(b) A total of 34,800 kms new interventions have been considered in Phase-I including 10,000 km balance road works under NHDP. Under this program, the Ministry has identified stretches for development of about 9,000 km length of Economic corridors, about 6,000 km length of Inter-corridor and feeder roads, about 5,000 km length of National Corridors Efficiency improvements, about 2,000 km length of Border and International connectivity roads, about 2,000 km length of Coastal and port connectivity roads, about 800 km length of Expressways and balance length of about 10,000 km of roads under NHDP.

(c) Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I has been approved for an estimated outlay of Rs. 5,35,000 Crore spanning a period of 5 years (2017-2022).

(d) Under the Bharatmala Pariyojana, 2258 kms of road stretches have been identified for development in the State of West Bengal.

(e) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the implementation of an umbrella program "Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I" spanning over a period of 5 years (2017-2022) at an estimated outlay of Rs. 5,35,000 crores.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Airports in Bihar

3818. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the airports in Bihar where the upgradation work is being done along with the target fixed to complete the said work;

(b) the total amount to be spent by the Government on the above all airports and the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(c) whether it is not fact that the projects in Bihar are being delayed unnecessarily resulting in resentment among common people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken development work at Darbhanga and Patna Airports in Bihar with

Probable Date of Completion in June, 2019 and October, 2022 respectively.

(b) AAI has earmarked a sum of Rs. 92.02 Cr. and Rs. 1216.90 Cr. for the development of Darbhanga and Patna airports respectively and so far has incurred expenditure of Rs. 0.77 Cr. and Rs. 11.93 Cr. on Darbhanga and Patna airports respectively.

(c) There is no such delay in the projects.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Facilities at Airport in Tamil Nadu

3819. SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken effective steps to facilitate the airports in Tamil Nadu to meet its increasing domestic and international passenger air travel requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has empowered the AAI to provide state-of-the art technology equipments at the airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Development/upgradation of airports, to meet the increasing domestic and international passenger air travel requirements, is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and concerned private operators 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. AAI has undertaken development of new terminal building at Chennai and Trichy airports and has projected a land requirement of 468 acres to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the expansion of Coimbatore Airport. AAI has also provided additional CUTE & CUSS and scanners at Coimbatore, Chennai, Madurai and Trichy airports to facilitate the check-in-process.

(c) and (d) AAI is providing state-of-the-art technology navigational systems and radar equipment at various airports including airports in Tamil Nadu as per the requirement.

People Living Below Poverty Line

3820. SHRI B.V. NAIK:

SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) at present in the country including backward rural regions, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed or proposes to fix any target for the upliftment of all the poor people who are living BPL;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the target fixed, if any, during the last three years and the current year and the present position with regard to upliftment of these people above poverty line;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has chalked out any programme to reduce the number of such families and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) A combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 was conducted by States/Union Territories to rank households across the country for both rural & urban areas on identified socio-economic

parameters. SECC-2011 provides data on households regarding various aspects of their socio-economic status – viz. housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes, etc. SECC 2011 data captures respondent based disclosures on socio economic status of 17.97 crore rural households which has allowed automatic exclusion of 07.07 crore (39.34 %) of households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.89%) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.70 crore (48.41%) of rural households on the basis of seven parameters. Statement indicating State/UT-wise details of households showing Automatic Exclusion, Automatic Inclusion and Deprivation is enclosed. Programme specific priority list of beneficiaries is generated, through the granular details available in the SECC 2011, for meeting programmes/schemes objectives to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas, including backward regions. SECC -2011 data is being used for selecting beneficiaries in Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti of the Ministry of Power, Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) etc.

Statement

State-wise details of households showing Automatic exclusion, Automatic inclusion and deprivation

	States/UTs.	Total Households	Automatic Exclusion	Automatic Inclusion	Considered for Deprivation	Households with no Deprivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1601606	761875	13791	825940	239595
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1263756	840852	1938	420966	161111
3.	Punjab	3269467	2438567	8004	822896	44651
4.	Chandigarh	15657	9250	10	6397	2472
5.	Uttarakhand	1479742	823330	4726	651686	221798
6.	Haryana	2969509	1779954	6519	1183036	185907
7.	NCT of Delhi	1051097	881667	1127	168303	78559

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Rajasthan	10223073	4069999	72091	6080983	915771
9.	Uttar Pradesh	26015592	12466832	68190	13480570	3099215
10.	Bihar	17829066	4793001	37657	12998408	2122354
11.	Sikkim	88723	39442	235	49046	15566
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	201842	118987	3559	79296	6359
13.	Nagaland	284310	97323	969	186018	3577
14.	Manipur	448163	147003	4963	296197	59544
15.	Mizoram	111626	44437	512	66677	178
16.	Tripura	697062	165435	33343	498284	96826
17.	Meghalaya	485897	151711	1224	332962	5456
18.	Assam	5743835	1689138	33451	4021246	1128387
19.	West Bengal	15756750	3302481	203209	12251060	2194794
20.	Jharkhand	5044234	1566811	52045	3425378	731317
21.	Odisha	8677615	1628400	119772	6929443	1199071
22.	Chhattisgarh	4540999	819609	112084	3609306	429979
23.	Madhya Pradesh	11288946	3301696	396787	7590463	842437
24.	Gujarat	6920473	3236193	31216	3653064	685092
25.	Daman and Diu	31795	16707	3519	11569	5256
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45352	15780	298	29274	3896
27.	Maharashtra	13841960	5440356	227678	8173926	2109769
28.	Andhra Pradesh	9344180	3595077	59470	5689633	867529
29.	Telangana	5643739	3143322	13543	2486874	350715
30.	Karnataka	8048664	4022702	30074	3995888	1159349
31.	Goa	220731	185010	135	35586	11770
32.	Lakshadweep	10929	9410	13	1506	51
33.	Kerala	6319215	4388457	14289	1916469	447302
34.	Tamil Nadu	10088119	4657981	38549	5391589	686650
35.	Puducherry	115249	65854	311	49084	8748
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68481	39354	168	28959	12983
Total		179787454	70754003	1595469	107437982	20134034

Setting up of Gymnasium at Panchayats

3821. SHRI RAJKUMAR SAINI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up gym centres/gymnasium at the Panchayat level in rural areas in the country to increase the health status of the youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to install modern equipments/machines in these gymnasiums; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated 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) and (b) 'Sports' is a State subject and promotion of sports in the country, including setting up of gym centres/gymnasium at the Panchayat level in rural areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

This Ministry is implementing the Khelo India Scheme which *inter-alia* includes a vertical "Utilisation and Creation/ Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure" which provides for filling up of critical gaps in sports infrastructure. The infrastructure projects under Khelo India

Scheme are demand driven and accordingly funds are sanctioned based on the viable projects received. No such complete proposal for setting up of gym centres/gymnasium at panchayat level in rural areas has been received in this Ministry so far from States/Union Territories.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Functional Toilets in Schools

3822. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether each Government school in the country has functional toilets;

(b) the details of total number of Government schools that do not have separate functional toilets for boys and girls; and

(c) the details of the number of post primary (after 5th class) Government schools that do not have separate functional toilets for boys and girls as non-availability of separate toilets is often a cause of dropping out from the education system for girls after the onset of puberty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) The subject relating to toilet/sanitation facilities in schools is dealt by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As per the information received from that Ministry, as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2016-17 (Provisional), total number of Government schools, without girls' toilet was 20,977 (1.93%) and without boys' toilet was 28,713 (2.67%).

Under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative launched in collaboration with State/UT Governments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private Corporates for provision of separate toilets for girls and boys in all government schools, 4.17 lakh toilets including 1.91 lakh girls' toilets were constructed/made functional in 2.61 lakh government schools in one year period upto 15th August, 2015. With this, students in government schools had access to gender segregated toilets. The erstwhile scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) effective till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha scheme effective from 2018-19, support the States and UTs based on the gap determined by UDISE and proposals received from States/UTs as per enrollment of the children in schools. The Central Government has encouraged PSUs and private institutions to utilize Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for construction and maintenance of school toilets.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 under section 19 provides for the Norms and Standards for a school. The appropriate Governments have the responsibility and mandate to provide school infrastructure including toilets in schools in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act, 2009 and respective State RTE Rules. All States and UTs have been advised to comply with the provision of the RTE Act, 2009 which *inter alia* states that every school building should have separate toilets for boys and girls.

Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid

3823. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a broader policy in place for the development and augmentation of inland waterways for commercial purposes and to achieve cost effective logistics requirements and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has given in-principle approval for an Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with such projects which have been earmarked for waterways in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON

RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (c) On the policy regarding development of National Waterways, the Government is guided by the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985 and the National Waterways Act, 2016. A list of 111 National Waterways (including 5 existing and 106 new) declared by National Waterways Act, 2016, their location and length including the National Waterways in West Bengal is enclosed as statement.

(b) A proposal to implement a project for setting up of an Integrated National Waterways Transport Grid (INWTG) at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,163 crore was formulated based on the report prepared by M/s RITES Ltd. However, since the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is already undertaking the sub-components of INWTG on National Waterways - 1 to 5 including the Jal Marg Vikas Project related to NW-1, through budgetary support and external aid through multi-lateral funding, it was decided that the proposal of INWTG as a comprehensive project may not be pursued further.

Statement

List of 111 National Waterways declared through National Waterways Act, 2016 enacted on 12.04.2016).

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	States
1.	National Waterway 1	1620	Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System (Haldia - Allahabad)	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal
2.	National Waterway 2	891	Brahmaputra River (Dhubri Sadiya)	Assam
3.	National Waterway 3	205	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals	Kerala
		170	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram Kozhikode)	-
4.	National Waterway 4	50	Kakinada Canal (Kakinada to Rajahmundry)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondichery and Maharashtra
		171	Godavari river (Bhadrachalam to Rajahmundry)	
		139	Eluru Canal (Rajahmundry to Vijayawada)	
		157	Krishna river (Wazirabad to Vijayawada)	
		113	Commamur Canal (Vijayawada to Peddaganjam)	

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	States
		316	North Buckingham Canal (Peddaganjam to Central Station of Chennai)	
		110	South Buckingham canal (Central Station of Chennai to Marakanam)	
		22	Marakanam to Puducherry through Kaluvelly tank	
		1202	River Godavari (Bhadrachalam - Nashik)	
		636	River Krishna (Wazirabad Galagali)	-
5.	National Waterway 5	256	East Coast Canal and Matai river	Odisha and West Bengal
		265	Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra rivers	
		67	Mahanadi delta rivers (Consisting of Hansua river, Nunanala, Gobrinala. Kharnasi river and Mahanadi river)	
6.	National Waterway 6	68	Aai River	Assam
7.	National Waterway 7	90	Ajoy (A.iay) River	West Bengal
8.	National Waterway 8	29	Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal	Kerala
9.	National Waterway 9	40	Alappuzha-Kottayam- Athirampuzha Canal	Kerala Alternate route: 11.5km
10.	National Waterway 10	45	Amba River	Maharashtra
11.	National Waterway 11	99	Arunawati - Aran River System	Maharashtra
12.	National Waterway 12	5.5	Asi River	Uttar Pradesh
13.	National Waterway 13	11	Avm Canal	Kerala and Tamil Nadu
14.	National Waterway 14	48	Baitarni River	Odisha
15.	National Waterway 15	135	Bakreswar- Mayurakshi River System	West Bengal
16.	National Waterway 16	121	Barak River	Assam
17.	National Waterway 17	189	Beas River	Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
18.	National Waterway 18	69	Beki River	Assam
19.	National Waterway 19	67	Betwa River	Uttar Pradesh
20.	National Waterway 20	95	Bhavani River	Tamil Nadu
21.	National Waterway 21	139	Bheema River	Karnataka and Telangana
22.	National Waterway 22	156	Birupa-Badi Genguti- Brahmani River System	Odisha

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	States
23.	National Waterway 23	56	Budha balanga	Odisha
24.	National Waterway 24	61	Chambal River	Uttar Pradesh
25.	National Waterway 25	33	Chapora River	Goa
26.	National Waterway 26	51	Chenab River	Jammu and Kashmir
27.	National Waterway 27	17	Cumberjua River	Goa
28.	National Waterway 28	45	Dabhol Creek - Vashishti River System	Maharashtra
29.	National Waterway 29	132	Damodar River	West Bengal
30.	National Waterway 30	109	Dehing River	Assam
31.	National Waterway 31	114	Dhansiri/Chathe	Assam
32.	National Waterway 32	63	Dikhu River	Assam
33.	National Waterway 33	61	Doyans River	Assam
34.	National Waterway 34	137	Dvc Canal	West Bengal
35.	National Waterway 35	108	Dwarekeswar River	West Bengal
36.	National Waterway 36	119	Dwarka River	West Bengal
37.	National Waterway 37	296	Gandak River	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
38.	National Waterway 38	62	Gangadhar River	Assam and West Bengal
39.	National Waterway 39	49	Ganol River	Meghalaya
30.	National Waterway 40	354	Ghaghra River	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
41.	National Waterway 41	112	Ghataprabha River	Karnataka
42.	National Waterway 42	514	Gomti River	Uttar Pradesh
43.	National Waterway 43	10	Gurupur River	Karnataka
44.	National Waterway 44	63	Ichamati River	West Bengal
45.	National Waterway 45	650	Indira Gandhi Canal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
46.	National Waterway 46	35	Indus River	Jammu and Kashmir
47.	National Waterway 47	131	Jalangi River	West Bengal
48.	National Waterway 48	590	Jawai-Luni-Rann Of Kutch River System	Gujarat and Rajasthan
49.	National Waterway 49	110	Jhelum River	Jammu and Kashmir
50.	National Waterway 50	43	Jinjiram River	Assam and Meghalaya
51.	National Waterway 51	23	Kabini River	Karnataka

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	States
52.	National Waterway 52	53	Kali River	Karnataka
53.	National Waterway 53	145	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai Creek And Ulhas River System	Maharashtra
54.	National Waterway 54	86	Karamnasa River	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
55.	National Waterway 55	311	Kaveri -Kollidam River System	Tamil Nadu
56.	National Waterway 56	22	Kherkai River	Jharkhand
57.	National Waterway 57	50	Kopili River	Assam
58.	National Waterway 58	236	Kosi River	Bihar
59.	National Waterway 59	19	Kottayam-Vaikom Canal	Kerala
60.	National Waterway 60	80	Kumari River	West Bengal
61.	National Waterway 61	28	Kynshi River	Meghalaya
62.	National Waterway 62	86	Lohit River	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
63.	National Waterway 63	336	Luni River	Rajasthan
64.	National Waterway 64	426	Mahanadi River	Odisha
65.	National Waterway 65	80	Mahananda River	West Bengal
66.	National Waterway 66	247	Mahi River	Gujarat
67.	National Waterway 67	94	Malaprabha River	Karnataka
68.	National Waterway 68	41	Mandovi River	Goa
69.	National Waterway 69	5	Manimutharu River	Tamil Nadu
70.	National Waterway 70	245	Manjara River	Maharashtra and Telangana
71.	National Waterway 71	27	Mapusa/Moide River	Goa
72.	National Waterway 72	59	Nag River	Maharashtra
73.	National Waterway 73	226	Narmada River	Maharashtra and Gujarat
74.	National Waterway 74	79	Netravathi River	Karnataka
75.	National Waterway 75	142	Palar River	Tamil Nadu
76.	National Waterway 76	23	Panchagangavali (Panchagangoli) River	Karnataka
77.	National Waterway 77	20	Pazhyar River	Tamil Nadu
78.	National Waterway 78	262	Penganaga- Wardha River System	Maharashtra and Telangana
79.	National Waterway 79	28	Pennar River	Andhra Pradesh
80.	National Waterway 80	126	Ponniyar River	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	States
81.	National Waterway 81	35	Punpun River	Bihar
82.	National Waterway 82	58	Puthimari River	Assam
83.	National Waterway 83	31	Rajpuri River	Maharashtra
84.	National Waterway 84	44	Ravi River	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
85.	National Waterway 85	31	Revadanda Creek - Kundalika River System	Maharashtra
86.	National Waterway 86	72	Rupnarayan River	West Bengal
87.	National Waterway 87	210	Sabarmati River	Gujarat
88.	National Waterway 88	14	Sal River	Goa
89.	National Waterway 89	45	Savitri River (Bankot Creek)	Maharashtra
90.	National Waterway 90	29	Sharavati River	Karnataka
91.	National Waterway 91	52	Shastri River - Jaigad Creek System	Maharashtra
92.	National Waterway 92	26	Silabati River	West Bengal
93.	National Waterway 93	63	Simsang River	Meghalaya
94.	National Waterway 94	141	Sone River	Bihar
95.	National Waterway 95	106	Subansiri River	Assam
96.	National Waterway 96	311	Subarnrekha River	Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
97.	National Waterway 97	172	Sunderbans Waterway	West Bengal
		56	Bidya River	West Bengal
		15	Chhota Kalagachi (Chhoto Kalergachi) River	West Bengal
		7	Gomar River	West Bengal
		16	Haribhanga River	West Bengal
		37	Hogla (Hogla) - Pathankhali River	West Bengal
		9	Kalindi (Kalandi) River	West Bengal
		22	Katakhali River	West Bengal
		99	Matla River	West Bengal
		28	Muri Ganga (Baratala) River	West Bengal
		53	Raimangal River	West Bengal
		14	Sahibkhali (Sahebkhali) River	West Bengal

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	States
		37	Saptamukhi River	West Bengal
		64	Thakurran River	West Bengal
98.	National Waterway 98	377	Sutlej River	Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
99.	National Waterway 99	62	Tamaraparani River	Tamil Nadu
100.	National Waterway 100	436	Tapi River	Maharashtra and Gujarat
101.	National Waterway 101	42	Tizu -Zungki Rivers	Nagaland
102.	National Waterway 102	87	Tiwang (Dhaleswari River)	Assam and Mizoram
103.	National Waterway 103	73	Tons River	Uttar Pradesh
104.	National Waterway 104	232	Tungabhadra River	Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
105.	National Waterway 105	15	Udayavara River	Karnataka
106.	National Waterway 106	20	Umngot (Dawki) River	Meghalaya
107.	National Waterway 107	46	Vaigai River	Tamil Nadu
108.	National Waterway 108	53	Varuna River	Uttar Pradesh
109.	National Waterway 109	166	Wainganga -Pranahita River System	Maharashtra and Telangana
110.	National Waterway 110	1080	Yamuna River	Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
111.	National Waterway 111	50	Zuari River	Goa
		20162.5		

Logistics Parks

3824. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH

CHANDEL:

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

(a) whether many of the projects which have been sanctioned by the Road Transport Ministry, are currently facing land acquisition problems and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether to achieve reduced cost, the Government is going to transform India's logistics from a point-to-point model to a new hub-and-spoke model, which will be centered around a logistics park and if so, the details thereof and the salient features thereof;

(c) the extent to which logistics parks will help to reduce the transportation cost, pollution, congestion and warehousing costs;

(d) whether the Ministry has written to all State Governments asking them to provide land for developing multi-modal logistics parks and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the plan will serve to make the economy competitive by reducing logistics costs, bring down pollution levels by reducing congestion on roads, give a boost to industry and create employment?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Madam. Some of the projects are facing land acquisition problems. Land acquisition is a long process involving various stages such as notification under 3(a), 3(A) and 3(D) under NH Act. 1956. After notification under 3(A), objections are also invited from the land owners and after disposing of the objections, the final notification under 3(D) is issued. Compensation is decided by the Competent Authority (Land Acquisition) and in case anyone is aggrieved of quantum of compensation amount there is a provision to approach the arbitrator.

(b) Yes, Madam. CCEA, in October 2017, has in-principally approved development of 35 Multi Modal Logistics Parks as a part of the National Corridor Efficiency Enhancement Component (NCEEP) of Bharatmala Pariyojana to improve efficiency of the road freight movement in the country. The development of Multi Modal Logistics Parks in the country will act as freight aggregation and disaggregation centers and will enable a hub-and-spoke model of freight movement, in contrast to the point-to-point freight movement currently prevalent in India. Further, these Multi Modal Logistics Parks enable use of larger trucks/ rail movement between hubs which have lower per-ton-per-km cost compared to smaller trucks. A network of 35 Multi Modal Logistics Parks has been identified and list of same is enclosed as statement-I

(c) Logistics Parks will enable optimum and efficient vehicular movement in the country and thus lead to reduction in vehicular pollution and congestion. Further, shifting warehouses, currently being operated inside city limits, to logistics parks will enable reduction in warehousing cost. In addition, modern and mechanized storage solutions provided by logistics parks will enable reduction in storage and handling losses.

(d) Yes, Madam. The details are enclosed as statement-II.

(e) Development of Multi Modal Logistics Park is expected to improve the logistics efficiency of the country, enabling reduction in logistics costs. These Multi Modal Logistics Parks are expected to reduce the transportation costs, warehousing costs, congestion and

pollution to a significant extent by providing the following key functionalities which will be instrumental in facilitating synchronized, efficient and seamless freight movement in the country giving a boost to industry and employment generation:

- (i) Freight aggregation and distribution: Logistics parks acting as freight aggregation and distribution hubs enable line haul freight movement (between hubs) on larger sized trucks and thereby aiding in reduction of freight transportation cost.
- (ii) Multimodal freight transportation: Logistics parks with Road and Rail connectivity enable multimodal freight transportation. This aids freight transportation on line haul (between hubs) to shift from Road to Rail and waterways (wherever possible), thereby reducing the freight cost.
- (iii) Storage and Warehousing: Logistics parks provide modern mechanized warehousing space, satisfying the special requirements of different commodity groups – For example, Logistics parks will provide cold storage facilities required for perishables, racked warehousing space for storing palletized cargo (eg. parcel, apparel, etc.). With higher proportion of mechanized material handling, warehousing in logistics parks will reduce storing and handling losses.
- (iv) Value added services: Logistics parks also provide value added services such as customs clearance with bonded storage yards, warehousing management services, etc. Customs clearance at logistics parks enable the waiting time reduction at the ports and thereby reduce the freight transportation cost and time for export cargo.

Statement-I

List of Multi Model Logistics Parks

Sl. No.	Location
1.	Delhi – NCR (Delhi, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Noida)
2.	Mumbai (Mumbai, Mumbai Suburbs, JNPT, Mumbai Port, Raigad District)
3.	North Gujarat (Ahmedabad and Vadodara)

Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
4.	Hyderabad	20.	Jagatsinghpur
5.	South Gujarat (Surat and Bharuch)	21.	Nasik
6.	South Punjab (Ludhiana, Sangrur, Patiala)	22.	Guwahati
7.	North Punjab (Amritsar, Jalandhar, Gurudaspur)	23.	Kota
8.	Jaipur	24.	Panaji
9.	Bangalore	25.	Hisar
10.	Pune	26.	Visakhapatnam
11.	Vijayawada	27.	Bhopal
12.	Chennai	28.	Sundargarh
13.	Nagpur	29.	Bhatinda
14.	Indore	30.	Solan
15.	Patna	31.	Rajkot
16.	Kolkata	32.	Raipur
17.	Ambala	33.	Jammu
18.	Valsad	34.	Kandla
19.	Coimbatore	35.	Cochin

Statement-II

Details of land for developing Multi Model logistics parks

Sl. No.	Location	Status
1.	Mumbai	DPR is being carried out for MMLP.
2.	Pune	No confirmation from State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
3.	Nagpur	DPR is being carried out for MMLP.
4.	North Gujarat (Ahmadabad, Rajkot)	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
5.	South Gujarat (Surat, Valsad)	DPR is being carried out.
6.	Hyderabad	Initial suggested parcel at Zaheerabad was not found suitable by ADB. State Government has been requested to suggest alternate land. Confirmation from State is awaited.
7.	North Punjab (Amritsar, Jalandhar, Gurudaspur) Patiala	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
8.	South Punjab (Ludhiana, Sangrur)	DPR is being carried out.

Sl. No.	Location	Status
9.	Jaipur	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
10.	Kota	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
11.	Bangalore	DPR is being carried out at MMLP Dabaspete.
12.	Vijayawada	Initial Land has been identified at Malavalli village. As per pre-feasibility report the identified land parcel is not suitable. Exploration of Alternate sites has also been requested to APIDC.
13.	Chennai	DPR is being carried out by the consultant.
14.	Coimbatore	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
15.	Guwahati	Feasibility Study is being carried out by the consultant. Formal confirmation of availability of land parcel is awaited from State Govt.
16.	Kolkata	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
17.	Ambala	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
18.	Jagatsinghpur	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
19.	Vishakhapatnam	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
20.	Bhopal	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
22.	Jammu	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.
23.	Cochin	No confirmation from available land parcel with State is received even after several correspondences by NHAI/MoRT&H.

De-Allocation of Power

3825. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will notify the de-allocation of allocated power from the upcoming NTPC stations located outside Odisha except the allocation from North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the consent given by the states, NTPC has commissioned power stations for the benefit of its beneficiary states. Accordingly, Power Purchase Agreements have been signed between the States including Odisha and NTPC. Government of Odisha, vide letter dated 28th June, 2014 has surrendered power from NTPC stations located outside the States.

The request of Government of Odisha had been sent to all the States for availing this power and the letter has also been posted on the website of Ministry of Power with a request that the willing States may give their consent to avail such power. As per CERC regulations, the surrendered power can be re-allocated to other beneficiaries if they give their consent to avail such power.

Based on the requests received from Uttar Pradesh, 155 MW from New Nabinagar Unit-I surrendered by Odisha was allocated to Uttar Pradesh. At present, Ministry of Power does not have any other request by other beneficiary States to avail the surrendered power of Odisha from other Central Generating Stations.

Allocation of Funds for NRDWP

3826. DR. KULMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether central allocation and release of funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP) has been reduced drastically for many States including Odisha and especially for the Jagatsingpur district in the last three financial years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise since 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details of impact of this reduction of outlay on the physical and financial performance of NRDWP thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to significantly increase the release of the central assistance under NRDWP especially to Odisha; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to significantly increase the absorption capacity of Odisha under NRDWP since 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) As per the recommendation made by the 14th Finance Commission the share of States in the net proceeds of the shareable Central taxes was increased from 32% to 42% whereby Gram Panchayats could spend more funds effectively for drinking water and sanitation as per local requirements. The State-wise details of funds allocated and released to States including Odisha under NRDWP are given in the enclosed statement. The Ministry allocates funds to States as per criteria laid down in the NRDWP Guidelines. The States in turn release funds to districts as per their assessment of requirement of funds.

(d) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. The pace of expenditure of funds under NRDWP varies in States based on conditions specific to a State. This Ministry time to time suggests to the State Governments on expeditious absorption of the funds.

Statement*State-wise details of funds allocated and released to state under NRDWP*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (as on 30.12.2018)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.86	0.81	0.38	0.16	0.45	0.22	0.43	0	0.62	0.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	364.3	369.65	156.69	170.05	181.02	204	159.51	233.09	187.37	139.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.21	86.83	58.08	65.4	82.89	92.84	77.51	63.08	96.95	66.65
4.	Assam	500.53	585.32	261.34	277.58	401.43	348.06	524.1	474.8	457.56	202.01
5.	Bihar	437.64	399.11	227.65	202.73	314.79	373.81	394.53	355.6	406.01	234.84
6.	Chhattisgarh	159.08	150.74	63.69	60.83	70.65	84.28	64.33	49.84	94.57	48.19
7.	Goa	4.61	0	2.08	1.66	2.44	1.19	2.32	0	3.34	1.67
8.	Gujarat	509.48	405.58	230.68	229.46	281.14	278.5	231.62	290.86	237.09	222.27
9.	Haryana	213.04	272.93	97.65	122.65	114.53	111.53	118.95	88.82	81.88	76.76
10.	Himachal Pradesh	131.84	120.89	59.58	58.77	69.65	83.31	66.02	101.85	91.12	85.43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	441.33	454.41	199.4	192.12	232.88	225.14	222.26	325.33	309.07	154.53
12.	Jharkhand	169.86	175.18	126.85	132.09	115.86	131.74	172.68	209.09	207.97	66.48
13.	Karnataka	605.38	546.1	307.62	278.08	360.07	343.72	290.86	365.81	312.33	174.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Kerala	115.59	124.1	52.78	48.05	62.54	75.22	56.88	95.16	88.25	84.86
15.	Madhya Pradesh	397.18	440.18	181.76	193.73	213.87	232.26	195.67	135.51	272.83	175.41
16.	Maharashtra	780.06	748.23	344.16	330.88	413.57	404.45	338.13	282.47	470.2	239.06
17.	Manipur	90.35	88.54	28.98	27.92	40.6	39.38	32.2	66.25	40.25	37.73
18.	Meghalaya	44.61	54.5	30.52	31.24	42.02	40.42	41.86	85.91	52.43	36.05
19.	Mizoram	42.43	34.5	17.71	17.32	25.33	24.49	22.4	46.1	28	26.25
20.	Nagaland	103.19	96.44	35.27	34.53	37.93	36.84	27.66	17.88	34.72	17.36
21.	Odisha	205.69	230.67	96.9	103.19	114.99	134.96	102.69	83.59	154.99	77.5
22.	Puducherry	1.62	0	0.74	0	0.86	0.29	0.82	0	1.29	0
23.	Punjab	93.88	97.38	39.77	42.79	46.02	51.89	115.25	173.29	104.92	73.51
24.	Rajasthan	1,194.46	1,304.64	547.17	526.75	1,114.55	1,072.92	891.95	714.24	587.55	508.52
25.	Sikkim	30.38	31.7	10.64	12.05	14.77	19.42	9.3	17.51	11.62	10.89
26.	Tamil Nadu	364.96	382.46	135.46	150.35	155.29	174.68	121.61	185.1	180.99	123.41
27.	Telangana	200.65	212.24	88.77	97.71	117.03	133.09	775.01	843.56	131.4	90.34
28.	Tripura	62.06	68.31	28.07	31.68	39.48	43.73	32.26	83.93	55.18	37.93
29.	Uttar Pradesh	958.28	1,029.22	454.93	490.31	628.08	621.95	539.09	472.52	698.78	625.27
30.	Uttarakhand	135.01	111.48	63.57	60.06	74.55	71.86	68.42	110.28	99.17	49.58
31.	West Bengal	433.2	431.09	199.78	216.85	417.68	418.97	810.48	996.68	412.05	788.29
Total		8,855.76	9,053.23	4,148.67	4,206.99	5,786.96	5,875.16	6,506.80	6,968.15	5,910.50	4,474.98

Monitoring of TV News Channels

3827. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a team for monitoring the TV news channels across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the functions and role of such team; and

(c) the fee paid to the team for the said 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) and (b) The Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, monitors compliance by the television channels to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The EMMC was established in the year 2008.

(c) The monitoring team is given fees ranging from Rs. 28,000/- to Rs. 49,000/- (approx) per month.

Status of Textile and Clothing Sector

3828. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile and clothing sector is passing through difficult phase and has been badly affected;

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

(c) the details of segments that have performed well in Textile and Clothing sectors during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and segment-wise;

(d) whether the export of clothing and textile has been badly affected due to global gloom, if so, the steps being taken by the Government to deal with the situation and boost the exports from the country; and

(e) whether the export of handicraft including handmade carpets have shown negative growth compared to last two to three years, if so, the details thereof, and the steps taken by the Government to push the exports of the said items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Except for Man made filament yarn, other sectors as shown below has observed growth in the year 2018-19(Apr-Oct) as compared to 2017-18 during the same period. The performance of major textile sectors in terms of production for the last three years and current year is given below:

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)	2018-19 (Apr-Oct) (Prov.)	% change 2018-19 over 2017-2018
Spun Yarn (Million Kg)	5665	5659	5680	3299	3452	4.6
Man madefibre (Million Kg)	1347	1364	1319	791	850	7.5
Man made filament yarn (Million Kg)	1164	1159	1187	702	678	-3.4
Estimated Cloth Production (Million Sq. Mtr)	65505	64421	67779	38964	41110	5.6

(d) No, Madam. In order to boost exports of textile and apparel products, the Government announced

Special Package of Rs. 6000 crores in 2016 for garments and made-ups sectors. The package offers

Rebate of State Levies (RoSL), labour law reforms, additional incentives under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) 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, 5% to 7% for made-ups, handloom and handicrafts *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, ATUFS for all

segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc. Assistance is provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Further, Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector from 3% to 5% *w.e.f.* 02.11.2018.

(e) Yes, Madam. There is a marginal decline in 2017-18 as compared to last two to three years i.e 2016-17, 2015-16 and 2014-15. The details of the exports during the last four years is as under:

Item/Year wise Export	Rs. in Crores.			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Handicrafts	20082.54	21557.12	24392.40	23029.35
Carpet & other Floor covering	8441.95	9481.40	10001.87	9205.90
Total	28524.49	31038.52	34394.27	32235.25

The efforts made by the Government to boost the sale and export of Handicrafts and Handmade Carpet are as under:

- i. Participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad;
- ii. Thematic display and live demonstration of handicrafts in exhibitions abroad;
- iii. Organizing buyer-seller meets in India and abroad;
- iv. Brand image promotion of Indian handicrafts abroad through seminars and publicity;
- v. Awareness programmes about technology, packaging and export policies in India to exporters;
- vi. Organizing Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fairs as well as product specific shows; and
- vii. Providing assistance under Market Development Assistance and Market Access Initiative Schemes of Ministry of Commerce.
- viii. International publicity campaign for overseas buyers.
- ix. E-Marketing of Handicrafts products.
- x. Setting up warehouse & showrooms of handicrafts & carpets abroad to capture untapped market.

[Translation]

Drought Prone Areas Programme

3829. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Maharashtra where Drought Prone Areas Programme (DRAP);

(b) the time by which the said programme is likely to be implemented in the remaining districts of the State;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from Maharashtra Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) was earlier implementing three area development programmes namely Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis.

These three programmes were integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called the Integrated Watershed Management Programme

(IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009 which was later amalgamated in PMKSY in 2015-16 and named as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY).

In Maharashtra, the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) was implemented in 25 districts namely, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurabgabad, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Jalna, Jalgaon, Nanded, Latur, Nagpur, Nanadurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur, Washim and Yavatmal.

Under IWMP, 8214 projects were sanctioned in the country upto 2014-15, of which 1186 were sanctioned in Maharashtra. The districts covered under IWMP now known as WDC-PMKSY, in Maharashtra are Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurabgabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalna, Jalgaon, Nanded, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanadurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Raigad, Ratanagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Sholapur, Thane, Washim, Wardha and Yavatmal.

Government has not sanctioned any new watershed project under WDC-PMKSY since 2015-16 and the focus is now on the completion of ongoing projects.

[English]

24x7 Operation

3830. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the airports in the country have 24x7 operations with night flights of domestic services;

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

(c) whether the Government plans to provide 24x7 operations in the airport of all the major towns including Madurai Airport in Tamil Nadu; 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) No, Madam.

(b) The operational hours of an airport depend upon operational requirements, traffic demand, commercial feasibility etc. and vary from airport to airport in the country.

(c) and (d) The airports of major towns in Tamil Nadu, viz., Chennai, Coimbatore and Trichy are already 24 hours operational. However, presently there is no such plan to make Madurai airport operational for 24 hours for the reasons already stated in reply to (b) above.

[Translation]

Fraud of Luggage in Flights in Air India

3831. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been disclosure of a fraud of luggage in flights of Air India on Jammu-Kashmir route from IGI Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ordered for any action against the culprits; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such happenings in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) An incident has been reported that on Air India flight AI-825 dated 25-02-2018, two passengers entered IGI Airport, Terminal -III, Departure Hall with fake tickets and in connivance with AI-SATS check-in staff, they booked 10 pieces of baggage to Srinagar. AI-SATS counter check in staff checked in these 10 pcs of baggage and tagged them as add-on baggage in the name of another passenger of same flight who had already been checked in. On receiving information from CISF, New Delhi these 10 pieces of baggage were detained by SSP (J&K Police), Srinagar Airport and were sent back to Delhi for handing over to Delhi Police, IGI Airport for further investigation.

(c) After interrogation by CISF at Delhi, both the fake passengers and AI-SATS staff were handed over to local police. An FIR in this regard has been lodged by CISF vide no-89/18 dated 25-02-2018 u/s 417,477 of IPC at Police Station IGI, Airport New Delhi.

(d) Presently, CISF is deployed at 61 airports for providing security, and at other airports agencies such as State/UT Police, CRPF, IRBn, etc. have been deployed. These agencies are providing security at airports as per the mandate of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the Regulatory Authority for Civil Aviation Security in India. BCAS issues appropriate instructions/orders for effective implementation of security controls at all Indian airports for the purpose of safeguarding civil aviation activities/operations from an act of unlawful interferences. BCAS also oversees training to the security personnel of State Police, airport operators, aircraft operators, and other Regulated Agencies on the specified term and conditions. The CISF apprises relevant authorities from time to time about Aviation Security in different forums. The requirement of security is dynamic in nature. The security system at airports is reviewed from time to time and upgraded as per the requirement by the BCAS in consultation with concerned agencies and stakeholders, including CISF, Airport Operators, depending upon threat perceptions, and corrective measures are taken.

[English]

Air Pollution in Bengaluru due to Vehicles

3832. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that there are more than 16 lakh vehicles plying on road in Bengaluru which are more than 15 years old;

(b) whether the State Government has submitted a plan to tackle air pollution in Karnataka;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the State on measures to tackle air pollution; 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per information available on

VAHAN database of National Informatics Centre (NIC) data, there are 19,82,199 vehicles registered in Bangalore which are more than 15 years old.

(b) and (c) As per the NGT order dated 08.10.2018, city action plans of non-attainment cities based on National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) data for 2011-2015 and World Health Organisation (WHO) report for 2014/2018 of Bengaluru approved by Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) have been received by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

(d) and (e) To promote alternate fuels and to bring down pollution levels across the country, Government has taken proactive steps to promote environment friendly vehicles which are innovative, ushering in proactive use of natural resources. The Government has issued various notifications specifying mass emission standards for Compressed Natural Gas, Biodiesel (B-100), flex-fuel (E 85) or (E 100) and ethanol (ED 95), LNG and flex-fuel Methanol M15 or M100, Methanol MD 95 and dual fuel vehicles. The Government has also mandated mass emission standard for BS-VI throughout the country with effect from 1st April 2020. Further, for promotion of electric vehicles, Government has notified for retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and has specified the type approval procedure of electric hybrid vehicles. The Government has notified that the registration mark for Battery Operated Vehicles to be in Green background. The Government, vide S.O. 5333(E) dated 18th October, 2018 has also granted exemption to the Battery Operated Transport Vehicles and Transport Vehicles running on Ethanol and Methanol fuels from the requirement of permit.

Burning of Farm Stubble

3833. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of farmers particularly from Punjab and Haryana are burning the farm stubble/straw in the absence of viable alternatives, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has implemented plan for mixing of farm stubble pellets up to 10% of the total fuel in a power plant, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State-run NTPC would float a tender to buy farm stubble at Rs. 5,500 per tonne for power plants to restrict farmers from burning, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether mixing of farm stubble pellets will affect the efficiency in terms of gross calorific value, if so, the extent to which it will affect the efficiency;

(e) whether the NTPC has completed test runs, if so, the details and present status thereof;

(f) whether the NTPC has planned to expand scheme of mixing of farm stubble pellets gradually in its all plants, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the use of farm stubble in power plants will increase the power generation cost 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) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has informed that they receive information from Punjab Remote Sensing Centre (PRSC) and Haryana Space Applications Centre, Hisar about active fire incidence counts in Punjab and Haryana respectively. In Punjab 43686 and 49905 active fire incidences were reported in 2017 and 2018 respectively while in Haryana 12564 and 10192 incidences were reported in 2017 and 2018 respectively.

(b) An advisory dated 24.11.2017 was issued by Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power regarding utilization of 5-10% agro residue based pellets along with coal in coal fired power plant through biomass co-firing. NTPC has test fired up to 10% biomass pellets along with coal at its NTPC Dadri plant.

However, there is not enough infrastructure for collection and processing of agro residue to pellets. This advisory shall create a large market for agro residue based pellets in power sector. NTPC has already placed an order for supply of 200 Tonnes per day of agro residue based pellets/torrefied pellets for NTPC Dadri plant.

Further, NTPC has invited expression of interest from interested parties for production and supply of paddy straw and agro residue based pellets/torrefied pellets to all the power plants of NTPC.

(c) NTPC has invited expression of interest (EOI) dated 26.12.2018 from interested parties for production and supply of paddy straw and agro residue based pellets/torrefied pellets to all the power plants of NTPC.

Based on response received in EOI, tender shall be floated. In NTPC's earlier tender, the ceiling price of Rs. 5500 per tonne failed to attract more investors in this sector and will be done away with in future tenders and price shall be discovered through competitive bidding.

(d) Biomass test firing in Dadri was for short duration of time. To establish effect on efficiency, prolonged biomass co-firing is required which is going to start in Dadri soon. Conclusive data regarding effect on efficiency will be available once bio-mass co-firing is done on prolonged basis.

(e) Test run was conducted in Dadri from September 2017 onwards with 100 Metric tonnes of biomass pellets after making suitable modification in one unit of 200 MW. Now, NTPC is moving forward to start commercial scale biomass co-firing for which a purchase order for 200 metric tonnes per day of pellets/ torrefied pellets has already been placed. Delivery of 20 metric tonnes per day material has been started and rest is likely to start soon.

(f) NTPC has invited expression of interest (EOI) dated 26.12.2018 from interested parties for production and supply of paddy straw and other agro residue based pellets/ torrefied pellets to all the power plants of NTPC. Based on the response received in EOI, tender shall be floated.

(g) Use of farm stubble based pellets/ torrefied pellets in power plants will increase the generation cost. The increase in variable charge of electricity shall depend upon difference of price between biomass and coal and thus it shall be different for different plants (price of agro residue based biomass pellets/torrefied biomass pellets/briquettes will be discovered through tender). In addition to this, there shall be a slight increase in fixed charge due to additional capital

expenditure required for biomass material handling infrastructure.

[Translation]

Apparel Manufacturing and Textile Colleges

3834. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) name of the places where manufacturing of apparels takes place along with the locations where textile colleges have been set up;

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

(c) the number of textile colleges in Uttar Pradesh and whether the number of textile colleges are sufficient in proportion to population;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Uttar Pradesh Government to establish textile colleges during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the number of sanctioned and pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) State wise major apparel manufacturing clusters are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Cluster
1.	Delhi	Okhla
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
3.	Haryana	Gurugram
4.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Bellary
5.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Nagpur
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Jabalpur
7.	Punjab	Ludhiana
8.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
9.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur, Chennai, Erode, Salem, Madurai
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida, Kanpur
11.	West Bengal	Kolkata

Government has set up National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in various States as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Location
1.	Delhi	Delhi
2.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
6.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
7.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata
10.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
11.	Telangana	Hyderabad
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
13.	Kerala	Kannur
14.	Bihar	Patna
15.	Meghalaya	Shillong
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra

Further, Government has set up Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textile & Management at Coimbtore, Tamil Nadu.

(c) There are two textile colleges in Uttar Pradesh viz. Uttar Pradesh Textile Technology Institute (UPTTI), Kanpur and Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi. Moreover, there is one NIFT institute at Raebareli. Most states have 1-2 textile related colleges. In comparison, Uttar Pradesh has 3 institutions which should be sufficient to cater to the population.

(d) and (e) Government has received a proposal for the establishment of an additional campus at Varanasi from Uttar Pradesh State Government. As per the policy of NIFT, the State Government is required to provide land and infrastructure for setting up the new campus. Further, as per the policy of NIFT, not more than one campus per State is permitted.

*[English]***Measures to Tackle Road Accidents**

3835. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether succumbing to injuries figure from road accidents is more than four times the annual death toll from terrorism;

(b) whether in view of the growing number of road accidents in the country, the Government had considered the need for speed governors in transport vehicles and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the speed governors in commercial vehicles as mandated by Supreme Court and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways shall be installed in commercial vehicles under the "strict surveillance" of the State transport departments;

(d) whether the Union Government is aware that despite issuing notification and making it compulsory to fit speed governors in transport vehicles, it has not being implemented fully;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor along with the response of the State Governments thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to launch a nation-wide awareness campaign on road safety and to implement the direction for fitting of speed governors for transport vehicles in the country to minimise the 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per data received from police department of all State/UTs on road accidents the total number of accidents, persons killed and injured in the

country during the last three calendar years i.e. 2015 to 2017 are given in the table below:

Years	Total Number of Road accidents	Total Number of Persons killed	Total Number of Persons Injured
2015	5,01,423	1,46,133	5,00,279
2016	4,80,652 (-4.10)	1,50,785 (3.18)	4,94,624 (-1.13)
2017	4,64,910 (-3.32)	1,47,913 (-1.90)	4,70,975 (-4.78)

Note: - figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage change over the previous year.

In the year 2017 road accidents, persons killed and persons injured have decreased as compared to 2016.

(b) to (e) Ministry has issued notification number G.S.R. 290 (E) dated 15th April, 2015 making it mandatory for all transport vehicles to be equipped with speed limiting device/speed governor for certain category of transport vehicles. Except two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, four wheeled and used for carriage of passengers and their luggage with seating capacity not exceeding eight passengers in addition to driver seat (MI Category) and not exceeding 3500 kilogram gross vehicle weight, fire tenders, ambulances, police vehicles and verified and certified by a testing agency specified in rule 126 to have maximum rated speed of not more than 80 kilometre per hour. It has been implemented from 1st day of February, 2017. The implementation of Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR) 1989 comes under the purview of State Government.

(f) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety is done through the electronic and print media. Beside this Ministry has also taken following steps for campaign on road safety:

- 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) 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.
- 3) Acquire the requisite equipments such as alcometer, speed guns, interceptors, CCTV, cameras etc. for detecting traffic violations.

Assets Generated through MGNREGS

3836. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government sought and received any Action Taken Report(s) from the State Governments on various advisories issued by it regarding the assets generated through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and if so, the updated status thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to make it mandatory to submit time-bound reports by State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has observed any progress/improvement in the quality of assets generated through MGNREGS during the last one year and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA), the responsibility for implementation of the Scheme is vested with the States. The Ministry is in constant engagement with the States/UTs through review meetings, video conferences, Mid Term Review etc. and officers of the Ministry visit to States at regular interval to review implementation of the programme. After the field visits, the findings/shortcomings and recommendations are shared with the States for appropriate action at their end.

(c) and (d) Geo MGNREGA Phase-II has been implemented under MGNREGS, where in geo-tagging is

carried out in three stages before initiation of work, during the work and after completion of work for all those works commencing FY 2017-18 onwards. The initiative has enhanced accountability and transparency in MGNREGS. SAKSHAM capacity building and training programme has also been initiated under MGNREGS to train the technical wing of field functionaries, who will directly impact the quality of asset creation in the Gram Panchayats. As on date, 45,513 technical functionaries under MGNREGS have been trained in States/UTs.

Fluoride Contamination of Drinking Water

3837. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding quantity of fluoride available in drinking water in various parts of the country, especially in the rural parts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, especially Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to check the excess of fluoride in drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As per Bureau of International Standards, the permissible limit of Fluoride in Drinking Water is 1.5 mg/L and State-wise number of fluoride affected rural habitations, wherein fluoride is in excess of permissible limit of 1.5 mg/L, as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh as on 26.12.2018 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Rural Drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute, operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority including fluoride affected areas.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Government of India had released Rs. 1,000 crore in March 2016 for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) and last mile connectivity of piped water supply schemes.

In addition, the Ministry had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 arsenic/fluoride affected rural habitations in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

Statement

State-wise number of fluoride affected rural habitations as reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh as on 26.12.2018

Sl. No.	State	Number of Fluoride affected habitations as on 26.12.2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	319
2.	Assam	262
3.	Bihar	781
4.	Chhattisgarh	282
5.	Haryana	103
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
7.	Jharkhand	198
8.	Karnataka	458
9.	Kerala	32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	140
11.	Maharashtra	63
12.	Odisha	98
13.	Punjab	299
14.	Rajasthan	5176
15.	Uttar Pradesh	178
16.	West Bengal	1263
	Total	9656

[Translation]

Accidents/Incidents due to Under-Construction Over Bridges

3838. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken notice of accidents taking place due to under construction new over bridges and old over bridges at various places in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether any monitoring mechanism has been set up for inspecting of the new over bridges that are under construction and old over bridges and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken stringent steps against the culprits taking cognizance of accidents occurred due to poor quality of construction and negligence and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has paid compensation to the dependents of the deceased due to these accidents 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Accidents occurred during construction of road projects including on over bridges are published in the report on "Road Accidents in India". The matter is investigated by the enquiry committee in certain cases depending on its severity and accordingly appropriate measures inter-alia action against the agency are taken by the Government.

(c) to (e) Authority Engineers/Independent Engineers are engaged by the Government to ensure compliance to the quality of construction. Officials of implementing agencies also carryout quality checks of the works on random basis and deficiencies, if any, observed during such examination/inspection are

brought to the notice of the Concessionaire/Contractor for corrective measures. Provision of quality check by External Technical Auditor is also made in the contract. The Contract agreement includes provision to indemnify any loss, damage, cost, expenses etc. arising out of any breach/negligence by the Contractor/Concessionaire of any of its obligations under the Agreement.

[English]

Powers of Central Board of Film Certification

3839. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee of Experts chaired by Shri Shyam Benegal, which submitted its report on 26th April, 2016 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the specific steps taken by the Government to implement the same;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce legislation to remove the powers of pre-censorship of the Central Board of Film Certification and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which such legislation is likely to be introduced; and

(f) if not, 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) to (c) The Committee of Experts constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Shyam Benegal submitted first part of its report in April, 2016 and final part in June, 2016. The recommendations contained in the report require amendment in the Cinematograph Act and Rules. It was felt that implementation of the recommendations, especially those requiring important amendments in the Act/Rules, be done after further consultations.

A Consultation meeting between the then Hon'ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Minister of

Law and Justice, Minister of Finance and Minister of Human Resources Development was held on 16th March, 2017 to deliberate on the issue of repeal/amendment of the Cinematograph Act. Another round of consultation in this regard by the then Hon'ble Minister with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the representatives of Film Industries was held on 06.06.2017 at Mumbai. However, consensus could not be arrived at in respect of many of the recommendations made by the Committee.

(d) to (f) There is no such proposal under consideration by the Government. As per Entry 60 of Union List (List I) of Constitution of India, sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition is the responsibility of Government of India. Government of India has enacted the Cinematograph Act 1952 as per constitutional provisions. The Central Government has constituted the Central Board of Film Certification for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition as per Section 3(1) of the Cinematograph Act.

Parking and Traffic in NCT

3840. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALARAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH

CHANDEL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that unauthorised parking and unauthorised parking on roads are the main cause of congestion and slow pace of traffic on roads in the country including National Capital Territory;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any cognizance on the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government have issued directions to the Delhi Police to remove the unauthorised parking in the National Capital Territory and take steps to tackle

unauthorised parking on running roads and for improving the traffic movement on the roads for benefits of the general people;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response received from Delhi Police; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Matters relating to parking and traffic involves a number of agencies such as DDA, MCD, L&DO, CPWD etc.

(d) to (f) Transportation by Road is a State Subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and the State Governments are primarily responsible through their law enforcement agencies.

Progress of NRDWP

3841. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government can provide data/information regarding the progress of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the audit report of the CAG of poor execution of works and weak contract management; and

(c) whether any measures have been taken to address reports of contamination of drinking water as under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) NRDWP is a centrally sponsored scheme under which this Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to State Government for providing safe drinking water in rural areas. Under NRDWP, coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas is maintained in terms of Fully Covered habitations (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water), Partially Covered habitations (i.e. getting

less than 40 lpcd safe drinking water) and Quality Affected habitations (i.e. containing chemical contaminant). As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), 80.42% rural habitations are Fully Covered, 16.00% rural habitations are Partially Covered and 3.58% habitations are getting water from sources which contain at least one chemical contaminant. Further, 55.14% rural population are covered with piped water supply through Public Stand Post and out of which 17.93% rural households have been provided with tap connection.

(b) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. State Governments are responsible for planning, designing and execution of drinking water supply schemes as well as management of all contracts/schemes. However, to improve the implementation of NRDWP, Ministry has restructured it in November 2017 by making it competitive, result oriented and outcome based. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit of NRDWP was shared with the states on 21st August 2018, and the states were asked to take necessary corrective and preventive action on the points raised in the report and submit an action taken report to MDWS. Further, a reminder was sent to states on 8th November 2018 for the same. MDWS is following up with states on this subject.

(c) Rural Drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute, operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Government of India had released Rs. 1,000 crore in March 2016 for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) and last mile connectivity of piped water supply schemes.

In addition, the Ministry had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 arsenic/fluoride affected rural habitations in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

Open Defecation Problem faced by Teen Age Girls

3842. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some media reports have come to the notice of the Ministry quoting a survey report titled TAG (Teen Age Girls) Report 2018 claiming that around 40 per cent of teenage girls in the country still going for open defecation;

(b) whether the survey also found that 46 per cent of teenage girls use unhygienic materials during mensuration and that one out of every second girl was anaemic; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government had launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [(SBM(G))] with effect from 2 October, 2014 with the aim to achieve universal sanitation coverage by 2nd October 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Menstrual hygiene management is one of the activities of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) under SBM (G). Funds for SLWM activities with cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh are provided to Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/more than 500 households respectively. Since the launch of the SBM (G) on 2nd October 2014, 9.05 crore individual household toilets have been built. As a result, the national rural sanitation coverage has increased from 38.7% on 2.10.2014 to 98.23% as on 28.12.2018. 5,38,455 villages, 2,44,123 Gram Panchayats, 5788 Blocks, 578 Districts, and 26 States/UTs have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

Job Card Holders under MGNREGS

3843. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the job card is provided to each person seeking employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and if so, the details thereof along with the number of job card holders, State-wise;

(b) whether the social audit has been conducted thereto and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAYNRLM) is being implemented in Perambalur district of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of works scrutinized and sanctioned by National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) during the last two years and the current year?

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

(a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. As per the Programme Management Information System (MIS), State/UT-wise details of the cumulative number of job card issued under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Section 17(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA mandates conduct of Social Audit for all Gram Panchayats. As of now 26 States have established Independent Social Audit units (SAU). A SAU is primarily responsible for conduct of social audits in all States/UTs. During the audit, coverage of all the households and all the works taken-up is ensured. In the current FY, a total of 57440 audits have been reported to be conducted in 21 States.

(c) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is being implemented in 4 blocks of Perambalur district of Tamil Nadu. The details of the activities of the Mission in the district are given below:

No. of Blocks under DAYNRLM	No. of Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed	No. of SHGs received Revolving Fund	Amount of Revolving Fund disbursed (in Crore)	No. of SHGs received Community Investment Fund	Amount of Community Investment Fund disbursed (in Crore)	No. of Village Organisations promoted
4	3586	2827	1.57	2668	15.96	123

(d) State/UT-wise details of works scrutinized and sanctioned under National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) during the last two financial years and the current year as on 13.12.2018 are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of cumulative No. of job card issued under MGNREGS

Sl. No.	States	Cumulative No. of HH issued job cards
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8775646
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	219196
3.	Assam	4362844
4.	Bihar	14943412
5.	Chhattisgarh	3682131
6.	Goa	33054
7.	Gujarat	3594830
8.	Haryana	892884
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1223311
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1176287
11.	Jharkhand	4138911
12.	Karnataka	5746292
13.	Kerala	3453716
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6714412
15.	Maharashtra	8364191
16.	Manipur	553213
17.	Meghalaya	542434
18.	Mizoram	192953

1	2	3
19.	Nagaland	431938
20.	Odisha	6366027
21.	Punjab	1509392
22.	Rajasthan	9751671
23.	Sikkim	81462
24.	Tamil Nadu	8012435
21.	Telangana	5394144
26.	Tripura	620464
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15533523
28.	Uttarakhand	1041430
29.	West Bengal	11681097
22.	Andaman and Nicobar	34237
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3549
32.	Lakshadweep	7994
33.	Puducherry	64404
Total		129143484

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Statement-II

Year-wise details of proposals received

Financial Year	Total number of works proposed	Cleared number of works	Pending number of works	Returned number of works
1	2	3	4	5
2016-17*	11365	13433	1194	480
2017-18	17240	12861	4068	1350
2018-19	3618	4952	2197	70
(As on 13.12.2018)				

1	2	3	4	5
Details of Road Connectivity Plan in LWE Affected Areas (RCPLWE) Proposals received in 2017-18 and cleared (as on 31.03.2018)				
2017-18	486	449	18	16
2018-19	56	74	-	-
(As on 13.12.2018)				

*Some of the proposals received in 2016-17 cleared in 2017-18

[Translation]

Increase in Power Tarrif

3844. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer tariff of power generated by projects fuelled by imported coal have been increased in certain States of the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the place-wise names of these projects; and

(c) the project-wise increased consumer tariff fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The generation tariff of some of the major Thermal Power Stations fueled by imported coal from various states of the Country for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Thermal Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Location	Rate of sale of power (paisa/kWh)	
				2015-16	2016-17
1.	Sikka TPS	500	Gujarat	529	588
2.	Trombay TPS	500	Maharashtra	404	440
		800		401	440
3.	Ratnagiri TPS	300	Maharashtra	286	265
		900		360	390
4.	Torangullu SBU-I	260	Karnataka	503	433
5.	Torangullu SBU-II	600	Karnataka	504	428
6.	Mundra TPS	1320	Gujarat	285	286.71
		1320		235	234.95
		1980		323	320.90
7.	Udupi TPP	1200	Karnataka	423	425
8.	Mundra UMPP	4000	Gujarat	232.8	239
9.	ESSAR (Salaya)	1200	Gujarat	286	360
10.	Simhapuri TPS	600	Andhra Pradesh	514	391
11.	Thaminapattnam TPS	300	Andhra Pradesh	471	499.40

*[English]***Poorvanchal Expressway**

3845. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has engaged some private players for the completion of Poorvanchal Expressway project;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their names and amount of work being allotted;

(c) the details about the status of the work so far along with the complaints, if any; and

(d) the details about the nodal agency and officers of the Government responsible for the project and in case of any irregularities the regulatory authority to deal with it?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Poorvanchal Expressway is a project of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Studies on Inter-Linking of Rivers

3846. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted or plans to conduct any social and environmental impact assessment studies to investigate the cost benefit of inter-linking of river projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to introduce region-specific irrigation projects across the country especially in drought prone and arid areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) At the time of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of individual inter-linking of river projects, detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies as per Terms of Reference approved by Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests & Climate Change are carried out. The environmental impacts and issues arising out of the EIA studies are addressed in Environmental Management Plan which forms a part of DPR.

Socio-economic impact assessment including Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Plan in respect of project affected persons is an integral part of implementation of any link project and is included in the DPR.

The Benefit-Cost analysis of each link is carried out as per the "Guidelines for preparation of Detailed Project Report of Irrigation & Multipurpose projects" and is included in the DPR.

(b) and (c) 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), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects under PMKSY-AIBP 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. Drought Prone areas are given priority under PMKSY. Total 59 projects benefitting drought prone areas in 11 States are part of the 99 prioritized PMKSY-AIBP projects. Further, special package of Rs. 3831.41

crore as central assistance to complete 83 SMI projects and 8 MMI projects in Vidarbha, Marathwada and other drought prone areas of Maharashtra has been approved by the Government in July, 2018.

[Translation]

Subsidy on Equipments

3847. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the subsidy on equipment used in renewable energy projects including solar energy projects and wind energy projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount of subsidy being permitted on such equipments currently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing various schemes/programs to promote development and deployment of renewable energy projects including solar energy and wind energy projects in the country. The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) incentives/subsidies being provided vary from scheme to scheme for approved time period as per the scheme/program.

The details of CFA/ incentives/subsidies being offered presently under various schemes/programs of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of CFA/Subsidies/Incentives being provided for the Development & Deployment of Various Renewable Energy Sources

A. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:

1. Wind Power Projects.

Wind Projects	Accelerated depreciation benefits upto 40%
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2. Solar Power Projects.

a) Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	Minimum Project Capacity 10 MW Maximum Project Capacity 50 MW	VGF support up to 30% of Project Cost limited or maximum of Rs. 2.50 Cr/MW whichever is less, based on reverse bidding process for power producers.
b) Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Projects in residential, institutional and social sector	Benchmark of Rs 60 to 70 per watt depending upon the capacity.	Central Financial Assistance (CFA) up to 30% of benchmark cost for the General Category States/UTs and up to 70% of benchmark cost for Special Category States/UTs, i.e. North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands is provided to consumers for installation of grid connected solar rooftop projects. Incentives are also provided for promotion of roof top SPV power in

		Government sector. No subsidy is provided for commercial and industrial establishments in private sector.
c) Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).	Total size of the scheme 1000MW.	VGF support to the CPSUs/Govt. Of India Organizations at a fixed rate of Rs.1 crore/MW for projects where domestically produced cells and modules are used and Rs. 0.50 crores/MW in cases where domestically produced modules are used.
d) Grid-connected Solar PV Power plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops	1 MW to 10 MW	Rs 1.5 Crore/MW for Canal Bank and Rs 3.0 Crore/MW for Canal Top Projects, subject to 30% of the project cost in both the cases.
e) Solar Park Scheme	--	25 lakh per Solar park for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPRs). 20 Lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower
f) Solar PV scheme for Defence Establishments	--	Tender issued before 17/02/2017-VGF support is 2.50 cr/MW Tender issued after 17/02/2017-Rs. 1.1 crore / MW for all capacities.

3. Small Hydro Power (SHP) Projects: (valid for the projects commenced on or before 31-03-2017)**

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

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

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

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

Renovation and Modernization:

for Government Sector projects	Rs. 1.00 crore/MW limited to 10.00 crores per project.
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** Incentive schemes for the projects commencing after 1st April 2017 has been approved by EFC and note for CCEA is under preparation.

4. Biomass Based Cogeneration in Sugar Mills and Other Industries in the Country (Up To March 2020)

Type of Project	Rate of CFA
Bagasse Cogeneration in Sugar Mills	Rs. 25 lakh/MW calculated on surplus exportable power
Biomass (Non-bagasse) Cogeneration in Industries	Rs. 50 laks/MW calculated on installed capacity

5. Waste to Energy Projects:

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance to Producers
Municipal Solid Waste	Rs. 2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 10 Cr. /project.
Urban Waste	Rs. 2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 5 Cr. /project.
Industrial waste	Rs. 0.20cr to Rs. 1. 00cr/MW, Max. Support Rs. 5.00cr/project.

B. Off-Grid/Decentralized Renewable Energy Programmes:

Central Financial Assistance under the New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme, (NNBOMP) w.e.f. 01.04.2018 for the Medium Term Plan of 14th Finance Commission up to March, 2020 for Biogas Plant size from 1 cu.m.to 25 cu.m. per day.

Sl. No.	Particulars of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and States / UTs, Regions & Categories of beneficiaries	Biogas Plants under NNB OMP (size 1 to 25 cubic metre biogas per day) (In Rupees per plant)				
1	2	3				
1.	New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme, (NNBOMP) w.e.f. 01.04.2018					
A	Central Subsidy Rates Applicable (In Rs. per plant)	1 Cubic Metre	2-6 Cubic Metre	8-10 Cubic Metre	15 Cubic Metre	20 - 25 Cubic Metre
	I. NER States, including Sikkim and including SC and ST Categories of NER.	17,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	35,000
	II. Special Category States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands) and					
	III. Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes of all other States.	10,000	13,000	18,000	21,000	28,000
	All other States (General Category)	7,500	12,000	16,000	20,000	25,000
B	Additional Subsidy for cattle dung based biogas plants if linked with sanitary toilets, only for individual households (Rs. Per Biogas Plant) fixed amount.	1,600	1,600	1,600	Nil	Nil

1	2	3
2.	Decentralized Solar Photovoltaic Systems.	
	a) Lighting systems/ Power packs	Subsidy of 30% of the device/ project cost
	b) Solar pumps	Subsidy of 30%, 25%, and 20% depending upon pump capacity.
	c) Solar Study lamps	Student contribution Rs 100 Balance to be paid as Central Financial Assistance.
	d) Solar Street light under AJAY scheme	75% of the project cost
3.	Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology	30% of the project cost.
4.	Micro-hydel plants/Water mills: (valid for the Administrative approval issued till 31/3/2017)	Subsidy/CFA to producers: Rs. 1.25 lakh/kW for Micro-hydel upto 100 kW. Rs.0.50 lakh per Watermill for Mechanical output. Rs.1.50 lakh per Watermill for Electrical Output.
5.	Biomass Gasifier	CFA/Subsidy to consumers: Rs. 15,000 /kW (with 100% producer gas engine) Rs. 2,500/kW for dual fuel engine Rs. 2.0 lakh per 300 kW for Thermal Applications 20% higher CFA for special category states

Flight for Tourists in Kanha and Pench National Parks

3848. SHRI BODH SINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any action plan for starting domestic flights from Gondia Birsi National Flying Training Institute Airport for the tourists of Kanha and Pench National Parks; and

(b) if so, the time by which the domestic flights are likely to be started and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Birsi airport is an operational airport of Airports Authority of India. However, with repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian airline industry was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Further, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better air transport services of

different regions of the country. It is therefore, 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. The Gondia Airport figures as Unserved airport under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN version 3 and in case, any bid is received in UDAN version 3, the same will be considered for award as per provision of RCS UDAN.

[English]

Criteria for Arjun Awards

3849. DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for selection of sportspersons for Arjun Awards and other sports awards;

(b) whether para-athletes are also considered for these awards and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Paralympics Committee of India had written to the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports requesting for postponement of Arjuna Awards ceremony and requested to conduct it after conclusion of 2018 Asian Para Games so that para-athletes could also be considered for these awards for the year 2018 and if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

(d) whether the performance of only able-bodied sportspersons was considered for these awards for 2018 excluding the para-athletes and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct the National Para Games during the year 2019 on the lines of National Games and Khelo India Games for able-bodied sportspersons; and

(f) 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 criteria, as prescribed in the Schemes of Sports awards namely Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Arjuna Awards, Dronacharya Awards and Dhyan Chand Awards are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Madam. The para-athletes are also considered for the sports awards. In fact, the Scheme of Arjuna Awards provides that at least one award is to be given exclusively for sports for physically challenged.

(c) As Sports Awards are conferred by the President of India and the President's Secretariat had confirmed the date for giving sports awards on 25th September 2018 as against 29th August, birthday of Late Major Dhyan Chand, on which the awards are generally conferred.

As last four years' achievements are considered for Arjuna Awards, medal winners of Para-Asian Games have not been deprived of being considered for Arjuna Award, as they can apply for Arjuna Awards next year and in subsequent years till they are eligible to apply in terms of provisions of the Scheme.

(d) No Madam. The performances of all the eligible sportspersons including the para-athletes were considered and in fact, two para sportspersons were among those conferred with Arjuna Awards 2018.

(e) and (f) Organizing National Games is the prerogative of the Indian Olympic Association. In case of Para National Games, the Paralympic Committee of India has to take a decision. As regards, organizing of Khelo India Games for para-athletes, there is no proposal at present under consideration.

Statement

Details of eligibility criteria as per the provision of the schemes of Sports Awards.

Sl. No.	Name of the Award	Eligibility criteria as per the provisions of the Schemes of the Sports Awards
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna	<p>(i) Spectacular and most outstanding performance in the field of sports by a sportsperson over a period of four years immediately preceding the year during which award is to be given shall be honoured with the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award for excellence in Sports & Games at international level i.e. Olympic/Asian/ Commonwealth/World Games/ Championships/World Cup and equivalent recognized international tournaments.</p> <p>(ii) Sportspersons who have been penalized or against whom enquiry is pending/ongoing for use of drugs/substances banned by the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) based on a sample collected by the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) or any other agency authorized by WADA and tested by National Dope Testing Laboratory or any other WADA accredited laboratory, will not be eligible for the Award.</p>

Sl. No.	Name of the Award	Eligibility criteria as per the provisions of the Schemes of the Sports Awards
2.	Arjuna Awards	<p>(i) To be eligible for the Award, a sportsperson should have had not only good performance over the previous four years at the International level but also should have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline.</p> <p>(ii) Sportspersons who have been penalized or against whom enquiry is pending/ongoing for use of drugs/substances banned by the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) based on a sample collected by the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) or any other agency authorized by WADA and tested by National Dope Testing Laboratory or any other WADA accredited laboratory, will not be eligible for the Award.</p> <p>(iii) The Government will only consider conferring Arjuna Award in the disciplines falling under following categories:</p> <p>(a) Olympic Games/Asian Games/Commonwealth Games/World Cup/World Championship disciplines and cricket or any equivalent recognized international Tournament,</p> <p>(b) Indigenous Games,</p> <p>(c) Sports for physically challenged.</p>
3.	Dronacharya Awards	<p>(i) To be eligible for the award, coach, whether he/she works full time or part time as coach, he/she should have produced outstanding achievement over a period of four years immediately preceding the year in which the award is to be given. Nominated coach will have to submit details of periods for which he/she coached the disciple(s) in question against whose performance he/she is seeking the Award. The Ministry reserves the right to seek affidavit from the sportsperson concerned where it is found that more than one coach is claiming credit for achievements of a sportsperson.</p> <p>(ii) For 2 awards earmarked for lifetime contribution in coaching, achievements of the coach in producing outstanding sportspersons over a period of 20 years or more will be taken into account.</p> <p>(iii) A coach found encouraging the use of drugs/substances banned by the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) based on a sample collected by the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) or any other agency authorized by WADA and tested by National Dope Testing Laboratory or any other WADA accredited laboratory, by a sportsperson whom he/she is coaching, will not be eligible for the Dronacharya Award. A coach against whom enquiry is going on/ pending in this regard will also be ineligible.</p> <p>(iv) Sportspersons who have already been conferred with Dhyan Chand Award will not be eligible to apply for Dronacharya Award.</p>
4.	Dhyan Chand awards	<p>(i) To be eligible for the Award, a sportsperson should have had not only good performance at international level but also should have continued to contribute to promotion of sports in his individual capacity even after his career as a sportsperson is over. A sportsperson should also have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and sense of discipline.</p>

Sl. No.	Name of the Award	Eligibility criteria as per the provisions of the Schemes of the Sports Awards
		(ii) Sportspersons who have been penalized or against whom enquiry is pending or going on for use of drugs/substances banned by the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) based on a sample collected by the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) or any other agency authorized by WADA and tested by the National Dope Testing Laboratory or any other WADA accredited laboratory, will not be eligible for the Award.
		(iii) Sportspersons who have already been conferred either with Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Arjuna Award or Dronacharya Award will not be eligible to apply for Dhyan Chand Award.

Dual Fuel Usage

3850. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently notified dual-fuel usage for agricultural and construction equipment vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move will give boost to vehicles run on bio-fuel and help in reducing both cost and pollution; 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes madam. This Ministry has issued a notification G.S.R 1151(E) dated 29.11.2018 in which emission norms of agriculture tractors, power tillers, construction equipment vehicles and combine harvesters driven by dual fuel diesel with Compressed Natural Gas or Bio-Compressed Natural Gas or Liquefied Natural Gas engines have been laid down.

Impact of Flash Floods

3851. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted on the after affects of flash flood in Kerala and if so, the details thereof and the reasons identified for this flood;

(b) the measures being taken to overcome the serious damages caused to the environmental balance of the State;

(c) the financial assistance extended so far and the details of the works started including the time frame required to complete these works; and

(d) the number of people affected due to the said flood and the details of compensation released for the affected people so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) After the recent floods of August, 2018, based on the memoranda submitted by the State Government of Kerala, Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs and deputed in two spells to assess the damages in the calamity affected areas.

The preliminary assessment conducted by the Irrigation Department, Government of Kerala reveals that the topography of the land adjacent to rivers which were overflowing in the flood lost its topsoil and in some areas, the adjacent lands were totally washed away and river itself took a new course. As informed by State Government of Kerala, Haritha Keralam Mission in association with Kerala State Remote Sensing Agency has initiated a study on the morphological changes of the river bed.

After the recent floods of August, 2018, a study on the hydrological processes of the flood has been carried out by Central Water Commission (CWC). As per the

study, Kerala experienced an abnormally high rainfall from 1 June, 2018 to 19 August, 2018. As per IMD data, Kerala received 2346.6 mm of rainfall from 1 June, 2018 to 19 August, 2018 in contrast to an expected 1649.5 mm of rainfall. This rainfall was about 42% above the normal. Further, the rainfall over Kerala during 1st to 19th of August was 164% above normal. Due to heavy rainfall, the first onset of flooding occurred towards the end of July. A severe spell of rainfall was experienced at several places on the 8th and 9th of August, 2018. Another severe spell of rainfall started from the 14th of August and continued till the 19th of August, resulting in disastrous flooding in 13 out of 14 districts.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that in order to support the affected people of the State Government of Kerala, Government of India has released both the instalments of Central Share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to Rs. 192.60 crore and Rs. 2904.85 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Kerala for management of relief in respect of floods/landslides of 2018, in addition to Air bills, on actual basis, based on the bills received from Indian Air Force. An amount of Rs.3405.93 cores is available in SDRF account for management of relief necessitated by natural disasters during 2018-19 by taking into account the opening balance and releases of both the installments of Central & State share of Rs. 214.00 crore. As per assessment made by Central Teams, 477 human lives were lost, 76,830 cattle lost and 6.54 lakh houses damaged and 0.94 lakh ha. cropped area have been reportedly affected due to floods/landslides in Kerala during the year 2018.

Works Supervised under PMGSY

3852. SHRI D.K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) need to be supervised/monitored effectively to ensure that the rural roads achieve the objective for which they are constructed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken adequate measures to ensure that the projects under PMGSY are completed as per the time-frame;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has also taken steps to ensure that the width of carriage way, gradient of the roads and shoulders are addressed properly; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The construction of rural works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings & Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. 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. The progress is also reviewed during the field visits by the Ministry officials.

For effective monitoring of road works constructed under PMGSY, an On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) (www.omms.nic.in) has also been developed. Further, the Government has decided to use geo-informatics using satellite imagery, on a real time basis, to verify the progress of implementation of PMGSY as reported electronically by the States.

PMGSY has a very well structured three-tiered Quality Control mechanism viz. Project Inspection Unit (PIU), State Quality Monitors (SQM) and National Quality Monitors (NQM) is envisaged under the PMGSY for ensuring construction of quality road works and durability of road assets under PMGSY. Under the first tier, the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are required to ensure process control through mandatory tests on material and workmanship at field laboratory. The second tier is a structured independent quality monitoring at the State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to ensure that every work is inspected at initial stage, middle stage and final stage of the construction. Under the third tier, independent National

Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed for random inspection of road works to monitor quality and also to provide guidance of senior professionals to the field functionaries. Based on the periodic monitoring of quality of roads under the 3-tier mechanism, corrective measures, wherever necessary, are taken by the State Governments.

Further, the Ministry has launched "Meri Sadak" Mobile App for Citizen Feed Back System for PMGSY roads on 20th July, 2015 for citizens to enable them to submit their feedback related to slow pace, abandoned works, poor quality of works of PMGSY roads by way of capturing roads/bridges photographs. The Nodal Officers are required to provide an interim reply to the citizen within 7 days from the receipt of the feedbacks. A final Action Taken Report is required to be submitted to the citizen within a period of 60 days.

The Ministry has also launched a comprehensive system of National Level Monitors (NLMs) for independent monitoring of its programmes including the PMGSY.

(c) and (d) Rural Roads is a State subject and timely completion of PMGSY roads is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. State Governments are advised through various Regional Review meetings & Empowered Committee meetings to take suitable necessary action to ensure timely completion of road works under PMGSY. The following steps in this regard have been taken by the Ministry:

- i. States have been requested to augment executing capacity and contracting capacity and their compliance in this regard is regularly reviewed.
- ii. Bidding document provisions have been rationalized.
- iii. Training is imparted to field engineers and contractors as well as their staff for capacity building

(e) and (f) The roads sanctioned under PMGSY is as per the specifications for rural roads developed by Indian Road Congress (IRC) and also the standard prescribed in Rural Roads Manual (IRC-SP:20:2002).

PMGSY in Tribal Areas

3853. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of road construction projects on forest land lying in tribal areas under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise;

(b) whether some projects of road construction on forest land lying in tribal areas in the State of Madhya Pradesh under PMGSY have been cancelled due to non-issue of No Objection Certificate (NOC) within time-frame limit;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, State-wise including the district of Satna in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the details of action taken by the Government thereto along with the outcome thereof?

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

(a) As reported by the State Governments, the details of road construction projects on forest land lying in tribal areas under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected from State Governments.

Statement

Details of Roads Construction Projects on Forest land

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of road works	Length in Km
1	2	3	4
i.	Andhra Pradesh	83	735.75
ii.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	157
iii.	Assam	36	224.288
iv.	Bihar	00	00
v.	Chhattisgarh	210	1292.425
vi.	Gujarat	147	453.235
vii.	Haryana	00	00
viii.	Himachal Pradesh	90	374.95
ix.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	00

1	2	3	4
x.	Jharkhand	28	157.13
xi.	Karnataka	01	02
xii.	Kerala	09	54.462
xiii.	Madhya Pradesh	459	2428
xiv.	Maharashtra	12	154.85
xv.	Manipur	1077	9514.50
xvi.	Meghalaya	01	6.50
xvii.	Mizoram	01	12.37
xviii.	Nagaland	00	00
xix.	Odisha	119	942.94
xx.	Punjab	00	00
xxi.	Rajasthan	38	147.70
xxii.	Sikkim	01	3.73
xxiii.	Tamil Nadu	61	304.817
xxiv.	Telangana	65	266.86
xxv.	Tripura	01	11.042
Xxvi.	Uttarakhand	06	82.35
xxvii.	Uttar Pradesh	00	00
xxviii.	West Bengal	24	140.80

Khelo India Scheme

3854. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khelo India Scheme has been running successfully across the country since it was launched and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the budget allocated for this scheme during 2018-19; and

(c) the funds released to the States/ UTs under the scheme, particularly to Andhra Pradesh 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) Yes, Madam. The Khelo India Scheme has been running successfully across the country since it was launched and the details of major achievements are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The budget allocation for the Khelo India Scheme for the financial year 2018-19 is Rs. 520.09 crore.

(c) During the financial year 2018-19, three proposals for financial assistance for creation of sports infrastructure received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh have been recommended in principle. However, funds could not be released due to outstanding Utilisation Certificates (UCs) pending against Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh in respect of the grants-in-aid sanctioned during previous years. The details of State-wise/UT-wise fund released under Khelo India Scheme and to Sports Authority of India (SAI), Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education etc for implementation of various verticals of revamped Khelo India Scheme during the financial year 2018-19 is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of major achievements of Khelo India Scheme (upto 30.11.2018)

- 1st Khelo India School Games held from 31st Jan – 8th Feb, 2017 in which 3507 sportsperson participated in 16 disciplines.
- National Sports competitions conducted for intellectually challenged persons. 600 athletes participated in 7 sports disciplines in the inaugural national games conducted from 5th to 9th July, 2018.
- 89 sports academies have been accredited for training of identified sporting talents.
- Rs. 23.05 crore sanctioned for conducting sporting activities in 13 States (Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas/North Eastern States/Jammu & Kashmir) during 2018-19.
- 36 sports competitions conducted under the "EK Bharat Shresth Bharat" programme to promote rural and indigenous games conducted during the period from January to October 2018.

- Rs. 3.00 crore assistance approved for the Women's World Boxing Championship, 2018 held in India.
- 201 physical education teachers trained to act as coaches at the community level.
- 107 new sports infrastructure projects approved in 24 States & 2 UTs at a total cost of Rs. 630.01 crore.
- 1518 sporting talents have been identified under Talent Search & Development.

Statement-II

State wise details of funds approved for release under Khelo India for the year 2018-19 for creation of sports infrastructure under the vertical "Utilisation and Creation/ Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure" and conducting sports competition/activities under the vertical "Sports for Peace and Development" (upto 30.11.2018)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Infrastructure	Sports Competition/ activities *	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.50	0.91	34.41
3.	Assam	-	2.1	2.1
4.	Bihar	-	0.4	0.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	0.8	0.8
6.	Goa	-	-	0
7.	Gujarat	-	-	0
8.	Haryana	-	-	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	15.84	15.84

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	0
12.	Karnataka	5.00	-	5
13.	Kerala	-	-	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.69	-	3.69
15.	Maharashtra	16.87	-	16.87
16.	Manipur	-	0.3	0.3
17.	Meghalaya	-	0.7	0.7
18.	Mizoram	-	0.3	0.3
19.	Nagaland	-	0.3	0.3
20.	Odisha	-	0.2	0.2
21.	Punjab	-	-	0
22.	Rajasthan	9.97	-	9.97
23.	Sikkim	-	0.4	0.4
24.	Telangana	-	0.1	0.1
25.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	0
26.	Tripura	-	0.7	0.7
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	14.43	-	14.43
29.	West Bengal UTs	-	-	0 0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	0
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	0
33.	Lakshadweep	-	-	0
34.	Puducherry	-	-	0
Total		83.46	23.05	106.51

* Grant released under Khelo India vertical "Sports for Peace & Development" to States as identified and recommended by Ministry of Home Affairs.

Details of fund released to Sports Authority of India (SAI) and Special Olympic Bharat (SOB) for implementation of various verticals of Khelo India Scheme during 2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018)

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Component	Sanction Order issued
1.	SAI	Play Fields Development	1.96
2.	SAI	Annual Sports Competitions	37.81
3.	SAI	Sports for Women	2.20
4.	SAI	Promotion of sports among persons with disabilities	3.53
5.	Special Olympic Bharat (SOB)	Promotion of sports among persons with disabilities	0.71
6.	SAI	Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal Games	3.36
Total			49.57

Evaluation of NRDWP

3855. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the audit report from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India stating that the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), despite spending 90 percent of Rs. 89,956 crore of budgetary allocations over five years to 2017, has failed to achieve its intended targets and objectives;

(b) whether the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, with an objective of providing 35 percent of rural households with water connections and 40 litre of water per person per day is yet to achieve the same target;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government will be conducting any enquiry into the inefficiencies reported and reassess the contract management component of the programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance audit of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) was shared with the states on 21st August 2018, and the states were asked to take necessary corrective and preventive action on the points raised in the report and submit an action taken report to MDWS. Further, a reminder was sent to states on 8th November 2018 for the same. MDWS is continuously following up with states on this subject.

(b) and (c) Taking individual household connections is demand based under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). State Governments are however empowered to provide household connections using funds provided under 14th Finance Commission as well as from funds provided directly to rural local bodies. As reported by the States till 31.12.2018 in website of the Ministry, 55.14% rural population are covered with piped water supply through Public Stand Post and out of which 17.93% rural household has been provided with household connection.

(d) and (e) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. However, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) assists State Government for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas by providing financial & technical assistance through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). State Governments are responsible of planning, designing and execution of drinking water supply schemes as well as management of all contracts/schemes. However, to improve the implementation of NRDWP, Ministry has restructured it in November 2017 by making it competitive, result oriented and outcome based.

Details regarding Drinking Water Schemes

3856. SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/projects to provide safe drinking water to the rural population in the country;

(b) the funds allocated/being allocated during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the mechanisms that are in place to ensure proper and speedy implementation of schemes;

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed by which all the rural households will be provided safe drinking water; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. However, this Ministry through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides technical and financial assistance to States for improving coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas. Within this Programme, there are 3 focused sub-programmes also namely (i) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project [for Low Income States i.e. Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh] (ii) National Water Quality Submission (NWQSM) [for Arsenic & Fluoride affected habitations]

and (iii) Swajal [community demand driven programme of preferably solar powered single village piped water supply schemes. Aspirational districts identified by NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog to help in increasing the outreach of drinking water in underserved rural areas].

(b) State-wise details of fund allocated and released during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) It is for the States to ensure planning, designing, implementing and executing drinking water supply schemes effectively and in speedy manner in rural areas. However, this Ministry through 'Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) monitors the physical and financial progress of the schemes under NRDWP. Besides, NRDWP is reviewed through National level workshops/meetings for effective monitoring and execution.

(d) and (e) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. While providing assistance by the Ministry through NRDWP, thrust is on providing safe drinking water to all rural population with piped water supply at the earliest.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated and released during last three year and the current year.

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	F Y State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release as on 31.12.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.38	0.16	0.45	0.22	0.43	0	0.62	0.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	156.69	170.05	181.02	204	159.51	233.09	197.56	139.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.08	65.4	82.89	92.84	77.51	63.08	96.95	90.89
4.	Assam	261.34	277.58	401.43	348.06	524.1	474.8	567.89	202.01
5.	Bihar	227.65	202.73	314.79	373.81	394.53	355.6	476.63	234.84
6.	Chhattisgarh	63.69	60.83	70.65	84.28	64.33	49.84	95.47	48.19
7.	Goa	2.08	1.66	2.44	1.19	2.32	0	3.34	1.67
8.	Gujarat	230.68	229.46	281.14	278.5	231.62	290.86	237.09	222.27
9.	Haryana	97.65	122.65	114.53	111.53	118.95	88.82	81.88	76.76
10.	Himachal Pradesh	59.58	58.77	69.65	83.31	66.02	101.85	91.12	85.43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	199.4	192.12	232.88	225.14	222.26	325.33	309.07	154.53
12.	Jharkhand	126.85	132.09	115.86	131.74	172.68	209.09	207.97	66.48
13.	Karnataka	307.62	278.08	360.07	343.72	290.86	365.81	331.04	174.87
14.	Kerala	52.78	48.05	62.54	75.22	56.88	95.16	90.37	84.86
15.	Madhya Pradesh	181.76	193.73	213.87	232.26	195.67	135.51	274.09	243.62
16.	Maharashtra	344.16	330.88	413.57	404.45	338.13	282.47	474.16	239.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Manipur	28.98	27.92	40.6	39.38	32.2	66.25	40.25	37.73
18.	Meghalaya	30.52	31.24	42.02	40.42	41.86	85.91	52.43	49.15
19.	Mizoram	17.71	17.32	25.33	24.49	22.4	46.1	28	26.25
20.	Nagaland	35.27	34.53	37.93	36.84	27.66	17.88	34.72	17.36
21.	Odisha	96.9	103.19	114.99	134.96	102.69	83.59	154.99	77.5
22.	Puducherry	0.74	0	0.86	0.29	0.82	0	1.29	0
23.	Punjab	39.77	42.79	46.02	51.89	115.25	173.29	125.97	73.51
24.	Rajasthan	547.17	526.75	1,114.55	1,072.92	891.95	714.24	692.13	655.41
25.	Sikkim	10.64	12.05	14.77	19.42	9.3	17.51	11.62	10.89
26.	Tamil Nadu	135.46	150.35	155.29	174.68	121.61	185.1	180.99	123.41
27.	Telangana	88.77	97.71	117.03	133.09	775.01	843.56	131.4	123.18
28.	Tripura	28.07	31.68	39.48	43.73	32.26	83.93	55.18	37.93
29.	Uttar Pradesh	454.93	490.31	628.08	621.95	539.09	472.52	713.95	625.27
30.	Uttarakhand	63.57	60.06	74.55	71.86	68.42	110.28	99.17	49.58
31.	West Bengal	199.78	216.85	417.68	418.97	810.48	996.68	917.82	788.29
Total		4,148.67	4,206.99	5,786.96	5,875.16	6,506.80	6,968.15	6,775.16	4,760.26

Note: Allocation figures stated above excludes incentive funds provided to States, fund earmarked for National Water Quality Submission (NWQSM) but not yet allocated.

Hosting Olympics in India

3857. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has approached International Olympic Committee (IOC) for hosting the Olympics in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IOC has identified/approved any city in India for hosting the Olympics; and

(d) 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) to (d) The decision to bid for hosting Olympics in India is the mandate of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for which the IOA needs to take prior permission from the Government before bidding for the same. So far, no specific proposal has been received from IOA requesting the Government to grant permission to participate in bidding for hosting the Olympics in the country.

Ontime Performance

3858. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian Airlines on-time performance during each of the last three years and the current year, Airline-wise;

(b) whether the Air India's on-time performance has been the poorest among all airlines in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the pilots are reporting late due to various reasons; and

(d) if so, whether the Government has conducted any enquiry on late reporting of pilots and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The details of average On Time Performance (OTP) data of Indian Airlines during the last three years and upto November, 2018, based on DGCA's data for four metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bangalore, is enclosed as statement. As per DGCA's data, OTP of Air India is the lowest. The flights are delayed due to various reasons. Some of the major reasons for the delays to Air India flights include (i) Engineering issues (ii) Crew related issues (iii) Ground Handling problems (iv) Air Traffic Control delays (v) Weather etc. Further, Air India, being a network carrier operating on Hub and Spoke pattern, some of the flights are delayed to connect passengers with the international flights.

(c) and (d) No inquiry on late reporting of Pilots has been conducted since the scheduled flights are delayed due to various reasons. Some of them are attributable to pilots. Pilots report by the stipulated reporting time for their flights and any delay in their reporting is investigated and required action is taken.

Statement

Details of average one time performance data of Indian Airlines during the last three years

Average OTP data			
Year	2016	2017	2018 (upto Nov 2018)
1	2	3	4
Air India			
Delhi	75.2	74.6	75.4
Mumbai	62.0	62.2	60.0
Hyderabad	82.3	78.4	71.7
Bangalore	80.2	82.9	82.1
Jet Airways/Jet Lite			
Delhi	80.5	65.4	78.6
Mumbai	70.6	62.0	71.0
Hyderabad	82.8	74.0	81.0
Bangalore	86.0	78.8	85.6

1	2	3	4
Spicejet			
Delhi	81.4	83.0	84.2
Mumbai	71.3	71.4	70.9
Hyderabad	86.5	85.9	88.0
Bangalore	81.0	79.5	83.7
Indigo			
Delhi	83.9	85.1	87.2
Mumbai	68.0	73.5	69.7
Hyderabad	85.3	90.3	86.9
Bangalore	84.4	85.7	85.1
Vistara			
Delhi	85.5	78.1	82.4
Mumbai	73.0	65.6	63.2
Hyderabad	93.9	77.0	80.5
Bangalore	91.6	80.2	87.1
Go Air			
Delhi	81.6	74.2	83.1
Mumbai	64.7	66.2	70.9
Hyderabad	23.0	88.9	83.9
Bangalore	79.8	80.7	83.1

Installation of LED at Airports

3859. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for installing energy efficient LED lights at Airports, building and facilities owned by AAI across India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the investment involved on the said project and the time by which it is likely to be installed;

(c) the details of institutions with which EESL has signed to replace inefficient lighting and cooling appliances with efficient equipment so far;

(d) the details of cost saving of power by EESL through installed/ replaced inefficient lighting and cooling appliance with efficient equipment so far; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to transform multiple private/Government commercial building in India into energy efficient complexes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Airports Authority of India (AAI) on 28th February, 2018 for installing energy efficient LED lights at airports, buildings and facilities owned by AAI across India. The entire project is estimated to cost approximately INR 24.41 crore. EESL is expected to complete the installation of LED lights in AAI buildings by 15th January, 2019.

(c) and (d) EESL has signed MoUs with Railways, PWD in Maharashtra, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), AAI, Andhra Pradesh District Courts, South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) schools, Bank of Baroda, Mahindra & Mahindra (M&M) in Maharashtra and Central/State Government to replace inefficient lighting and cooling appliances with efficient equipment.

Till date, EESL has completed building energy efficiency projects in 10,088 buildings including Railway stations. Energy Audits show energy saving potential to the tune of up to 30-50% in these buildings. This has resulted in estimated energy savings of 82.76 million kWh/Year and estimated cost savings of INR 66.21 crore per year.

(e) Other steps taken/being taken by the Government to transform multiple private/Government commercial buildings in India into energy efficient complexes are as follows:

- (i) Government of India has issued instruction to all Government Ministries and Departments in August 2017 to ensure that all buildings occupied by them and organizations under their administrative control are made energy efficient.

- (ii) Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has developed two initiatives to promote energy efficiency in commercial buildings, namely Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) and Building Star Labelling Programme.
- (iii) With an objective to promote energy conservation in space cooling, BEE has developed voluntary guidelines, recommending air conditioning temperature setting at an optimal level of 24- 26°C, for implementation in large commercial establishments such as Hotels, Airports, public office complexes of public and large institutions.
- (iv) EESL is implementing the Buildings Energy Efficiency Programme (BEEP) to retrofit energy efficient appliances in commercial buildings.

Renewable Energy in North-Eastern States

3860. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) whether the Government could not effectively use the huge potential of the renewable energy in the North-Eastern States, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed/ assessed the great potential of solar, hydro and wind energy in North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned setting up of solar parks in different parts of North Eastern States, if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and spent for the said purpose;

(d) whether the Government has also proposed to set up hydro power plants in North Eastern States, if so, whether the Government have identified the places and the time by which the same will be set up; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government for utilising the solar energy with special focus on North-Eastern States?

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 state-wise details of estimated potential available for harnessing solar and small hydro energy in North Eastern states are given in the enclosed statement-I.

The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is implementing various programs/schemes for development of renewable energy projects in the country including North Eastern states. A total of 343.99 MW of grid connected renewable energy capacity has been installed in North Eastern states as on 30th November, 2018. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) The Ministry has sanctioned six solar parks in the North Eastern states which are at various stages of implementation. So far, the Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 22.72 Lakh as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for development of solar parks in the North Eastern states as on 30-09-2018. The state wise details of solar parks sanctioned in North-Eastern states are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) A potential of 3261.49 MW of small hydro power has been estimated at 1384 sites in the North Eastern states. A total of 312.95 MW of small hydro power capacity has been installed in the North Eastern states as on 30th November, 2018.

(e) A special provision of 10 percent of annual budgetary allocation has been made by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) for implementation of various renewable energy projects including solar energy in the North Eastern states.

Also, MNRE is providing CFA upto 90% of benchmark cost under off-grid & decentralized solar photovoltaic applications program and upto 70% of benchmark cost under rooftop solar program for North Eastern states as compared to provision CFA of upto 30% of benchmark cost for general category states for implementation of solar energy projects in the North Eastern states.

Statement-I

State-wise details of available potential of major renewable energy sources on North-Eastern states.

(In MW)

Sl. No.	States	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	62220

Statement-II

State-wise details of major grid connected installed renewable energy capacity in North-Eastern states.

State-wise installed capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power as on 30.11.2018 (in MW)

Sl. No.	States	Small Hydro Power	Solar power	Total Capacity
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	107.100	5.39	112.49
2.	Assam	34.11	16.68	50.79
3.	Manipur	5.45	2.59	8.04
4.	Meghalaya	31.03	0.08	31.11
5.	Mizoram	36.47	0.20	36.67
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		312.95	31.04	343.99

Statement-III

State-wise details of solar parks sanctioned in North-Eastern states.

Sl. No.	State	Solar Park	Sanctioned Capacity (MW)	Location
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Solar Park	30	Tezu township in Lohit district
2.	Assam	Solar Park in Assam	70	Amguri in Sibsagar district
3.	Manipur	Bukpi Solar Park	20	Bukpi Village, Pherzawl District in Manipur
4.	Meghalaya	Solar park in Meghalaya	20	Tamar, West Jaintia Hills & Suchen, East Jaintia Hills districts
5.	Mizoram	Vankal Solar Park	20	Vankal, Mizoram
6.	Nagaland	Solar Park in Nagaland	23	Ganeshnagar (12 MW) of Dimapur and Jalukie (11 MW) of Peren districts
Total			183	

[Translation]

Waiving of Toll Tax

3861. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) the number of toll plazas where toll tax has been waived of since 2014 till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the revenue loss suffered by the Government as a result of toll tax waiver;

(d) whether the Government is aware that toll was being charged at some toll plazas even after recovering the construction cost of roads and fulfilling the terms and conditions of the tender;

(e) the number of such toll plazas identified across the country; and

(f) the details of the action taken by the Government on such companies?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Toll Tax is a State Subject. However, user fee collection has been discontinued at 38 number of fee plazas on National Highways across the country since 2014. These are discontinued due to unviability of user fee collection, stretch taken up for further development work, project not fulfilling eligibility criterion for fee collection and also in larger public interest.

(d) and (e) 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 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 Built Operate Transfer (BOT) basis of four lane Raipur-Durg section on NH No. 53 in the State of Chhattisgarh ended on 02.03.2015. At present, the user fee is levied at one fee plaza on this section at reduced rates of 40% as per the provisions of NH Fee Rules.

(f) Does not arise.

Issues Related to Clean Drinking Water

3862. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) the total percentage of the people who have access to clean drinking water in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals forwarded by the States which are lying pending with this Ministry along with the details of amount of funds sought by the State Governments for providing clean drinking water to the people, State-wise;

(c) the number and names of the States in which safe drinking water is available to more than ninety percent people; and

(d) the details of the works done or proposed to be done by the "National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality" so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), coverage of safe drinking water is maintained in terms of Fully Covered habitations (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water), Partially Covered habitations (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd) and Quality Affected habitations (i.e. getting water from sources which are contaminated with at least one chemical contaminant). As reported by States/UT on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), State-wise percentage of Fully covered, Partially covered and Quality Affected population is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Under NRDWP, the proposals for rural drinking water supply do not come to the Ministry for approval. Funds under NRDWP are released to all States based on Weightage for various criteria as stipulated in NRDWP Guidelines. Proposals along with requisite documents for Externally Aided Projects received from the States are technically examined by this Ministry and

accordingly, recommendation made to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for further consideration and approval of the same.

(c) This Ministry monitors rural drinking water supply in 29 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs) [Andaman & Nicobar and Puducherry]. As per information available on IMIS, there are 24 States and 2 UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar and Puducherry) where safe drinking water is available to more than ninety percent people.

(d) The construction of National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality (NCDWS&Q) is under progress at Kolkata. As per the latest information available with the Ministry, 50% of construction work has been completed and remaining work is scheduled to be completed by December, 2019.

Statement

State-wise percentage of fully covered, Partially covered and Quality Affected population

Sl. No.	State	Fully covered population (in %)	Partially Covered Population (in %)	Quality Affected Population (in %)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	88.68	11.32	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66.00	33.21	0.79
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.99	50.60	0.40
4.	Assam	58.29	29.23	12.48
5.	Bihar	58.08	37.50	4.42
6.	Chattisgarh	97.28	1.92	0.80
7.	Goa	99.86	0.14	0.00
8.	Gujarat	100.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Haryana	97.05	1.55	1.40

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	83.29	16.71	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.49	37.24	0.27
12.	Jharkhand	98.70	0.58	0.72
13.	Karnataka	49.26	49.49	1.25
14.	Kerala	27.04	71.36	1.60
15.	Madhya Pradesh	99.89	0.00	0.11
16.	Maharashtra	84.32	15.03	0.65
17.	Manipur	74.39	25.65	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	41.87	57.84	0.28
19.	Mizoram	69.94	30.06	0.00
20.	Nagaland	55.97	43.97	0.12
21.	Odisha	97.70	0.15	2.15
22.	Puducherry	69.86	30.14	0.00
23.	Punjab	72.79	5.73	21.48
24.	Rajasthan	50.42	36.61	12.97
25.	Sikkim	35.89	64.11	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	96.00	4.00	0.00
27.	Telangana	58.98	38.50	2.53
28.	Tripura	59.75	14.83	25.40
29.	Uttar Pradesh	98.45	0.76	0.79
30.	Uttarakhand	58.93	40.01	1.06
31.	West Bengal	46.36	32.42	21.22
	National Average	74.94	20.61	4.45

Bhoomi Rashi Portal

3863. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has recently launched the Bhoomi Rashi portal, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is of the view that full digitalisation and paperless processing of land acquisition cases would promote transparency, quicken the process, remove corruption and deficiencies and if so, the details regarding the manner in which the portal would prove to be in the interest of the people; and

(c) whether the Bhoomi Rashi portal is an example of resounding success of the Ministry, allowing land acquisition process to be digital and paperless, resulting in transparency in land acquisition cases, quickening the process, doing away the corruption and removing 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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. In the past years, acquisition of land for the purpose of National Highway projects, payment of compensation to the land owners etc were done manually by physical movement of documents in the form of files. However, in that procedure some constraints *viz.* delay in issuing notification, errors in the land/area details etc were being faced. In order to overcome these issues, to cut short delays and avoid parking of public funds with the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA), Ministry has developed a web based Utility –Bhoomi Rashi to fully digitize and automate the entire process of land acquisition.

Comprehensive details including names of 711 districts and 6,55,297 villages have been built into the system based on the population Census-2011, duly updated on the basis of revenue records of all the State Governments. The system helps in expediting the process by providing simultaneous Hindi translation and has been linked to the e-gazette for expeditious publication.

With the operation of this Portal, the land acquisition process has been expedited significantly, become error-free and more transparent and the notifications at every stage are being processed on real

time basis. While the physical processing of the cases usually took considerable time, ranging from weeks to even months, and there were errors whose rectification caused further delays, the processing time using this portal has been reduced to less than two weeks in a majority of cases and even a few days in some cases.

The Utility has been made more user friendly by adding the feature of SMS services to the beneficiaries so as to enhance timeliness in dissemination of information, along with transparency, and also achieve the objective of real time tracking of activities and generation of reports, relating to land acquisition. It is, therefore, an example of resounding success of the Ministry.

[English]

IWTCS

3864. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has recently circulated Draft Indian Wind Turbine Certification Scheme (IWTCS), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received the comments from all Stakeholders and Public, if so, the time by which the new Scheme is likely to be launched;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the wind power potential of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the salient features of the National Offshore Wind Energy Policy;

(e) whether the country has the fourth highest wind installed capacity in the world; and

(f) the steps taken through various policies and schemes for the healthy and orderly growth of wind energy sector 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) Yes Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had circulated draft Indian Wind Turbine Certification Scheme (IWTCS) for comments of

stakeholders. It lays down guidelines to ensure quality, safety and reliability of wind turbines. The Government have received comments from stakeholders and public including associations of wind industry, wind turbine certification agency, individual wind experts, wind developers and manufacturers, etc. No specific timeline has been decided for launching of the scheme.

(c) The estimated wind potential of the country is around 302 GW at 100m above ground level. The state-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Wind Potential (MW)
1.	Gujarat	84431.33
2.	Rajasthan	18770.49
3.	Maharashtra	45394.34
4.	Tamil Nadu	33799.65
5.	Madhya Pradesh	10483.88
6.	Karnataka	55857.36
7.	Andhra Pradesh	44228.60
8.	Kerala	1699.56
9.	Telangana	4244.29
10.	Odisha	3093.47
11.	Chhattisgarh	76.59
12.	West Bengal	2.08
13.	Puducherry	152.83
14.	Lakshadweep	7.67
15.	Goa	0.84
16.	Andaman and Nicobar	8.43
Total in MW		302251.49

(d) The National Offshore Wind Power Policy was issued in October 2015. The salient features of the policy are:

- i. Offshore wind energy development, including, setting up of demonstration, pilot and commercial projects, research & development activities, in waters up to 200 nautical miles (EEZ of the country) from the baseline.

- ii. Fiscal incentives available to onshore wind will also be made available to offshore wind power projects.
- iii. Allocation of sea bed for development of offshore wind energy through international competitive bidding (ICB).

(e) Yes Madam. The country has the fourth highest wind installed capacity in the world of 35.01 GW as on 30.11.2018.

(f) The Government is promoting wind power projects in entire country through private sector investment by providing various fiscal and financial incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation; concessional custom duty on certain components of wind electric generators. Besides, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme was available for the wind projects commissioned by 31 March 2017.

In addition to fiscal and other incentives as stated above, following steps also have been taken to promote installation of wind capacity in the country:

- Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites being provided through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai.
- In order to facilitate inter-state sale of wind power, the inter-state transmission charges and losses have been waived off for wind and solar projects to be commissioned by March, 2022.
- Issued Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects. These Guidelines aim to enable the Distribution Licensees to procure wind power at competitive rates in a cost effective manner.

[Translation]

Power Generation Cost

3865. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge difference between power generation cost and the distribution cost at which power is provided to the customers in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce gap between per unit power generation cost and the cost at which power is provided to the customers?

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 difference between cost of power generation and the cost of supply of power to the end consumer is due to the fact that the cost of supply to the end consumers includes the transmission charges, transmission losses, distribution network charges, distribution losses and commercial losses etc. in addition to the power generation cost. As reported by the generating companies and the distribution companies to Central Electricity Authority, the average power generation cost & average cost of supply of Distribution Companies during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Through appropriate policy framework and programmes, the Central Government is promoting efficiency in generation, transmission and distribution and also supporting strengthening of the distribution and transmission infrastructure for reducing technical losses. The Tariff Policy notified by Central Government which provides that the future procurement of power by Discom needs to be through competitive bidding route only, will contribute towards lowering of tariff rates. It also lays emphasis on reduction in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses and theft to reduce the operating costs of Discoms. These measures are expected to reduce the gap between per unit power generation cost and the cost at which power is provided to the customers.

Statement

The average power generation cost & average cost of supply of Distribution Companies during the last three years is as follows:

Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Average generation cost (Rs/kWh)	3.45	3.67	4.43
Average cost of supply of Distribution companies (Rs/kWh)	5.19	5.21	5.43

[English]

Solar Power Generation

3866. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government has set a target of 100 GW of Solar Power generation capacity by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof, States/UT-wise details where new plants are going to be set up;

(c) whether there is a decline in the Solar Installation due to clearances or grey areas in GST, if so, the details thereof along with corrective steps taken/to be taken by the Government to achieve the target of 100 GW Solar Power generation by 2010;

(d) the current status of set up of 23 GW Solar Power generation in the Leh and Kargil Regions, Jammu & Kashmir, details along with the date of completion of work; and

(e) the number of houses built under PMAY-G till December 31, 2018 State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has set a target for setting up of 100 GW solar power generation capacity in the country by 2022. The tenders are, generally, issued by Implementing Agencies of the Government of India like Solar Energy Corporation of India, NTPC on pan-India basis and developers are permitted to set up projects anywhere in the country at their discretion depending upon availability of land and solar irradiance, power evacuation systems, ease of doing business etc. Besides the State Government agencies also bring out tenders for setting up solar projects in their states. The State-wise details of solar capacity installed are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) Solar installation in current financial year are based on the tenders issued in previous years. The GST

Council in its meeting on 22nd December, 2018 has clarified that 70% of gross value of all Renewable Energy Plants set up as work contracts would be charged of GST of 5% and balance 30% would be charged at 18%

(d) Under the scheme for setting up of 23 GW Grid-connected Solar PV Projects in Leh and Kargil Districts, for the first phase of implementation, Request for Selection (RfS) for 'Setting up of 2000 MW capacity in Kargil District and 5000 MW in Leh Region' is under finalisation in which the time required for completion of work will be laid out.

(e) As on 27.12.2018, a total of 9.5 million houses have been sanctioned out of which 6.3 million houses have been shown as completed by the Ministry of Rural Development under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Commissioning Status of Grid Connected Solar Projects

(as on 30.11.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Cumulative Capacity (In MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	6.56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2641.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.39
4.	Assam	16.68
5.	Bihar	142.45
6.	Chandigarh	30.78
7.	Chhattisgarh	231.35
8.	Dadar and Nagar	5.46
9.	Daman and Diu	13.38
10.	Delhi	106.56
11.	Goa	0.91
12.	Gujarat	1790.93
13.	Haryana	217.09
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.89

1	2	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.85
16.	Jharkhand	32.07
17.	Karnataka	5255.10
18.	Kerala	138.49
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1536.25
21.	Maharashtra	1427.79
22.	Manipur	2.59
23.	Meghalaya	0.08
24.	Mizoram	0.20
25.	Nagaland	1.00
26.	Odisha	119.40
27.	Pondicherry	1.73
28.	Punjab	905.62
29.	Rajasthan	3130.99
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	2228.44
32.	Telangana	3410.26
33.	Tripura	5.09
34.	Uttar Pradesh	806.01
35.	Uttarakhand	303.18
36.	West Bengal	39.29
Total		24567.37

Statement-II

No. of Houses Sanctioned and Completed under PAY-G

Sl. No.	State	Total House Sanctioned	Total House Completed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80208	36712
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1298	58
3.	Assam	214713	120836

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	934518	265191
5.	Chhattisgarh	786954	492259
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5595	48
7.	Daman and Diu	14	13
8.	Goa	61	0
9.	Gujarat	200533	148013
10.	Haryana	20915	9187
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6880	5892
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	27381	8569
13.	Jharkhand	528109	343667
14.	Karnataka	130331	61506
15.	Kerala	16760	13943
16.	Lakshadweep	53	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1397308	1179805
18.	Maharashtra	426904	275193
19.	Manipur	9735	3676
20.	Meghalaya	20572	1949
21.	Mizoram	3153	2038
22.	Nagaland	2921	0
23.	Odisha	991374	724282
24.	Punjab	13999	5995
25.	Rajasthan	684707	481725
26.	Sikkim	1095	875
27.	Tamil Nadu	293222	125027
28.	Tripura	24986	17757
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1226036	897774
30.	Uttarakhand	12529	9132
31.	West Bengal	1389744	1079188
Total		9452608	6310310

[*Translation*]**Screening of Objectionable Contents**

3867. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

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

(a) whether screening of violence, nudity and obscenity are increasing in Films, T.V. programmes and Advertisements on various Television and Doordarshan channels;

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

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

(d) if so, the number of cases registered regarding screening of objectionable contents during each of the last three years and current year and the action taken by the Government during the said period thereto, channel-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up a statutory mechanism for redressal of complaints against private TV channels and radio stations for telecasting/broadcasting objectionable contents and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government also proposes to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and other related Acts and if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be amended?

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) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films for public exhibition in accordance with Cinematograph Act, 1952, Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and the guidelines issued there under. The Principle Guidelines for Certifying films issued under section 5B (2) of the Cinematography Act,

1952 lay down the following for certification of films by CBFC:

- Anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified;
- The modus operandi of criminals, other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted;
- Human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity;
- Such dual meaning words that obviously cater to baser instincts are not allowed;
- Scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented;
- Scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation or scenes showing sexual perversions or scenes of a similar nature are avoided, and if any such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown.

Programmes and advertisements on Doordarshan are telecast as per the Doordarshan broadcast code/commercial code for advertising and in conformity with the Programme and Advertising codes prescribed under the Cable Television Network Rules 1994 enshrined under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

In so far as Private TV channels are concerned, the Programme Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994, *inter-alia*, provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half-truths.

(c) and (d) Details of action taken against various private TV channels for violation of Programme and Advertising Codes during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been set up in the Ministry to take cognizance suo-motu or look into the specific complaints regarding violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV channels and make appropriate recommendations. The Ministry has also issued directions to States to set up

District level and State level Monitoring Committees to monitor content telecast on private TV channels and private FM Radio Channels and Community Radio Stations.

The Government has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes.

In so far as FM Radio Channels are concerned, they are required to comply with the terms & conditions of the Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) executed by them with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting at the time of granting permission to run FM radio channels. GOPA provides, *inter-alia*, that the permission holder shall ensure that no content, messages, advertisement or communication, transmitted in its Broadcast Channel is objectionable, obscene, unauthorized or inconsistent with the laws of India.

Apart from the above, the following are the self-regulatory bodies of broadcasting industry:

- (i) News Broadcasters Association (NBA) - a representative body of news and current affairs TV channels has set up News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) to consider complaints against or in respect of broadcasters relating to content of any news and current affairs telecast on TV channels.
- (ii) Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), which is a representative body of non-News & current affairs TV channels, has set up Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) to examine the complaints about television programmes, and
- (iii) Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a self regulatory body of advertising industry has set up Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) to consider complaints in respect of advertisements.

The above systems are considered adequate.

(f) Ministry of Women and Child Development has informed that taking into account the technological advancement in the field of communications such as social media platforms, etc., the Ministry has taken a considered view to withdraw the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012 in the present form and also decided to amend the Act to broaden the scope of the law to cover the audio-visual media and content in electronic form.

Statement

Action Taken by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on violation of Programme and Advertisement Codes by Private TV channels for telecast of objectionable content during the years the last three years and the current year

Year – 2015

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Details of content telecast on TV channels	Details of action taken
1.	Colors TV	Telecast of programme namely "Fear Factor Khatron Ke Khiladi-Darr Ka Blockbuster"	A order dated 08.01.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for on day
2.	Lemon News	Telecast of programme namely "Khauf Ke 10 Destination"	A warning dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel
3.	NTV	Telecast a song-based programme 'Cine Colors'	An order dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel for taking the channel off air for seven day.
4.	24 Ghanta TV	Telecast of news report showing death of a young man without morphing or blurring	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel
5.	NTV	Telecast of news report revealed the identity of sexual harassment minor boy	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel
6.	Satlon News	Telecast of News report about a private corporate party organised in a five star hotel on the Pune-Mumbai highway	An order dated 27.03.2015 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 30 day.
7.	TV9	Telecast a 'Bullet News' political satire targeting Chief Minister of Telangana.	An order dated 27.03.2015 was issued to the channel for running apology scroll.
8.	Jai Hind	Telecast of 'A'; certified film, titled 'Hai Harithe'	An order dated 07.04.2015 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
9.	Aljazeera TV	Telecast of News report carried wrong graphical map of India repeatedly.	An order dated 10.04.2015 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 5 day.
10.	Sathiyam TV	Telecast of objectionable programme 'Ungal Aseervatha Seram' and Paarthathum Padithathum by Sathiyam TV	A warning dated 12.05.2015 was issued to the channel
11.	Sudarshan News	Telecast of a programme called BINDAAS BOL making allegation about non-salutation of National Flag on the Republic Day by the Hon'ble Vice President.	A warning dated 17.06.2015 was issued to the channel.
12.	Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of dead bodies without blurring.	A warning dated 22.06.2015 was issued to the channel

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Details of content telecast on TV channels	Details of action taken
13.	Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a women body burning up into flames without blurring.	A warning dated 02.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
14.	Russia Today TV	Telecast of obscene programme 'Crazy Alert'	An Advisory dated 06.07.2015 was issued the channel.
15.	Channel 2 News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a man dead body without blurring.	A warning dated 22.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
16.	A2Z News TV	The Channel telecast news reports on various date and revealed the identity of Sexual assault minor victims	A warning dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel.
17.	DY 365	Telecast of News story defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	A order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day
Year - 2016			
18.	Care World	Telecast of a programme "Kya Karun Main AB?" on unnatural sex.	A warning dated 24.05.2016 was issued to the channel.
19.	F TV	Telecast of a programme namely fotos in alleged violation of the programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 was issued to the channel
20.	Raj News	Telecast of News bulletins in alleged violation of the Programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 was issued to the channel
21.	CVR English News Channel	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 was issued to the channel
22.	Sathiyam TV	Telecast of News bulletins in alleged violation of the Programme code	An Advisory dated 31.05.2016 was issued to the channel
23.	NDTV India TV	Telecast of a prgramme based on hanging of a 1993 Mumbai serial blast-case convict Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 01.06.2016 was issued to the channel
24.	NDTV 24x7	Telecast of a programme 'Truth vs Hype - the Riddle of Yakub Memon'	An Advisory dated 01.06.2016 was issued to the channel
25.	Oscar Movies	Telecast of 'A' certified films on various dates.	An Advisory dated 06.06.2016 was issued to the channel
26.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of a programme based on hanging of a 1993 Mumbai serial blast-case convict Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 07.06.2016 was issued to the channel
27.	ABP News	Telecast of a prgramme based on hanging of a 1993 Mumbai serial blast-case convict Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 07.06.2016 was issued to the channel

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Details of content telecast on TV channels	Details of action taken
28.	NDTV INDIA	Telecast of news report on Pathankot terrorist attack	An order dated 02.11.2016 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day
29.	Care World	Telecast of obscene programme 'Kya Karu Mai Aab	An order dated 02.11.2016 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven day
30.	News Time Assam	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of minor boy	An order dated 2.11.2016 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day (to carry out the three awards of one day off air concurrently)
	News Time Assam	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	
	New Time Assam	Telecast of News story defaming the image of MLA and denigrating women.	
31.	People TV	Telecast of News story showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	A Warning dated 29.11.2016 was issued to the channel
32.	MBC TV	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of sexually assaulted victims.	A Warning dated 29.11.2016 was issued to the channel
33.	Reporter TV	Telecast of News story showing disturbing visuals of violence.	A Warning dated 29.11.2016 was issued to the channel
2017			
34.	TV-9 (Marathi)	Telecast of news report showing disturbing visuals of death of a man who set himself on fire	An Advisory dated 28.02.2017 was issued to the channel for violation of Programme Code.
35.	All TV Channels	Compliance with Rule 7(10) of Advertising Code	An Advisory dated 10.03.2017 was issued to all TV channels.
36.	All TV Channels	Compliance of Provisions of Drug and Magic remedies Act, 1954 while telecasting advertisements on TV channels	An Advisory dated 12.07.2017 was issued to all TV Channels.
37.	All TV Channels	Telecast of Condom Advertisements between 10:00 PM -6:00 AM while telecasting advertisements on TV channels	An Advisory dated 11.12.2017 was issued to all TV channels.
38.	V TV channel	Telecast a News programme 'Viral Truth' showing disturbing visuals of violence.	An order dated 12.12.2017 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Details of content telecast on TV channels	Details of action taken
39.	DY 365 TV channel	Telecast a News report showing visuals denigrating child.	An order dated 13.12.2017 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for three days.
2018			
40.	All TV channels	Telecast of Republic Day Ceremony/Parade with sign language interpretation	An Advisory dated 24.1.2018 was issued to all TV channels
41.	All TV Channels	Telecast of Independence Day Ceremony/commentary with sign language interpretation	An Advisory dated 13.8.2018 was issued to all TV channels
42.	CVR Health	Telecast of obscene programme 'Healthy Nights' on 29.12.2016 & 30.12.2016	An Order dated 5.9.2018 was issued to take the channel off air for 3 days from 8.9.2018 to 11.9.2018

[English]

**Rehabilitation of Families Affected
by National Projects**

3868. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) whether inefficient rehabilitation and resettlement measures have contributed to cost escalation of national water resource development projects and if so, the details of cost escalation, project-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of people/household displaced while executing water resource development projects since 2014, State/project/year-wise;

(c) the details of the resettlement measures taken by the Government to rehabilitate people displaced due to construction of each of these projects during the said period;

(d) the percentage of water resources budget spent on rehabilitation of people during each of the last four years since 2014, State-wise; and

(e) the details of percentage of Gross Domestic Product spent on rehabilitation and resettlement of people displaced due to water resources development projects during each of the last four years since 2014, 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 (e) The Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the concerned State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. The land acquisition (LA) and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) works of such projects are also carried out by the concerned State Governments. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

The escalation in the cost of the projects depends upon various factors such as delays due to inter-State issues, lack of adequate resources with State

Governments, delay in getting statutory clearances and revision of cost due to LA and R&R, requirement of changes in design etc.

The Govt. of India during 2008 approved the scheme for funding of National Projects (NP). Sixteen projects have been identified as National projects. Out of these, 5 projects have been taken up for implementation from time to time after the concerned State Governments obtained the necessary approvals as per guidelines of the Scheme.

Details of estimated cost of these projects are given below:

Project	Presently Approved Cost of Components under NP (Rs. in Crore)
Polavaram Project	16010.45* (PL 2010-11)
SaryuNaharPariyojna	5803.61 (PL 2016)
Gosikhurd Irrigation Project	12770.09 (PL 2012-13 of WRD)
Shahpurkandi Dam Project	2715.70 [cost of works of Irrigation Component under NP Rs.564.632 crore (PL 2018)]
Teesta barrage Project	2988.61 (PL 2008)

PL – Price Level.

*State Government has submitted revised cost estimate of Rs.57940.86 crore. Rise in cost is mainly due to escalation in cost of LA and R&R.

Out of above projects, only Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP), declared as National Project under Section 90 of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act-2014, is being implemented by an Authority [Polavaram Project Authority (PPA)] constituted by this Ministry through State Govt of Andhra Pradesh. The works of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) are being carried out by the State Govt. The State Govt. has set up district level grievance cell for sorting out grievances of displaced people, if any. Commissioner (R&R), Govt of Andhra Pradesh is the Appellate Authority at State level to dispose off any appeal against the decision(s) of district level grievance cell. This mechanism is aligned with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act-

2013. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has also constituted a Monitoring Committee with Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs as its Chairperson on 12thSep, 2017 to oversee the implementation of LA and R&R works.

There are 1,05,601 Project Displaced Families (PDFs) due to Polavaram Project and R&R works in respect of 3922 PDFs have been completed by shifting them to 26 new R&R colonies.

Further, as reported by State Government/PPA, year-wise expenditure on the project *vis-à-vis* expenditure on "Rehabilitation & Resettlement" during last four years (since 2014) is as under:

Year	Total Expenditure on PIP (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure incurred on R&R (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	439.48	28.55
2015-16	1867.93	195.54
2016-17	1700.09	197.49
2017-18	3829.02	26.085

[Translation]

Pilot Training Colleges in the Country

3869. SHRI LALLU SINGH:

SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sanctioned Pilot Training Colleges/Institutions in the country for imparting training to pilots;

(b) the details of the private training colleges/institutions in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to lease non-operational air strips to the pilot training colleges/institutions for the purpose of training of pilots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The State/UT wise list of approved pilot training institutes in the country is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

Statement*List of DGCA Approved Flying Training Organisations*

Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Training Organisation	State	Firm Ownership Type	Validity up to
1.	Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Ltd. GMR HIAL Airport Office Rajiv Gandhi International Airport Shamshabad, Hyderabad- 500409	Telangana	Private Ltd.	09.02.2020
2.	Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Pant Nagar	Uttarakhand	Private Ltd.	12.04.2021
3.	Academy of Carver Aviation, Plot No. P-50, MIDC Ind. Area, Near Baramati Airport, Baramati-413133	Maharashtra	Private Ltd.	29.04.2020
4.	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand-831011	Jharkhand	Private Ltd.	20.05.2023
5.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., MS-10 NH-91, Aligarh Airstrip, Dhanipur, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 UP	Uttar Pradesh	Private Ltd.	30.11.2020
6.	Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Ltd., AAA Hanger, Old Terminal Airport, Ahmedabad 38003, Gujarat	Gujarat	Public Ltd.	11.08.2020
7.	Bihar Flying Instt. Government of Bihar, Cabinet Secretariate Civil Aviation Directorate, Patna Airport, Patna	Bihar	State Government	13.09.2020
8.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club, Banasthali Univ., Banasthali, Dist. Tonk Raj.-304022	Rajasthan	Private Ltd.	09.11.2020
9.	Chimes Aviation, Sagar, (MP)	Madhya Pradesh	Private Ltd.	20.04.2020
10.	Flytech Aviation Academy, A1-Kauser, Plot No 295, Road No. 10, West Maredpally, Secunderabad	Telangana	Public Ltd.	17.11.2020
11.	Falcon Aviation Academy, Faizabad (UP)	Uttar Pradesh	Trust	19.12.2020
12.	Govt. Aviation Training Instt. Directorate of Aviation, Odisha, Civil Aerodrome, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	State Government	27.12.2020
13.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hanger No. 3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt. Kanpur-208004, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Private Ltd.	10.11.2020
14.	Govt. Flying Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore	Karnataka	State Government	31.12.2020
15.	Gujarat Flying Club, Vadodara	Gujarat	Private Ltd.	06.04.2020
16.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation	Haryana	State Government	10.12.2020

Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Training Organisation	State	Firm Ownership Type	Validity up to
17.	Indira Gandhi Rashtiya Udan Akademi Fursatganj, Dist. Raebareilly, UP-229302	Uttar Pradesh	Central Government	26.03.2020
18.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome, Bijasan Road, Indore-452005	Madhya Pradesh	Public Ltd	20.03.2020
19.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Public Ltd	20.03.2020
20.	Nagpur Flying Club, Office of the Divisional Commissioner, Civil Lines, Nagpur-01	Maharashtra	State Government	17.08.2020
21.	National Flying Training Institute Pvt. Ltd., C/o Airport Authority of India, Birsi Airport, P.O.P: Paraswada, Gondia 425614 Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Private Ltd. (Joint Venture between CAE and AAI)	18.02.2021
22.	Orient Flight Aviation Academy Mysore	Karnataka	Private Ltd	17.12.2020
23.	Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala	Punjab	State Government	12.05.2021
24.	Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 UP	Uttar Pradesh	Private Ltd	18.02.2021
25.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	State Government	22.03.2022
26.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P.	Madhya Pradesh	Trust	27.07.2020
27.	SKVM's Flying Academy of Aviation, Campus-Babulde, Banks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Dist.-Dhule-425405	Maharashtra	Private Ltd	27.08.2020
28.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur, Amhat Airfield, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Trust	30.07.2020
29.	Telangana State Aviation Academy, Andhra Pradesh, old Airport, Hyderabad-500011	Telangana	State Government	07.01.2021
30.	The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Airport, Santacruz (W), Mumbai	Maharashtra	Society	28.10.2020
31.	Wings Aviation Pct. Ltd., 1-11-256/B, Plot No. 108, Adjacent Airport Road, Begum pet, Hyderabad	Telangana	Private Ltd	26.10.2020
32.	Blue Ray Aviation Pvt. Ltd BRAPL Hangar, Osmanabad Airport, Maharashtra-413501	Maharashtra	Private Ltd	07.08.2023

[English]

Skill Training by Airport Authority of India

3870. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:

SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI

KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airport Authority of India (AAI) has entered into partnership with the Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC) to impart skill training to youth in the aviation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of youth who got trained;

(c) the quantum of funds released to CIDC for skill training to youth;

(d) whether job opportunities for those who complete the training have been given priority and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether AAI also entered into a tripartite agreement with National Skill Development Fund and National Skills Development Corporation for imparting skills training to the youth in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the financial support extended during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has entered into a partnership with Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC) to impart skill training to youth for construction related Skill Training Manpower so trained is also employed in the infrastructure works related to aviation sector, In the year 2015-16, 1049 candidates were trained and during 2016-13, 1103 candidates have been trained.

(c) Funds released to CDC' for Skill Training are Rs. 3.24 Cr. and Rs. 8.18 Cr. for the year 2015-16 200 2016-17 respectively. For the year 2018-19, Rs. 6.04 Cr, have been released so far.

(d) Placement interviews have been conducted at all centers and the program beneficiaries have availed direct employment with leading construction companies across India and some have opted for 2011 employment or chosen other avenues like higher studies. AAI has further reinforced the job prospects by including a clause in General Conditions of Contracts in AAI's construction project works which requires some labour force to be trained and certified from CIDC etc.

(e) and (f) AAI has signed an agreement with National Skills Development Corporation (NSDO) and is working in coordination with NSDC for Skill Development at Chandigarh Airport under candidates are being provided aviation-related training. The endeavor started in the year 2017-18, when 81 candidates were trained spending an amount of Rs.1.25 Crore. And in the current financial year, i.e. 2018-19,389 candidates have already been trained incurring an expenditure of around Rs. 2 Crore:

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential of National Projects

3871. SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI

KUNDARIYA:

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

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

(a) whether only 21% of the irrigation potential generated from the five national projects is actually being utilized;

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

(c) whether none of the five projects under implementation had any proposal for command area development works sent to the Central Water Commission for approval;

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

(e) the project-wise details of measures taken by the Government to ensure last mile connectivity through construction of distributaries?

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) Out of 16 National Projects, five projects namely Polavaram Irrigation Project (Andhra Pradesh), Saryu Nahar Pariyojana (Uttar Pradesh), Gosikhurd Irrigation Project (Maharashtra), Teesta Barrage Project (West Bengal) & Shahpurkandi Dam Project (Punjab) have been taken up for execution after the concerned State Governments obtained the necessary approvals as per the guidelines of the scheme. Details of potential created and utilized in the five national projects under implementation as per the information received from CWC/State Government are as under:

Project	Ultimate Potential (Th. Ha.)	Potential Created (Th. Ha.)	Utilization (Th. Ha.)
SaryuNahar	1404	1096	615.84*
Gosikhurd	250.8	74.45	47.56
Polavaram	291	121	118
Shahpurkandi	37.17	-	-
Teesta	527	197	104

* cropped area as per the study conducted by BISAG.

(c) to (e) Saryu Nahar Pariyojna and Gosikhurd Irrigation Project with target Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 4.80 LHa and 1.76 LHa respectively have been included under CADWM programme under PMKSY-AIBP. Works of Teesta Barrage project are at standstill due to issues related to Land Acquisition (LA) and the State has not sent any proposal for CAD works. As informed by the State Government, tenders have been called for Detailed Project Report (DPR) of CAD works for Polavaram project. Further, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has been requested to plan and implement requisite infrastructure and CAD works in paripassu manner separately in additional command proposed to be irrigated with the water from Shahpurkandi Dam Project.

[Translation]

Rural Schemes in Tribal Areas

3872. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various rural development schemes being implemented in several tribal areas of Maharashtra along with the details of the funds allocated for the said purpose, Scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to accord ownership rights to the tribals residing in forest land of rural areas of Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has decided to construct roads and other infrastructural facilities in the said areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 (DDUGKY), 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 2018-19 is Rs. 51954.74 lakh.

DAY-NRLM also 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. Under DAY-NRLM, 21% of the total funds is being earmarked to Scheduled Tribe Component. The total fund allocated to the State of Maharashtra under DAY-NRLM for the year 2018-19 is Rs. 22106.73 lakh.

(b) and (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) to (f) 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.

Revival of Water Bodies

3873. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering any action plan for revival of old and vanishing water bodies especially small rivers and ponds and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the water bodies like old ponds and small rivers which were in use 20 years ago but have dried up now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) 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 scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

The Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies scheme aims at increasing irrigation potential by improvement and restoration of water bodies along with other multiple objectives like enhancing the

tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, improvement of catchment of tank commands etc.

MoEF and CC implements National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the country on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State/UT Governments. The scheme covers various activities such as interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, lake front development, in-situ cleaning i.e. desilting & de-weeding, storm water management, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, lake beautification, survey & demarcation, bio fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc.

Additionally, renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies are permissible under MGNREGA.

(b) and (c) As per the information collected in the 5th Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2013-14, the total number of water bodies used for Minor Irrigation in the country was 5,16,303. Out of these, 53,396 water bodies are not in use for minor irrigation schemes due to various reasons such as non-availability of adequate power/fuel, mechanical breakdown, less discharge of water, storage not filled up fully, siltation of storage, salinity, dried up, destroyed beyond repair, etc.

[English]

Community Radio Stations for Tribal Community

3874. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has failed to achieve its objectives of Community Radio Stations (CRS) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for starting CRS for tribal community in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the States in which the said radio service has been started/likely to be started;

(e) whether the Government also proposes any special schemes for promotion of CRS in border areas of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to promote and popularize the community radio stations 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) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) The Scheme formulated by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (MIB) namely "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India" includes promoting growth of Community Radio Stations (CRS), especially in remote, rural and poverty-stricken areas. MIB is also making an effort to encourage setting up of CRS in all Aspirational Districts (which includes tribal areas also), in consultation with NITI Aayog. Ministry has recently approved applications for CRS from 11 educational institutions funded by Government/Army located in the border areas of J&K and North East with a view to sensitise and ensure involvement of citizens in these areas.

(f) This Ministry organizes CR awareness workshops and National Sammelans to spread awareness about setting up of CR Station. Till date, 80 Awareness Workshops and 6 National Sammelans have been conducted.

Water Catchment and Ground Water Capacities

3875. SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided adequate funds for enhancing the water catchment capacity as well as increasing the ground water capacity in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's allocation in the last four years; and

(c) whether the Government has provided adequate establishment of new Reverse Osmosis (RO) drinking water plants in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States for coverage of rural drinking water supply. Under NRDWP, there is no provision for funds for enhancing the water catchment capacity as well as increasing the ground water capacity.

(c) Funds provided under NRDWP can be utilized for tackling water quality issues. Rural water supply being a state subject, the States may take necessary efforts including setting up of Reverse Osmosis (RO) drinking water plants using NRDWP funds.

Privatisation of Airports

3876. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 15 profitable airports were put under private management in the first such privatisation initiative by the Government to enhance India's aviation infrastructure;

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

(c) whether the AAI has large chunk of land across the country and is ranked as the third highest in terms of the land it owns probably after Railways and defence;

(d) if so, the total acres of land owned by the AAI and how much land it has surplus;

(e) whether currently, the AAI Act limits AAI to use its land for only airport related purposes;

(f) whether the Union Government is planning to amend the AAI Act to monetize its surplus land for commercial purpose;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) whether the Union Government has identified land for monetization and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, the Government has decided to lease out the six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow and Mangaluru for operation, management and development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model. AAI has issued the Request for Proposal (RFP) in this regard on 14.12.2018. Last date for submission of bids is 14.02.2019.

(c) and (d) AAI is in possession of 59244 acres of land as on 31.3.2018. All the land in possession of AAI is essential for safe and secured airport operations, hence, no land is surplus.

(e) to (g) The National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016 envisages to explore ways to unlock the potential of the airport land by liberalising the end-use restrictions which requires amendment to AAI Act.

(h) With a view to enhance the passenger convenience and facilities at AAI Airports as well as to increase the revenue through development of non-aeronautical activities to the extent permissible under the provisions of existing AAI Act, the City Side land have been identified for the Development purposes.

[Translation]

WHO Water Supply Standard

3877. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of water supply in the country which lives upto the standards of World Health Organisation (WHO);

(b) the number of cases relating to contaminated water reported in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh during the last three years;

(c) the extent to which our laboratories are capable in this regard;

(d) whether the entire country has been connected with online integrated system of quality check results; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation follows the drinking water quality standards IS:10500 and its subsequent amendments published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). As reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 31.12.2018, 61,551 habitations are affected by chemical contamination.

(b) Rural Drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme; National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Government who plans, designs, approves, executes, operates & maintains the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized by them on priority for taking up schemes in areas where contamination of drinking water is an issue.

(c) to (e) As reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 31.12.2018, there are 2,298 various level drinking water quality testing laboratory exists in the country, wherein various parameters linked to potability of water are being tested regularly and reports are uploaded in IMIS by the States.

[English]

Bharatmala Pariyojana

3878. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether the development of any nation depends on the transportation networks and the ways in which

they are being maintained and if so, the response of the Union Government thereon;

(b) whether the Union Government takes up a detailed account of the National Highway network through Bharatmala Pariyojana with the aim to improve connectivity;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise status of highway projects constructed under Bharatmala Pariyojana;

(d) whether the State Governments have submitted projects for construction of peripheral ring road under the Bharatmala Pariyojana project and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) the number of such projects pending with the Union Government for financial assistance and the present status thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Union Government to decongest the traffic load on busy roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the implementation of an umbrella programme for National Highways "Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I" on 24th October 2017, at an estimated outlay of Rs. 5,35,000 Crore. A total of 24,800 kms new interventions have been considered in Phase-I as well as 10,000 km balance road works under NHDP. Under this program, the Ministry has identified stretches for development of about 9,000 km length of Economic corridors, about 6,000 km length of Inter-corridor and feeder roads, about 5,000 km length of National Corridors Efficiency improvements, about 2,000 km length of Border and International connectivity roads, about 2,000 km length of Coastal and port connectivity roads, about 800 km length of Expressways and balance length of about 10,000 km of roads under NHDP. Out of 34,800 kms, highway projects with aggregate length of approximately 6460 kms have been awarded under Bharatmala Pariyojana (including residual NHDP works) up to November, 2018 for a total cost of about Rs. 1,51,690 crores.

(d) and (e) 2 nos. of proposals have been received from Government of Kerala and Government of Telangana. It has been decided to take up the project subject to the fulfilment of commitment by respective State Governments regarding land acquisition, other pre-construction activities, requisite statutory clearances etc.

(f) A total of 28 nos. ring roads, 125 nos. choke points and 66 nos. congestion points have been identified in the entire country under the Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I. In addition to the ring roads, the interventions such as bypasses, lane expansion, flyovers, ROBs, service roads etc. have been envisaged to be developed for de-congesting the choke/congestion points.

Thermal Utilities

3879. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Water Resources Institute (WRI), States that more than 70 percent of India's existing thermal utilities are likely to experience an increased level of water competition from agricultural, urban and other industrial demands by 2033, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether diluting the rules on the amount of water that the new plants installed after January 1, 2017, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the total extra water consumption of the new plants from 2017-18?

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 World Resource Institute in one of its Working Paper has stated that more than 70 percent of India's existing thermal utilities are likely to experience an increased level of water competition from agricultural, urban and other industrial demands by 2030. The report also mentioned that India's thermal power sector is very dependent on water and has been suffering from water shortages.

(b) and (c) Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified following new norms for water consumption for

Thermal Power Plants on 7th December 2015 and amended vide Notification on 28.06.2018.

- i. All plants with Once Through Cooling (OTC) shall install Cooling Tower (CT) and achieve specific water consumption of 3.5 m³/MWh within 2 years of Notification dated 07.12.2015.
- ii. All existing CT based plants shall reduce specific water consumption up-to maximum of 3.5 m³/MWh within a period of 2 years of Notification.
- iii. New plants to be installed after 1st January 2017 shall have to meet specific water consumption of 3.0 m³/MWh and achieve zero water discharge.

The aforesaid Water Consumption Limit shall not be applicable for Thermal Power plants using sea water.

Total Thermal Capacity added during year 2017-18 & 2018-19 (upto November, 2018) is 10039.72 MW and power generated from this capacity during year 2017-18 & 2018-19 (upto November, 2018) is 29777.3 MU. Total water consumed by Thermal Power Plants on per day basis across the country is not monitored by Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority.

Completion of NH Projects

3881. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many National Highway (NH) projects have been identified for completion by 2019;

(b) if so, the number of such pending projects in the country including in Maharashtra, State-wise;

(c) the States where problem of land acquisition is coming in the way of non-completion of these NH projects;

(d) whether the Government is regularly monitoring with the concerned State officials for better implementation and expedition of the projects in various parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the number of such meetings held during the last year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) The State-wise details of major projects which are about to get completed unhindered by the end of March 2019 across the country including Maharashtra is given in the enclosed statement. 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. To expedite completion of these projects various steps are 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. In order to ensure timely completion of the projects, regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors at all levels.

Statement

State-wise details of the major projects which are about to get completed by March 2019 including projects in Maharashtra

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

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Numbers of Projects
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
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

Demand for Financial Assistance

3882. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not acceded to the demands of some private airlines for financial assistance/bail out packages;

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

(c) the present status thereof including Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Government has taken several measures to revive the

airline industry and ensure long term viability of the sector. The airline industry is a dynamic industry which requires continuous adjustment according to global and domestic needs. The Government has constantly been responding to industry conditions and undertaking specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. Steps also include reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) from 14% to 11% *w.e.f.* 11th October 2018 and rationalization of GST provisions, with a view to revive the airline industry. The Government of India has been supporting the revival package of Air India as laid down in the Turnaround Plan (TAP) as well as the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP).

Chabahar Port

3883. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Chabahar port has been fully operationalized and if so, the details thereof ;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor and the proposed timeline fixed for the same;
- (c) the funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during the last two years; and
- (d) whether the construction of a railway line connecting the port to Afghanistan is underway 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) Madam, India Ports Global Chabahar Free Zone (IPCCFZ) an SPV of Indian Ports Global Ltd. in Iran has taken over interim operation of the Chabahar port *w.e.f.* 24.12.20t8.

(c) The details of the funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during the last two years are as follows:

Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
2016-17	Rs. 100 crore	Rs. 100 crore	0.0025 crore
2017-18	NIL	NA	4.1 I crore
2018-19	Rs. 150 crore	NIL	1.36 crore (till 30.09.2018)

(d) An MoU between IRCON and Construction, Development of Transport and Infrastructure Company [CDTIC] of Iran for construction of Chabahar-Zahedan rail project was signed during PM's visit to Iran on 23 May 2016. As per the Joint Statement released by MEA dated 17 February 2018 during Iranian President's visit to India (15-17 February 2018), India conveyed its readiness to support the development of Chabahar-Zahedan Rail line.

[Translation]

Proposals from Jharkhand

3884. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the number of proposals with regard to youth affairs and sports received from Jharkhand during the last three years along with the financial implication of these proposals;
- (b) the details of proposals approved out of these, subject-wise;
- (c) the details of proposals lying pending with the Union Government for approval as on date;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that delay in approving these proposals is likely to cause delay in achieving their objectives and also lead to escalation of cost; and
- (e) if so, the reaction of 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) to (c) Madam, this Ministry released fund amounting to Rs. 1,55,99,000/- to Sports Authority of Jharkhand on 27.09.2016 for conducting sports competition during the year 2016-17. Further this Ministry sanctioned Rs. 1.30 crore on 07.06.2018 under the Khelo India vertical "Sports for Peace & Development" for conducting sporting activities/sports competition to the State of Jharkhand.

Besides the above, no complete proposal has been received from Government of Jharkhand for financial assistance in this Ministry during the last three years and the current year.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Seminar on Aviation Security

3885. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar of Aviation Security experts of 18 countries was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the detailed discussion held on the aviation security in the light of increased air trips and airports;

(c) whether there is an urgent need of unified command across the airports of the country keeping in view the rise in air trips and number of airports in the coming 15 years; and

(d) if so, the detailed plan chalked out by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) had organised the International Aviation Security Seminar 2018 on 09-10th October, 2018, in which the delegates from foreign countries, foreign aviation regulators/aviation security experts and foreign representative of Airlines from 18 Countries participated.

(b) In the said seminar, following aspects were *inter-alia* discussed:

- i) Exponential growth in the aviation sector- Challenges in the area of infrastructure and security.
- ii) Emerging trends and new security threats in the Aviation Sector.
- iii) Anti-hijacking and anti-terror mechanism in airports - Strength and Vulnerabilities.
- iv) National Civil Aviation Security Programme- Implementation challenges.
- v) Aviation Security Training in India-The need or up-gradation.

vi) Cargo Security measures in India-The need for fresh evaluation.

vii) New Technologies in Aviation Security.

(c) and (d) The aviation security is dynamic in nature and on the recommendations of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) as regulator, MoCA reviews the security requirement from time to time and take steps for long term and short term measures, accordingly. The unified command is in-principle adopted and the implementation modalities are now being evaluated.

New DTH Policy

3886. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the new Direct-To-Home (DTH) policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether interim licenses of certain players are likely to expire by December 31 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the new policy is expected to be announced and finalised?

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.

(c) and (d) The new Direct-To- Home (DTH) policy guidelines is under finalization. Licenses of those DTH operators whose interim renewals were getting expired on 31st December, 2018 have already been granted interim extension upto 30.06.2019.

[Translation]

Revenue Loss from NTC Mills

3887. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is incurring revenue loss since National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills are lying closed;

(b) if so, the mill-wise and cost-wise loss incurred during the last three years;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to minimize and to check the said loss;

(d) the success achieved by the Government as a result of the said efforts made so far; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Textile Corporation (NTC) has presently 28 working NTC mills (including 5 under Joint Venture) and 78 closed unviable mills under Industrial Dispute (ID) Act. Out of 78 closed mills, land and other assets of 29 mills have been sold to implement the revival scheme sanctioned by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). While these mills were incurring losses, even prior to closure, the mill wise loss incurred during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) After closure of mills, to minimize the loss, following steps have been taken:

- i. continue MVRS benefit to employees of closed mills.
- ii. reduce the power expenses by surrendering extra [power load to concerned State Electricity Boards.
- iii. work has been outsourced after superannuation of regular employees.

Due to the above measures, the loss of these closed mills has reduced from Rs. 22.13 crores in 2012-13 to Rs. 19.21 crores in 2015-16, Rs. 10.41 crores in 2016-17 and Rs. 8.87 crores in 2017-18. The deployment in these 49 mills has reduced from 507 in 2012-13 to 189 in 2017-18.

Statement

Mill Wise Cash Loss Incurred on 49 Closed NTC Mills during Last Three Years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Location	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Uttar Pradesh					
1.	Atherton Mills	Kanpur	(28.10)	(19.37)	(43.87)
2.	Bijli Cotton Mills	Hathras	(1.58)	(1.64)	(10.09)
3.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur	(19.62)	(27.86)	(58.65)
4.	Lord Krishna Tex. Mills	Saharanpur	(41.66)	(78.37)	(93.36)
5.	Muir Mills	Kanpur	(42.91)	(58.88)	(111.43)
6.	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur	(42.19)	(67.96)	(130.06)
7.	Rae Bareli Tex. Mills	Raebareli	(1.66)	(1.04)	(8.71)
8.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow	(37.64)	(12.19)	(37.99)
9.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Naini	(43.42)	(39.14)	(136.83)
10.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur	(44.74)	(74.32)	(141.19)
Andhra Pradesh					
11.	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni	(2.82)	(2.33)	(4.09)
12.	Ananthapur Cotton Mills		(5.24)	(4.13)	(6.40)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Location	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Karnatka					
13.	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga	(8.58)	(10.50)	(13.31)
14.	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills	Bangalore	(0.63)	(1.81)	(3.03)
15.	Shree Yallama Cotton Mills	Davangere	(7.75)	(6.12)	(7.55)
16.	Minerva Mills	Bangalore	(24.14)	(28.50)	(58.18)
Tamil Nadu					
17.	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore	(4.72)	(5.83)	(8.63)
18.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore	(7.99)	(8.75)	(2.87)
Punjab					
19.	Panipat Woollen Mills	Kharar	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.45)
20.	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar	(32.75)	(63.56)	(55.57)
21.	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout	(44.32)	(26.34)	(67.41)
Rajasthan					
22.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijanagar	(15.16)	(39.24)	(47.22)
Assam					
23.	Associated Industries	Chandrapur	(6.11)	(11.87)	(74.60)
Bihar					
24.	Bihar Co-Operative Mills	Mokameh	(9.26)	(13.59)	(84.83)
Gujarat					
25.	Ahmedbad Jupiter Tex. Mills	Ahmedabad	(3.13)	(3.60)	(6.05)
26.	Jehangir Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	(2.92)	(3.38)	(5.93)
27.	New Manekchowk Tex. Mill	Ahmedabad	(2.79)	(3.19)	(5.75)
28.	Petlad Tex. Mills	Petlad	(4.26)	(4.54)	(7.79)
29.	Viramgam Tex. Mills	Viramgam	(4.02)	(4.14)	(7.11)
30.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	(2.72)	(3.30)	(5.69)
Chhattisgarh					
31.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon	(5.98)	(6.68)	(21.83)
Madhya Pradesh					
32.	Hira Mills	Ujjain	(4.20)	(3.84)	(3.23)
33.	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore	(2.94)	(11.76)	(4.80)
34.	Kalyan Mal Mills	Indore	(3.40)	(3.86)	(6.66)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Location	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Maharashtra					
35.	India United Mills No.2	Mumbai	(41.20)	(44.13)	(72.03)
36.	India United Mills No.4	Mumbai	(42.06)	(45.58)	(75.32)
37. & 38.	Kohinoor Mills No 1 & 2	Mumbai	(43.92)	(47.73)	(81.37)
39.	Jam Mfg. Mills	Mumbai	(28.93)	(30.33)	(50.65)
40.	Model Mills	Nagpur	(7.22)	(8.38)	(14.94)
41.	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola	(0.74)	(0.86)	(1.45)
42.	Shri Sitaram Mills	Mumbai	(28.57)	(29.91)	(48.87)
43.	Digv Ijay Textile Mills	Mumbai	(43.53)	(45.90)	(72.07)
44.	Elphinstone Spg & Wvg Mills	Mumbai	(17.40)	(17.13)	(27.26)
45.	Mumbai Textile Mills	Mumbai	(22.43)	(22.79)	(36.63)
46.	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Mumbai	(29.04)	(30.46)	(49.65)
47.	Finlay Mills	Mumbai	(64.58)	(57.97)	(97.90)
West Bengal					
48.	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossim Bazar	(0.88)	(1.04)	(1.78)
49.	Bengal Fine S. & W. Mills No. 1	Konnagar	(6.49)	(7.13)	(9.73)
Total			(886.53)	(1,041.13)	(1,920.81)

[English]

Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution

3888. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any landmark decisions in thermal power generation, hydel, solar, wind and other green energy, strengthening of transmission and distribution, separation of feeder and metering of power to consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched any scheme aiming to provide quality and reliable 24x7 power supply in the urban area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has taken a number of policy decisions for integrated development of Power Sector. These include flexibility in utilization of domestic coal amongst power generating stations and third party sampling of quality of coal utilized by power plants, to reduce the cost of Thermal power generation, excluding hydro power from competitive bidding up to 2022, encouraging solar energy by providing fiscal and promotional incentives, strengthening of Transmission and Distribution network through Schemes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) for financial turnabout of DISCOMs.

(c) and (d) Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for providing 24x7 power for all households, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agriculture consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the "24x7 Power for All" to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. The Government would be supplementing their efforts through its schemes including DDUGJY, IPDS, Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) and UDAY.

Release of Balance Fund for Polavaram Project

3889. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to pay attention to the matters of Polavaram Project and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received the DPR-II of Rs. 57,940 for approval and request from Andhra Pradesh for release of these balance funds immediately;

(c) if so, the response of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to complete the project as scheduled by May, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) has been declared as National Project under Section 90 of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014. Ministry of Finance vide letter dated 30.09.2016 has communicated the approval for funding of the project by the Central Government in the following manner:

"It will provide 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014 to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date."

Accordingly, the Government of India is reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) on the PIP. The balance cost of irrigation component of the project was Rs. 7158.53 crore when the project was declared as National Project with effect from 1.4.2014 as per the presently approved cost of the project. Thereafter, Central Assistance (CA) of Rs.6764.16 crore has been released from time to time as per eligible proposals recommended by Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) and Central Water Commission (CWC).

Also, a proposal for release of Rs 393.51 crore was forwarded by PPA/CWC for reimbursement which was referred to Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Finance vide its letter dated 26th July, 2018 has sought certain clarifications primarily on two major issues:

- (i) Audited Statement of Expenditure incurred by the State on the project till 31.03.2014 &
- (ii) Status of Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) of the project at 2013-14 Price Level. The State Govt. has not submitted the Audited Statement in this regard. Further release of funds is dependent upon compliance by the State Government on the observations of Ministry of Finance.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted the second RCE amounting to Rs.57941 crore at 2013-14 Price Level to CWC during January 2018. The same was examined and subsequently set of observations were communicated to the Project Authorities from time to time. The approval of RCE is dependent upon satisfactory compliances by the State Government on the observations of CWC/CEA.

As intimated by the GoAP, the State is providing required funds for the payments of the PIP on top priority and is committed to completing the Polavaram project by December 2019.

Above apart, this Ministry has taken a number of steps for expediting the works which include:

- (i) Dam Design and Review Panel (DDRP) under the chairmanship of a former Chairman, CWC and an Expert Committee headed by Member (WP & P), CWC have been constituted on 13.6.2016 and 10.3.2017 (reconstituted on 07.06.2017) respectively to carry out regular monitoring of the project and to strive better

coordination with DDRP/Contractor/PPA/CWC design units/Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS) in respect of various issues related to design and implementation of the project.

- (ii) A Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement works with Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India as its Chairperson has also been constituted on 12.9.2017 to oversee the implementation of Land Acquisition and R & R works.
- (iii) PPA is mandated to convene regular meetings to review the work progress and resolve any pending issue for completion of the project as per schedule. Also, Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS) working as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for PPA, monitors the implementation of the project regularly.
- (iv) PPA has engaged Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS), New Delhi as quality consultant for the project which carries out review of all the Quality Control tests conducted by the Project Authorities.

Development of Airport Abroad by AAI

3890. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is undertaking developments of airports abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether AAI is preparing a detailed project report for development of Palaly airport in Sri Lanka; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for development of airport at Kalay in Myanmar and Palaly in Sri Lanka. The DPR for airport at Kalay has been completed and submitted to MEA. So far, MEA has not given its permission to prepare the DPR for Palaly Airport in Sri Lanka.

National Road Safety and Management System

3891. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish a National Road Safety and Management System;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be established; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring in added safety on roads by way of stricter checks on issuance of driving licences and higher penalties for traffic violations?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. Road safety is a multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional issue requiring a multipronged approach at various levels.

- 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 Ministry has constituted Group of Ministers of State Transport Ministers to examine the best practices of Transport and suggest issues to improve road safety.
- 3) Based on the recommendation of Group of Minister, the Ministry introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill 2017 covering entire gamut of road safety.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.
 - 6) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
 - 7) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.
 - 8) 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.
 - 9) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
 - 10) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
 - 11) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, anti-lock braking system etc.
 - 12) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
 - 13) 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.
 - 14) As a measure of supplementing the efforts of States/UTs for minimizing the accident potential at the identified locations/stretches 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.
 - 15) 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.
 - 16) 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.
 - 17) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States/UTs.
 - 18) 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 ROB/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.
 - 19) Two National Level Workshops and several Regional Training workshops in 11 states have been organized on Road Safety Engineering.
 - 20) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.
 - 21) 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.
- (d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill in the Lok Sabha covering entire gamut of road safety including drunken driving. The Bill *inter-alia* envisages to

enhance the penalty amount for drunk and driving under section 185 of the Motor Vehicle Act. Besides, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways administer Motor Vehicles (MV) Act 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR) 1989. However, its provisions are enforced by the States/UTs.

Industries Polluting Ganga River

3892. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the expenditure estimated to make the Ganga river clean and the funds spent so far on this job;
- (b) the current status of cleanliness of the river in comparison to the time during which the initiative to clean the river was started;
- (c) the number of polluting industrial units identified for polluting Ganga river and the number out of them which have been shut down;
- (d) the units which have rectified their discharging in the Ganga river as per norms; and
- (e) the next target date for making the Ganga river 100% clean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India has launched the Namami Gange Programme in May 2015, with the total budgetary outlay of Rs.20,000 crore for the period from 2014-15 till 31 December 2020 to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga and its tributaries.

An amount of Rs. 5,448.99 crore has been spent against the total released amount of Rs. 6,819.27 crore from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (till 30th November 2018).

(b) 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. 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 & better coordinated interventions.

For pollution abatement in river Ganga, till, 30th Nov 2018, 131 sewerage projects (105 on Ganga & 26 in tributaries) at sanctioned cost of Rs.19742 crore have been sanctioned for creation of 3083 MLD new STP capacity, 886 MLD rehabilitated STP capacity and laying of approx. 4871 KM sewerage networks. Till date, 31 projects of pollution abatement have been completed which has resulted in laying of 2268 Km sewer networks and of 560 MLD of sewage treatment plant capacity in Ganga basin.

(c) and (d) 961 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) have been identified on main stem of river Ganga. In 2018, 12 Technical institutes of repute have completed inspection of 961 GPIs including 9 units by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) during April - July, 2018 along with concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and State Mission for Clean Ganga (SMCGs)/ District Ganga Committee (DGC). As on 26th December, 2018, out of 961 GPIs inspected, 472 were found complying with respect to stipulated norms, 211 were found non-complying, 256 were found temporarily closed and 22 were found permanently closed.

Action has been taken against 211 Non-Complying units wherein 98 units have been issued Show Cause Notices/Compliance directions and 113 units have been issued closure directions.

(e) Cleaning of the river is a continuous process and efforts are being made to complete the projects by the year 2020 for creating adequate Sewage Treatment Capacity.

Implementation of DDUGJY

3893. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is not being implemented in the ground level properly, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the DDUGJY Scheme is suffering from lack of sufficient funds for its implementation if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government for release of sufficient funds to the scheme for its proper implementation?

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) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is being implemented well across the country. Under DDUGJY, 4505 new projects of Rs. 42676.67 crore have been sanctioned. An additional amount of Rs. 11,996 crore have also been sanctioned for 14 States under DDUGJY for creation of additional infrastructure to cater to the requirement of households electrification being done under Saubhagya. Funds are released based on the utilization of funds already released and physical progress as per the guidelines of the scheme. During the last four years (2014-15 to 2017-18) an amount of Rs.25,135 crore has been disbursed to States under DDUGJY including RE Component.

As per the information furnished by the States, all the un-electrified inhabited census villages stand electrified on 28.04.2018. The works of feeder separation, system strengthening, metering and intensive electrification of electrified villages, is under implementation to help the States achieving the universal electrification and 24x7 power for all across the country.

Additional Working Days under MGNREGS

3894. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to provide additional working days under Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to flood affected States including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of total working days allotted additionally State-wise;

(c) the number of working days allotted during the last four years in various States including Kerala; and

(d) the quantum of funds allocated, sanctioned and released under MGNREGS so far to various states including Kerala, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) An additional 50 days of wage employment are provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity areas in the country on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Additional 50 days of wage employment provided in notified areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of persondays generated including Kerala under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last four financial years are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme hence no State/UT-wise allocation of fund is made. State/UT-wise details of central funds released including Kerala under the MGNREGS during the current financial Year 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018) are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of persondays generated under MGNREGS

Sl. No.	States	Persondays generated (in lakh)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1559.05	1992.10	2058.78	2120.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.38	50.45	85.35	42.80
3.	Assam	210.95	486.33	466.09	481.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	351.98	670.92	858.36	817.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.90	1013.97	885.94	1199.29
6.	Goa	1.73	1.07	1.26	0.99
7.	Gujarat	181.50	225.41	271.06	353.09
8.	Haryana	61.65	48.48	84.92	90.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	190.77	177.71	236.61	220.06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	121.09	316.32	315.59	374.31
11.	Jharkhand	453.34	585.61	707.44	592.75
12.	Karnataka	433.28	598.38	914.06	857.43
13.	Kerala	588.72	741.74	684.62	619.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1175.40	1237.42	1130.39	1622.62
15.	Maharashtra	613.85	763.37	708.98	825.32
16.	Manipur	101.17	75.33	119.03	61.25
17.	Meghalaya	167.35	199.71	282.55	291.88
18.	Mizoram	42.70	131.26	168.23	144.38
19.	Nagaland	89.99	212.07	290.71	235.64
20.	Odisha	535.40	894.46	774.48	922.12
21.	Punjab	64.56	144.34	157.73	223.14
22.	Rajasthan	1686.19	2341.25	2596.74	2397.74
23.	Sikkim	24.13	43.84	46.12	34.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	2679.65	3686.75	3999.42	2388.81
25.	Telangana	1032.07	1417.76	1082.19	1147.54
26.	Tripura	511.76	538.76	460.67	176.04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1312.27	1822.22	1575.02	1816.26
28.	Uttarakhand	147.33	223.87	236.71	223.04
29.	West Bengal	1696.30	2864.97	2355.51	3125.57
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.17	2.68	4.12	1.90
31.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.06
32.	Puducherry	3.78	5.62	5.37	7.26
Total		16618.51	23514.19	23564.07	23414.93

Statement-II*Statement/UT-wise details of central fund released under the MGNREGS*

FY 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Central fund released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	573.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	625812.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8862.79
4.	Assam	84327.15
5.	Bihar	211471.53
6.	Chhattisgarh	247266.64
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	484.00
8.	Goa	48.83
9.	Gujarat	83455.15
10.	Haryana	27692.86
11.	Himachal Pradesh	57738.70
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	48050.74
13.	Jharkhand	128818.19
14.	Karnataka	280535.31
15.	Kerala	214469.51
16.	Lakshadweep	15.97
17.	Madhya Pradesh	413528.33
18.	Maharashtra	165056.55
19.	Manipur	16504.69
20.	Meghalaya	66081.70
21.	Mizoram	34319.81
22.	Nagaland	13886.48
23.	Odisha	194067.77
24.	Puducherry	1275.64
25.	Punjab	42358.37
26.	Rajasthan	447021.46

Sl. No.	States	Central fund released
27.	Sikkim	8157.34
28.	Tamil Nadu	385932.41
29.	Telangana	273898.43
30.	Tripura	34163.59
31.	Uttar Pradesh	459178.03
32.	Uttarakhand	48481.08
33.	West Bengal	641716.36
Total		5265251.13

Impact of SBM

3895. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of toilets has increased after the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) if so, the details of toilets constructed in schools and individual toilets in rural and urban areas of Karnataka State thereof; and

(c) the details of toilets constructed in schools and individual toilets in rural and urban areas with respect to assembly segment-wise in Shimoga Parliamentary constituency beneficiary-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], 41,99,864 Individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed in rural areas of Karnataka as on 28.12.2018, out of which 88,118 IHHLs have been constructed in rural areas of Shimoga district. Block-wise number of IHHLs constructed in rural areas of Shimoga district are given in the enclosed statement-I.

Under SBM (Urban), 2,85,899 IHHLs have been constructed in urban areas of Karnataka, out of which 5,596 IHHLs have been constructed in urban areas of Shimoga district. Urban Local Bodies (ULB)-wise numbers of IHHLs constructed in urban areas of Shimoga district are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, 649 toilets (282 girls' toilets and 367 boys' toilets) were constructed/made functional in Karnataka in one year period up to 15th August, 2015. Further, under erstwhile scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha scheme effective from 2018-19, construction of 55142 schools toilets have been sanctioned for elementary education to Karnataka, out of which, completion of construction of 52,127 school toilets have been reported by the State till 30.09.2018. And, under erstwhile Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha scheme from 2018-19, 1257 toilet blocks have been sanctioned for secondary/senior secondary schools to Karnataka, out of which completion of 647 toilet blocks have been reported by the State till 30.09.2018.

Statement-I

Block-wise numbers of IHHLs constructed in rural areas of Shimoga district of Karnataka under SBM (Gramin)

Sl. No.	Block	No. of IHHLs constructed
1.	Bhadravati	14,402
2.	Hosanagara	9,367
3.	Sagar	13,975
4.	Shikarpur	11,954
5.	Shimoga	10,967
6.	Sorab	18,956
7.	Tirthahalli	8,497
Total		88,118

Statement-II

ULB-wise numbers of IHHLs constructed in urban areas of Shimoga district of Karnataka under SBM (Urban)

Sl. No.	Name Of ULBs In Shimoga District	No. of IHHLs constructed
1	2	3
1.	Bhadravati	1,389
2.	Hosanagara	50
3.	Jog Kargal	571

1	2	3
4.	Sagar	471
5.	Shikarpur	995
6.	Shimoga	1,039
7.	Siralkoppa	560
8.	Soraba	440
9.	Tirthahalli	81
Total		5,596

Storage of Rain Water

3896. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States have been urged for the implementation of the programme with regard to the storage of rain water available in the country;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made regarding the storage capacity of rain water in each State; and

(c) if so, the capacity of each State for storing the rain water and the percentage which is being stored at present?

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) Ministry of Water Resources, RD and GR has requested all the States/UTs to formulate State Specific Action Plan for water conservation/harvesting and also to constitute a committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of States/UTs to monitor the progress in this regard. Water being a State subject, initiatives on water conservation/ water harvesting including planning/creation of artificial recharge structures etc. is primarily States' responsibility.

National Water Policy, 2012 *inter-alia* has the following provisions in respect of taking measures for rain water harvesting:

(i) The anticipated increase in variability in availability of water because of climate change

should be dealt with by increasing water storage in its various forms, namely, soil moisture, ponds, ground water, small and large reservoirs and their combination. States should be incentivized to increase water storage capacity, which *inter-alia* should include revival of traditional water harvesting structures and water bodies.

- (ii) Integrated Watershed development activities with groundwater perspectives need to be taken in a comprehensive manner to increase soil moisture, reduce sediment yield and increase overall land and water productivity. To the extent possible, existing programs like MGNREGA may be used by farmers to harvest rain water using farm ponds and other soil and water conservation measures.
- (iii) In urban areas, rainwater harvesting and de-salinisation, wherever techno-economically feasible, should be encouraged to increase availability of utilizable water. Implementation of rain water harvesting should include scientific monitoring of parameters like hydrogeology, groundwater contamination, pollution and spring discharges.

Further, Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 circulated by Ministry of Urban Development include provisions for Rainwater Harvesting. As per these, 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/UTs have incorporated these provisions in their respective building bye laws. Building 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 building having a minimum discharge of 10,000 litre and above per day shall have mandatory waste water recycling systems. The recycled water shall be used for horticultural purposes.

Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has circulated a Model Bill (2005) to all 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. The Ground Water Acts in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Telangana, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, have provision for Rain Water Harvesting.

However, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water – 2013" to augment the ground water resources. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in urban and rural areas to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. Master Plan has been circulated to the State/UT Governments for its implementation and also placed in public domain at the following URL <http://cgwb.gov.in/documents/MasterPlan2013.pdf>. State-wise details of volume of water, which may be recharged is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*State Wise Volume of water which may be recharged
(Master Plan on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water
in India, 2013)*

Sl. No.	State	Volume of Water to be Recharged (MCM)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1049.09
2.	Bihar	106.27
3.	Chhattisgarh	2954.79
4.	Delhi	39.08
5.	Goa	534.45
6.	Gujarat	1593.94
7.	Haryana	866.26
8.	Himachal	1788
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1700
10.	Jharkhand	1461.87

1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	11534.73
12.	Kerala	1701.44
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15383.39
14.	Maharashtra	3103.43
15.	NER states	5714.2
16.	Odisha	1268.71
17.	Punjab	1388
18.	Rajasthan	907.42
19.	Sikkim	277
20.	Tamil Nadu	712.3
21.	Telangana	1374.51
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5406.18
23.	Uttarakhand	6591.67
24.	West Bengal	17897.8
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	96.2
26.	Chandigarh	30.71
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.94
28.	Daman and Diu	0.13
29.	Lakshadweep	0.0327
30.	Puducherry	80.27
Total		85564.81

Rural Road Connectivity

3897. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: whether the Union Government proposes to relax the norm to sanction rural road connectivity to the habitation 100 and above for 18 districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) and 250 and above in 12 non-IAP districts in the State of Odisha under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): As per the extant programme guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), all-weather road

connectivity (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures) is being provided to eligible unconnected habitations with population of 500 persons and above (2001 Census) in 12 Non-Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts and population of 250 and above in 18 IAP districts in the State of Odisha. In 38 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks of IAP districts in the State, connectivity is being sanctioned to habitations with population of 100 and above.

At present, there is no proposal to relax the above norms to sanction rural roads under PMGSY in the State of Odisha.

Skill Training Centres

3898. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish skill training centres for advanced technology in textiles industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details about the action taken/ current status of such projects, if any, specially in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Textiles is implementing Skill Development Scheme in partnership with training institutes, industry partners and the State Governments. The government does not set up training centres directly under the scheme but leverage the existing training set up of the partners by providing them necessary support for operational requirements. During currency of previous phase of scheme till November 2017, total 6885 training centres including 731 centres in Uttar Pradesh were functional.

[Translation]

Presence of Ammonia in Yamuna River

3899. SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ammonia levels in Yamuna river has increased three times more than the normal level and the quantity of ammonia at present is 1.5 PPM against the prescribed limit of 0.5 PPM;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb this menace in each of the concerned States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) As informed by Delhi Jal Board (DJB), the ammonia level has increased 03 times during the period from 15.11.2018 to 27.12.2018. At present, Ammonia level is 0.82 Parts Per Million (PPM). Further, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) carried out monitoring of River Yamuna from Sonapat upstream to Palla (Haryana – Delhi border) and monitored Ammonia levels in River Yamuna. Ammonia level at Sonapat upstream and Palla were observed as 0.7 mg/l and 0.6 mg/l respectively which were exceeding the BIS limit of 0.5 mg/l at both locations, which could be due to discharge of untreated sewage or industrial wastewater.

(c) The cleaning of Rivers is an ongoing process and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for checking the rising level of pollution of river Yamuna, a tributary of River Ganga, by providing financial assistance to States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP).

The total expenditure incurred on conservation of river Yamuna under the YAP Phase – I&II is Rs. 1514.70 crore.

Presently, Government of India/NMCG has sanctioned following 17 projects costing Rs. 3599 crore (11 projects in the Delhi @ Rs.2018 crore; 1 project in HP @ Rs.11.57 crore; 2 projects in Haryana @ Rs. 217.87 crore; 3 Projects in UP @ Rs. 1351.21 crore) in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh under Namami Gange Programme to conserve the River Yamuna.

[English]

Hazardous Conditions in Ship Breaking Yards

3900. SHRI. L. R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed at various ship breaking yards in the country and the details of ship breaking yards, State-wise along with the quantity and kind of waste generated at these yards;

(b) the details of the norms laid down by the Government for the disposal of solid waste generated therefrom;

(c) whether the workers in these yards are reported to be facing health hazards due to negligent waste disposal practices;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to improve waste disposal practices for well being of these workers; and

(e) whether there is an urgent need for regulatory framework for ship breaking industry in the country and if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Ship breaking takes place at yards at Alang-Sosiya in Gujarat, Mumbai Port, Kolkata Port and Azhikkal in Kerala. As per information received from the ship breaking yards, around 8000 workers are engaged by the ship recyclers in Along-Sosiya; around 50 workers are engaged by the ship recyclers in Kolkata Port; there are 15 permanent and about 30 to 40 temporary staff, recruited as per requirement, in Azhikkal; and in Mumbai Port, the workers are engaged by the ship breakers depending on requirement, the exact figures are however not available.

The waste generated during ship breaking includes ceramics, glass, rusted iron scale, asbestos and asbestos containing material, cooling powder, glass wool, thermocol, puff, oil sludge, paint chips, rubber gaskets, contaminated sand, oil rags, pvs and plastics, bilge water, contaminated water, oily water, etc.

In Alang-Sosiya, around 7794 metric tonnes of hazardous waste and 640 metric tonnes of municipal solid wastes were generated during 2017-2018. In Kolkata Port, 1334 kg of white cement, 1347 kg of thermocol, 2058 kg of paint chips and wood waste, 1329 kg of waste oil and 1216 kg of glass wool were generated from April, 2016 to November, 2018. In Mumbai Port, the waste generated is disposed off by the ship breakers themselves as per the terms and

conditions laid down by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. The quantity of waste generated is not available with Mumbai Port. In Kerala, around 20 tonnes glass wool, 15 tonnes waste oil and 2 tonnes puff is generated from ship breaking in a year.

(b) Solid and hazardous wastes generated from the ship recycling activities are disposed off as per the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, under the supervision of respective state pollution control boards.

(c) No such report has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Regulatory framework for ship breaking industry in the country is already in place in the form of Shipbreaking Code (Revised), 2013.

Solid Waste Management under SBM

3901. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released/utilised for Solid Waste Management under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) from the year 2014-2018, State/year-wise;

(b) the details of the percentage of solid waste that is processed from the year 2014-2018, State/year-wise; and

(c) the details of insanitary latrines converted to sanitary latrines from the year 2014-2018 under the Swachh Bharat Mission, State/year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM-G], component-wise funds are not allocated and released. However, State/UT-wise Central share expenditure for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) under SBM-G, as reported by the States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) during last 4 years and current year is given in the enclosed statement-I

(b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation does not maintain data on percentage of solid waste processed.

(c) State/UT-wise, number of insanitary latrines converted into sanitary latrines under SBM(G) as on 28-12-2018, as reported by the States/UTs on the IMIS of SBM(G) is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise, Central share expenditure under SLWM under SBM(G) during last 4 years and current year

							Rs. in crore
Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 01.01.2019)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.13	3.58	0.09	3.26	191.52	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.04	3.93	8.18	1.30	17.59	
4.	Assam	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.35	
5.	Bihar	1.82	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.09	1.52	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Gujarat	9.03	4.93	0.19	0.35	0.00
12.	Haryana	5.96	8.91	21.40	25.55	1.71
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.83	3.99	9.44	18.16	11.54
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
15.	Jharkhand	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Karnataka	1.89	2.19	0.08	3.06	0.81
17.	Kerala	2.96	1.12	0.24	7.49	10.67
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.07	0.01	0.79	0.64	1.21
20.	Maharashtra	5.16	5.16	1.29	1.13	2.67
21.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.09
23.	Mizoram	0.45	0.29	0.68	3.59	2.73
24.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	1.74
25.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
26.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Punjab	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00
28.	Rajasthan	0.31	3.17	0.41	0.68	0.35
29.	Sikkim	0.35	0.00	1.43	0.00	1.15
30.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Telangana	1.35	0.72	1.07	2.77	0.01
32.	Tripura	1.87	0.31	0.10	0.03	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.77	1.14	0.48	0.01	0.04
34.	Uttarakhand	0.27	1.83	2.22	3.94	25.34
35.	West Bengal	1.96	1.10	1.67	0.23	1.30
		37.49	43.11	49.82	74.85	295.33

Statement-II

State/UT-wise, Insanitary Latrines converted into Sanitary Latrines under SBM (G) as on 0101-2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Insanitary Latrine found	No. of Insanitary latrines converted to Sanitary
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1993	1993
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16630	9228
4.	Assam	9527	9519
5.	Bihar	128	128
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Goa	6	0
11.	Gujarat	36	36
12.	Haryana	281	281
13.	Himachal Pradesh	210	210
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	10304	10304
15.	Jharkhand	82	82
16.	Karnataka	5566	5561
17.	Kerala	2686	2686
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	51003	51003
20.	Maharashtra	327	327
21.	Manipur	11305	11305
22.	Meghalaya	0	0
23.	Mizoram	1	1

1	2	3	4
24.	Nagaland	416	416
25.	Odisha	4	4
26.	Puducherry	0	0
27.	Punjab	10	10
28.	Rajasthan	534	433
29.	Sikkim	42	42
30.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
31.	Telangana	1	1
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	161391	161388
34.	Uttarakhand	1317	1317
35.	West Bengal	109	109
Total:		273909	266384

Water Conservation Fees for Ground Water Extraction

3902. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Authority has notified a water conservation fee that industries will have to pay on ground water extraction w.e.f. June, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the industries extracting ground water including mining dewatering units and those using ground water for packaged drinking water will have to apply for a No Objection Certificate from the Government; 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) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has notified revised guidelines to regulate and control ground water extraction in India

which will be effective from 01.06.2019. These guidelines have provisions for levy of 'Water Conservation Fee' on the project proponents for ground water extraction.

(b) The details of Water Conservation Fee which shall be charged from users as per guidelines are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) All industries including mining/ infrastructure and packaged drinking water units, using ground water will have to apply for No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the CGWA. The Gazette Notification dated 12.12.2018 issued by CGWA in this connection can be seen at the web-link: <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2018/193742.pdf>.

Statement

Guidelines for water conservation fee to be charged from users

1. DRINKING AND DOMESTIC USE

All domestic users (having more than one inch dia delivery pipeline or, seeking second connection) and other proponents covered under infrastructure projects (except Government infrastructure projects and Government water supply agencies) would pay W.C.F. as per rates given below:

Quantum of Groundwater withdrawal (m3/month)	Rate of W.C.F (Rs. Per m3/month)
0-25	Exempted
25-50	Re. 1/
>50	Rs. 2/

Government water supply agencies and Government infrastructure projects shall pay W.C.F. at the rate of Rs. 0.50/-per m3/month

2. Packaged drinking water (drawing more than 50m3/day)/soft drinks/breweries/distilleries

Sl. No.	Category of area ↓	Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m3/day)			
			< 200 m3/day	200 to < 1000 m3/day	1000 to < 5000 m3/day	5000 m3/day and above
1.	Safe		3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
2.	Semi-critical		5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3.	Critical		10.00	20.00	40.00	60.00
4.	Over-exploited		20.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

3. Packaged Drinking Water units (drawing less than 50m3/day) and other industries

Sl. No.	Category of area ↓	Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee(Rs. per m3/day) based on quantum of ground water withdrawal			
			< 200 m3/day	200 to < 1000 m3/day	1000 to < 5000 m3/day	5000 m3/day and above
1.	Safe		1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
2.	Semi-critical		2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
3.	Critical		4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
4.	Over-exploited		6.00	10.00	16.00	20.00

4. Mining/infrastructure dewatering projects

Sl. No.	Category of area ↓	Ground water use →	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m ³ /day)			
			< 200 m ³ /day	200 to < 1000 m ³ /day	1000 to < 5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /day and above
1.	Safe		1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00
2.	Semi-critical		2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00
3.	Critical		3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
4.	Over-exploited		4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

Condition of Moorad Bridge on NH-66

3903. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the precarious condition of Moorad Bridge between Kozhikode and Vatakara on NH-66 in Kozhikode District, Kerala;

(b) whether National Highways Authority of India has received proposal from the State Government for construction of new bridge at Moorad; and

(c) if so, give details of the proposed action in this regard, with specific mention of time by when the work is likely to commence?

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 CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Presently, the stretch is with State PWD, Government of Kerala for maintenance. National Highways Authority of India has got the Detailed Project Report prepared for the construction of this bridge. The civil work is planned to commence in year 2019-20 subject to necessary appraisal/approval.

Cleaning of Ganga River

3904. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the length in kilometers of Ganga river which has been cleaned in each State of the country under the

Namami Gange Mission till date along with the technology used for the purpose;

(b) the quantum of expenditure incurred under the said Mission and the reasons for not cleaning the whole river so far; and

(c) the action the Government has taken or proposes to take to clean the entire Ganga river at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Namami Gange programme, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out the water quality monitoring of river Ganga. Comparison of recent observed water quality 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 also for almost entire stretch of river Ganga.

Due to various pollution abatement initiatives taken by the Government, under the Namami Gange Programme, the river Ganga water quality assessment in 2018 has shown improved water quality trend as compared to 2017. The Dissolved Oxygen levels have improved at 39 locations, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels and Faecal coliforms have decreased at 42 and 47 locations, respectively.

Some stretches, where the improvement has been observed are:

(i) Down stream (D/s) Rishikesh

- (ii) Har-Ki-Pauri Ghat
- (iii) Kanpur Up stream (U/s) (Ranighat)
- (iv) Tarighat (Ghazipur)
- (v) Narora (Bulandsahar)
- (vi) Kachhla Ghat, Aligarh
- (vii) Buxar
- (viii) Mokama (D/S)
- (ix) U/S Munger
- (x) Uluberia
- (xi) Dakshineshwar
- (xii) Diamond Harbour

An amount of Rs. 5,448.99 crore has been spent against the total released amount of Rs. 6,819.27 crore from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (till 30th November 2018).

Under Namami Gange Programme, variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga have been taken up. So far, a total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,672 crore, out of which 75 projects have been completed and made operational. 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 river Ganga has increased from 1305 MLD (2014) to 1822 MLD. Further, projects for creation of 819 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity are at advanced stages of completion. In addition, projects for creation of 731.5 MLD are under tendering process after approval.

All the sewerage projects funded by NMCG are carried out by different proven technologies, as suitable.

(c) 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. Namami Gange Programme is an umbrella programme which integrates previous and currently ongoing initiatives by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with comprehensive and better coordinated interventions.

For pollution abatement and river rejuvenation, various projects of sewerage infrastructure, bioremediation, modular STPs, rural sanitation, industrial pollution abatement, river front development, construction of ghats and crematoria development, ghat cleaning, river surface cleaning, afforestation & biodiversity conservation, composite ecological task force and capacity building have been taken up under Namami Gange Programme.

Revival of Air India

3905. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is trying to revive the financial health of the national carrier by infusion of funds which would be sufficient to operate its fleet, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the national carrier, Air India is facing acute shortage of pilots as well as errant behaviour on the part of the pilots resulting in delayed flight schedules; and

(c) whether there is any proposal pending with the Ministry to dispose of the national carrier Air India in piecemeal steps since there are no takers for the Rs. 40000 crore in the red behemoth, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Government has prepared a Revival Plan of Air India. It is focused on building a competitive and profitable airline group. The Revival Plan comprises several major elements including:

- (i) A comprehensive financial package, as approved by Government of India this includes transferring noncore debt and assets to a SPV
- (ii) Higher levels of operational efficiency by strengthening management and implementing best practice business processes
- (iii) Robust organizational and governance reforms to be implemented by an eminent Board
- (iv) Differentiated business strategies for each Air India's core businesses

- (v) World-class HR practices to ensure a talented and motivated workforce and
- (vi) Sale of non-core real estate assets and strategic disinvestment of subsidiaries such as Air India Air Transport Services Ltd. (AIATSL).

(b) No, Madam. Air India is not facing shortage of pilots. Air India has adequate pilots for its current network of operations. Air India has over 100 trainee pilots to cater for envisaged network enhancement. The delayed flight schedules are due to various reasons and also, attributable to the pilots, in some cases.

(c) The Government remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In this regard, AISAM has directed 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). Further, AISAM has, *inter-alia*, approved the contours for sale of subsidiaries of AI and directed to expedite the sale of AIATSL.

Mechanism to Monitor Misleading Advertisements

3906. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

- (a) the existing mechanism to monitor the misleading advertisements in electronic, print and social media across the country;
- (b) the number of cases of misleading advertisement detected by the existing monitoring mechanism along with the status of such cases during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the number of misleading advertisers being punished in the country so far, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the role and success achieved by the online portal launched by the Government to curb misleading advertisements in the country; and
- (e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent misleading advertisements in electronic, print as well as social media?

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) Advertisements telecast on TV channels are required to adhere to the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. As per existing regulatory frame work there is no pre-censorship on advertisements. Action is taken whenever violation of Code is established.

The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to take cognizance suo-motu or look into specific complaints regarding violation of the Programme Code and Advertising Code, and make appropriate recommendations for further action by the Government.

In so far as Print Media is concerned, Press Council monitors and takes cognizance, suo-motu or on the complaints received on misleading advertisements. The Council has laid down Norm under the Head "Advertisement" for the adherence of the print media. Complaints against misleading advertisements are adjudicated as per the provision of Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979.

The Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA) has informed that it has entered into an Memorandum of Understanding with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) to monitor the misleading advertisements in print and electronic media on behalf of the Department of Consumer Affairs and take corrective actions to prevent this. There is one online portal "Grievance Against Misleading Advertisements" (GAMA) maintained by the Department for consumers to lodge the complaints online since March, 2015 and it is being used extensively by consumers. ASCI persuades the erring advertisers to issue corrective advertisements.

(b) to (d) State wise details of Complaints are not centrally maintained. Number of complaints received in Press Council of India (PCI) and GAMA Portal during the last three years and the current year (upto 29.12.2018) is as under:

	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2017- 2018	2018- 2019
Number of complaints	1051	2358	3653	2956

Complaints are dealt with in accordance with the law and after following due procedure.

(e) The Consumer Protection Bill 2018 which has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2018, *inter-alia*, provides for establishment of Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to monitor misleading advertisements.

Cost Overrun of Power Projects

3907. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of power projects have reported cost overruns as per the recent report released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;

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

(c) whether the Government monitors the execution of these projects from time to time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether some of the power projects are not executed properly and if so, the details thereof along with the remedial action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (e) As per the recent report (September, 2018) released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), 105 central sector power projects are under monitoring through Online Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS). Out of 105 projects, 43 central sector power projects have reported cost overruns.

The delayed power projects are monitored rigorously at various levels in Ministry of Power (MOP) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The OCMS of MoSPI also envisages monitoring of milestones of the various infrastructure projects. The concerned Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under MOP are

regularly updating the milestones set for each project, to facilitate better monitoring.

Following mechanism is in place to ensure the timely commissioning of power projects:

- The 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.
- MOP also reviews the progress of ongoing power projects regularly with the concerned officers of CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/CPSUs/Project developers, etc.
- Issues are also raised in PRAGATI, for proactive problem solving and timely implementation, as and when required.
- 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.
- Time bound appraisal norms have been evolved in CEA for examination of DPRs of Hydroelectric projects.
- The project Implementation parameters/milestones are incorporated in the annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between respective power CPSU's and MOP and the same are monitored during the quarterly performance review meeting of CPSU's and other meetings held in MOP/CEA.
- Matters are taken up with State Government/District Administration and they are extending help to the project implementing agencies in resolving Right of Way (ROW) issues.

Modernisation and Digitisation of Land Records

3908 SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the land records are poorly maintained and they do not reflect the ground position in huge number of cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up an initiative of modernisation and digitisation of land records and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the status of implementation of the said programme, State and District-wise;

(e) whether the Government has set any time-frame to complete the said project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with other comprehensive measures to complete the modernisation and digitisation of land records?

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

(a) to (f) The Department of Land Resources is implementing Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) as a Central Sector Scheme with hundred percent funded by Government of India. The DILRMP *inter alia* has components of (i) Computerization of land records; (ii) Survey/resurvey (only ongoing); (iii) Computerization of Registration; (iv) Modern record rooms/land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level; (v) Training and & capacity building; (vi) Core GIS; (vii) Legal changes; (viii) Programme management. The basic objective of the programme is to build upon the commonalities that exist in the arena of land records in the various States to develop an appropriate integrated land information management system across the country, on which the different States can also add State-specific needs as they may deem relevant and appropriate. The implementation of the programme is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time-consuming process. The Gestation period of completion of the various activities/components of this programme is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. It is a demand driven programme and completion of various components under DILRMP depends upon the effectiveness and capacity of the States/UTs Governments to implement the programme. The computerized data of land records are regularly updated on the MIS portal of the Department's website www.dolr.gov.in.

Under this scheme, substantial progress has been made in 32 States/UTs under Computerization of land

records; 25 States/UTs under Digitization of Cadastral Maps; 18 states/UTs under Integration of Land Records with Cadastral Maps; 31 States/UTs under Computerization of Registration and 21 States/UTs under Integration of land records with registration

The Government has extended the Programme beyond 12th five year plan (31.03.2017) upto 2019-20.

[Translation]

Wind Power Plants

3909. SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA:

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

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

(a) the potential and installed capacity for wind energy/wind power plants in the country, State-wise including Odisha;

(b) the percentage of domestic electricity requirement being met through wind energy in the country;

(c) whether any comprehensive policy has been formulated by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of steps taken/ being taken by the Government to promote wind power generation in the country particularly in Himachal Pradesh by addressing the key challenges in harnessing wind energy, strengthening grid infrastructure and financing for wind power generation including incentives provided for the purpose in the country particularly in Odisha; and

(e) the funds allocated, released and utilised for wind energy generation during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The estimated wind potential of the country is around 302 GW at 100m above ground level and installed capacity is 35.01 GW (as on 30.11.2018). The state wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The percentage of electricity generation met through wind energy out of the total electricity generation in the country was 4.02% during 2017-18.

(c) The Government has issued 'Guidelines for Development of Onshore Wind Power Projects' on 22 October 2016 to facilitate the development of wind power projects in an efficient, cost effective and environmentally benign manner. It prescribes the requirement of site feasibility, type and quality certified wind turbines, micro-siting criteria, compliance of grid regulations, real time monitoring, online registry and performance reporting, health and safety provisions, decommissioning plan, etc.

(d) Wind power projects are set up by private developers based on techno-economic viability of the project. The Government is promoting wind power projects in entire country, including Himachal Pradesh and Odisha, through private sector investment by providing various fiscal and financial incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit; concessional custom duty exemption on certain components of wind electric generators. Besides, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme was available for the wind projects commissioned before 31 March 2017.

In addition to fiscal and other incentives as stated above, following steps also have been taken to promote installation of wind capacity in the country:

- Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai.
- In order to facilitate inter-state sale of wind power, the inter-state transmission charges and losses have been waived off for wind and solar projects to be commissioned by March, 2022.
- Issued Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects. These Guidelines aim to enable the Distribution Licensees to procure wind power at competitive rates in a cost effective manner.

These incentives are available for the entire country including Himachal Pradesh and Odisha.

The key challenges in harnessing wind energy is availability of land, logistics in transporting turbine blades and power evacuation infrastructure at potential wind sites.

(e) The funds are released to Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency for disbursal towards generation based incentives to the wind power developers. The details of year wise fund allocated and released for wind energy during last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Budget Estimate (Rs. in crore)	Revised Estimate (Rs. in crore)	Released (Rs. in crore)
2015-16	314.00	314.00	314.00
2016-17	365.00	488.95	488.95
2017-18	400.00	750.00	750.00
2018-19	750.00	-	742.59 (as on 30.11.2018)

Statement

State-wise details of wind potential (MW) and installed capacity (MW)

Sl. No.	State	Wind Potential (MW)	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	84431.33	5852.67
2.	Rajasthan	18770.49	4299.72
3.	Maharashtra	45394.34	4788.13
4.	Tamil Nadu	33799.65	8624.89
5.	Madhya Pradesh	10483.88	2519.89
6.	Karnataka	55857.36	4672.3
7.	Andhra Pradesh	44228.60	4074.35
8.	Kerala	1699.56	52.5
9.	Telangana	4244.29	128.1
10.	Odisha	3093.47	-
11.	Chhattisgarh	76.59	-

1	2	3	4
12.	West Bengal	2.08	-
13.	Puducherry	152.83	-
14.	Lakshadweep	7.67	-
15.	Goa	0.84	-
16.	Andaman and Nicobar	8.43	-
	Others	--	4.3
Total in MW		302251.49	35016.85
Total in GW		302	35.01

[English]

Development Of Solar Parks

3910. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to utilise barren and unused land available under its control for developing solar parks specially in West Bengal;

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

(c) the details of action taken by the Government on the proposal received from a US based company to develop solar park on barren and unused land 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 encourages the States/UTs including West Bengal to use waste/non-agricultural land with appropriate insolation levels for development of solar parks by providing Central Financial Assistance under Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects Scheme. So far, one solar park of 500 MW capacity has been sanctioned to West Bengal.

(c) No such proposal has been received by the Government from any US based company to develop

solar park on barren and unused land in the country under the Solar Park Scheme.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

11.13 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

At this stage, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Shri P.R. Senthilnathan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

12.01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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 OF 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 Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10429/16/19]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, 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 Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2016-2017

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10430/16/19]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Power Research Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10431/16/19]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Hon. Speaker Madam, the dignity of the House is not being maintained....(Interruptions) They are throwing all these papers and not showing any respect for the Chair.(Interruptions)

Madam through, you I would like to request to these Hon. Members to go back to their seats. . . .(Interruptions) There are many legislations which are under the consideration of the House. (Interruptions) Discussions are going on Rafale...(Interruptions) Allow us to discuss the issues of national importance.(Interruptions) All the Hon. Members are ready to express their views....(interruptions) Through you Madam I would like to request to these Hon. Members to go back to their seats.....(Interruptions)

[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:-

- (1) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on Half yearly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the budget at the end of first half of the Financial year 2018-2019 and Statement explaining deviations in meeting the obligations of the Government under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 under sub-section (1) of Section 7 and sub-section (3)(b) of Section 7 of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10432/16/19]

- (2) A copy of the 31st Progress Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Action Taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto, December, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10433/16/19]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.1168(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th December, 2018 under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10434/16/19]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Railtel Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Railtel Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 10435/16/19]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10436/16/19]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10437/16/19]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the GE Diesel Locomotive Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the GE Diesel Locomotive Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10438/16/19]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the GE Diesel Locomotive Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the GE Diesel Locomotive Private Limited, New

Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 10439/16/19]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10440/16/19]

- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (c) and (d) of (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10441/16/19]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10442/16/19]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Sports Promotion Board, Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Railway Sports Promotion Board, Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10443/16/19]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Airports Authority of India (Ground Handling Services) Regulations, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. AAI/OPS/707/GHR-2018 in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2018 under Section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10444/16/19]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10445/16/19]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jute Corporation of

India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10446/16/19]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10447/16/19]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working 4 of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10448/16/19]

- (4) 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.4993(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2018, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.1024(E) dated 9th March, 2018.
- (ii) S.O.5396(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated

25th October, 2018, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.1024(E) dated 9th March, 2018.

- (iii) S.O.5878(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2018, empowered to specify the commodities or class of commodities or such percentage thereof to be packed for the purpose of its supply or distribution in such jute packaging material by an Order, after considering the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10449/16/19]

- (5) A copy of Notification No. S.O.4959(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 24th September, 2018, reconstituting official member in the National Jute Board issued under subsection 4(b) of Section 3 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008. (interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT10450/16/19]

[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:-
- (i) S.O.3528(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th July, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. 5.0.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (ii) S.O.3529(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th July, 2018, directing that the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited shall exercise the function relating to the development and maintenance of

stretches of the National Highways, mentioned therein.

- (iii) S.O.3833(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 29 Extn. to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (iv) S.O.3834(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2018 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (v) S.O.3835(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2018 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (vi) S.O.3836(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2018 entrusting the stretches of National Highways, mentioned therein, to National Highways Authority of India.
- (vii) S.O.4023(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2018 declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways in the State of Bihar.
- (viii) 5.0.4024(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2018 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.689(E) dated 4th April, 2011
- (ix) 5.0.4025(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2018 making certain amendments in the Notification No. 8.0.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (x) 5.0.4026(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2018 entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos. 44&108A to National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in the State of Tripura.
- (xi) 5.0.4193(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th August, 2018 declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways in the State of Karnataka.

- (xii) S.O.4194(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th August, 2018 entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 135A to National Highways Authority of India.
- (xiii) S.O.4195(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th August, 2018 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (xiv) S.O.4203(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2018 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.689(E) dated 4th April, 2011
- (xv) S.O.4204(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2018 declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xvi) S.O.4713(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2018 declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xvii) S.O.4714(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2018 declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways in the State of Gujarat.
- (xviii) S.O.4809(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2018 declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xix) S.O.4895(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th September, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 200 to National Highways Authority of India.
- (xx) S.O.4896(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th September 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 200 to National Highways Authority of India.
- (xxi) S.O.4897(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th September 2018 declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways in the State of Bihar.
- (xxii) S.O.4898(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th September 2018 declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways in the State of Bihar
- (xxiii) S.O.5214(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2018, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxiv) S.O.5215(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos. 78 and 12A to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxv) S.O.5216(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos. 78 and 12A to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xxvi) S.O.5565(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 65 to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxvii) S.O.5566(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 65 to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxviii) S.O.5567(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 212 to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxix) S.O.5568(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2018 entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 212 to National Highways Authority of India in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxx) S.O.5569(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 754K to State PWD in the State of Gujarat.

- (xxxix) S.O.5662(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos. 150 to National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in the State of Nagaland
- (xxxvii) S.O.5663(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos. 150 to National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in the State of Nagaland.
- (xxxviii) S.O.5664(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos. 39 to National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in the State of Manipur.
- (xxxix) S.O.5665(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos. 39 to National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in the State of Manipur.
- (xl) S.O.5666(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos. 54 and 51 to National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in the States of Mizoram/Meghalaya containing corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 5.0.5837(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th November, 2018.
- (xli) S.O.5667(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2018, entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos. 54 and 51 to National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in the States of Mizoram/Meghalaya.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10451/16/19]

12.02 hrs

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

37th to 42nd Reports

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:-

- (1) The Thirty-seventh Report on the Acts/Rules/Regulations/Bye-Laws governing the Admission Process of Bachelor of Ayurveda/Homoeopathy and other Courses for Higher Studies in Ayurveda/Homoeopathy.
- (2) The Thirty-eighth Report on Rules/Regulations governing the service condition of Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Civil Services (DANICS) and Central Secretariat Services (CSS).
- (3) The Thirty-ninth Action Taken Report on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 8th Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (16th Lok Sabha).
- (4) The Fortieth Action Taken Report on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 12th Report of the Committee (16th Lok Sabha) on the Amendment to Employees Pension Scheme, 1995.
- (5) The Forty-first Action Taken Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Rules/Regulations framed under various Acts of Parliament pertaining to the Ministry of Ayush (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy).
- (6) The Forty-second Action Taken Report on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (16th Lok Sabha) on the RBI Pension Regulations, 1990.(*Interruptions*)

12.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

62nd and 63rd Reports

[English]

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE (Raver): I beg to present the following:

- (1) 62nd Report on the subject 'Agriculture Marketing and Role of Weekly Gramin Haats' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare)
- (2) 63rd Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the 53rd Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2017-18) on the subject 'Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture - An Analysis of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

68th to 70th Reports

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (Chikkaballapur): I beg to present the following:-

- (1) Sixty-eight Report on Banking Sector in India Challenges and the Way Forward Including Non-Performing Assets/Stressed Assets in Banks/ Financial Institutions'.
- (2) Sixty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendation contained in the 56th Report on "Transformation towards a Digital Economy'.
- (3) Seventieth Report on 'The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2018'.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

(i) 22nd and 23rd Reports

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways:-

1. Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in their 19th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Railways'.
2. Twenty-third Report on 'Maintenance of Bridges in Indian Railways: A Review'.

Madam, I have again submitted the Reports with photographs. I am showing them to you. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Very Nice.

...(Interruptions)

(ii) Statement

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on further Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-1 of the 20th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 16th Report on 'Outstanding Dues for Indian Railways'

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

48th Report

[English]

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA (Ujjain): Madam, I beg to present the Forty- eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 'CSR Activities in Steel PSUs' relating to the Ministry of Steel.

...(Interruptions)

12.06¹/₂ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND EMPOWERMENT

63rd to 66th Reports

[English]

KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH (Bijnor):
Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi
and English versions) of the Standing Committee on
Social Justice and Empowerment (2018-19):-

- (1) Sixty-third Report on 'Assessment of the working
of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)' of the Ministry of Tribal
Affairs.
- (2) Sixty-fourth Report on 'Assessment of the
working of Scheme of Special Central Assistance
to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP)'
of the Ministry of Social Justice and
Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and
Empowerment).
- (3) Sixty-fifth Report on Action Taken on 61th Report
on 'Review of the functioning of Artificial Limbs
Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)' of
the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
(Department of Empowerment of Persons with
Disabilities).
- (4) Sixty-sixth Report on Action Taken on 62" Report
on 'Implementation of Scheme of Multi-sectoral
Development Programme (MDP)/Pradhan Mantri
Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJKY of the Ministry of
Minority Affairs.

...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

98th and 99th Reports

[English]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Saran): Madam, I
beg to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English

versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel,
Public Grievances, Law and Justice:-

- (1) Ninety-eighth Report on the Action Taken on
Ninety-fifth Report of the Committee on Demands
for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
- (2) Ninety-ninth Report on the Action Taken on
Ninety-sixth Report of the Committee on
Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the
Ministry of Law and Justice.

...(Interruptions)

12.07 ¹/₂ hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of the recommendations
contained in the 260h Report of the Standing
Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on
Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the
Ministry of Shipping***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON
RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam, I beg to lay a statement
regarding the status of implementation of the
recommendations contained in the 260th Report of the
Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture
on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the
Ministry of Shipping.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.
Otherwise, I will name you.

...(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs

SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE
SERVICES OF THE HOUSE UNDER RULE 374A

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri A. Arunmozhithevan, Shri C.
Gopalakrishnan, Shri R. Gopalakrishnan, Shri R.P.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT
10452/16/19

Marutharajaa, Shri J.J.T. Natterjee, Shri V. Panneerselvam, Shri P.R. Senthilnathan, Shri Jayadev Galla, Shri M. Murli Mohan, Shri M. Venkateswara Rao, Shri Malyadri Sriram, Shri N. Kristappa, Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarappu, Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao, Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao (Avanthi), Shri J.C. Divakar Reddy, Shri Thota Narasimham, Shrimati Butta Renuka, I warn you that I will name you. I again warn you and I name you now.

You have come to the Well of the House and you are abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House. By your wilful and persistent obstruction, grave disorder is being occasioned.

I am, therefore, constrained to name you under Rule 374A.

Therefore, all those Members whose names I have just read stand automatically suspended from the service of the House for four consecutive sittings in terms of provision of Rule 374A. They may forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.09 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

At this stage, Shri Jayadev Galla, Shri R.P. Marutharajaa and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table,

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I have expelled all of you. Please leave the House.

...(Interruptions)

14.02 hrs

**SUSPENSION OF MEMBER FROM
THE SERVICES OF THE HOUSE UNDER
RULE 374A CONTD.**

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P. Ravindra Babu, I again warn you also. Shri P. Ravindra Babu, you have come to the Well of the House and you are abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House. By your wilful and persistent obstruction, grave disorder is being occasioned. I am, therefore, constrained to name you under Rule 374A. Therefore, you stand automatically suspended from the service of the House for four consecutive sittings in terms of provision of Rule 374A. You may forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri S. Kesineni, I am warning you please that I will name you. Shri S. Kesineni, I again warn you. You have come to the Well of the House and you are abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House. By your wilful and persistent obstruction, grave disorder is being occasioned.

I am, therefore, constrained to name you under Rule 374A.

Therefore, you stand automatically suspended from the service of the House for four consecutive sittings in terms of provision of Rule 374A.

Now, all of you please withdraw from the precincts of the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet on Friday, the 4th January, 2019 at 11.00 a.m.

14.03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, January 4, 2019/Pausha 14, 1940 (Saka).

ANNEXURE - I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Smt. Bala, Anju	338
2.	Smt Devi, Rama	326
3.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	336
4.	Shri Diwaker, Rajesh Kumar	327
5.	Shri Gogoi, Gaurav	325
6.	Shri Gowda, L.R. Shivaram	338
7.	Shri Jadhav, Prataprao	333
8.	Shri Kaswan, Rahul	339
9.	Shri Lokhande, Sadashiv	330
10.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	336
11.	Shri Mishra, Bhairon Prasad	332
12.	Shri Nagar, Rodmal	326
13.	Shri Ninama, Manshankar	337
14.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	322
15.	Shri Pala, Vincent H.	324
16.	Shri Patil, Kapil Moreshwar	323
17.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukender	329
18.	Shri Sigrwal, Janardan Singh	335
19.	Shri Singh, Bharat	334
20.	Shri Singh, Sunil Kumar	327
21.	Shri Teni, Ajay Misra	334
22.	Shri Thangso, Baite	340
23.	Prof Thomas, K.V.	321
24.	Shri Tripathi, Sharad	331
25.	Shri Godse, Hemant Tukaram	328
26.	Shri Yadav, Laxmi Narayan	328

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Smt. Begum, Tabassum	3725
2.	Dr. "Nishank", Ramesh Pokhriyal	3877
3.	Shri Shivajirao Adhalrao, Patil	3789, 3833, 3835, 3840, 3876
4.	Shri Adhikari, Sisir Kumar	3770
5.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	3789, 3833, 3835, 3840, 3876
6.	Smt. Ahlawat, Santosh	3866
7.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	3768
8.	Shri Ajmal, Sirajuddin	3693, 3698
9.	Shri Antony, Anto	3724
10.	Shri Arunmozhithevan, A.	3735
11.	Shri B. Senguttuvan	3802, 3905
12.	Dr. Babu, Ravindra	3806
13.	Smt. Bala, Anju	3900
14.	Shri Barne, Shrirang Appa	3824, 3833, 3835, 3876
15.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	3794
16.	Smt. Bhatt, Ranjanben	3757
17.	Shri Bidhuri, Ramesh	3805
18.	Dr. Biju P.K.	3778
19.	Shri Birla, Om	3734
20.	Shri Biswas, Radheshyam	3693, 3882
21.	Shri Bhagat, Bodh Singh	3848
22.	Shri Bohra, Ram Charan	3731
23.	Dr. Gopalakrishnan, C.	3739
24.	Col. Choudhary, Sonaram	3750
25.	Shri Chand, Nihal	3760

1	2	3
26.	Shri Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	3775, 3824, 3840
27.	Shri Chandrappa, B.N.	3908
28.	Prof. Chandumajra, Prem Singh	3788, 3807, 371
29.	Shri Chaudhary, Pankaj	3804
30.	Shri Chaudhary, Santokh Singh	3793
31.	Shri Chaudhury, Jitendra	3904
32.	Shri Chauhan, Devusinh	3749
33.	Shri Chautala, Dushyant	3765
34.	Shri Chavan, Ashok Shankarrao	3686, 3694, 3858, 3859
35.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	3696
36.	Shri Chavda, Vinod Lakhamashi	3845
37.	Shri Choudhary, Ram Tahal	3763, 3884
38.	Shri Chudasama, Rajeshbhai	3726, 3727
39.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh N. Singh	3776
40.	Km. Dev, Sushmita	3721, 3901
41.	Smt. Devi, Veena	3844
42.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	3906
43.	Shri Dhruvanarayana, R.	3701, 3866
44.	Shri Diwaker, Rajesh Kumar	3866
45.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	3801
46.	Shri Ering, Ninong	3792
47.	Mohd Faizal	3780
48.	Prof Gaikwad, Ravindra Vishwanath	3803
49.	Dr. Gaikwad, Sunil Baliram	3807, 3870, 3871, 3874
50.	Shri Gajanan, Kirtikar	3867
51.	Shri Galla, Jayadev	3756
52.	Shri Gandhi, Feroze Varun	3846
53.	Dr. Gavit, Heena Vijaykumar	3689, 3795, 3828, 3860, 3868

1	2	3
54.	Adv. George, Joice	3777
55.	Shri Ghubaya, Sher Singh	3700
56.	Shri Giluwa, Laxman	3754
57.	Shri Girri, Maheish	3703, 3888
58.	Shri Gogoi, Gaurav	3886
59.	Dr. Gopal, K.	3692
60.	Shri Gopalakrishnan, R.	3830
61.	Dr. Goud, Boora Narsaiah	3740
62.	Shri Gowda, L.R. Shivaram	3900
63.	Shri Gupta, Sudheer	3686, 3694, 3858, 3859
64.	Shri Hansdak, Vijay Kumar	3697, 3884
65.	Dr. Haribabu, Kambhampati	3802
66.	Shri Harish Chandra Alias Harish Dwivedi	3717
67.	Prof. Hay Richard	3790
68.	Dr. Hazra, Anupam	3792
69.	Shri Jadhav, Sanjay Haribhau	3831
70.	Smt. Jardosh, Darshana Vikram	3836
71.	Shri Jaunapuria, Sukhbir Singh	3797
72.	Shri Joshi, Chandra Prakash	3861, 3862, 3863, 3721
73.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	3850
74.	Shri Kachhadiya, Naranbhai	3720, 3861, 3862, 3863
75.	Km. Karandlaje, Shobha	3729, 3864
76.	Shri Kashyap, Virender	3758, 3813
77.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	3682, 3803, 3852
78.	Shri Kumar, Kaushalendra	3784
79.	Smt. Khadse, Rakshatai	3732
80.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	3691, 3881
81.	Shri Khan, Md. Badaruddoza	3817

1	2	3	1	2	3
82.	Smt. Kher, Kirron	3737	110.	Shri Naik, B.V.	3820
83.	Shri Kishore, Jugal	3738, 3865	111.	Shri Nani, Kesineni	3772
84.	Shri Kodikunnil, Suresh	3855	112.	Shri Natterjee, J.J.T.	3773
85.	Shri Kotha, Prabhakar Reddy	3766	113.	Shri Nete, Ashok Mahadeorao	3714, 3787
86.	Shri Kulaste, Faggan Singh	3791	114.	Shri Nishad, Ajay	3847, 3867
87.	Shri Kumar, B. Vinod	3842	115.	Shri Nishad, Ram Charitra	3722, 3902
88.	Shri Kundariya, Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai	3871, 3874, 3870	116.	Smt. Noor, Mausam	3823
89.	Shri Kunhalikutty, P.K.	3782	117.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	3885
90.	Singh, Kunwar Bharatendra	3804, 3841	118.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	3718, 3804
91.	Smt. Lekhi, Meenakshi	3685	119.	Shri Pala, Vincent H.	3792, 3796, 3879
92.	Shri Lokhande, Sadashiv	3867	120.	Shri Panday, Hari Om	3719, 3898, 3910
93.	Shri Mahadik, Dhananjay	3689, 3795, 3828, 3860, 3868	121.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	3801
94.	Smt. Mahajan, Poonam	3723	122.	Shri Pandey, Rajesh	3837
95.	Dr. Mahato, Banshilal	3688	123.	Shri Panneerselvam, V.	3807, 3870, 3871, 3874
96.	Sh. Mahato, Bidyut Baran	3720, 3861, 3862, 3863	124.	Shri Patel, Prahlad Singh	3715, 3896
97.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	3906	125.	Smt. Pathak, Riti	3865
98.	Shri Majhi, Balabhadra	3707, 3892	126.	Shri Patil, A.T. Nana	3761
99.	Shri Kharge, Mallikarjun	3767, 3838	127.	Shri Patil, Bheemrao B.	3699, 3820
100.	Shri Manjhi, Hari	3809	128.	Smt. Patil, Bhavana Pundalikrao Gawali	3872
101.	Shri Marutharajaa, R.P.	3843	129.	Shri Pradhan, Nagendra Kumar	3825
102.	Shri Meena, Arjun Lal	3769, 3797	130.	Shri Raghav, Lakhanpal	3690, 3803
103.	Shri Misra, Pinaki	3808	131.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	3851
104.	Shri Mohan P.C.	3832	132.	Shri Raghavendra, B.Y.	3711, 3895
105.	Shri Mohan, M. Murali	3745	133.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	3792
106.	Shri Salim, Mohd.	3817	134.	Dr. Raj, Udit	3742
107.	Shri Muddahanumegowda, S.P.	3726	135.	Shri Vichare, Rajan	3728
108.	Shri Ramachandran, Mullappally	3903	136.	Shri Rajbhar, Harinarayan	3800
109.	Dr. Munde, Pritam Gopinath	3789, 3824, 3833, 3835, 3878	137.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	3730
			138.	Dr. Rajoria, Manoj	3783

1	2	3
139.	Shri Ram, Vishnu Dayal	3812
140.	Shri Ramachandran, K.N.	3726, 3762
141.	Shri Ranjan, Rajesh	3818, 3873
142.	Smt. Ranjan, Ranjeet	3818, 3873
143.	Shri Rao Konakalla Narayana	3705, 3889
144.	Shri Rao, Muthamsetti Srinivasa (Avanthi)	3854
145.	Shri Rathore, Hariom Singh	3710
146.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	3755
147.	Dr. De (Nag), Ratna	3910
148.	Shri Raut, Vinayak Bhaurao	3824, 3835, 3840, 3878
149.	Dr. Ray, Ravindra Kumar	3700, 3799
150.	Shri Reddy, A.P. Jithender	3814
151.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukender	3705, 3893
152.	Shri Reddy, Konda Vishweshwar	3695, 3883
153.	Shri Reddy, Ponguleti Srinivasa	3786
154.	Shri Reddy, J.C. Divakar	3683
155.	Prof. Roy, Saugata	3803, 3857
156.	Shri Rudy, Rajiv Pratap	3811
157.	Shri Saini, Rajkumar	3821
158.	Dr. Samal, Kulamani	3826
159.	Dr. Sanghamita, Mamta	3849
160.	Shri Sarwati, Sumedhanand	3720, 3861, 3862, 3863
161.	Shri Satav, Rajeev	3689, 3795, 3828, 3860, 3868
162.	Adv. Sawaikar, Narendra Keshav	3708, 3907
163.	Shri Sawant, Arvind	3822
164.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	3798
165.	Shri Senthil Nathan, Pr.	3819, 2875

1	2	3
166.	Shri Shankarrao, Mohite Patil Vijaysinh	2689, 3795, 3828, 3860, 3868
167.	Shri Sharma, Ram Kumar	3810
168.	Sh. Sharma, Ram Swaroop	3909
169.	Shri Shetty Raju	3829
170.	Shri Shetty, Gopal	3785, 3867
171.	Shri Shewale, Rahul	3906
172.	Dr. Shinde, Shrikant Eknath	3824, 3833, 3840, 3876, 3878
173.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	3727, 3759
174.	Shri Simha, Prathap	3729, 3864
175.	Shri Singh Ganesh	3853
176.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	3799
177.	Shri Singh Rakesh	3714
178.	Shri Singh, Abhishek	3741, 3909
179.	Shri Singh, Bhola	3807, 3870, 3874
180.	Singh, Kunwar Haribansh	3686, 3694, 3858, 3859
181.	Shri Singh, Lallu	3796, 3869
182.	Shri Singh, Parvesh Sahib	3704
183.	Shri Singh, Satyapal	3684, 3899
184.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	3685
185.	Dr. Singh, Prabhas Kumar	3815, 3909
186.	Smt. Singh, Pratyusha Rajeshwari	3753
187.	Shri Singh, Sunil Kumar	3866
188.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	3838
189.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit P.	3736
190.	Dr. Somaiya, Kirit	3748
191.	Smt. Sonker, Neelam	3834

1	2	3
192.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	3689, 3795, 3828, 3860, 3868
193.	Shri Suresh, D.K.	3682, 3803, 3852
194.	Shri Tadas, Ramdas C.	3861, 3862, 3863, 3712
195.	Smt. Tarai, Rita	3716, 3897
196.	Shri Tasa, Kamakhya Prasad	3816
197.	Shri Teli, Rameswar	3856
198.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	3747
199.	Smt. Thakur, Savitri	3743
200.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	3839
201.	Shri Trivedi, Dinesh	3827
202.	Shri Godse, Hemant Tukaram	3891

1	2	3
203.	Shri Tumane, Krupal Balaji	3809, 3813, 3872
204.	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	3702, 3817
205.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai	3696
206.	Dr. Venugopal P.	3706, 3890
207.	Shri Venugopal, K.C.	3709, 3894
208.	Smt Verma, Rekha	3796, 3869
209.	Shri Vijayakumar, S.R.	3686, 3694, 3858
210.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	3789, 3824, 3835, 3840, 3878
211.	Shri Yadav, Tej Pratap Singh	3751, 3900
212.	Shri Yadav, Laxmi Narayan	3887

ANNEXURE - II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Civil Aviation	:	323,329,331
Drinking Water and Sanitation	:	335
Information and Broadcasting	:	322
Mines	:	
New and Renewable Energy	:	
Panchayati Raj	:	328
Power	:	325, 336,337,338
Road Transport and Highways	:	321, 334
Rural Development	:	326,333,340
Shipping	:	324
Textiles	:	327
Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	:	330, 339
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	332.

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Civil Aviation	:	3636, 3692, 3702, 3707, 3719, 3723, 3751, 3761, 3770, 3783, 3792, 3793, 3794, 3796, 3804, 3805, 3818, 3819, 3830, 3831, 3848, 3858, 3869, 3870, 3876, 3882, 3885, 3890, 3905
Drinking Water and Sanitation	:	3691, 3716, 3733, 3741, 3765, 3801, 3809, 3812, 3815, 3822, 3826, 3837, 3841, 3842, 3855, 3856, 3862, 3875, 3877, 3880, 3895, 3901
Information and Broadcasting	:	3699, 3704, 3739, 3755, 3807, 3810, 3827, 3839, 3867, 3874, 3886, 3906
Mines	:	3710, 3769
New and Renewable Energy	:	3682, 3690, 3730, 3743, 3806, 3814, 3847, 3860, 3864, 3866, 3909, 3910
Panchayati Raj	:	3684, 3737, 3740
Power	:	3689, 3694, 3705, 3715, 3720, 3721, 3734, 3735, 3742, 3749, 3757, 3762, 3768, 3775, 3789, 3795, 3825, 3833, 3844, 3859, 3865, 3879, 3888, 3893, 3907
Road Transport and Highways	:	3695, 3700, 3701, 3711, 3712, 3714, 3717, 3718, 3725, 3728, 3729, 3754, 3758, 3777, 3780, 3786, 3802, 3803, 3817, 3824, 3832, 3835, 3838, 3840, 3845, 3850, 3861, 3863, 3878, 3881, 3891, 3903
Rural Development	:	3683, 3698, 3745, 3759, 3763, 3778, 3784, 3785, 3798, 3799, 3816, 3820, 3829, 3836, 3843, 3852, 3853, 3872, 3894, 3897, 3908

Shipping	:	3703, 3709, 3724, 3726, 3823,3883, 3900
Textiles	:	3685, 3696, 3697, 3706, 3708, 3736, 3747, 3753, 3782, 3790, 3828, 3834, 3887, 3898
Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	:	3693, 3727, 3731, 3732, 3738, 3748, 3750, 3756, 3760, 3767, 3772, 3776, 3787, 3788, 3791, 3797, 3811, 3846, 3851, 3868, 3871, 3873, 3889, 3892, 3896, 3899, 3902, 3904
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	3688, 3722, 3800, 3808, 3813, 3821, 3849, 3854, 3857, 3884.