

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 21 to 29)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 5, 2018/Chaitra 15, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

...(Interruptions)

(At this stage, Shri P.R. Sundaram and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 541, Shri Balka Suman.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister.

...(Interruptions)

Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy

+

*541. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy for Indian Shipyards with a view to promoting 'Make in India' programme and encouraging domestic shipbuilding;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has introduced the revamped software and updated the guidelines to facilitate smooth process for availing financial assistance under the Policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b)

- (i) To promote Government of India's 'Make in India' initiative and to encourage domestic shipbuilding by providing a level playing field vis-a-vis foreign shipyards, the Government had approved the Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy for Indian Shipyards in December, 2015.
- (ii) An initial budgetary requirement of Rs. 4,000 Crores for a period of 10 years from 2016-17 to 2025-26 (plus 3 years or more, as the case may be, for spill over cases) was projected for the policy.
- (iii) Under the policy, financial assistance @20% of the "Contract Price" or the "Fair Price" as determined by international valuers, whichever is lower, is to be granted for any vessel built in India, subsequent to its delivery. Provided that, at the time of release of financial assistance, if the actual payment received for a vessel is lower than the contract price or fair price, such payment shall replace the contract price or fair price in the formulae for computation of the financial assistance. The quantum of financial assistance shall reduce by 3% after every three years of the policy.
- (iv) Ministry of Shipping issued the guidelines on 16th June, 2016 and the same were uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Shipping and are now available in the archive section of the website of the Ministry. Revised guidelines were issued in January, 2017. Amended guidelines were issued by this Ministry on 31st October, 2017.
- (v) **Eligibility Conditions:** Eligibility conditions are explained in detail in the Ministry's Guidelines dated 31st October, 2017, which are uploaded on the

+Since Shri Balka Suman was not present, Hon. Speaker asked the Minister to lay the reply on the Table of the House.

website of the Ministry of Shipping. The salient points in this respect are:—

1. Shipbuilding contract to be signed during the period 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2026 [paragraph 1(b) (page 1/35)].
2. Delivery of vessels should be done within the period of 03 years from the date of contract or up to six years in the case of specialized vessels.
3. Major portion of the hull is to be constructed and assembled in India.
4. Assembly of hull installation/commissioning of the major machinery/equipment, test/trials to be carried out in India.
5. Shipyard should not have availed any monetary support under any other Central/State Govt. Scheme.
6. Application for In-principle approval and Financial Assistance are to be made by the Shipyard in accordance with Ministry's Guidelines.
7. Vessel shall be classed with any Recognized Organization of the Government of India.
8. All categories of floating structures registered under the prevailing statutes except the following vessels, are eligible for financial assistance for shipbuilding:—
 - (a) Vessels built for Indian buyer or ship owner, which do not exceed length of more than 24 meters.
 - (b) Vessels made of wood, irrespective of their lengths.
 - (c) Vessels built for defence purposes or for use by Navy or Coast Guard.
 - (d) Vessels built under contracts secured on nomination basis from the Central or State Government or their agencies, except those secured from the Central or State Public Sector Enterprises.

(vi) Present status regarding the implementation of the policy is as follows:

- (a) Number of applications for in-principle : 27 approvals received so far
- (b) Number of applications for which in- : 22 principle approval granted till date
- (c) Number of applications for release of : 05 financial assistance received so far
- (d) Number of applications for which : Nil financial assistance is already approved till date

(c) and (d)

- (i) The Shipyards Association of India had raised certain issues with regard to the previous web application (which had been launched in June, 2016) and the revised guidelines issued in January, 2017 for processing applications for financial assistance under the policy. The Ministry of Shipping held a series of consultations with the stakeholders and Directorate General of Shipping and an updated version of the web application, along with an amended set of guidelines was launched on 31st October, 2017 to facilitate implementation of the policy. The updated version of the web application is being administered and monitored by the Directorate General of Shipping, Mumbai.
- (ii) Under the amended guidelines, increased numbers of days are now available with the shipyards to apply under the policy, as well as to obtain and submit valuation reports. The updated web application also generates a wider choice of international valuers by whom the valuation of a vessel can be carried out. The list of International valuers has been expanded from Nine to Fifteen. For the benefit of users and stakeholders, the detailed amended guidelines have been uploaded on the website of Ministry of Shipping.
- (iii) Shipyards can submit applications and all supporting documents for financial assistance under the policy through the web-portal. The web portal provides for processing of the applications, including queries, replies, clarifications, etc. for in-principle approval as well as financial assistance.

11.01½ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

11.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Development of Waterways

*542. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI MANSHUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy formulated regarding the development and use of waterways in the country;

(b) the details of waterways which are operational at present in the country, location and length-wise;

(c) the details of new waterways proposed to be developed in the country in near future, location and length-wise; and

(d) the details of funds required along with the funds provided so far for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) 111 inland waterways have been declared as 'National Waterways' (NWs) for their development for the purposes of shipping and navigation under the National Waterways Act, 2016. A list of these NWs is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Feasibility studies and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are prepared to determine the potential for navigability, cargo availability, cost of development etc. for the NWs. The contours of development of the NWs are finalized based on the outcome of the DPRs.

(b) The details of NWs which are operational at present is as under:-

Sl.No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km.)	States
1.	National Waterway-1: Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System (Haldia-Allahabad)	1620 *	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
2.	National Waterway 2: Brahmaputra River (Dhubri - Sadiya)	891	Assam
3.	National Waterway 3: West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals.	205	Kerala

* For capacity augmentation of NW-1 from Haldia to Varanasi (1390 km.), Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) has been commissioned with the technical and financial support of World Bank at a total cost of Rs. 5369.18 crore.

(c) As per the feasibility reports completed so far, 36 NWs have been found to be technically viable by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). Out of these 36 NWs, developmental activities have been initiated on 8 NWs in 2017-18. A list of the 8 NWs is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The status of DPRs of the remaining 28 NWs is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The contours of

development of the 28 NWs would be determined on the basis of the findings of their respective DPRs.

(d) The details of budgetary allocations to the IWAI from 2015-16 to 2018-19 and the requirement of funds projected by the IWAI for development of National Waterways from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I*List of 111 National Waterways*

(Government of India has declared 111 waterways as National Waterways through National Waterways Act, 2016 enacted on 12.04.2016)

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km.)	Details of Waterways	States
1	2	3	4	5
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
4.	National Waterway 4	170 50 171 139 157 113 316 110 22 1202 636	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kozhikode) Kakinada Canal (Kakinada to Rajahmundry) Godavari river (Bhadrachalam to Rajahmundry) Eluru Canal (Rajahmundry to Vijayawada) Krishna river (Wazirabad to Vijayawada) Commamur Canal (Vijayawada to Peddaganjam) North Buckingham Canal (Peddaganjam to Central Station of Chennai) South Buckingham canal (Central Station of Chennai to Marakanam) Marakanam to Puducherry through Kaluvelly tank River Godavari (Bhadrachalam-Nashik) River Krishna (Wazirabad-Galagali)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Maharashtra
5.	National Waterway 5	256 265 67	East Coast Canal and Matai river Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra rivers Mahanadi delta rivers (Consisting of Hansua river, Nunanala, Gobrinala, Kharnasi river and Mahanadi river)	Odisha and West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
6.	National Waterway 6	68	Aai River	Assam
7.	National Waterway 7	90	Ajoy (Ajay) River	West Bengal
8.	National Waterway 8	29	Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal	Kerala
9.	National Waterway 9	40	Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal	Kerala Alternate route: 11.5 km.
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
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

1	2	3	4	5
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
40.	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
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

1	2	3	4	5
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
81.	National Waterway 81	35	Punpun River	Bihar
82.	National Waterway 82	58	Puthimari River	Assam
83.	National Waterway 83	31	Rajpuri Creek	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5
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	Hog La (Hogal)-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
		37	Saptamukhi River	West Bengal
		64	Thakurran River	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
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	Tlhwang (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

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Statement-II

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

Name of the Waterway	Status
1	2
1. River Barak (NW-16)	Phase-1 of NW-16 from Silchar to Bhanga is being developed at a cost of Rs. 76.01 crore. Maintenance dredging for fairway development work in Silchar-Bhanga stretch has commenced. DPRs for the upgradation of terminals at Badarpur, Karimganj and new floating terminal at Silchar are at an advanced stage.
2. River Gandak (NW-37)	Proposal for development at a cost of Rs. 12.91 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017 and fairway maintenance work has commenced.

1

2

Waterways in Goa

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 3. | NW-27-Cumberjua | A proposal for the development of NWs in Goa at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.65 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work is proposed to be executed through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust. A Tripartite MoU is expected to be signed for the commencement of works. |
| 4. | NW-68-Mandovi | A proposal for the development of NWs in Goa at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.65 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work is proposed to be executed through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust. A Tripartite MoU is expected to be signed for the commencement of works. |
| 5. | NW-111-Zuari | A proposal for the development of NWs in Goa at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.65 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work is proposed to be executed through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust. A Tripartite MoU is expected to be signed for the commencement of works. |
| 6. | Alappuzha-Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9): | Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Tendering for night navigation facilities has been completed. Dredging is proposed departmentally. |
| 7. | River Rupnarayan (NW-86) | Proposal for development of the waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.00 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work has been awarded for setting up of floating terminal. |
| 8. | Sunderbans Waterways (NW-97) | Proposal for the development of waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.10 crore has been sanctioned on 10.08.2017. Tender for dredging and floating terminals are in advanced stages. |

Statement-III*Status of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 28 NWs*

Sl.No.	River/Canal (NW-wise)	States	Length (km.)
1	2	3	4
DPRs received			
1.	Ghaghra River (NW-40)	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	354
2.	Kosi River (NW-58)	Bihar	236
3.	Subansiri River (NW-95)	Assam	106
4.	Baitarni River (NW-14)	Odisha	48
5.	Mahanadi-Luna River (NW-64)	Odisha	98
6.	Amba River (NW-10)	Maharashtra	45
7.	Revadanda Creek-Kundalika River (NW-85)	Maharashtra	31
8.	Mahi River (NW-66)	Gujarat	247
9.	Narmada River (NW-73)	Gujarat and Maharashtra	226
10.	Tapi River (NW-100)	Gujarat	173
11.	Subarnarekha River (NW-96)	Odisha	30

1	2	3	4
12.	Ajoy (Ajay) River (NW-7)	West Bengal	19
13.	Ichamati River (NW-44)	West Bengal	63
14.	Kabini River (NW-51)	Karnataka	23
15.	Chapora River (NW-25)	Goa	25
16.	Dabhol Creek-Vashishti River (NW-28)	Maharashtra	45
17.	Mapusa-Moide River (NW-71)	Goa	27
18.	Savitri River (Bankot Creek) (NW-89)	Maharashtra	45
19.	Gurupur River (NW-43)	Karnataka	10
20.	Netravathi River (NW-74)	Karnataka	30
21.	Kali River (NW-52)	Karnataka	53
22.	Sharavati River (NW-90)	Karnataka	29
DPRs under preparation			
23.	Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal (NW-8)	Kerala	29
24.	Kottayam-Vaikom Canal (NW-59)	Kerala	19
25.	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai Creek and Ulhas river (NW-53)	Maharashtra	145
26.	Tizu and Zungki Rivers (NW-101)	Nagaland	42
27.	Yamuna (NW-110)	Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh	1089
28.	Jhelum (NW-49)	Jammu and Kashmir	110

Statement-IV

Funds allocated by the Government to IWAI

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Exp. (IWAI)
2015-16	326.39	314.11	293.44
2016-17	BE 416.01 + 340.00 (EBRs)	362.31 + 340.00 (EBRs)	595.03
2017-18	303.00 (Grants) + 660.00 (EBRs)	450.00 (Grants) + 660.00 (EBRs)	419.14 (prov. Upto February'18)
2018-19	480.00		

EBRs: Extra Budgetary Resources i.e. Government of India fully serviced bonds raised by the IWAI.

*Requirement of Funds Projected by IWAI for
Development of National Waterways*

(in Rs. Crore)

Year	Requirement of funds
2018-19	1000
2019-20	1200
2020-21	1100
2021-22	1000
2022-23	1500

**Removal of Silt Deposits from Ganga and
Yamuna Rivers**

*543. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct an inspection of locations having silt deposits in Ganga and Yamuna rivers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the date on which the said inspection was conducted along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether various States have raised their concern in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to remove silt deposits from Ganga and Yamuna rivers; and

(e) whether the Government has fixed any time limit for the purpose and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which silt deposits are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) to (c) On the request of State Government of Bihar, a Central team led by Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation along with officials and experts i.e. Shri A.B. Pandya, former Chairman, Central Water Commission and Prof. Z. Ahmed, IIT Roorkee had

visited the State on 5th June, 2017 and held discussions with State Government officials. An aerial survey of the reach of river Ganga from Buxar to Farakka was carried out by the Central team.

The team held discussions with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar along with State Government officials and experts wherein it was decided that a Committee to look into various aspects of floods and siltation in the State of Bihar shall be constituted. The opinion of State Government of Bihar has also been obtained in respect of constitution of the Committee including its Terms of Reference.

Consequently, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri A.B. Pandya, Former Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), to address the issues of flood and siltation in the State of Bihar. The Committee was constituted on 24th August, 2017.

(d) Erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial rivers. Rivers carry, pickup and drop silt load as per their regime conditions, i.e. discharge in the river, river slope, morphology, nature of silt etc. A Committee headed by Dr. B.K. Mittal, former Chairman, CWC had studied the siltation pattern in few rivers in India and *inter-alia* concluded that siltation was not pronounced and alarming. The Committee also found that de-silting in general was not feasible technically due to several reasons like non-sustainability, non-availability of vast land required for the disposal of dredged material etc. However, cost effective measures for removal of drainage congestion in specific reaches of rivers for channel capacity improvement and navigation purposes are formulated and implemented by concerned States/agencies as per requirement. The Union Government renders assistance to States which is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature.

(e) No, Madam. The Government has not fixed any time limit for removal of the silt deposits.

[English]

Acquisition of Aircraft by Air India

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

(a) whether the disinvestment bound flag carrier Air India has taken delivery of its 23rd and the last Boeing 777 plane which can be used in ultra long haul routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India has acquired all the 68 aircraft for which orders were placed with the US plane maker more than a decade ago; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Air India look delivery of the 23rd B777 aircraft in second week of March, 2018 which was part of the purchase order for 68 Boeing aircraft in 2005.

(c) and (d) Erstwhile Air India had placed an order for 68 aircraft with Boeing in December, 2005. All 68 aircraft have been delivered to Air India. The details of 68 aircraft are as following:-

1. B777-200LR : 8 aircraft
2. B777-300ER : 15 aircraft

3. B787-8 : 27 aircraft

4. B737-800 (For Air India Express) : 18 aircraft

Capacity Addition by NTPC

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

(a) whether it is true that NTPC is currently building an additional capacity of over 20,000 MW at multiple locations in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) 19,751 MW capacity is under construction by NTPC Ltd. including its Joint Ventures and its Subsidiaries. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

NTPC Projects under Construction in India (as on 31.03.2018)

Sl.No.	State	Project	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
NTPC owned Projects				
1.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Coal	250
2.	Bihar	Barh-I	Coal	1980
3.	Chhattisgarh	Lara-I	Coal	800
4.	Jharkhand	North Karanpura	Coal	1980
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Coal	1320
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara-I	Coal	1600
7.	Maharashtra	Solapur	Coal	660
8.	Odisha	Darlipalli-I	Coal	1600
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda-II	Coal	1320
10.	Uttarakhand	Tapovan Vishnugad	Hydro	520
11.	Uttarakhand	LataTapovan	Hydro	171
12.	West Bengal	Rammam-III	Hydro	120
13.	Telangana	Telangana	Coal	1600

1	2	3	4	5
Subsidiary/Joint Venture Projects				
14.	Jharkhand	Patratu, PVUNL	Coal	2400
15.	Bihar	Nabinagar, BRBCL	Coal	500
16.	Bihar	Nabinagar, NPGCPL	Coal	1980
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Meja, MUNPL	Coal	660
18.	Odisha	Rourkela PP-II	Coal	250
19.	West Bengal	Durgapur Power Project-III	Coal	40
Total				19,751 MW

Maintenance/Upgradation of NHs

*546. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:
Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies responsible for repair and maintenance/upgradation of National Highways (NHs) in Odisha and the time by which the work in this regard is likely to be started;

(b) whether the Government has entrusted the maintenance and upgradation of road to four lane standard to National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) under different programmes in Odisha; and

(c) if so, the details of stretches entrusted to NHAI for improvement under different programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD

TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and National Highways wing of State PWD are responsible for repair and maintenance/upgradation of National Highways (NHs) in Odisha. The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs, including those in the State of Odisha, are, accordingly, taken up from time to time as per inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) 1912 km. length of National Highways in the State of Odisha has been entrusted to NHAI for maintenance and up gradation under different programmes. The details of stretches entrusted to NHAI are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of NHs entrusted to NHAI in the State of Odisha

NH No. (New)	NH No. (Old)	Description	Length (km.)
1	2	3	4
16	60	West Bengal/Odisha Border to Balasore	53.41
16	5	Balasore-Odisha/Andhra Pradesh Border	391.53

1	2	3	4
53	5A	Chandikhole-Paradip	77.00
20/520	215	Panikoili-Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamunda	262.62
53/149	200/23	Chandikhole-Duburi-Talcher	133.00
316	203	Bhubaneswar-Puri	67.26
55	42	Cuttack-Angul-Sambalpur	265.00
53	6	Sambalpur-Bargarh	88.00
143	23	Biramitrapur-Barkote	125.62
49/53	6	Baharagora-Sambalpur	368.00
18	5	Baleshwar-Baripada-Jharpokharia	80.60
Total			1912.04

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

*547. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), if so, the details and the outcome thereof including the targets fixed and the achievements under the scheme during the last three years;

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

(c) whether some of the States are facing problems in implementing the scheme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to help those States to overcome the problems, State-wise;

(d) whether deficiencies in the construction of roads under the scheme have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to remove those deficiencies; and

(e) whether the Government has launched Geographic Information System (GIS) based mapping of all

rural roads, if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said mapping is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The status of progress made in implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is regularly reviewed in the Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Meeting (PRC), Pre-Empowered Committee and Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. Also, at District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by a Member of Parliament monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/ Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries of the States. Review meetings were also held by the Minister of Rural Development on 15th December, 2017 and 28th February, 2018.

The target fixed and achievements under the scheme during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	Length (in Km.)	
	Target	Achievement
2014-15	21,775	36,337
2015-16	33,649	36,449
2016-17	48,812	47,447

(b) The Government of India has taken a decision to accelerate execution of PMGSY-I to provide connectivity to eligible habitations as per the Core Network of PMGSY by March, 2019. The number of eligible unconnected habitations as per the Core Network is 1,78,184, out of which 1,63,429 habitations have been sanctioned by the Ministry (till February, 2018). The States have reported that 1,30,415 habitations have been connected till February, 2018. The State Governments have been requested to get approval for sanction of balance works of New Connectivity and upgradation under PMGSY-I as per mandate of the scheme and complete them latest by March, 2019 so as to provide connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations.

(c) The problems being faced by some of States as reported by them, inter-alia, include:—

- (i) Difficult terrain particularly in Hill States and North-Eastern States; shorter working season;
- (ii) Scarcity of the construction materials.

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

(d) No specific deficiency in the construction of roads has been brought to the notice of the Ministry by the States. However, the Ministry of Rural Development/ National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) have been regularly making efforts to overcome and improve road construction with the latest design and specification with the help of World Bank and Indian Roads Congress (IRC). The PMGSY is a well-structured programme. A three-tier Quality Control mechanism viz. Project Inspection Unit (PIU), State Quality

Monitors (SQM) and National Quality Monitors (NQM) is envisaged under the PMGSY for ensuring construction of quality road works and durability of road assets under PMGSY. This system also detects deficiencies in material and workmanship of PMGSY roads and such deficiencies are promptly brought to the notice of the State Government for rectification.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), through the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), with the Centre for Development of Advance Computing (CDAC), Pune on 27.10.2015 through which all rural roads including roads under PMGSY in the country are mapped on Geographic Information System (GIS) platform. The work of GIS has been commenced in all the Districts in the 28 States and GIS has been completed in 19 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura and Uttarakhand. The National level Web based GIS for PMGSY is available on public domain from 29th January, 2018 which can be accessed via url: www.pmgys-grris.nic.in.

Use of Diesel Gensets for Power Generation

*548. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether huge diesel gensets are used by the Industrial units to generate the power required by them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of such power used by heavy, medium and small industries during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether this has resulted in wastage or more usage of diesel for various purposes and if so, the loss incurred due to such usage during the above period;
- (d) whether the use of diesel genset is increasing the input cost of products and if so, the details thereof along with the increase in input cost in terms of percentage; and
- (e) the corrective measures being taken by the Government to increase the supply of power along with the target year fixed for electricity to all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) The State-wise quantum of power used by Industries from diesel gensets during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. The electricity consumption by industries from diesel gensets have reduced from 8868 Million Units (MUs) (0.8% of total generation) during 2014-15 to 8315 MUs (0.67% of total generation) during 2016-17. This shows that the increase in electricity demand of industries during last three years have been met from National electricity grids and dependence on diesel is reducing.

In general, use of diesel for power generation results in increase in input cost of power in the industry.

At present, there is sufficient power available in the National Electricity grid. Discoms can buy more power to give 24x7 reliable power supply to the industries. Even industries can also buy power in open Access.

(e) To increase the supply of power and to meet the future power requirement, generation capacity from conventional sources of around 58,384 MW is under construction. Government of India have also set a target of 175 GW capacity to be achieved from renewable energy sources by the year 2022.

Government has also requested all States to ensure 24x7 power for all consumers from the year 2019.

Statement

State-wise Electricity Consumption by Industries having Captive Power Plants based on Diesel with Demand of 1 MW and above

Figures in (Gwh)

States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	1.68	1.22	2.18
Delhi	1.33	1.54	2.17
Haryana	362.86	318.69	382.84
Himachal Pradesh	95.95	91.52	42.54
Jammu and Kashmir	3.50	3.50	2.25

1	2	3	4
Punjab	335.04	310.19	369.45
Rajasthan	558.46	575.73	677.61
Uttar Pradesh	744.01	561.18	536.75
Uttarakhand	206.26	227.18	169.67
Sub-Total (NR)	2309.09	2090.75	2185.46
Chhattisgarh	3.70	136.65	522.36
Gujarat	1454.53	1587.91	1562.40
Madhya Pradesh	129.92	205.01	251.79
Maharashtra	776.38	987.60	1528.78
Daman and Diu	0.80	0.80	1.92
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.28	2.28	2.65
Goa	70.91	67.18	94.75
Sub-Total (WR)	2438.52	2987.44	3964.65
Andhra Pradesh	67.40	74.31	59.08
Telangana	134.95	98.79	104.13
Karnataka	1206.94	1344.46	843.57
Kerala	155.71	21.18	7.78
Tamil Nadu	2028.20	541.71	540.68
Puducherry	21.11	8.45	9.24
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total (SR)	3614.31	2088.90	1564.48
Bihar	1.25	1.19	1.23
Jharkhand	6.20	9.26	5.80
Odisha	456.12	476.56	463.45
West Bengal	17.37	8.65	106.96
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total (ER)	480.94	495.67	577.44

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	5.97	5.73	5.75
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	18.92	19.39	17.59
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total (NER)	24.90	25.12	23.34
Total (All India)	8867.76	7687.87	8315.36

*Provisional

*Data in respect of electricity generation from captive power plants is furnished annually by the current year 2017-18 would be furnished by industries after 31st March, industries and data for 2018.

Gap between MGNREGS and State Wages

*549. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the gap between the wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the state wages;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken the opinion of the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No such decision has been taken. As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, the Central Government notifies MGNREGA wage rates every year for all States/UTs. The wage rates are revised and applicable from 1st April every year. The revision is based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL).

DTH Service Providers

*550. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that many customers are not happy/satisfied with their DTH service providers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received by the Government along with the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve/address each and every complaint in a time bound manner;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring DTH portability like mobile number portability to help unhappy/dissatisfied customers to switch over to other service providers and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost healthy competition among DTH service providers and bring down DTH price in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) A total number of 1922 complaints/grievances against private DTH service providers have been received through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in this Ministry during the last three years and the current year on various issues involving technical/financial/policy matter viz. delay or improper installation, malfunctioning of Set-Top-Box, issues of interoperability, unauthorised disconnection, disruption of signal during bad weather, improper billing, recharge, service charges, subscription rates, tariff order, channel package, free-to-air and duration of advertisements. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) also receives Consumer Complaints against DTH service providers. The details of complaints against DTH service providers received in this Ministry as well as TRAI (as informed by TRAI) during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Complaints received in Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	No. of Complaints received in TRAI
1.	2015	448	354
2.	2016	651	562
3.	2017	672	418
4.	2018	151 (till 02.04.2018)	147 (till 26.03.2018)
Total		1922	1481

(c) Out of 1922 complaints/grievances, 1811 complaints/grievances have been addressed by this Ministry till date. As soon as the complaints are received in this Ministry, the same are forwarded to the concerned DTH operators for redressal and also followed up with the concerned DTH operators for redressal. After receipt of information about the redressal of grievance from DTH operators the same is uploaded on CPGRAMS for disposal. The grievances related to subscription rate, tariff order and channel package are forwarded to TRAI for redressal under intimation to this Ministry. The regulation of TRAI namely "The Direct to Home Broadcasting Services (Standards of Quality of Service and Redressal of Grievances) Regulation, 2007 dated 31st August 2007, as amended on 12th March 2009, essentially covers regulatory provisions relating to protection of the interests of DTH subscribers. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also held a meeting on 11.09.2017 with DTH operators on Grievance Redressal Mechanism of DTH Service Providers. During the meeting, the representatives from DTH operators explained that the subscribers in connection with their grievance can reach them through Customer Care Numbers (Toll Free) and e-mail communication and can also escalate their grievances/complaints to higher levels if they are not satisfied with the redressal provided.

(d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations on "Issues relating to New DTH Licenses" dated 23.07.2014 has recommended replacement of license condition at clause 7.1 of the existing DTH guidelines which stipulated that "The Open Architecture (Non-proprietary) Set Top Box (STB), which will ensure technical compatibility and effective interoperability among

different DTH service providers, shall have such specifications as laid down by the Government from time to time" with "The Set Top Box offered by a DTH service provider shall have such specifications as laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) from time to time". TRAI further recommended that BIS should come out with updated specifications for STBs from time to time and while doing so, BIS shall consult TRAI and that the license conditions should mandate the licensee to comply with the tariff order/scheme prescribed by TRAI for commercial interoperability. The Inter-Ministerial-Committee (IMC) constituted for the purpose of examining the TRAI recommendations have recommended that the matter may be taken up with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and Bureau of Indian Standard. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have accepted the recommendations of IMC and have referred the matter to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS). Policy making is a dynamic and ongoing process which takes considerable time.

(e) To boost healthy competition among DTH service providers and bring down DTH price in country, TRAI has laid down a comprehensive regulatory framework through the "The Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services Standards of Quality of Service and Consumer Protection (Addressable Systems) Regulations, 2017" and "The Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) services (Eighth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order, 2017". Presently, the subject matter is sub-judice.

[Translation]

Power Supply to Domestic Consumers

*551. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure better power supply to domestic consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by the people such as power cuts, irregularities in electricity bills and difficulties in getting new power connections and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is taking any effective steps to address the said problems and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Electricity is in the concurrent list. Government of India in conjunction with the State Governments has taken several steps to ensure reliable electricity supply. Power plants have been established in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), and power is allocated to the states from them. As on 28.02.2018, power allocated to various States/UTs from Central Generating Stations is 82,214 MW. In addition, the State Governments have set up their own Generating Stations.

Further, to ensure better power supply to consumers, Government of India is assisting States through schemes like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks, electrification of villages and providing access of electricity to all unelectrified households.

(c) and (d) Distribution of electricity is a licensed activity. Distribution licenses are issued by respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC). SERC's have issued Standard of Performance (SOP) and supply code to be followed by the distribution company to address the various problems being faced by consumers.

As per Section 57 of Electricity Act, 2003, Consumer Grievances Redressal Forum and Ombudsman are in place in most of the States to protect the interest of consumers.

Further, recognizing the requirement and importance of addressing consumer grievances, Government of India has provided financial assistance to Distribution Utilities under Restructured Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (RAPDRP), now subsumed under IPDS to set up dedicated consumers care centers, also accessible at short code telephone number 1912. So far, 47 States owned utilities and 10 Private Utilities are providing services on this short code telephone number.

[English]

Installation of Rooftop Solar Grid

*552. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for mandatory installation of rooftop solar grid on each house, especially in Delhi/National Capital Region in the near future;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Urban Development had requested all States and UTs, in 2014 to issue necessary directives to all State Departments to use rooftop of buildings under their control for solar power generation on mandatory basis and also to local bodies under their jurisdiction to incorporate the similar provision in their building bye-laws so that installation of RTS on rooftops of all types of buildings in their jurisdiction may become mandatory.

Further, the Ministry of Urban Development has issued Model Building Bye-Laws, 2016, in which suitable provisions for installation of RTS on buildings have been incorporated. Four States/UTs viz. Haryana, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have already issued mandatory notifications for installation of RTS in different categories of buildings.

As per the "Delhi Solar Policy-2016" it is mandatory to install RTS on all government buildings/institutions having rooftop area of 500 sq. meter or above.

[Translation]

Production of Solar Energy

*553. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of solar energy being produced in the country at present along with its per unit cost, State-wise;

(b) the details of the quantum of solar energy targeted to be produced by the end of the year 2018-19; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to provide easy credit for the production of solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) A total of 19.6 GW (19585 MW) grid connected solar power capacity has been installed in country upto 28.02.2018. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The tariff of electricity is determined through transparent bidding process and those arrived at so far in the previous years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) A capacity of 19.6 GW has been installed upto 28.02.2018. Another 16 GW capacity has been targeted for 2018-19.

(c) As per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India, Banks provide loans up to a limit of Rs. 15 crore to borrowers for the purposes of all renewable energy projects including solar energy under Priority sector. The loan limit for individual households is upto Rs. 10 lakh per borrower. A Non-banking Financial Institution namely Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) under the aegis of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy provides loan for Renewable Energy projects including solar energy projects. This apart, Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent is permissible through automatic route for promotion of solar power generation in the country.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Solar Power Capacity

As on 28.02.18

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total cumulative capacity (In MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2170.32
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.39
4.	Assam	12.45
5.	Bihar	142.45
6.	Chandigarh	25.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	185.03

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.46
9.	Daman and Diu	10.61
10.	Delhi	69.52
11.	Goa	0.91
12.	Gujarat	1587.00
13.	Haryana	215.85
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.86
16.	Jharkhand	25.67
17.	Karnataka	3657.52
18.	Kerala	107.93
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1247.41
21.	Maharashtra	772.33
22.	Manipur	1.33
23.	Meghalaya	0.06
24.	Mizoram	0.20
25.	Nagaland	0.50
26.	Odisha	79.57
27.	Puducherry	0.18
28.	Punjab	913.16
29.	Rajasthan	2317.11
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	1822.57
32.	Telangana	3282.67
33.	Tripura	5.09
34.	Uttar Pradesh	551.15
35.	Uttarakhand	294.08
36.	West Bengal	53.52
	Total	19584.15

Statement-II*National Solar Tariff through bid results*

Sl. No.	Year	Capacity on Offer (MW)	Weighted Avg. Price (Rs./KWh)	
1.	2	3	4	
1.	NSM Batch 1	December'10	150	12.16
2.	NSM Batch 2	December'11	350	8.79
3.	Odisha Phase 1	March'12	25	8.36
4.	Odisha Phase 2	December'12	25	8.73
5.	Karnataka	April'12	60	8.34
6.	Madhya Pradesh	June'12	125	8.05
7.	Tamil Nadu	March'13	150	6.48
8.	Rajasthan	March'13	75	6.45 (L1)
9.	Andhra Pradesh	April'13	226	6.49 (L1)
10.	Punjab Phase 1	June'13	270	8.41
11.	Uttar Pradesh Phase 1	August'13	130	8.9
12.	Karnataka Phase 2	August'13	130	6.87
13.	Madhya Pradesh Phase 2	January'14	100	6.86
14.	Andhra Pradesh Phase 2	October'14	500	5.75 (6.75 Level)
15.	Karnataka	November'14	500	6.94
16.	Telangana	November'14	500	6.72
17.	Punjab (Capacity 5-24 MW)	February'15	100	7.17
18.	Punjab (Capacity 25-100 MW)	February'15	100	7.16
19.	NTPC Anantapur (CPSU scheme)	May'15	250	6.16 (L1)
20.	Uttar Pradesh Phase 2	June'15	215	8.04
21.	Madhya Pradesh	June'15	300	5.36
22.	Telangana Group 1	August'15	500	5.73
23.	Telangana Group 2	August'15	1500	5.62
24.	Punjab	September'15	500	5.65
25.	Uttarakhand	October'2015	170	5.766
26.	Andhra Pradesh-500 MW Bundling Scheme	November'2015	500	4.63

1.	2	3	4
27. Andhra Pradesh-350 MW Bundling Scheme	December'2015	350	4.63
28. Andhra Pradesh-150 MW Bundling Scheme (DCR)	December'2015	150	5.123
29. Haryana (State Scheme)	December'2015	150	5.00
30. Rajasthan-420 MW Bundling	January'2016	420	4.351
31. Uttar Pradesh-100 MW Bundling	January'2016	100	4.78
32. Rajasthan-100 MW Bundling (DCR)	March'16	100	5.068
33. Telangan-50 MW Bundling (DCR)	March'16	50	5.19
34. Jharkhand-200	March'16	102	5.464
35. Jharkhand-1000	March'16	999	5.356
36. Telangan-350 MW Bundling	May'16	350	4.667
37. Karnataka-500 MW Bundling	May'16	500	4.79
38. Karnataka-100 MW Bundling (DCR)	September-16	100	4.85
39. Madhya Pradesh-750 MW (State Scheme)	February-17	750	2.9743 (3.30 Level tariff)
40. Andhra Pradesh-250 MW(Bundling)	April-17	250	3.15
41. Rajahthan-250 MW (VGF) Bhadla-IV	May-17	250	2.624
42. Rajahthan-500 MW (VGF) Bhadla-III	May-17	500	2.446
43. Tamil Nadu-1500 MW (State Scheme)	July-17	1500	3.47
44. Gujarat-500 MW	August-17	500	2.665
45. NTPC-250 MW (DCR)	October-17	250	3.14
46. Rajahthan-500 MW (VGF) Bhadla-III	December-17	500	2.474
47. Rajahthan-250 MW (VGF) Bhadla-IV	December-17	250	2.482

[English]

Sale of Land Assets by AAI

*554. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) proposes to sell 5 per cent of its land assets;

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

(c) the funds likely to be generated by the land sale and the locations identified by AAI for the purpose;

(d) the details of the companies which have shown interest in buying of AAI land so far; and

(e) the time by which the said process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

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

International Solar Alliance

*555. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Solar Alliance (ISA) was conceived by India to address solar technology development needs of the sunshine countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries in the alliance at present along with the names of the countries which have asked for its membership;

(c) whether the member countries are making any contributions for the running of the alliance;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the benefits so far accrued or likely to be accrued to the member countries by this alliance; and

(e) the future roadmap chalked by ISA for further harnessing solar energy in the recently held Solar Conference?

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 idea and concept behind the International Solar Alliance (ISA) is part of the prime Minister of India's vision to provide clean and affordable energy to all. This vision was formally presented to the Heads of the diplomatic Missions of eligible member countries of the ISA in India on 30 July, 2015. In his statement at the inaugural ceremony of the third India-Africa Forum Summit on 29 October, 2015, the Prime Minister of India invited the African countries to join the alliance of solar-rich countries and stated that the goal is to make solar energy an integral part of our life and reach it to the most unconnected villages and communities.

The Paris Declaration on International Solar Alliance (ISA), inter-alia, supported India's proposal to launch International Solar Alliance as a common platform for cooperation among solar resource rich countries lying either fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and intending to work together towards the development of appropriate benchmarks, facilitating

resource assessments, supporting research and development and demonstration facilities, with a view to encouraging innovative and affordable applications of solar technologies.

Out of 121 prospective member countries that lie either fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, 61 countries have signed the Framework Agreement of the ISA (List enclosed Statement). Five countries, namely Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Federal Republic of German}. Republic of Korea, Republic of Tunisia, and Italian Republic that lie outside the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, have expressed interest in becoming full-fledged members of the ISA.

(c) and (d) The Government of the India has provided 5 acres of land for establishing ISA Secretariat in campus of National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gwalpahari, Gurugram, Haryana. In addition, for creating corpus, building infrastructure and meeting recurring expenditure over 5 year duration from 2016-17 to 2020-21, the Government of India has agreed to provide a support of Rs. 175 crore to ISA, out of which Rs. 130 crore has already been released. In addition, Government of France has deputed a person to ISA Secretariat on secondment basis.

The ISA will help the member countries in collectively addressing key common challenges for scaling up development and deployment of solar energy in line with their needs.

(e) The Delhi Solar Agenda adopted in the Founding Conference of the ISA, inter-alia, States that the ISA member States have agreed to pursue an increased share of solar energy in the final energy consumption in respective national energy mix, as a means of tackling global challenges of climate change and as a cost effective solution by supporting and implementing policy initiatives and participation of all relevant stakeholders, as applicable, in respective States.

Statement

List of countries that have signed the Framework Agreement of the ISA

Sl.No.	Member countries and Territories
1	2
1.	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

1	2	1	2
2.	Commonwealth of Australia	32.	Republic of Kiribati
3.	Peoples Republic of Bangladesh	33.	Republic of Liberia
4.	Republic of Benin	34.	Republic of Madagascar
5.	Federal Republic of Brazil	35.	Republic of Malawi
6.	Burkina Faso	36.	Republic of Mali
7.	Republic of Burundi	37.	Republic of Mauritius
8.	Republic of Cape Verde	38.	Republic of Mozambique
9.	Kingdom of Cambodia	39.	Republic of Nauru
10.	Republic of Chad	40.	Republic of Niger
11.	Republic of Chile	41.	Federal Republic of Nigeria
12.	Commonwealth of Dominica	42.	Independent State of Papua New Guinea
13.	Union of Comoros	43.	Republic of Peru
14.	Congo – Democratic Republic of	44.	Republic of Rwanda
15.	Republic of Costa Rica	45.	Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
16.	Cote d'ivoire	46.	Republic of Senegal
17.	Republic of Cuba	47.	Republic of Seychelles
18.	Republic of Djibouti	48.	Federal Republic of Somalia
19.	Dominican Republic	49.	Republic of South Sudan
20.	Arab Republic of Egypt	50.	Democratic Socialist Republic of Srilanka
21.	Republic of Equatorial Guinea	51.	Republic of Sudan
22.	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	52.	Republic of Suriname
23.	Republic of Fiji	53.	United Republic of Tanzania
24.	French Republic	54.	Togolese Republic
25.	Gabonese Republic	55.	Kingdom of Tonga
26.	Republic of The Gambia	56.	Tuvalu
27.	Republic of Ghana	57.	Republic of Uganda
28.	Republic of Guinea	58.	United Arab Emirates
29.	Republic of Guinea-Bissau	59.	Republic of Vanuatu
30.	Republic of Guyana	60.	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
31.	Republic of India	61.	Republic of Yemen

Handling/Operating Capacity of Airports

*556. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air travellers can snap up tickets sometimes for a base fare of as little as Rs. 1,000/-, cheaper than some train tickets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether ten airports in the country are already operating beyond their capacity and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi and Chennai International Airport would reach their handling capacity within four to six years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airlines are free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The airline pricing system runs in multiple levels (buckets or RBDs) which are in line with practice being followed globally. The prices are fixed by airlines keeping in mind the market, demand, seasonality and other market forces. The airfare increases with increases in demand of seat as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast when bookings are offered by airlines. Some of the airlines have introduced Apex-90, in addition to existing advance purchase schemes of 60 days, 30 days, 14 days etc., in which highly discounted fares being offered which would entail traveling even during peak seasons on low fares. The fare structures stated above have been displayed by airlines on their websites. The airlines are compliant to the Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 as long as fare charged by them is in line with fare displayed on their website.

(b) According to the passenger traffic handled during the year 2016-17, 13 airports in the country have handled passengers more than its capacity. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the report given by Delhi International Airport Limited, Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi is not reaching its saturation in the next four to six years. As per Airports Authority of India traffic forecast, Chennai airport would reach its handling capacity by the year 2020-21. The existing capacity available at Chennai

airport is 23 Million Passenger per Annum. During the year 2017-18, Chennai airport is expected to handle around 20 million passengers and witnessing a growth of around 9% over the previous year.

Statement

Capacity Available and Utilization

Sl. No.	Airport	Current Demand (In Million) (2016-17)	Capacity Available (In Million)
1.	Guwahati	3.79	3.50
2.	Jaipur	3.78	3.50
3.	Patna	2.11	0.70
4.	Coimbatore	2.10	2.00
5.	Nagpur	1.89	0.57
6.	Bagdogra	1.52	0.75
7.	Port Blair	1.24	0.70
8.	Agartala	1.18	1.00
9.	Jammu	1.16	0.65
10.	Imphal	0.89	0.60
11.	Dehradun	0.88	0.40
12.	Leh	0.56	0.25
13.	Rajkot	0.41	0.11
Grand Total		21.53	14.73

Construction/Upgradation of Airports

*557. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct new international airports and upgrade/modernize the existing airports in the country;

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

(c) the details of proposals received from various States/UTs in this regard during the last four years and the current year and the action taken on these proposals, airport/year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expand and improve the facilities at various airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) To ensure that the pace of aviation growth is sustained, a comprehensive airport capacity enhancement plan NABH (NextGen Airports for Bharat) Nirman, was announced in the Union Budget 2018. NABH Nirman will be a multi-year program to expand India's airport capacity. Instead of playing catch-up with demand and incurring high congestion costs, the Government of India intends to invest ahead of current demand to propel the sector and the overall economy forward. Three key aspects of NABH Nirman are (1) fair and equitable land acquisition, (2) long-term master plan for airport and regional development and (3) balanced economics for all stakeholders. Government of India (GoI), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 19 Greenfield Airports and 'site clearance' approval for setting up of 7 Greenfield Airports across the country. Out of these Airports, Mopa Airport in Goa, Navi Mumbai and Shirdi Airport in Maharashtra, Kannur Airport in Kerala, Kushinagar Airport in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera Airport in Gujarat, Bhogapuram Airport in Andhra Pradesh, Hirasar in district Rajkot, Gujarat, Machiwara Airport in Ludhiana, Alwar Airport in Rajasthan and Noida International Airport in Jewar, Uttar Pradesh are proposed as International Greenfield Airports. The airport project at Kannur has been completed. Further, upgradation of existing airports is a continuous process depending on the traffic demand, availability of land and resources, environmental clearance approval from regulatory authorities, clearance from obstruction etc.

(c) During the last four years and the current year, MoCA, GoI has received the following proposals for setting up of Greenfield Airports: Ankleshwar in Gujarat, Bhiwadi

(Alwar) in Rajasthan, Dagadathi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram), Tadepalligudem (West Godavari), Oravakallu (Kurnool) and Kuppam (Chittoor) in Andhra Pradesh, Chingleput near Chennai, Gwalior and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Hissar in Haryana, Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Noida International Airport near Jewar, Saifai (Etawah) in Uttar Pradesh, Shivdaspur in Jaipur, Karwar and Chickmagalur in Karnataka, Rajkot and airport near Village Tadgem, Tal Umbergram Valsad in Gujarat and Purandar in Pune. GoI has granted 'site clearance' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan in November, 2015, Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana in October, 2016, Noida International Airport near Jewar in Uttar Pradesh in July, 2017 and Singrauli Airport in Singrauli, MP in September, 2017 and 'in principle' approval for setting up of Dagadathi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram) and Oravakallu (Kurnool) in Andhra Pradesh in October, 2016 and Rajkot in Gujarat in October, 2017. Government of Haryana has withdrawn, the proposal for development of Hissar airport in Haryana. The proposals for upgradation/modernization of Airports received from State Government/UTs to Airports authority of India (AAI) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) AAI is regularly upgrading and modernizing its airports, including passenger amenities to handle the air traffic growth in the country. To reduce the check-in time of increasing number of passengers at the airports, following additional number of equipment are being provided at all major 40 AAI airports by April, 2018; Common User Terminal Equipment (CUTE) (160 nos.), Common User Self Service (CUSS) kiosk (200 nos.), Scanners (1000) and MSR/OCR Key Board (200 nos.). To deal with demand in Delhi, T2 is in operation now and Cochin International Airport has commissioned its 15 lakh sq. ft. brand new International Terminal T3 in April, 2017.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	Airport	Work
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Integrated Terminal Building constructed.
2.	Bihar	Patna	New Terminal Building at Patna with capacity of 3 mppa.
3.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	MOU signed for acquisition of 592 acre of land.

1	2	3	4
4.	Haryana	1. Hisar 2. Karnal	Feasibility study carried out to State Govt. of Haryana. State Govt. planned to develop Hisar as aviation hub.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Kullu 2. Shimla	1. Reclamation of land by river diversion and extension of runway. 2. Re-carpeting and widening of runway work completed.
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jarnmu (CE) 2. Leh	1. Extension of runway-Land transfer, realignment of HT lies, diversion of public road. State Govt. to hand over 138 acres of land for infrastructure development at CE on Tawi river side. 2. 11.8 acres of land transfer from IAF for construction of new Terminal building at Leh.
7.	Jharkhand	Deoghsir	MOU signed with State Govt. for acquisition of 603.8 acres of land.
8.	Karnataka	1. Belgaum 2. Hubli	1. Extension and strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway, apron, isolation bay. New terminal building cum technical block cum Tower, fire station. 2. Extension and strengthening of runway, construction of taxiway. apron, isolation bay. New terminal building cum technical block a m Tower, fire station.
9.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Terminal building, pavement ana boundary wall.
10.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana 2. Adampur	1. State Govt. to hand over 404 aces of land. 2. State Govt. to rand over 40 acres of land for development of and for new civil enclave.
11.	Rajasthan	1. Kishangarh 2. Jodhpur (CE)	1. Development of airport for ATR 72 type aircraft. 2. 4 number of code 'C' type parking bays.
12.	Gujarat	1. Surat 2. Vadodara	1. Upgradation to start international operations. 2. Upgradation to start International operations. New terminal building constructed.
13.	Union Territory	1. Agattiz 2. Puducherry	1. Upgradation for operation of ATR-72 type aircraft. 2. Upgradation for operation of A 320 type aircraft.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

*558. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds collected and spent during this year under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan;

(b) the percentage of such funds allocated to various agencies for implementation of the Abhiyan, agency-wise;

(c) whether all projects under the Abhiyan have been completed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], majority of the funds are available from Budgetary Resources. The total funds allocated for SBM(G) during the year 2017-18 from Budgetary Resources are Rs. 16948.27 crore, out of which Rs. 16939.81 crore have been spent.

(b) Under SBM(G), majority of the funds are released to the States/UTs.

(c) and (d) SBM(G) is under implementation in rural areas of the country. The Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014, with the aim at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. As on 03.04.2018, 362 districts have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF), and 3,40,370 (56%) villages have been declared ODF. Sanitation coverage, which was 38.7% as on 02.10.2014, has increased to 80.53% as of now.

Power Grid Connectivity

*559. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid connectivity between the Southern Grid and the Power Grids of other regions are inadequate to meet the requirements of power transmission between Tamil Nadu and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the power Grid connectivity between Tamil Nadu and other States; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the establishment of Green Corridor Grid 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 connectivity between the Southern Grid and Power Grids of other regions are adequate to meet the requirements of power transmission between Tamil Nadu and other States.

(c) The Southern Region (SR) is connected with the North-East-West Region (NEWR) through various inter-regional AC links at 220kV, 400KV, 765kV level and HVDC

link. With the commissioning of new transmission lines, the grid connectivity upstream and downstream of the main NEWR-SR corridor has further strengthened, The detail of inter-regional links between SR and NEWR is given in the enclosed Statement.

No congestion has been reported in Day Ahead Market (Power Exchanges) since September, 2017.

(d) Green Energy Corridor (GEC) has been planned to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity in eight Renewable Energy resource rich States including Tamil Nadu. It includes strengthening of intra-State and inter-State transmission systems and establishment of Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMC).

The inter-State transmission system and REMCs are being implemented by POWERGRID. The project includes about approx. 3200 ckms line and Six Substations of total 18,000 MVA to be completed by May 2019. Part of the transmission system is commissioned and balance transmission scheme is under various stages of implementation. The intra-State transmission system is being implemented by the respective State Transmission Utilities (STUs).

The progress of the various schemes under GEC is regularly monitored by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power.

Statement

Inter-Regional Transmission Links and Capacity (MW)

Sl. No.		Present Capacity (MW)
1		2
1.	Balimela-Upper Sileru 220kV S/c	130
2.	Gazuwaka HVDC back-to-back	1000
3.	Talcher-Kolar HVDC bipole	2500
4.	Angul-Srikakulum 765kV D/c	4200
5.	Chandrapur HVDC back-to-back	1000
6.	Kolhapur-Belgaum 220kV D/c	260
7.	Ponda-Nagajhari 220kV D/c	260

1	2
8. Raichur-Solapur 765kV S/c line (PG)	2100
9. Raichur-Solapur 765kV S/c line (Pvt. Sector)	2100
10. Narendra-Kolhapur 765kV D/c (charged at 400kV)	2200
11. Wardha-Nizamabad 765kV D/c line	4200
Total	19,950

Maintenance/Upkeep of Rural Roads

*560. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been framed for maintenance and upkeep of rural roads constructed under the flagship programme Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether the Government has communicated to the States to come up with a comprehensive policy to maintain roads in their States as rural road is a State subject;

(c) if so, the details of the States that have already framed policies and the remaining ones from which the results/response are awaited along with the timeline for the same;

(d) whether the second phase of PMGSY (PMGSY-II) will mandatorily envisage consolidation of the existing rural road network to improve its overall efficiency; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. Maintenance of roads constructed under the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in consultation with World Bank and the International Labour Organisation

(ILO) is providing technical assistance to the States on policy, management and contracting components of rural roads maintenance. A standard template of Rural Road Maintenance Policy (RRMP) and a guidance note have already circulated to all the States and also available on the homepage of PMGSY website (*pmgsy.nic.in*). Based on these documents, the States are required to formulate and implement State Rural Road Maintenance Policies to suit State specific needs. So far, 23 States (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have notified State specific RRMP. Further, with effect from the financial year 2016-17, the Ministry has decided to award financial incentives to top performing States, with the condition that such incentives are to be utilized for periodic maintenance of PMGSY roads.

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

Under PMGSY-II, roads already constructed/upgraded under PMGSY-I are eligible on completion of design life and on the basis of capacity requirement to accommodate traffic if it has gone beyond the projected traffic and such traffic cannot be accommodated in the existing carriageway width, with the required level of service. The deteriorated condition of the road due to non-maintenance or non-undertaking of renewal works at the required time cannot become a criterion for taking the roads of PMGSY-I in PMGSY-II. A target length of 50,000 Kms. has been allocated to all the States under PMGSY-II. Till date, 13 States transited to PMGSY-II. Out of total target of 50,000 km., upto February 2018, 32,110 km. road length has been cleared and 14,196 km. road length has already been constructed by these States.

Import of Solar Cells/Modules from China

6211. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has imported large quantity

of solar cells and modules from China and even upto 87 per cent of the country's total import during 2016-17;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in manufacturing activities for solar cells and modules to cater and cope up with the requirements of solar power plants which is developing in the country at much higher growth rate; 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) In year 2016-17, India had imported solar cells/ photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in module/ panel, worth around 3196 Million US\$. Out of this, solar cells/photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in module/ panel, worth around 2817 Million US\$ (about 88%) were imported from China.

(c) and (d) The domestic manufacturing of solar PV cells and modules in India is being supported by the Government of India through Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). The scheme, *inter-alia*, provides for:-

- (i) 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of the manufacturing facility.
- (ii) Reimbursement of countervailing Duty (CVD)/ Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

There is no separate scheme for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for manufacturing solar cells and modules.

[Translation]

Water Disputes

6212. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:
SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether several States of the country including

Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are embroiled in various water disputes;

(b) if so, the details and the nature of the said disputes along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from Rajasthan regarding supply of its share of water from other States without any further delay;

(d) if so, the details and the current status thereof along with the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) the reasons for delay in resolving these disputes and the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken to resolve them immediately along with the time by which these disputes are likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Parliament has enacted Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valley thereof. When any request under the said Act is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute on the inter-State rivers and the Central Government is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government constitutes a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute. Currently, 5 water disputes Tribunals are active, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, the State of Odisha filed complaint dated 19.11.2016 under Section 3 of the ISRWD Act, 1956 in respect of Mahanadi basin to the Central Government. Odisha also filed Original Suit No. 1/2017 in the Supreme Court of India for constitution of a Water Dispute Tribunal for adjudication of water disputes between Odisha and Chhattisgarh. The Original Suit was disposed of in the final hearing on 23.01.2018 with directions to the Central Government to constitute Water Dispute Tribunal for adjudication of the water dispute between the concerned States within a period of one month from the date of order. Accordingly, the Central Government has constituted Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal vide Notification No. S.O. 1114(E) dated 12.03.2018.

Further, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi having their geographical areas in the Yamuna river basin upto Okhla signed a MoU on 12th May, 1994 regarding allocation of surface flow of Yamuna upto Okhla. Presently, there is no water sharing dispute amongst the basin States for sharing Yamuna water.

However, issue regarding less availability of water with respect to its allocated share of Yamuna water, raised by Rajasthan have been discussed in the meetings of Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) and Upper Yamuna Review Committee (UYRC).

(c) and (d) The Ravi and Beas river water disputes amongst the States of Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan is presently sub-judice before the Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal (details given in the enclosed Statement).

State of Rajasthan has further proposed to restore 0.6 MAF of surplus waters out of its share in Ravi- Beas waters. Punjab has some issues in this regard.

State of Rajasthan has also requested for supply of 0.17 MAF of Ravi-Beas waters through Bhakra Main Line ex-Nangal for Sidhmukh Nohar areas. Haryana has some issues in these matters. Rajasthan has also filed a suit in the matter which is under consideration of the Supreme Court. The matter is as such sub-judice.

Further, State of Rajasthan has submitted a feasibility report to Central Water Commission (CWC) on "Transfer of Rajasthan's share in Yamuna water from Tajewala head works to Rajasthan and it's utilization in Jhunjhuna and Churu District of Rajasthan". The report has been examined

in CWC and 'in principle consent' for preparation of Detailed Project Report of the project has been conveyed by CWC.

(e) In order to further streamline the adjudication of inter-State river water disputes, the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister for WR, RD & GR on 14.03.2017 by amending the existing ISRWD Act, 1956. The Bill envisages to constitute a standalone Tribunal with permanent establishment and permanent office space and infrastructure so as to obviate with the need to set up a separate Tribunal for each water dispute which is invariably time-consuming process. In the proposed Bill, there is a provision for establishment of a Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) by the Central Government for resolving amicably, the inter- State water disputes within a maximum period of one year and six months. Any dispute, which cannot be settled by negotiations shall be referred to the Tribunal for its adjudication. The dispute so referred to the Tribunal shall be assigned by the Chairperson of the Tribunal to a Bench of the Tribunal for adjudication. The proposed amendments in the Bill will speed up the adjudication of water disputes referred to it. The Bill was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources for examination. The Standing Committee has submitted its recommendation on the Bill vide Lok Sabha Secretariat letter dated 11.08.2017 in the form of 'Nineteenth Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources on the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017'. Accordingly, the Ministry has prepared draft Cabinet Note for Official Amendments to Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Statement

Status of Inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water under Tribunals

Sl. No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1,	Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. Clarification/ explanation sought from the Tribunal under Section 5(3) of the said Act by the party States. Presidential Reference 1 of 2004 was made on the

1	2	3	4	5
				<p>Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced the judgement on Presidential Reference in negative. Further, Government of Haryana has filed IA No. 6 of 2016 in OS No. 6 of 1996 in the matter. The matter is subjudice.</p>
2.	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	<p>Report and decision given on 5.2.2007 which was published vide Notification dated 19.2.2013. The party States have also filed Civil Appeals against the order of CWDT dated 5.2.2007 before the Supreme Court. In this regard, the Supreme Court has pronounced its verdict 16.02.2018.</p>
3.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II	Karnataka, Telengana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	<p>Report and decision given on 30.12.2010. Further report given by the Tribunal on 29.11.2013. However, as per Supreme Court Order dated 16.9.2011, till further order, decision taken by the Tribunal on references filed by States and Central Government shall not be published in the official Gazette. As such, matter is sub-judice. Term of the Tribunal was extended for a period of two.years w.e.f. 1st August, 2014 to address the terms of reference as contained in section 89 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. Thereafter, the term of the Tribunal has been extended twice for one year each viz. for a period of one year w.e.f. 01.08.2016 and for a period of one year w.e.f. 01.08.2017. The matter is under adjudication in the Tribunal. The Government of Telengana has filed a SLP 33623-26 of 2014 and WP(C) 545 of 2015 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter. The matter is thus sub-judice.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	February, 2010 However, as per the Supreme Court order the date of reckoning of the constitution of the Tribunal is <i>w.e.f.</i> 17.9.2012	The Tribunal has submitted its report to the Central Government under Section 5(2) of the 1SRWD Act, 1956 on 13.09.2017. Further, State of Odisha and the Central Government have filed reference under Section 5(3) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 11.12.2017 and 12.12.2017 respectively. The matter is thus under adjudication in the Tribunal.
5.	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010 However, vide notification dated 13.11.2014 date of reckoning of the constitution of the Tribunal is <i>w.e.f.</i> 21.08.2013	Report and Decision not given by the Tribunal u/s 5(2) of ISRWD Act, 1956.

[English]

Old Age Pension Scheme in Kerala

6213. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State of Kerala for central assistance for the old age pension scheme being implemented by the Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Funds under the schemes of National Social Assistance Programme including Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) are released by Ministry of Rural Development in two six monthly instalments on the basis of the documents submitted by the States/UTs including State Government of Kerala. During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 12882.75 lakh has been released to the

State Government of Kerala under the IGNOAPS of NSAP on the basis of complete set of documents submitted for release of first installment.

ODF Villages in Rajasthan

6214. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Rajasthan since 2014;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite declaring villages as ODF, there are no toilets in villages as declared on the papers;

(c) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government against the concerned officials or agency in this regard; and

(d) the details of the procedure adopted by the Government to monitor the ODF villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) In total 42,305 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Rajasthan as on 28.3.2018.

(b) and (c) As per the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] guidelines, first villages themselves declare ODF in Gram Sabha. Thereafter, States/UTs conduct ODF verification using different processes. Sanitation is a State subject, hence State Governments take necessary action against discrepancy/complaints, if any, in this regard.

(d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued guidelines for ODF verification. These guidelines prescribe at least two verifications to be carried out to verify the ODF status. The first verification is carried out within three months of the ODF declaration in Gram Sabha. Thereafter, in order to ensure sustainability of ODF, one more verification is carried out after around six months of first verification. State Governments are conducting ODF verification using different processes. ODF declared and verified Villages are being entered on Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), which is in public domain. A survey has also been conducted through Independent Verification Agency to monitor sustainability of ODF status.

Use of Satellite Transponders by DTH Sector

6215. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the DTH sector is one of the largest users of satellite transponders;

(b) if so, whether with increase in demand for high definition channels, the requirement for satellite transponders is also increasing day by day and availability of adequate satellite transponders for growth is always a concern of DTH operators;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommended sharing of back-end infrastructure between satellite TV service distributors to help them cut their costs of operations;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is any proposal to allow sharing

of satellite transponders and the earth station facilities by a DTH operator with other DTH players and distribution platforms; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the sharing of transponders address their demand-supply mismatch and reduce both capital and operating expenditure of the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Presently DTH services are being supported by 42 transponders on indigenous satellites (INSAT/GSAT) and about 89 transponders on foreign satellites. There is a registered demand of additional about 84 transponders for immediate future. It is expected that over a period of next three years adequate capacity would be added through Indian satellites to facilitate migration of foreign capacity to Indian capacity. As per data reported to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) by broadcasters, there is a significant growth in the number of high definition (HD) Satellite Pay TV channels. The number has grown from 3 in the year 2010 to 83 in the year 2017.

(d) and (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued recommendations on sharing of Infrastructure in Television broadcasting distribution sector on 29.03.2017. These recommendations are available on TRAI's website www.trai.gov.in. The objectives of these recommendations are to enable a policy environment for facilitating sharing of infrastructure in TV broadcasting and distribution sector, on voluntary basis. The sharing of the infrastructure is expected to enhance available channel capacities leading to reduction in capital and operative expenditure for the service providers thereby bringing down the price of broadcasting services to subscribers, in addition, it would lower the entry barriers for news service providers and provide more space on broadcasting distribution networks for niche channels.

(f) and (g) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has not received any proposal from DTH operators for sharing of satellite transponders and earth station facilities with other DTH players and distribution platforms. Enabling sharing of infrastructure may address the issue of demand-supply mismatch and reduce capital and operating expenditure of the service provider to an appreciable extent.

[Translation]

Survey on Ores

6216. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out ores present underneath the ground;

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

(c) the details of ores discovered in the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of Ministry of Mines, carries out mineral exploration under its annual field season programme to find out mineral deposits and ores both on the ground and underneath. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Mines also carries out systematic mineral exploration in the country. The State-wise details of mineral exploration surveys carried-out by GSI and MECL during the field season 2017-2018 are as follows:—

State	District	Mineral
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Iron
	Guntur	Basemetal
	East Godavari	Graphite
	Kadapa, Anantapur, Krishna	Diamond
	Kadapa, Anantapur, Chittoor and Kurnool	Gold
	Nellore	Copper
	Vizianagaram	Manganese
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	Graphite
	Lower Subansiri	Gold
	Kameng and Papumpare	Basemetal, Gold
Assam	Goalpara, Bongaigaon, Dhubri and Kokrajhar	Iron
	Dhubri	Coal
Bihar	Jamui	Iron
	Rohtas	Glauconite
	Bhagalpur	Coal
	Jamui and Banka	Rare Earth Elements (REE) and Rare Metal (RM)
	Kaimur	Titanium, Vanadium, Gallium

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Bauxite
	Raigarh, Surguja and Raigarh	Coal
	Raigarh	Limestone
	Mahasamund	Glauconite, Gold and Sulphide
	Surguja	Graphite
	Mahasamund, Gariaband, Balodabazar, Dhamtari, Janjgir Champa and Raipur	Diamond
	Balrampur	Tungsten
	Gariaband	REE
	Gujarat	Chotta Udepur
Western Kachchh		Bauxite and Clay
Sabarkantha		Basemetal
Jamnagar		Gold
Haryana	Mahendragarh	Basemetal
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	Phosphorite
Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban	Copper
	Kathua	Copper and REE
Jharkhand	West Singhbnum	Iron and Manganese
	East Singhbnum	Gold
	Ranchi	Graphite
	Jharia	Shale Gas
	Garhwa	Phosphate and Potash
	Gumla, Pakur and Sahebganj	Titanium, Vanadium, Gallium, Bauxite
Karnataka	Raichur, Bellary, Chitradurga and Bijapur	Diamond
	Tumkur, Raichur, Bellary and Chitradurga	Gold
	Raichur	Basemetal
	Belgaum, Bagalkot and Gulburga	Limestone
	Koppal, Raichur and Gulburga	REE

1	2	3
Kerala	Malappuram	Gold
	Wayanad	REE
	Palakkad	PGE
	Kasargod	Bauxite
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Basemetal, Graphite, REE & RM
	Sidhi	Iron and Gold
	Chhatarpur	Molybdenum
	Tikamgrah	Iron
	Anuppur, Umaria, Chhindwara and Singrauli	Coal
	Sohagpur	Shale Gas
	Singrauli	Glauconite
	Balaghat, Jabalpur and Katni	Manganese
	Tikamgarh	Iron
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli and Chandrapur	Copper
	Bhandara and Yavatmal	REE & RM
	Sindhudurg	Iron, REE & RM
	Chandrapur	Baryte
Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Limestone
	West Khasi Hills	Bauxite, REE
	West Jaintia Hills	Titanium, Vanadium
	Ri-Bhoi	REE
Nagaland	Phek	Chromium
	Mokokchung	Coal
Odisha	Kendujhar and Sundargarh	Iron
	Rayagada, Kendujhar and Bolangir	Manganese
	Jharsuguda, Angul and Sundargarh	Coal
	Kendujhar and Dhenkanal	Gold
	Sundargarh	Phosphorite
	Jajpur and Dhenkanal	Chromite
	Sambaipur	REE

1	2	3
	Kalahandi	Bauxite, Manganese
	Angul	Graphite
Rajasthan	Jaipur	REE, RM, Gold and Silver
	Pali and Udaipur	Copper
	Swai Madhopur and Karauli	Glauconite
	Jaisalmer	Limestone
	Udaipur, Bhilwara and Pratapgarh	Gold
	Sirohi	REE, RM, Tin and Tungsten
	Barmer and Bhilwara	REE & RM
	Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Alwar, Chhittaurgarh, Dausa, Dungarpur, Bhilwara and Rajsamand	Basemetal
	Nagaur, Tonk, Swai Madhopur, Ajmer, Sirohi and Pali	Tungsten
	Sikar and Jhunjhunu	Iron
	Banswara	Manganese
	Ajmer	Nickel and Piatinum Group of Elements (PGE)
	Bikaner	Lignite
	Jaisalmer	Limestone
	Hanumangarh and Bikaner	Potash
Sikkim	East District	Basemetal
Tamil Nadu	Salem	Iron
	Vellore, Dharmapuri and Salem	REE
	Tiruvannamalai	PGE
	Ramanathapuram	Lignite
Telangana	Khammam	Basemetal
	Adilahad	Manganese and Coal
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	Tungsten, Molybdenum, REE & RE
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	PGE, Nickel, Cobalt, Andalusite. Gold and Iron
West Bengal	Purulia	Basemetal and Gold
	Bardhaman and Birbhum	Coal

(c) The details of resource estimation from exploration carried out by GSI in Rajasthan since FS 2013-14 are as follows:—

Sl. No.	District	Mineral	Resource (in Million Tonnes)
1.	Alwar	Multi mineral – Copper, Gold and Silver	14.55 (Copper) 00.61 (Gold) 00.21 (Silver)
2.	Banswara	Multi mineral – Copper and Gold	7.69 (Copper) 6.51 (Gold)
3.	Sikar	Copper	28.0
4.	Bhilwara	Copper	0.33
5.	Jhunjhunu	Copper	3.39
6.	Bhiiwara	Lead	4.64
7.	Karauli	Potash	57.43
8.	Banswara	Phosphorite	6.63
9.	Jaisalmer and Banner	Lignite	11.47

[English]

NextGen Airports for Bharat Nirman

6217. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a new initiative NextGen Airports for Bharat (NABH) Nirman to expand airport capacity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing annual handling capacity at Indian Airports is unable to keep pace with the demand;

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

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to expand and augment infrastructure in civil aviation sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) A comprehensive aviation capacity expansion program, NABH (NextGen Airports for Bharat) Nirman, as announced in the Union Budget 2018, is intended to develop sufficient airports and air space capacity. NABH Nirman, a multi-year program, envisages to expand India's aviation capacity over five times to serve a billion passenger trips a year. This program includes overall passenger growth projections, detailed passenger forecasts for all major airports, new regulatory approaches for greenfield and brownfield airports, collaborative urban and land planning frameworks with various states, and necessary financing to build out aviation capacity.

(c) and (d) At present, the available capacity at Indian Airports is 334 Million Passengers Per Annum (MPPA) as against the demand of 265 million passengers during year 2016-17. However, Delhi and Mumbai airports are nearing saturation point and the concerned airport operators have taken action for creation of additional capacity by way of expansion of terminal, using facilities at Hindon airport for RCS aircrafts and development of new Greenfield airports at Navi Mumbai and Jewar.

(e) Expansion and Augmentation of civil aviation infrastructure is a continuous process which is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending on the traffic demand, operational requirements, availability of land etc. Recently, AAI has taken up the expansion/upgradation work of airports at Surat, Kolkata, Dimapur, Amritsar, Tezu, Port Blair, Hubli, Belgaum, Kishangarh, Gorakhpur, Jammu, Calicut, Pakyong, Agartala, Guwahati and Trivandrum. Further, AAI has planned to invest Rs. 20,178 Crores for the period 2016-17 to 2021-22 for upgrading airport infrastructure and services.

[English]

Shortage of Water

6218. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has indicated that by 2030 India's per capita water availability may shrink to half and push the country into water scarce category from the existing water stress category;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any new initiative/measures to overcome the existing water shortage problems in many States and to be ready for future; 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 World Bank has informed that they have not conducted any independent analysis to estimate current or projected per capita water availability in India and such information is typically drawn from reputable sources including Government of India and Food and Agriculture Organization.

The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. As per National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) report, the total water availability of India received through precipitation is about 4000 Billion

Cubic Meter (BCM) per annum. After evaporation, 1869 BCM water is available as natural runoff. Due to geological and other factors, the utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water.

However, water available per person is dependent on population of the country and for India; water availability per capita is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1820 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively. 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 region of the country is much below the national average and can be considered as water stressed / water scarce. Further, it is projected that in the year 2050, the country's total water demand is estimated at 1180 BCM, outstripping the total availability of 1137 BCM.

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability and availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement their efforts, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various steps to tackle water crisis through various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies, implementation of new projects like Pancheshwar Dam, Polavaram Project, Interlinking of Rivers Project, Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project, etc. Additionally, non-structural measures have also been taken through the development and augmentation of National Hydrology Project, Flood Forecasting Stations, Hydrological Observation Stations, etc.

Central Government 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 on farm

water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc., thus bringing much desired rural prosperity. It envisages end to end solution in irrigation supply chain viz. water resources, distribution, efficient application and extension services.

During 2016-17, 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having potential of 76.03 lakh ha. were prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. The CADWM programme has been taken up to enhance utilization of irrigation potential created and improve agriculture production on a sustainable basis through Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM).

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

Central Government has formulated National Water Policy (NWP), 2012 which *inter-alia* recommends 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 NWP, 2012 has been sent to all States/ Union Territories and the concerned Central Ministries for appropriate action.

Under National Water Mission, 11 State Governments namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand and West Bengal are being supported to formulate State Water Budgeting for water security, safety and sustainability as an innovative strategic intervention to check over-exploitation, water deficiency and contamination by building a convergence and synergy model aimed at performance based water governance. The initiative is being expanded across all the States and UTs.

Other initiatives/measures taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Measures_ForGW-Depletion_1.pdf.

[Translation]

Loan for Incomplete Projects under PMKSY

6219. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that large number of medium and major irrigation projects in the country are incomplete due to shortage of funds and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government is considering to give loan assistance to the State Governments for completion of these projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has imposed certain conditions for availing the loan assistance for completion of such projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Union Government has signed any Memorandum with the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/ Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP, having

ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and estimated balance cost of Rs.77595 crore have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. State-wise details of the prioritized projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

The main criteria/provisions for funding these projects are as below:-

- 20% cost escalation on latest approved estimated cost (AIBP component) of the project as on March, 2012 is allowed for which no

separate clearance/TAC clearance/Investment clearance is required for funding.

- Fast track *proforma* clearance from CWC may be sufficient for projects where revised cost may be more than the 20% over and above approved cost as on 01.04.2012 and no separate investment clearance from MoWR, RD & GR is required.
- Cost escalation above 20% is to be borne by the concerned State Government. However, the States can avail the same through NABARD.

So far, 12 State Governments have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for availing funds for State share under LTIF.

Statement

Details of 99 Prioritized Projects

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Balance cost as on 01.04.16 (Rs. in Crore)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (Th. Ha.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1818	263
2.	Assam	3	832	125
3.	Bihar	2	459	37
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	715	48
5.	Goa	1	44	14.5
6.	Gujarat	1	8107	1792
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	356	61.4
8.	Jharkhand	1	3426	236.8
9.	Karnataka	5	3185	252.8
10.	Kerala	2	220	38.1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14	11732	872.6
12.	Maharashtra	26	19950	850.8
13.	Manipur	2	602	37
14.	Odisha	8	4628	327.7
15.	Punjab	2	363	92
16.	Rajasthan	2	1564	315.6
17.	Telangana	11	7666	585.1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4	11929	1653
Total		99	77595	7603

[English]

Black Listing of Construction Companies

6220. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the NHAI has black listed some road construction companies for irregularities/anomalies in road projects in various States including West Bengal, Delhi/NCR, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such companies;

(c) whether any punishment/penalties have been awarded in such cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which these irregularities/anomalies are proposed to be sorted out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) M/s. Awadh Builders have been blacklisted forever from participating in National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for fraudulent bank guarantee against performance security with respect to the work of periodic renewal of cable stayed Naini Bridge.

(c) and (d) The bidding document provides for non-eligibility of bidder in case of non-performance on any work, expulsion from the project or termination due to their event of breach/default in last three years in case of Build-Operate-Toll (BOT)/Hybrid Annuity Method (HAM) projects and two years in case of Engineering-Procurement-Construction (EPC) projects. Prior to taking action for banning, an opportunity is given to all the defaulters. The final outcome depends upon their response.

Rural Water Coverage

6221. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target to achieve the rural water coverage;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the status of rural water coverage achieved by the Government as on December, 2017;

(d) the funds earmarked for the rural water coverage during the last three years; and

(e) whether the funds released were utilized in a better manner and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The target of rural habitations set to be covered with drinking water supply during 2017-18 under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is 68,770, As per information entered by the states on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 40944 rural habitations have been covered till 02.04.2018. Further, the details of target and achievement of habitations under NRDWP during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) This Ministry monitors the coverage of rural drinking water supply in terms of number of Fully Covered habitations (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water), Partially Covered habitations (i.e. getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) and Quality Affected habitations (i.e. containing at least one contaminant like Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron etc). As per information entered by States on IMIS, the coverage of Fully Covered, Partially Covered and Quality Affected habitations till date is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The details of funds allocated, released and utilized under NRDWP during the last three years and current year is as under:-

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Financial Year	Amount Allocated	Released	Expenditure
2014-15	9250	9191.22	9783.16
2015-16	4373	4264.58	5324.77
2016-17	6000	5931.9	5393.49
2017-18	7050	6989.66	4477.89

A web-based online integrated Management Information System (IMIS)' is in place to monitor the progress of the schemes and expenditure of the funds released to the states under NRDWP. From time to time, review meetings are also held with the State Secretaries and

Engineers-in-Chief in-charge of rural water supply for effective monitoring of completion of schemes and expenditure of funds. Area Officers from the Ministry also keep on visiting the States for review/monitoring of the projects.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0	5	0	5	0	7	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2744	2819	980	1905	1005	1373	1124	805
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	248	214	217	143	188	126	248	16
4.	Assam	9938	6399	3993	1659	1752	382	1945	117
s.	Bihar	13000	12236	5692	7189	7777	1289	9263	265
6.	Chhattisgarh	10900	12173	3894	3670	4169	997	4908	702
7.	Goa	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
8.	Gujarat	1075	2509	961	1193	32	1605	27	1694
9.	Haryana	534	523	248	317	263	290	348	192
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2500	2560	1115	1536	1300	938	1765	769
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	803	642	359	233	380	260	513	77
12.	Jharkhand	16535	9185	7307	1868	1430	3074	1286	3716
13.	Karnataka	10003	15398	4551	19791	12000	17434	15048	7620
14.	Kerala	1000	221	429	432	463	291	563	192
15.	Madhya Pradesh	10876	12378	5421	11478	338	7420	280	9062
16.	Maharashtra	4200	3747	1611	1566	1955	1270	2557	341
17.	Manipur	200	224	52	80	50	103	68	55
18.	Meghalaya	200	285	250	242	110	82	143	38
19.	Mizoram	52	51	31	28	35	35	48	6
20.	Nagaland	120	190	24	168	54	167	63	49
21.	Odisha	13500	20521	8620	15224	9300	8196	12101	2680

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Puducherry	23	0	5	0	5	0	7	0
23.	Punjab	1850	570	261	251	779	647	776	973
24.	Rajasthan	3173	3513	1963	2763	2039	2908	1982	3617
25.	Sikkim	200	128	45	81	40	14	54	31
26.	Tamil Nadu	4805	8622	1494	1390	3269	2910	4209	1152
27.	Telangana	2057	2143	802	1669	915	1121	1124	795
28.	Tripura	1382	1538	525	938	56,5	571	424	124
29.	Uttar Pradesh	24500	10461	2334	4300	1354	1838	1642	403
30.	Uttarakhand	1056	976	473	479	495	484	668	449
31.	West Bengal	4620	5891	2497	5295	4766	5217	5576	5004
Total		142098	136117	56191	85888	56835	61042	68770	40944

(Source: format C-14 of IMIs)

Statement-II

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 Islands	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33434	14512	417
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2922	4629	31
4.	Assam	52841	24239	11019
5.	Bihar	67395	38627	4212
6.	Chhattisgarh	70510	3013	1162
7.	Goa	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36065	1	0
9.	Haryana	7610	211	127
10.	Himachal Pradesh	43015	10589	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9002	6940	16
12.	Jharkhand	117045	894	2825
13.	Karnataka	25282	33947	1019

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Kerala	4943	16247	361
15.	Madhya Pradesh	127797	78	186
16.	Maharashtra	87232	12228	272
17.	Manipur	2237	155!	0
18.	Meghalaya	1786	8657	32
19.	Mizoram	472	266	0
20.	Nagaland	680	742	30
21.	Odisha	139191	15558	3024
22.	Puducherry	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	10116	1742	3526
24.	Rajasthan	56750	45241	19657
25.	Sikkim	755	1329	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	93642	6369	193
27.	Telangana	14017	9501	1044
28.	Tripura	4587	1598	2538
29.	Uttar Pradesh	256303	2345	1379
30.	Uttarakhand	22315	17029	16
31.	West Bengal	52635	' 35620	17650
Total		1341401	313894	70736

**Villages Covered under PMGSY
in Chhattisgarh**

6222. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the number of those yet to be connected by roads in Chhattisgarh State;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, released and the expenditure incurred in the State under the various phases of PMGSY during the last three financial years;

(c) whether the work on certain projects under the scheme is running behind the schedule in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the number of eligible unconnected habitations as per the Core Network is 10,763 in the State of Chhattisgarh, out of which 10,114 habitations have been sanctioned road connectivity by the Ministry (till February, 2018). Till February, 2018, 8,769 habitations have already been connected through all-weather roads. The Government of India has taken a decision to accelerate execution of all-weather road connectivity to eligible habitations thereby substantially complete the habitation connectivity as per the Core Network of PMGSY by March, 2019.

(b) The details of funds allocated, released and the

expenditure incurred in the State of Chhattisgarh under various phase during the last three financial years (till 2016-17) are as follows:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2014-15	277.00	270.75	925.18
2015-16	498.00	498.00	765.66
2016-17	718.00	449.805	313.59

(c) and (d) Details of road projects running behind the schedule are given in the enclosed Statement. For completion of ongoing road works, the Ministry is constantly reviewing these works in Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Meeting (PRC), Pre-Empowered Committee and Empowered Committee Meetings with the State. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretary and other concerned officer of the State Government. The Ministry has also conducted number of Contractor's Outreach Programmes in the States to attract the Contractors for the implementation of the Programme.

Statement

Details of road projects running behind schedule

(Road Length in Kms. and Bridge Length in Mtrs.)

< 1 years		Between 1 and 2 years		Between 2 and 3 years		Between 3 and 4 years		More than 4 years						
Road		Bridge		Road		Bridge		Road		Bridge				
Nos.	Length	Nos.	Length	Nos.	Length	Nos.	Length	Nos.	Length	Nos.				
220	2,909.59	22	420	1,960.96	154	0	0	3	0	0	0	189	724.27	23

Development of Surat Airport

6223. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present status of infrastructural development of Surat airport meets the standards of international airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which Surat Airport would be conferred the status of international airport;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether aircrafts are facing some landing problems due to high rise buildings around Surat airport; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government against these high rise buildings to ensure safety of the passengers?

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

terminal building at Surat Airport has been suitably modified to cater for limited international operations during lean period when domestic flights do not operate. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has finalized modification and expansion plans for the existing terminal building to process for simultaneous domestic and international operations. Ministry of Civil Aviation has already taken up the matter of declaration of Surat Airport as Custom notified airport and Immigration Check Post with the concerned ministries.

As per the standards prescribed by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), the statutory facilities for Customs, Immigration, Public Health and Agricultural Quarantine are necessary for international airports. Besides, other infrastructural facilities such as availability of Ground Lighting Facilities, Instrument Landing System for operation of aircraft at night, adequate runway length to cater to medium capacity long range aircraft or equivalent type of aircraft, etc. are also required. Hence, for the ultimate development of Surat Airport, AAI has projected a land requirement of 828.60 hectares to the State Government of Gujarat.

(d) and (e) No such complaints are received from airlines. However, the obstacle surveys in 2016 and 2017 have observed certain buildings built above the NOC (No Objection Certificate) issued. Action has been initiated for reducing the heights of these buildings as per standard procedures.

**Solar Energy Based Dual Pump Piped
Water Supply Scheme**

6224. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) whether the Ministry with the assistance of National Clean Energy Fund is implementing a Solar Power Based Dual Pump Water Supply Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the name of the States where Solar Energy Based Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Scheme has been implemented in the country;

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided to States under the said Scheme by the Government during the last three years and the current status of the Scheme, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the challenges faced by the Government to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the Scheme; and

(e) whether the State Governments have not shown enough interest in the installation of solar energy based pumps due to their inefficiency and if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make the scheme successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation with the assistance of National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWT) funds has provided financial assistance to 10 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra during 2012-13 to 2014-15 for installation of 11,068 Solar Energy based dual pumps in these States.

(c) The details of financial assistance provided to States under National Clean, Energy Funded scheme and the current status given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Initially there were some technical issues reported by States regarding framing of specification, Capability of bidders and tendering process etc. However, these challenges were overcome by the States with the passage of time.

(e) No, Madam. All State Governments had shown interest in the scheme.

Statement

Details of financial assistance provided to States under NCEF funded scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 02.4.2018)		Closing Balance
		Release	Expend.	Release	Expend.	Release	Expend.	Release	Expend.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131.22	45.03	0	30.76	0	55.66	0	1.92	122.30
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	522.50	0	50.74	0
3.	Chattisgarh	2065.4	0~	0	0	0	285.76	0	1767.07	52.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Jharkhand	2306.37	1856.04	0	6.28	0	585.22	0	734.76	1173.32
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1439.33	197.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1439.24
6.	Maharashtra	81.76	77.15	0	0	0	9.43	0	0	72.69
7.	Odisha	3790.88	2787.05	0	2957.68	0	1345.39	0	0	105.99
8.	Telangana	197.93	120.28	0	36.97	0	152.47	0	9.32	66.55
9.	Uttar Pradesh	206.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207.36
10.	West Bengal	845.53	794.57	0	845.45	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	11064.96	5877.48	0	3877.14	0	2956.43	0	2563.81	3240.29

(Source: Format D-1A of IMIS)

World Bank Assisted Scheme for Ground Water Management

6225. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ground water level in many parts of the country has plummeted due to over exploitation of existing resources and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has proposed to draw a new World Bank assisted scheme to manage ground water resources in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the States which are likely to be benefited from this initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Ground water levels in various parts of the Country are declining due to various reasons which, *inter-alia* include, increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the Country. Comparison and analysis of Pre-monsoon (2017) water level data collected by CGWB with the decadal average (2007-2016) indicates decline in ground water level in about 61% of the wells in the country. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per the assessment of dynamic ground water resources of country (As on 31st March 2013) carried out jointly by CGWB and State Ground Water Departments, out of the total 6584 numbers of assessment units (Block/Taluks/Mandals/watershed/Firkka), 1034 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited'. State-wise number of 'Over-exploited' units are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Wells Analysed	Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	751	184	25	563	75	4	0.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	9	75	-3	25	0	0.0
3.	Assam	164	71	43	92	56	1	0.6
4.	Bihar	625	362	58	258	41	5	0.8
5.	Chandigarh	10	1	10	9	90	0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	566	219	39	346	61	1	0.2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	6	38	10	63	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	11	7	64	4	36	0	0.0
9.	Delhi	94	33	35	61	65	0	0.0
10.	Goa	65	50	77	15	23	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	799	301	38	473	59	25	3.1
12.	Haryana	302	95	31	207	69	0	0.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	90	33	37	57	63	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	226	75	33	151	67	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	218	90	41	128	59	0	0.0
16.	Karnataka	1421	423	30	985	69	13	0.9
17.	Kerala	1366	405	30	957	70	4	0.3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1318	660	50	658	50	0	0.0
19.	Maharashtra	1562	667	43	887	57	8	0.5
20.	Meghalaya	20	6	30	14	70	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1283	506	39	773	60	4	0.3
22.	Puducherry	5	0	0	5	100	0	0.0
23.	Punjab	234	36	15	198	85	0	0.0
24.	Rajasthan	859	431	50	428	50	0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	536	71	13	465	87	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Telangana	586	315	54	267	46	4	0.7
27.	Tripura	26	18	69	8	31	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	637	187	29	450	71	0	0.0
29.	Uttarakhand	46	21	46	24	52	1	2.2
30.	West Bengal	617	327	53	289	47	1	0.2
Total		14465	5609	38.8	8785	60.7	71	0.5

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

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited	
			Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	61	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0
3.	Assam	27	0	0
4.	Bihar	534	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	1	1
6.	Delhi	27	15	56
7.	Goa	12	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	23	10
9.	Haryana	119	64	54
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	13
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	260	4	2
13.	Karnataka	176	43	24
14.	Kerala	152	1	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	25	8
16.	Maharashtra	353	9	
17.	Manipur	9	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Mizoram	22	0	0
20.	Nagaland	11	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	0	0
22.	Punjab	138	105	76
23.	Rajasthan	248	164	66
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	1139	358	31
26.	Telangana	443	46	10
27.	Tripura	39	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	820	113	14
29.	Uttarakhand	18	0	0
30.	West Bengal	268	0	0
Total (States)		6533	1033	16
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	1	25
Total (UTs)		51	1	2
Grand Total		6584	1034	16

[Translation]

100% Electricity to People

6226. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an action plan has been formulated for providing cent per cent electricity facility in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to include the public and private sector institutions to augment the capacity of power generation units and ensure the distribution of power generated by them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya with the objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas. The scheme aims to electrify all the remaining un-electrified households across the country by 31st March, 2019.

(c) and (d) There is adequate generation capacity available to meet the projected demand in India by 2022. Further, the Generation of electricity is delicensed activity under Electricity Act, 2003, and the decision to install new generation capacity is to be taken by public and private sector investors, considering demand and generation availability projections in the country.

High Power TV Transmitters in Border Areas

6227. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to set up high power TV transmitters in border areas to check anti-Indian propaganda on Pakistan television;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up

high power TV transmitters in entire border areas of the country; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that Strengthening TV coverage in border areas of the country to counter foreign TV signal/signal coming from across the border is a priority for Prasar Bharati. Special packages for expansion and improvement of Doordarshan services in the border areas have been formulated from time to time. At present, 242 TV transmitters of varying power are functioning in border districts of the country including 105 transmitters of varying power functioning in the districts along Indo – Pak border. For further strengthening of Doordarshan terrestrial TV coverage in border areas, projects for setting up the following new High Power TV transmitters in Jammu and Kashmir have been approved in the 12th Plan scheme for installation:

1. HPT, Green Ridge
2. HPT, Himbotingla
3. HPT, Natha Top (Patnitop)
4. HPT, Rajouri (DD National and DD News)

All areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission (including those in border areas) along with rest of the country, have been provided with multi-channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service, "DD Free Dish". DTH signals can be received anywhere in the country including border areas with the help of small sized dish receive units.

Construction of Bridge on River

6228. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have made efforts to construct a R.C.C. bridge at Sisahani village on the Kachhua river connecting Pakridyal block and Patani block of east Champaran district of Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government till date on the representations received from Members of Parliament (MPs) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. The road connecting Pakridyal block and Patni block of east Champaran district of Bihar, is not a National Highway and falls under the jurisdiction of State Government of Bihar.

(b) to (d) Question doesn't arise.

[English]

Capacity Constraints at Airports

6229. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports handling flight services beyond their capacity at present;

(b) whether there are any "capacity constraints" in the existing airports with air traffic growing by over 20 per cent, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is implementing regional air-connectivity scheme, UDAN to provide connectivity to all of India's major cities, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of operational airports in the country and the extent to which their number would be increased by implementing the UDAN scheme;

(e) whether the Union Government has significantly stepped up investments in airports for their expansion and if so, the details thereof, airport-wise;

(f) whether disruption in mass transport is on the cards with companies such as Hyperloop proposing new-age rapid-transit options, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether such proposals might lead to disruptions in regional air-connectivity schemes and if so, the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Four airports namely Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru and Goa are handling flight services beyond their capacity on account of airspace constraints. According to the passenger traffic handled during the year 2016-17, 13 airports namely Rajkot, Nagpur, Patna, Leh, Dehradun, Bagdogra, Jammu, Port Blair, Imphal, Agartala, Guwahati, Jaipur and Coimbatore have handled more passengers than their terminal capacity.

(c) and (d) The primary objective of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. In order to implement the scheme, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved a budgetary provision of Rs. 4500 crores for revival of un-served/underserved airports/airstrips in the country. 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.

Presently, there are 98 operational airports (with and without scheduled flight operations) in the country. Airports Authority of India (AAI), the implementing agency of RCS-UDAN has identified 43 airports (31 unserved and 12 underserved) in the 1st round of bidding and 30 airports (25 unserved and 5 underserved) in the 2nd round of bidding for operation of RCS flights.

(e) Expansion/development of airports is a continuous process, which is undertaken by AAI from time to time depending on the traffic demand, operational requirements, availability of land etc. Recently, AAI has taken up the upgradation/development work of airports at Surat, Kolkata, Dimapur, Amritsar, Tezu, Port Blair, Hubli, Belgaum, Kishangarh, Gorakhpur, Jammu, Calicut, Pakyong, Agartala, Guwahati and Trivandrum. Further, AAI has planned to invest Rs. 20,178 Crores for the period 2016-17 to 2021-22 for upgrading airport infrastructure and services. Further, a comprehensive aviation capacity expansion program, NABH (NextGen Airports for Bharat) Nirman, as announced in the Union Budget 2018, intended at developing sufficient airport and air space capacity. NABH Nirman, a multi-year program, envisages to expand India's aviation capacity over five times to serve a billion passenger trips a year. This program includes overall passenger growth

projections, detailed passenger forecasts for all major airports, new regulatory approaches for greenfield and brownfield airports, collaborative urban and land planning frameworks with various states, and necessary financing to build out aviation capacity.

Government of India (GoI) has also granted "in principle" approval for setting up of the 19 Greenfield airports and has further granted "site clearance" approval for setting up of the another 7 Greenfield airports.

(f) and (g) The Regional Air Connectivity Scheme is planned to connect remote areas to major cities whereas the rapid transport system aims to connect major cities. Hence these are complementary to each other.

Investment in Development of Airports

6230. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need to construct more airports to handle an additional 500-600 million passengers by 2030, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 55 new airports that are estimated to be required by 2030 would need 150,000 to 200,000 acres of land to be allocated for their development, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all of this would require US\$ 36-45 billion of investment, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether US\$ 45 billion investment number assumes that the Government would give land for airport development at subsidized rates and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. At present, the terminal capacity at all Indian airports is 334 million passengers per annum (MPPA) as against the demand of 265 million passengers during the year 2016-17. So far, Government of India (GoI), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 19 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Pudducherry, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera in

Gujarat, Dagadathi Mendal, Nellore Dist., Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakalks in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh and Hirasar, District Rajkot, Gujarat, In addition, GoI has granted "site clearance" approval for setting up of another 1, Greenfield airports.

(b) to (d) No such assessment has been made by the Government, However, a comprehensive aviation capacity expansion program, NAB1I (NextGen Airports for Bharat) Nirman, as announced in the Union Budget 2018, is intended to develop sufficient airport and air space capacity. NABH Nirman, a-multi-year program, envisages to expand India's aviation capacity over five times to serve a billion passenger trips a year. This program includes overall passenger growth projections, detailed passenger forecasts for all major airports, new regulatory approaches for greenfield and brownfield airports, collaborative urban and land planning frameworks with various states, and necessary financing to build out aviation capacity. Various experts have estimated that aviation capacity expansion to reach a billion trips will require between Rs, 3 lakh crores and 4 lakh crores. Airport investments are required in both commercially viable major airports, minor airports operated as a public service and wide range of other landing facilities such as no-frills airports, helipads, and water-based ports for seaplanes. Significant investments are also required in managing air space and in digitizing air traffic management.

[Translation]

Compensation for Land Acquisition

6231. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land was acquired on Darbhanga-Madhubani road for construction of National Highway-57;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation provided to farmers in this regard;

(c) whether the farmers of Sakin Sundarpur, Darbhanga have received less compensation;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the order passed by the court of Arbitrator cum Additional Collector in favour of farmers of Sakin Sundarpur has not been complied with by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. Land for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is acquired under Section 3 of the NHs Act, 1956 and the amount of compensation is determined in consonance with the First Schedule to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, with effect from 01.01.2015.

An amount of Rs. 4.8 Crore towards land compensation has been deposited by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) with the Competent Authority cum DLAO, Darbhanga. However, some land owners have not been paid the Compensation amount as the matter of determination of Compensation is in the Court.

The Court of Arbitrator cum Additional Collector has dismissed the plea of affected/interested farmers/villagers. Affected/interested farmers/villagers have filed an appeal before the Civil Court Darbhanga against the order of Court of Arbitrator cum Additional Collector.

[English]

Issue of Notices to News Channels

6232. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has issued any notices/warning letters to some of the news channels for promoting anti-national agenda in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the news channels; and
- (c) the reasons for not cancelling the licenses of those news channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite

TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme Code and Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme or advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, it provides that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the said Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV channels including the content which is likely to promote anti-national attitudes. In this regard, specific provision in the Programme Code is given as under:

Rule 6 (1) (e) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which is likely to encourage or incite violence or contains anything against maintenance of law and order or which promote anti-national attitudes.

The Ministry has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints or suo-motu take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. The IMC has representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). The IMC meets periodically and recommends action in respect of violation of Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV channels. Apart from this, the Ministry has also issued directions to States to set up District level and State level Monitoring Committees to monitor content telecast on cable TV channels.

Action against TV channels may extend from issue of warnings or advisories to comply with the Programme/Advertising Codes or directing channels to run apology scrolls on their channels and can extend up to taking the channels off air temporarily for varying period depending on the gravity of the violation. Before taking such action, usually show cause notices are also issued to the channels. Details of action taken against TV channels for violation of the aforesaid Rule 6(1)(e) of the Programme Code are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Action Taken for violation of 6(1)(e) of Programme Code of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 by private satellite TV channels during the last three years and the current year

Year-2015

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
1.	TV9	Telecast a 'Bullet News' political satire targeting Chief Minister of Telangana.	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel for running apology scroll.
2.	Aljazeera TV	Telecast of News report carried wrong graphical map of India repeatedly.	An order was issued on 10.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or retransmission of channel for 5 day.
3.	Sathiyam TV	Telecast of objectionable programme 'Ungal Aseervatha Seram' and Paarhathum Padithathum by Sathiyam TV.	A warning dated 12.05.2015 was issued to the channel.
4.	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.
5.	DY365	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

6.	NDTV India TV	Telecast of a programme based on hanging of a 1993 Mumbai serial blast-case convict Yakut Memon	An Advisory dated 01.06.2016 issued to the channel.
7.	NDTV 24x7	Telecast of a programme Truth vs Hype – the Riddle of Yakub Memon'	An Advisory dated 01.06.2016 issued to the channel.
8.	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 issued to the channel.
9.	ABP News	Telecast of a programme based on hanging of a 1993 Mumbai serial blast-case convict Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 07.06.2016 issued to the channel.
10.	NDTV INDIA	Telecast of news report on Pathankot terrorist attack	An order was issued on 02.11.2016 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or retransmission of channel for one day which was subsequently held in abeyance.

2017**-Nil-****2018****-Nil-**

Short Term Loan sought by Air India

6233. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disinvestment bound national carrier Air India has sought proposals for short term loan worth Rs. 1,500 crore to meet urgent working capital needs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is the second time in little over a month that the national carrier has floated tenders for short tenure loans, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number and the amount of short term loans obtained by Air India during the last three years and the outstanding amount of these loans as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In September, 2017, Government of India (GoI) had approved Guarantees amounting to Rs. 6250 crore towards working capital loan to meet its overdue payments to various vendors as well as meeting its operational requirements during 2017-18. The details of Rs. 6250 crore are as follows:—

Amount (in crore)	Tender Date
Rs. 3250	13.09.2017
Rs. 1500	18.10.2017
Rs. 1500	05.12.2017

(c) The details of Short Term Loan obtained by Air India with GoI Guarantee and the outstanding amount of loan for the last three years is available at Statement.

Statement

GoI Guaranteed – Short Term Loan position at the year end

Rs. in Crs

	March-2016	March-2017	March-2018
Bank of Baroda			2,175.00
Bank of India			1,500.00
Canara Bank	200.00		
Citibank ECB	1,987.65	1,840.53	1,398.07
Indus Ind		1,000.00	1,000.00
P&S	400.00	200.00	
Punjab National Bank			3,750.00
SCB – GOI Gurantted INR Loan	400.00	960.00	
SCB – USD FCNR Facility	596.30		
UCO			825.00
Union Bank	240.00	240.00	
United Bank	200.00	200.00	
Vijaya Bank		400.00	
Total	4,023.95	4,840.53	10,648.07

[Translation]

Possibilities in Solar/Wind Energy Sector

6234. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the possibilities in solar and wind energy sectors for Rajasthan;

(b) the details of various solar and wind energy plants being operated by the Government in the State at present; and

(c) the details of various proposals for setting up of new solar and wind energy projects lying pending with the Union Government and the quantum of more power likely to be generated with the commissioning of these new projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH):

(a) As per assessment, solar and wind energy potential in the State of Rajasthan is 142.31 GW and 18.77 GW (at 100 meter height) respectively.

(b) A grid connected solar power capacity of 2317.11 MW, and the wind energy capacity of 4292 MW has been installed In the State of Rajasthan.

(c) No project proposal from the State of Rajasthan is pending with the Union Government. The State Government has reported that presently 445.05 MW of solar power projects and 136.3 MW of wind power projects are under implementation in the State.

[English]

Construction of Airport at Rajkot

6235. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up the issue of constructing an international airport at Rajkot;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether any application in this regard has been submitted by the Government of Gujarat to the Steering

Committee in the prescribed proforma for site clearance and thereafter for in principle approval;

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

(e) the time by which the work pertaining to the construction of international airport at Rajkot is likely to begin along with its target date for completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation have granted 'in principle' approval to the Government of Gujarat for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Hirasar, District Rajkot on 09.10.2017. Airports Authority of India (AAI) is the implementing agency entrusted by the Government of Gujarat for construction of the airport project. The estimated project cost is Rs.2654 crores and proposed date for commencement of construction is by October 2018 and proposed date of completion is by 2022. The timeline for construction of an airport projects depends upon several factors like land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, selection of the developer, financial closure, etc. by the implementing agency.

SHGs under DAY-NRLM

6236. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) that have been established as a part of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM);

(b) the main source of credit for these SHGs; and

(c) whether there has been a positive impact on women's socio-economic condition since the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) across the country in all States and five Union Territories. Till date, 40,24 lakh women Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been promoted under the programme. DAY-NRLM also focuses on credit linkage of the Community Institutions to support their income generating and livelihoods activities. The sourcing of credit for the

community initiatives under DAY-NRLM is mainly from Banks. The cumulative Bank Credit mobilized for women SHGs and their federations since inception is to the tune of Rs. 1.53 lakh crores.

(c) An independent assessment of DAY-NRLM carried out by Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) in January – March, 2017 has come out with the following findings:—

- (i) The programme has helped to enhance the productive assets of the target groups.
- (ii) It has also developed saving habit amongst the beneficiaries and increased their capacity to avail higher loans.
- (iii) The household income of the target group has shown a 22% increase due to income from enterprises.

The programme has significantly contributed to development of social capital and empowerment of women from economically weaker sections in the rural areas. Intensive capacity building under the programme has enabled a substantial number of SHG members to act as Community Resource Persons for imparting training and handholding of other SHGs.

Status of Work of NHs

6237. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:
SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has reviewed the status of the ongoing works of National Highways (NHs) in the country;

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

(c) whether it is true that the Government has identified the need to speed up the works of the NHs in the country;

(d) if so, the details of the States in which NHs work is lagging behind along with the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of the NHs that are getting delayed due to land acquisition and environmental clearances, State-wise; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to augment the works for early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Fourteen hundred seventy projects amounting to Rs. 4,32,538 Crore having length 44,108 km are ongoing for the development of National Highways (NHs) in the country.

(d) to (f) The State-wise details of the delayed projects is given in the enclosed Statement. These Projects have been affected/delayed mainly due to problem of land acquisition, utility shifting, non-availability of Soil/Aggregates, Poor performance of contractors, Environment/Forest/Wildlife Clearance, ROB & RUB issue with Railways, Public agitation for additional facilities, etc. In order to ensure timely completion of the projects and their subsequent maintenance, regular meetings are held with project developers. State Governments and contractors. Regular review meetings are held in Head Quarter by Ministry/NHAI with Regional Officers, concessionaires/contractors to make the construction of projects hassle free. To expedite completion of these projects, various steps are also taken which include streamlining of land acquisition and environment clearances, exit for equity investors, premium re-scheduling, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc.

Statement

Details of the Delayed projects of the National Highways

Sl.No.	State	Delayed Projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	14

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	5
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	6
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
10.	Jharkhand	9
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12
13.	Maharashtra	1
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	4
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Nagaland	2
18.	Odisha	8
19.	Punjab	1
20.	Rajasthan	15
21.	Tamil Nadu	9
22.	Telangana	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9
24.	Uttarakhand	17
25.	West Bengal	7

1	2	3
26.	LWE	41
27.	SARDP-NE (PWD)	14
28.	NHDP-IV A	26
29.	NHIIP	4
30.	NHAI	103
Total		343

Awards in Handloom Sector

6238. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to institute awards for innovative design and branding initiatives in handloom sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this award is proposed to be given from this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has instituted awards in the following fields of handloom sector:—

(i) Design Development for promotion of handloom products

(ii) Marketing of handloom products.

These awards were instituted from the year 2015 and onwards.

(c) The details of maximum number of awards in the above categories are as follow:—

Sl. No.	Field	Name and maximum no. of awards		Total no. of awards
		National Award	National Merit Certificate Award	
01	Design Development for promotion handloom products	03	06	09
02	Marketing of handloom products	05	10	15
Total		08	16	24

Awards in other category are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of awards	Field	Maximum no. of awards		
			General	Exclusively for women ('Kamatadevi Chattopadhyay – awards')	Total
01	Sant Kabir Award	Weaving	10	02	12
02	National Award	Weaving	20	04	24
03	National Merit Certificate Award	Weaving	20	04	24
Total			50	10	60

Setting up of Toll Gates

6239. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:
SHRI BALBHADR MAJHI:

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

(a) the terms and conditions of awarding toll gate contract on National Highways;

(b) whether there is any provision of a lane for exempted vehicles;

(c) if so, whether there is any system to ensure that only exempted vehicles pass through such lanes;

(d) the criteria of setting up of various check gates in NHs including toll gates throughout the country;

(e) whether the toll gates established by the State Governments are notified by the Union Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total number of toll gates on the NHs, State/ UT-wise including North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) (i) NHAI invites bids for collection of user fee at user fee plaza of public funded projects and BOT (Annuity) projects on following modes:—

- 3 month e-quotation contract

- One Year Regular Bid
- Long Term Contract

In all three modes, bids are invited based on NHAI estimated Annual Potential Collection (APC) which is calculated on the basis of user fee rates published in Gazette of India. NHAI awards user fee contract to the bidders, who quote maximum amount against APC.

(ii) in case of BiT(Toll)/OMT Projects, user fee is being collected by concessionaire in accordance with Concession Agreement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) As per Clause 17 of NH Free Rules, no barrier shall be installed at any place, other than at the toll plaza, except with the prior permission in writing of the Central Government or the executing authority, as the case may be, who, after being satisfied that there is evasion of fee, may allow on such terms and conditions as it may impose, the installation of such additional barrier by the Central Government, the executing authority or the concessionaire, as the case may be, within ten kilometers from the toll plaza to check the evasion of fee. Such permission can be withdrawn for reasons to be recorded in writing. In the event of refusal for installation of an additional barrier, the reasons for such refusal are to be communicated to such concessionaires within a reasonable period.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Details of use fee gate on NHs entrusted to NHAI are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise stretches put under Tolling as on 31.03.2018	No. of toll plaza as on 31.03.2018						Total
	PF	BOT (Annuity)	BOT	SPV (NHAI)	SPV (PC)	OMT	
Andhra Pradesh (RO Vijaywada)	16	2	11		2	3	34
Bihar (RO Patna)	3	5	5			4	17
Chhattisgarh (RO Nagpur and Chhattisgarh)			6				6
Delhi (RO delhi)	2		1				3
Gujarat (RO Gandhinagar)	9	1	20			4	34
Haryana (RO Chandigarh)	1	1	14				16
Jammu and Kashmir (RO)	2	3					5
Jharkhand (ROI Ranchi)	4	1					5
Karnataka (RO Bangalore)	3	3	27	2			35
Kerala (RO Thiruvananthapuram)			2			1	3
Madhya Pradesh (RO Bhopal)	10	1	6			7	24
Maharashtra							
RO Mumbai	1		14				15
RO Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	1	3	11			1	16
North-East (RO Guwahati)	2	2					4
Odisha (RO Bhubneshwar)	5		5	1			11
Punjab (RO Chandigarh)	2	1	9			2	14
Rajasthan (RO Jaipur)	22	2	31			2	57
Tamil Nadu (RO Chennai)	11	4	27	1		2	45
Telangana (RO Hyderabad)	3	6	6				15
Uttar Pradesh							
RO UP East	7	4	7			13	31
RO UP West	3	2	10			2	17
West Bengal (RO Kolkatta)	3	2	11			1	17
Uttarakhand (RO Dehradun)			1				1
Grand Total	110	43	224	4	2	42	425

Rural Development Schemes in Tribal Areas

6240. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various rural development schemes being implemented by the Union Government in various tribal areas of Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the funds allocated for the same, Scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide ownership rights to the tribal people living in forest land in rural areas of Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to construct roads and create other infrastructural facilities in the said areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter-alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awas 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 Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The total fund allocated to the State of Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh under different Rural Development Programmes are given as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

	Jharkhand	Uttar Pradesh
	1	2
MGNREGA*	1352.64	3689.11

	1	2
PMAY-G	1245.47	2985.44
PMGSY	1109.00	1769.00
DAY-NRLM	95.56	364.86

*Released amount as MGNREGA is demand driven programme.

(c) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; and to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

(d) and (e) Major rural development programmes implemented by the Ministry under which rural infrastructures are created are PMGSY, PMAY-G and MGNREGA. These schemes are being implemented across the rural areas of the country, including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. 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 and 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.

[Translation]

Production of Wind Energy

6241. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total increase in production of wind energy during each of the last three years;

(b) whether wind energy production in the country is quite less when compared to China, USA and Spain;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of wind energy 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) The total increase in the wind power capacity installation during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Capacity Addition (MW)	Cumulative Capacity (MW) end of the year
2014-15	2311.78	23354.35
2015-16	3423.05	26777.40
2016-17	5502.37	32279.77

(b) and (c) The total installed capacity for the wind energy in the country up to 28th February, 2018 was 32957.86 MW. According to Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) report, India has 4th largest wind energy installed capacity in the world. China, US and Germany rank above India.

(d) Inter-alia, following steps have been taken to increase development and deployment of wind energy in the country:—

- Declaration of bidding trajectory for wind power.
- Notification of bidding guidelines for procurement of wind power throughout the country.

- Providing fiscal incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit; concessional custom duty exemption on certain components of wind electric generators.

- Providing technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai, an autonomous institution under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

Solar Car

6242. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce solar car in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the manufacturing of such cars?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Kho-Kho

6243. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint coaches at Panchayat level to promote the games of Kho-Kho in schools in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame set for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the other steps taken/being taken for promotion of Kho-Kho?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sports is a State subject, and, therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to promote sports in the country including Kho-Kho in schools in rural areas. The Central Government however complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

The Ministry is implementing a number of sports promotional schemes for development of sports in the country. Such major Schemes, which provide for promotion of Kho-Kho are as under:—

- (i) **Khelo India Scheme:** This Scheme forms the basic platform to showcase sporting skills and talent spotting and for providing development pathways for gifted and talented children to achieve excellence. The Scheme provides for organising Khelo India National School Games and Khelo India National University Games in respect of High priority/priority sports disciplines, including Kho-Kho.
- (ii) **Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs):** Under this Scheme, financial assistance is given to NSFs for various activities, such as, holding coaching camps for national level sportspersons, national championships for sub-junior, junior and senior categories, organizing international tournaments in India, participation in international tournaments abroad, procurement of sports/sports science equipment and consumables, engagement of foreign coaches/experts to train athletes, etc. Kho-Kho Federation of India has been recognized by the Government as a National Sports Federation.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, is implementing a number of sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and International competitions. Kho-Kho is one of the sports disciplines being supported under some of these Schemes.

Completion of Priority Projects under PMKSY

6244. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to complete the priority irrigation projects early under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in the country;

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

(c) the total number of projects the Government is proposing to inter-link with the network of canals under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Water Resources Projects, including their canal network are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/ Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP, having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and estimated balance cost of Rs.77595 crore have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. State-wise details of the prioritized projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of 99 Priotitized Projects*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Balance cost as on 01.04.16 (Rs. in crore)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (Th. Ha.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1818	263
2.	Assam	3	832	125
3.	Bihar	2	459	37
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	715	48
5.	Goa	1	44	14.5
6.	Gujarat	1	8107	1792
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	356	61.4
8.	Jharkhand	1	3426	236.8
9.	Karnataka	5	3185	252.8
10.	Kerala	2	220	38.1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14	11732	872.6
12.	Maharashtra	26	19950	850.8
13.	Manipur	2	602	37
14.	Odisha	8	4628	327.7
15.	Punjab	2	363	92
16.	Rajasthan	2	1564	315.6
17.	Telangana	11	7666	585.1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4	11929	1653
Total		99	77595	7603

[English]

**Progress made in the Implementation
of SPMRM**

6245. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the implementation of Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) in the country;

(b) the details of new projects initiated under the Mission and the status of completion of projects initiated so far, State-wise including Delhi, Karnataka and Kerala, phase-wise and theme-wise;

(c) whether in some cases existing projects were linked to the scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and phase-wise;

(d) whether the target for setting up 300 rural clusters across the country in five years is far from satisfactory and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the targeted 300 clusters have been identified and approved across the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase the central share for the mission for the States coming under plain areas and if so, the details thereof;

(g) the total central share for Critical Gap Funding (CGF), corresponding State share and the administrative cost released for Rural Mission till date, State-wise;

(h) whether the funding for Rural Mission faces problems as it converges with various ongoing rural development schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the quantum of funds earmarked, allocated and released, so far, under the said mission across the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Government proposes to develop rural clusters in the country under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rural Mission (SPMRM). The Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs in three phases. The total 100 clusters have been approved under phase-I out of which 100 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) have been approved by the Ministry. 66 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been submitted by the states with the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) approval in the Ministry. In the Phase-II, 97 Clusters have been approved out of which 72 ICAPs submitted by the States and approved by the Ministry. In the Phase-III, total 66 clusters have been approved out of which 27 ICAPs submitted by the states and approved by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Rural scheme has two segments of Convergence and CGF. While, under CGF only new projects are initiated, the convergence consists of projects under ongoing schemes/Programmes of Central and State

governments to attain saturation of Basic and Economic amenities in the cluster.

(d) The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in February 2016. Through intense engagements with the States, the Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs in three phases. The total 100 clusters have been approved under Phase-I out of which 100 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) have been approved by the Ministry. 66 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been submitted by the states with the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) approval in the Ministry. In the Phase-II, 97 Clusters have been approved out of which 72 ICAPs submitted by the States and approved by the Ministry. In the Phase-III, total 66 clusters have been approved out of which 27 ICAPs submitted by the states and approved by the Ministry. A total of Rs. 1141.20 crore has been released till date towards administrative funds and critical gap fund.

(e) Out of the targeted 300 clusters, 267 clusters have been identified and approved across the country. The details of the cluster approved state-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(f) The Government does not propose to increase the central share for the mission for the states coming under plain areas.

(g) The details of total central Share, for Critical Gap funding (CGF), corresponding State share and the administrative cost released for Rural Mission till date. The details of the releases state-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(h) Rural Mission has two segments of Convergence and CGF. While, under CGF only new projects are initiated, the convergence consists of projects under ongoing schemes/Programmes of central and State governments to attain saturation of Basic and Economic amenities in the cluster. Apart from the schemes covered under central Ministries. Various state government schemes have been converged while proposing an Integrated Cluster Action Plan. The Details of convergence is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Components	Convergence Funds	Convergence with Existing Schemes	Ministry
1	2	3	4	5
1.	24x7 Piped Water Supply	2488.81	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Solid Liquid Waste Management	464.72	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
3.	Sanitation	920.77	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
4.	Village Street with Drains	2301.48	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Ministry of Rural Development
5.	Street Lights and Electricity	446.42	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	Ministry of Power
6.	LPG Gas Connections	130.08	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY)	Ministry for Petroleum and Natural Gas
7.	Inter Village Road Connectivity	2388.40	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Ministry of Rural Development
8.	Tourism	163.40	Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD), Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
9.	Agri-services and Processing	1800.24	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

(i) The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission is a demand driven scheme. Hence, no funds allocated State-

wise. However, the details of funds released to the State-wise and year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Clusters submitted and approved under National Rurban Mission

State	No. of Clusters approved in Phase-1			Status of ICAPs Submitted/ Approved
	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
1. Haryana	0	6	6	Submitted and Approved
2. Himachal Pradesh	0	2	2	Submitted and Approved
3. Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	2	Submitted and Approved

	1	2	3	4	5
4. Punjab		0	2	2	Submitted and Approved
5. Uttarakhand		0	2	2	Submitted and Approved
6. Madhya Pradesh		2	5	7	Submitted and Approved
7. Uttar Pradesh		0	10	10	Submitted and Approved
Western Region					
1. Goa		0	1	1	Submitted and Approved
2. Gujarat		2	2	4	Submitted and Approved
3. Maharashtra		1	6	7	Submitted and Approved
4. Rajasthan		1	4	5	Submitted and Approved
Eastern Region					
1. Bihar		0	4	4	Submitted and Approved
2. Chhattisgarh		2	2	4	Submitted and Approved
3. Jharkhand		1	2	3	Submitted and Approved
4. Odisha		2	3	5	Submitted and Approved
5. West Bengal		1	6	7	Submitted and Approved
Southern Region					
1. Andhra Pradesh		1	4	5	Submitted and Approved
2. Karnataka		1	2	3	Submitted and Approved
3. Kerala		0	4	4	Submitted and Approved
4. Tamil Nadu		0	5	5	Submitted and Approved
5. Telangana		1	3	4	Submitted and Approved
NE States					
1. Arunachal Pradesh		1	0	1	Submitted and Approved
2. Manipur		0	1	1	Submitted and Approved
3. Meghalaya		1	0	1	Submitted and Approved
4. Mizoram		1	0	1	Submitted and Approved
5. Nagaland		1	0	1	Submitted and Approved
6. Sikkim		0	1	1	Submitted and Approved
7. Tripura		0	2	2	Submitted and Approved
Grand Total		19	81	100	100 ICAPs approved in 28 States

State	No. of Clusters approved in Phase-2			Status of ICAPs Submitted/ Approved
	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
1. Haryana	0	2	2	Pending
2. Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	Submitted and Approved
3. Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1	Submitted and Approved
4. Punjab	0	5	5	Submitted and Approved
5. Uttarakhand	0	2	2	One cluster ICAP is Submitted and Approved
6. Madhya Pradesh	3	3	6	Pending
7. Uttar Pradesh	1	5	6	Submitted and Approved
Western Region				
1. Goa	0	1	1	Pending
2. Gujarat	3	2	5	Submitted and Approved
3. Maharashtra	3	2	5	Submitted and Approved
4. Rajasthan	3	3	6	Pending
Eastern Region				
1. Bihar	0	3	3	Pending
2. Chhattisgarh	3	3	6	Submitted and Approved
3. Jharkhand	3	2	5	Submitted and Approved
4. Odisha	3	2	5	Submitted and Approved
5. West Bengal	1	2	3	Pending
Southern Region				
1. Andhra Pradesh	0	6	6	Submitted and Approved
2. Karnataka	1	1	2	Pending
3. Kerala	0	4	4	Submitted and Approved
4. Tamil Nadu	0	3	3	Submitted and Approved
5. Telangana	1	2	3	Submitted and Approved
NE States				
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	Pending
2. Assam	2	3	5	Submitted and Approved

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Manipur		0	1	1	Pending
4. Meghalaya		0	2	2	Submitted and Approved
5. Mizoram		0	1	1	Submitted and Approved
6. Nagaland		0	0	0	No Cluster Allotted
7. Sikkim		0	1	1	Submitted and Approved
8. Tripura		3	0	3	Submitted and Approved
Union Territories					
1. NCT of Delhi		0	1	1	Pending
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	1	1	Submitted and Approved
3. Daman and Diu		0	1	1	Pending
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	1	1	Pending
5. Lakshadweep		0	1	1	Pending
6. Puducherry		0	1	1	Submitted and Approved
Grand Total		31	69	100	70 ICAPs approved in 19 States and 2 UTs

State	No. of Clusters approved in Phase-3			Status of ICAPs Submitted/ Approved
	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
1. Haryana	0	2	2	Pending
2. Himachal Pradesh	1	2	3	Submitted and Approved
3. Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	No Cluster Allotted
4. Punjab	0	1	1	Pending
5. Uttarakhand	1	1	2	Pending
6. Madhya Pradesh	6	0	6	Pending
7. Uttar Pradesh	0	3	3	Pending
Western Region				
1. Goa	0	0	0	No Cluster Allotted
2. Gujarat	4	3	7	Pending

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Maharashtra		6	2	8	Pending
4. Rajasthan		3	1	4	Pending
Eastern Region					
1. Bihar		0	4	4	Pending
2. Chhattisgarh		6	2	8	Submitted and Approved
3. Jharkhand		5	2	7	Pending
4. Odisha		3	1	4	Submitted and Approved
5. West Bengal		4	0	4	Pending
Southern Region					
1. Andhra Pradesh		0	2	2	Pending
2. Karnataka		3	0	3	Pending
3. Kerala		0	4	4	Submitted and Approved
4. Tamil Nadu		0	3	3	Pending
5. Telangana		3	6	9	Submitted and Approved
NE States					
1. Arunachal Pradesh		1	1	2	Pending
2. Assam		5	1	4	Pending
3. Manipur		1	0	1	Pending
4. Meghalaya		0	1	1	Pending
5. Mizoram		0	2	2	Pending
6. Nagaland		0	1	1	Pending
7. Sikkim		0	1	1	Pending
8. Tripura		0	2	2	Pending
Union Territories					
1. NCT of Delhi		0	1	1	Pending
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	No cluster Allotted
3. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	No cluster Allotted
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	No cluster Allotted
5. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	No cluster Allotted
6. Puducherry		0	1	1	Pending
Grand Total		50	50	100	27 ICAPs approved in 5 States

Statement-II*Fund release status under SPMRM (Till 20th March, 2018)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total Admin fund Released	Total CGF Released	State Share Released by States
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.35	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.55	81.00	54.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.70	4.50	0.00
4.	Assam	1.75	32.40	0.00
5.	Bihar	2.45	21.60	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	6.30	108.00	54.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	9.00	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0.35	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.35	5.40	0.00
10.	Gujarat	3.15	34.19	10.80
11.	Haryana	2.80	32.40	21.60
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2.10	32.40	1.35
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.05	12.15	0.00
14.	Jharkhand	5.25	33.09	9.46
15.	Karnataka	1.05	13.50	0.00
16.	Kerala	4.20	64.80	43.20
17.	Lakshadweep	0.35	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	6.65	32.40	21.60
19.	Maharashtra	4.20	56.10	23.40
20.	Manipur	0.70	16.20	0.90
21.	Meghalaya	1.05	16.20	0.45
22.	Mizoram	1.40	12.15	0.45
23.	Nagaland	0.70	8.10	0.45
24.	New Delhi	0.35	0.00	0.00
25.	Odisha	4.90	62.10	41.40
26.	Puducherry	0.35	9.00	0.00
27.	Punjab	2.80	37.80	7.20
28.	Rajasthan	3.85	48.60	17.77
29.	Sikkim	1.05	4.05	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Tamil Nadu	3.85	70.20	36.00
31.	Telangana	5.60	51.30	12.60
32.	Tripura	1.75	44.55	1.30
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6.65	83.62	28.74
34.	Uttarakhand	2.10	20.25	1.80
35.	West Bengal	3.50	35.10	0.00
	Total	88.20	1092.15	388.47

[Translation]

Divisional Office of NHAI

6246. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons engaged in the works pertaining to construction of highways are facing problems as there is no divisional office of the National Highways Authority of India in Chakradharpur subdivision in Western Singhbhum in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to set up a divisional office in Chakradharpur along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) There is no construction work carried out on NH-75 Extn. in Chakradharpur by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). However, Detailed Project Report for 4-laning from km. 103.000 to km. 152.000 has been initiated. As far as DPR work is concerned, so far, NHAI has not faced any problem in Chakradharpur.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Houses to Same Family

6247. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the instances of selection of only one family/person more than one time in the schemes related to rural housing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of provisions made in this regard and the monitoring mechanism in place for these provisions;

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

(e) whether the error of selecting the members of only one family more than one time under the housing scheme has been removed through these corrective steps and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) The beneficiary household under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) are selected on the basis of Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data base and as verified by Gram Sabha. Moreover, necessary mechanism to sanction only one house per household has been built into the scheme MIS-Awas Soft to ensure proper selection of beneficiaries.

[English]

Open Sky Policy with Nepal

6248. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has rejected India's 'open sky' offer to allow unlimited flights between the two countries;

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

(c) the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Nepal side welcomed the India's proposal of open sky but did not accept the same as Nepal was in the process of upgrading existing airports, constructing new airport infrastructure and were revising their Civil Aviation Policy.

Shipbuilding Industry

6249. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of domestic shipbuilding industry in the country;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to encourage local shipbuilding industry and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to encourage shipbuilding industry in the country;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the financial assistance to Indian Shipyard/PSUs has constantly been decreased during the last four years and the current year;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the budgetary allocation made and funds utilised during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) There are 8 public sector and 20 private sector shipyards in India. Out of the 8 public sector shipyards, 2 are under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping viz. Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi and Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata. 4 are under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence viz. Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata; Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa; Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam and Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai. The remaining two are under the administrative control of respective State Governments viz. Alcock Ashdown (Gujarat) Limited, Bhavnagar, Gujarat and Shalimar Works (1980) Limited, Kolkata. Among Public Sector shipyards, Cochin Shipyard Limited and Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. are major shipyards. Among private sector shipyards, L&T shipyard and Reliance Defence and Engineering shipyard (formerly Pipavav shipyard) are major shipyards. Cochin Shipyard Limited

(CSL) has shipbuilding capacity of (1,10,000 DWT) followed by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (70,000 DWT). Cochin shipyard has built double hull aframax tankers of 95,000 DWT and is currently building India's first indigenous aircraft carrier. L&T shipyard has built defence vessels and complex cargo vessels. Pipavav shipyard has the largest dry dock facility (662 meter long) in India and shipbuilding capacity of 400,000 DWT, with capability to manufacture large size Bulk carriers, defence warships, offshore vessels etc. At present, India has around 0.66% of global market share in shipbuilding.

(b) and (c) Government of India has approved a policy for encouraging Indian shipbuilding and ship-repair industry on 09.12.2015, including financial assistance for shipbuilding and relaxation of domestic eligibility criteria. Further, Infrastructure status has been granted to stand-alone shipyards by Ministry of Finance on 13.04.2016. Salient features of the initiatives taken by the Government of India are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) to (f) Details of variations in budgetary allocations under the old subsidy scheme (2002-2007) and the new Financial Assistance Scheme (2016-2026), and reasons thereof are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Salient features of the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to encourage shipbuilding industry in the country are as under:

(i) Financial assistance policy for shipbuilding:

To promote Government of India's 'Make in India' initiative and to encourage domestic shipbuilding by providing a level playing field vis-a-vis foreign shipyards, the Government had approved the Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy for Indian Shipyards in December 2015. An initial budgetary requirement of Rs. 4,000 Crores for a period of 10 years from 2016-17 to 2025-26 (plus 3 years or more, as the case may be, for spill over cases) was projected for the policy.

Under the policy, financial assistance @20% of the "Contract Price" or the "Fair Price" as determined by international valuers, whichever is lower, is to be granted for any vessel built in India, subsequent to its delivery. Provided that, at the time of release of financial assistance, if the actual payment received for a vessel is lower than the contract price or fair

price, such payment shall replace the contract price or fair price in the formulae for computation of the financial assistance. The quantum of financial assistance shall reduce by 3% after every three years of the policy.

- (ii) Relaxation of domestic eligibility criteria/grant of right of first refusal to Indian shipyards:

The Domestic Eligibility Criteria was also revised by the Government to ensure that all government departments or agencies procuring vessels for governmental purposes or for own purposes shall grant a Right of First Refusal (RoFR) for Indian Shipyards for such order till 2025. From 2025 onwards, only Indian built vessels are to be procured by these agencies for governmental purposes or for own purpose. Similar benefits will be applicable for repair of their vessels. Whenever acquisition of a vessel(s) is undertaken through tendering route, the qualified Indian Shipyards will have a "Right of first refusal" to enable them to match the evaluated lowest price offered by a foreign shipyard.

Technical qualification of Indian shipyards will be based on the infrastructure availability and capability of the shipyards to execute the shipbuilding contract, rather than on any prior experience.

- (iii) Infrastructure status to standalone shipyards:

Infrastructure status would enable Indian shipyards to avail cheaper long-term source of capital and would enable the shipyards to reduce their cost disadvantage and invest in capacity expansion, thereby giving a boost to the Indian shipbuilding industry.

Statement-II

The budgetary allocation made and funds utilised during the last 4 years and current year, year-wise is given below:

Financial Year	Budgetary allocation made (Rs. in crore)	Funds utilised
2014-15	Nil	Nil
2015-16	43.0	Nil
2016-17	50	Nil
2017-18	10.0	Nil
2018-19	30.0	Nil

GOI had approved budgetary provision of Rs. 5200 Cr. approx upto 31.03.2014 for liquidating the committed liabilities in respect of the old shipbuilding subsidy scheme (2002-2007). Since 16.06.2016, GoI is implementing the new shipbuilding financial assistance policy (2016-2026).

The variation in the budgetary allocations during the last four years and the current year is due to varying estimates for discharging committed liabilities under the old subsidy scheme and requirement of financial assistance under the new financial assistance policy.

Central Road Fund

6250. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government build roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) as per the recommendation of the States;

(b) if so, the details of the roads constructed during the last three years in the country under CRF State and UT-wise;

(c) whether any proposal under CRF from the State of Rajasthan are pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The Ministry allocates funds for the States/Union Territories (UTs) for development of State Roads (non Rural Roads) and Roads of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI&ISC) as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time.

The State wise details of State roads (non Rural) constructed under CRF and EI&ISC schemes for all the States, except for the States of Maharashtra, Goa, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and the UTs, during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. The remaining information is being compiled and shall be laid on the table of the house.

The unspent balance under CRF and EI&ISC schemes are non-lapsable at the end of the financial year.

The proposals submitted by the States/UTs, including

**Time and Cost Overrun of Power
Projects**

6251. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of power projects in public and private sectors have incurred time and cost overrun;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the funds utilised for construction, sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from the Association of Power Producers for expeditious clearance of the pending projects in private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to accord clearances to these projects expeditiously; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government for expeditious completion of all power projects within a fixed time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of Time and Cost overrun in respect of under construction Thermal and Hydro (Above 25 MW) Power Projects are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(c) to (e) A representation dated 25th June, 2014 was received from Association of Power Producers regarding "Enhancing ease of Doing Business" – proposed comprehensive review of legislation governing integrated electricity generation projects.

As per the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain any generating station without obtaining a licence under the Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity. However, any generating company intending to set up a hydro generating station is required to seek concurrence from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

Further, the Government has taken the following steps to accord clearances of power projects expeditiously:—

- (i) Project Monitoring Group (PMG) under Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has been set up to track stalled investment projects, both in the public and private sectors and to remove implementation bottlenecks in these projects on a fast-track basis.
- (ii) A high level Group on Infrastructure under the chairmanship of Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways, Shipping, Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has been set up, *inter-alia*, to review issues pertaining to various clearances required by infrastructure projects, including power projects.
- (iii) The Tariff Policy has been amended in January, 2016, which, *inter-alia*, removes market uncertainty by allowing pass-through for impact of any changes in domestic duties, levies, taxes etc. in competitively bid projects and also brings clarity on tariff setting.
- (iv) Government of India has launched a new policy for allocation of future coal linkages in a transparent manner for power sector, namely the Scheme for Harnessing and Allocation Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI).
- (v) Regular interactions between the Ministries of Power and Environment, Forest and Climate Change for resolving issues pertaining to environment and forest clearance.
- (vi) Regular reviews are also undertaken by Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- (vii) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers.
- (viii) Issues are also raised in P RAG ATI, for proactive governance and timely implementation, as and when required.

Statement**Details of Time/Cost Overrun of under Construction Thermal Power Projects in the country**

Sl. No	State	Project Name/ Implementing Agency	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Anticipated Commissioning (Rs. in Crore)	Original Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Latest Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Cost Overrun (Months)	Time Overrun	Reason for Delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central Sector											
1.	Assam	Bongaigaon TPP/NTPC	U-3	250	September-11	June-18	4375.35	6749.18	54.25%	81	Frequent bandhs, Heavy monsoon and slow civil works. Delay in supply of material by BHEL. Intermittent suspension of supplies of aggregates by local vendors. Work came to halt due to violence and mass exodus of labour from site in 2011-12. Civil works got affected due to poor performance by civil contractors resulting in to their contract cancellation. Balance civil and structural works rewarded to NBCC on 29.09.14. Civil works, readiness of raw water system, identification and supply of cannibalized materials for Unit-3 by BHEL.
2.	Bihar	Barn STPP-I/ NTPC	U-1	660	May-17	October-20	8693	15095.67	73.65%	41	Delay due to contractual dispute of NTPC with Power machine and Technopromexport, Russia. * Orig. Sch. was in 2009-10 and 2010-11.
			U-2	660	November-17	April-21				41	Delay in supply of boiler material and ordering of Bought out items (BOIs) by M/s TPE due to financial
			U-3	660	May-18	November-21				42	

constraint. M/s TPE stopped work from 10/13. M/s TPE contract was terminated on 14.01.2015 by NTPC. Delay in supply of material and slow progress by M/s. Power Machine, tube failures in superheater and Reheat area, Readiness of Railway line [Hazirabagh-Kodera-Tilaiya-Rajgi-Bkahktiarpur (250 Km.)].

3.	Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP/ JV of NTPC and Rlys.	U-3	250	August-13	June-18	5352.51	7998	49.43%	58	Delay in acquisition of Land. Slow progress of works by main plant civil agency M/s ERA resulting in in handing over civil fronts to delay erection agencies. Delay in Supply of equipment by BHEL. Agitation by villagers. Patches of land could not be acquired because of unwillingness of people to accept compensation. Financial crunch faced by CHP vendor (Techpro).
			U-4	250	November-13	October-18				59	Acquisition of balance land and relocation of homestead owners still living inside the project area.
4.	Bihar	New Nabi Nagar TPP/JV of NTPC & BSPGCL	U-1	660	January-17	August-18	13624.02	15131.67	11.07%	19	
			U-2	660	July-17	October-18				15	
			U-3	660	January-18	December-18				12	
5.	Chhattisgarh	Lara STPP/NTPC	U-2	800	May-17	June-19	11846	11846	0.00%	25	Delayed due to power equipment supply, Delay in land acquisition, delay in readiness of boiler auxiliaries.
6.	Jharkhand	North Karanpura STPP/NTPC	U-1	660	February-18	October-19	14367	14367	0.00%	20	Delay in start of Civil works due to land acquisition issues. Delay in BHEL supplies related to boiler

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			U-2	660	August-18	April-20				20	foundation. Delay in land handover by NTPC to BHEL due to change in main plant area location change in plot plan. Delay in award of ACC package by BHEL.
			U-3	660	February-19	October-20				20	
7.	Maharashtra	Solapur STPP/ NTPC	U-2	660	November-16	March-19	9395.18	9395.18	0.00%	28	Delay in SG supply by BGR. Delay in Right of Use (RoU) for Raw water pipeline. Delay in readiness of civil fronts by M/s. IVRCL. Delay in steam generator Engineering and supply by BGR due to non-settlement of QSGM between BGR and Hitachi, Major damage in pressure parts.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadawara STPP/ NTPC	U-1	800	March-17	July-18	11638.55	11638.55	0.00%	16	Work stopped due to agitation by villagers demanding additional compensation for already acquired land. Delay in balance land acquisition for railway line corridor, slow progress by civil agency (B&R). RoU for MuW pipeline laying.
			U-2	800	September-17	June-19				21	
9.	Odisha	Dariipalli STPP/ NTPC	U-1	800	February-18	December-18	12532.44	12532.44	0.00%	10	Delayed due to balance Land acquisition for railway siding, ROU issue for Makeup water line.
			U-2	800	June-18	June-19				12	
10.	Telangana	Telangana STPP St-I/NTPC	U-1	800	January-20	April-20	10599	10599	0.00%	3	Change in Boiler design w.r.to new environmental norms. Delay in BHEL supply.
			U-2	800	July-20	October-20				3	
11.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli New TPP/NLC	U-1	500	September-17	July-18	5907.11	5907.11	0.00%	10	Delayed due to change in design of foundations (depth) of main plant area and finalisation of civil contractors. Availability of soft
			U-2	500	March-18	August-18				5	

water is delayed due to non-completion of erection of HDPE pipes. Delay in Placement of order for outlet channel and structure of CW system. Slow progress of Civil works.

Delay in supply of boiler material by M/s BGR due to non-settlement of QSGM between BGR and Hitachi. Slow progress of main plant civil works.

Balance Land acquisition in main plant and Ash dyke area. Poor mobilisation by civil agency, delay in engineering and supply.

Delay in start and slow progress of civil works, Termination of civil contractor. Poor soil conditions and heavy monsoon. Delay in supply of material by BHEL & shortage of skilled manpower. Termination of NBPL order. Delay in rearward of civil and Electrical Mechanical and Instrumentation agency.

Delayed due to heavy Rain.

Acquisition of land for railway siding and availability of startup power.

Delay in civil works. Delays in work progress due to heavy rain. Delay

25

0.00%

10821

10821

January-19

December-16

660

U-2

Meja STPP/JV of
NTPC & UPRVUNL12. Uttar
Pradesh

6

0.00%

9188.98

9188.98

March-19

September-18

660

U-1

Tanda TPP St. II/
NTPC13. Uttar
Pradesh

6

68.79%

693.73

411

November-18

January-12

36.15

ST

Namrup CCGT/
APGCL

1. Assam

State Sector

2

0.00%

1571.18

1571.18

May-18

March-18

370

GT+

Yelahanka CCGP
by KPCL

2. Karnataka

11

0.00%

11965

11965

August-18

September-17

660

U-3

Ib valley TPP/
OPGCL

3. Odisha

9

20.58%

9550

7920

August-18

June-18

660

U-6

Chhabra TPP
Extn./RRVUNL

4. Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											in readiness of BoPs (Cooling tower, AHP, CHP etc.) by M/s Lanco Infratech due to financial crunch.
5.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh SCTPP/ RRVUNL	U-7	660	September-16	July-18	7920	7920	0.00%	22	Slow progress of boiler erection.
			U-8	660	December-16	June-18				18	
6.	Telangana	Kothagudem TPS St.-VII/TSGENCO	U-1	800	November-17	July-18	5548.44	5548.44	0.00%	8	Delay in readiness of BoPs.
7.	Telangana	Bhadradi TPP/ TSGENCO	U-1	270	March-17	January-19	5044	7290.6	44.54%	22	Work held up due to NGT and Non availability of MoEF clearance.
			U-2	270	May-17	February-19				21	
			U-3	270	July-17	March-19				20	
			U-4	270	September-17	April-19				19	
8.	Tamil Nadu	Ennore Exp. SCTPP (Lanco)/ TANGEDCO	U-1	660	January-18	September-18	5421.38	5421.38	0.00%	8	Delayed due to LANCO Insolvency problem.
9.	Tamil Nadu	Ennore SCTPP/ TANGEDCO	U-1	660	January-18	September-18	9800	9800	0.00%	8	Delayed due to excessive piling in power block area and slow progress of civil work.
			U-2	660	March-18	March-19				12	
10.	Tamil Nadu	North Chennai TPP St.-III TANGEDCO	U-1	800	March-19	July-19	6376	6376	0.00%	4	Slow progress due to civil work.
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj TPS Exp.-II/UPRVUNL	U-1	660	June-19	November-19	4826.49	4826.49	0.00%	5	Late receipt of MoEF and CC Clearance.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharpur STPP/ UPRVUNL	U-1	660	September-20	November-20	10556.27	10556.27	0.00%	2	Newly started.
			U-2	660	January-21	March-21				2	

Private Sector

1	Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP Stage-II/ Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-3 U-4	350 350	May-12 August-12	January-18 July-18	3120 5005 (600MW) (700MW)	68 71	Slow progress of Civil works. Due to financial problem, work at site remained closed for a long time.
2	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)/KSK Mahandi Power Company Ltd.	U-4 U-5 U-6	600 600 600	April-13 August-13 December-13	July-18 September-18 December-18	16190	63 61 60	Delayed due to Financial Constraints.
3	Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP/ RKM Powergen, Pvt. Ltd.	U-4	360	July-13	July-18	6653.61	60	Delayed due to non availability of Consent to Operate (CTO).
4	Maharashtra	Shirpur TPP, Shirpur Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-2	150	April-15	July-18	2413	39	Delay in start up Power, No PPA, No Coal linkage, Financial constraints.
5	Madhya Pradesh	Mahan TPP/Essar Power MP Ltd.	U-2	600	December-11	August-18	7738	80	Very slow progress due to Non availability of coal block Coal Linkage.
6	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP Stage-IV/SEPC	U-1	525	September-18	March-19	3514	6	Slow progress in BoP areas, Delay in award of inter-connection and transmission facility.
7	West Bengal	Hiranmaye Energy Ltd. (India Power corporation (Haldia)	U-3	150	May-16	August-18	2656	27	MoEF Moratorium for no construction activity in haldia and asansol industrial area in West Bengal.

Statement-II

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

Sl. No	Project Name/ (I.C.)/Executing Agency	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Revised Commissioning Schedule	Anticipated Commissioning Schedule	Time overrun (months)	Org. Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Rev. Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Latest/Ant. Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Cost overrun (Rs. in Crores)	Reasons for time and cost overrun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Central Sector													
1.	Tapovan Vishnughad (4x130 = 520 MW) NTPC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3 4	130 130 130 130	2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 (March'13)	2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 (March'16)	2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (March'20)	64	2978.48 (11/06)	3846.30 (01/14)	3846.30 (01/14)	867.82	Heavy water ingress due to bad geology in HRT and rock fall on TBM. TBM struck up thrice. Flash flood in June, 2013 and August'12 damaging coffer dam. Termination of civil contracts for Barrage and HRT.
2.	Lata Tapovan (3x57 = 171 MW) NTPC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3	57 57 57	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (August'17)		2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 (subject to re-start of works (4 years)	67	1527.00 (07/12)		Under revision	N.A.	Flash flood during June, 2013 in Uttarakhand. Local issues/non-start of works in Barrage area Hon'ble Supreme court ban on construction works since May-14.
3.	Rammam-III (3x40 = 120 MW)	West Bengal	1 2 3	40 40 40	2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (Sep.'19)		2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 (March'21)	18	1381.84 (10/14)		1381.84 (10/14)	Nil	Delay in getting permission for tree felling from Govt. of West Bengal for Access road from Adit-1 to Adit-2.
4.	Pare (2x55 = 110 MW) NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh	1 2	55 55	2012-13 2012-13 (Aug'12)		2017-18 2017-18 (March'18)	67	573.99 (06/07)		1337.76 (01/16)	763.77	Law and Order problem. Poor geology. Poor approach roads. Flash flood during monsoons of year 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Dam area inundated with water.

5.	Kameng	Central	1	150	2009-10	2017-18	99	2496.90	6179.96	3683.06	➤ Change in dam parameters.
	(4×150 = 600 MW)		2	150	2009-10	2017-18		(03/04)	(03/15)		➤ Slow progress in dam and HRT due to bad geology, heavy seepage, inadequate machinery.
	NEEPCO		3	150	2009-10	2017-18					➤ Flash flood in October, 2008 and Sept., 2012.
			4	150	2009-10	2017-18					➤ Ingress of water in HRT.
					(Dec.'09)	(March'18)					➤ Poor approach roads.
											➤ Contractual issues.
											➤ Shortage of aggregate.
											➤ Clearance for quarry from State Govt.
											➤ Slow Progress of works.

6.	Tehri PSS	Uttarakhand	1	250	2010-11	2015-16	125	1657.60	2978.86	2281.51	➤ Approval of RCE as L-1 price bid was more than cost estimate.
	(4×250 = 1000 MW)		2	250	2010-11	2015-16		(Dec.-05)	(April'10)		➤ RCE approved in November-2011.
	THDC		3	250	2010-11	2015-16					➤ Cash flow problem with contractor.
			4	250	2010-11	2015-16					➤ Litigation by bidders.
					(July'10)	(Feb.'16)					➤ Poor geology.
											➤ Local agitation at Asena Quarry.
											➤ Agitation at muck disposal area.
											➤ Poor preparedness of contractor.
											➤ Revision of Lay out of machine hall due to poor geology.
7.	Parbati-II	Himachal	1	200	2009-10	2021-22	147	3919.59	8398.75	4479.16	➤ Honble High Court of Himachal Pradesh ban on stone crusher operation.
	(4×200 = 800 MW)	Pradesh	2	200	2009-10	2021-22		(12/01)	(03/15)		➤ Delay in revised forest clearance.
	NHPC		3	200	2009-10	2021-22					➤ TBM suffered extensive damage due to heavy ingress of water and slush in TBM face in November, 2006.
			4	200	2009-10	2021-22					
					(Sept.'09)	(Dec.'21)					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
													<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slide in Power House area in April-04, June-06 and February-07. ➤ Flash flood in 2004, 2005, 2010 and 2011. ➤ Jiwa Nallah works affected due to cavity treatment. ➤ Contractual issues. ➤ Poor geology in HRT.
8.	Subansiri Lower (8x250 = 2000 MW) NHPC	Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11	2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23	150 (12/02)	18559.49 (04/17)	6285.33 (12/02)			12274.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in transfer of forest land. ➤ Disruption of works by locals in Arunachal Pradesh side. ➤ Slope failure in Power House in Jan, 2008. ➤ Change in design of surge shafts to surge tunnels. ➤ Damage to bridge on Ranganadi river. ➤ Change in design of surge shafts to surge tunnels. ➤ Stoppage of works due to agitation launched by Anti Dam activists in Assam against construction of Project. Work stopped since 16.12.2011. ➤ Issue of D/s impact studies. ➤ Case in NGT.
9.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (4x111 = 444 MW) THDC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3 4	111 111 111 111	2013-14 2013-14 2013-14 2013-14	2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21	89 (03/08)	3789.61 (05/17)	2491.58 (03/08)			1298.03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CCEA approval in Aug-2008 but works could not be awarded due to Forest clearance/diversion of forest land. Forest land was acquired in January-14 and subsequently works awarded in January-2014.

- Disruption of works by local people.
- Cash flow problem with contractor.
- Approval of RCE as L-1 price bid was more than cost estimate. RCE approved in January-2009.
- Heavy Rainfall in March, 2011.
- Cavity in HRT – TBM portion.
- Poor geology in Access tunnel.
- Dam works affected due to arbitration proceedings at International Court of Arbitration.
- Local people demanding Employment in NHPC.
- R&R Issues.
- Completion of power evacuation arrangement (PGCIL)
- Stoppage of works in Power House area since 09.07.2016 due to disturbance in Kashmir valley. Works partially resumed in January, 2017.

State Sector

10.	Kishanganga (3x110 = 330 MW) NHPC	Jammu and Kashmir	1	110	2014-15	2015-16	2017-18	44	2238.67 (11/05)	3642.04 (09/07)	5882.01 (01/17)	3643.34	➤	Disruption of works by local people.	
			2	110	2014-15	2015-16	2017-18						➤	Cash flow problem with contractor.	
			3	110	2014-15 (July 14)	2015-16 (Jan. '16) RCE-I	2017-18 (March-18)						➤	Approval of RCE as L-1 price bid was more than cost estimate. RCE approved in January-2009.	
													➤	Heavy Rainfall in March, 2011.	
													➤	Cavity in HRT – TBM portion.	
													➤	Poor geology in Access tunnel.	
													➤	Dam works affected due to arbitration proceedings at International Court of Arbitration.	
													➤	Local people demanding Employment in NHPC.	
													➤	R&R Issues.	
													➤	Completion of power evacuation arrangement (PGCIL)	
													➤	Stoppage of works in Power House area since 09.07.2016 due to disturbance in Kashmir valley. Works partially resumed in January, 2017.	
11.	Parnal (3x12.5 = 37.5 MW) JKSPDC	Jammu and Kashmir	1	12.5	2017-18		2019-20	26	640.41 (Completion cost)		640.41 (Completion cost)	Nil	➤	Slow progress of works.	
			2	12.5	2017-18		2019-20						➤	Delay in Land acquisition.	
			3	12.5	2017-18 (Jan. '18)		2019-20 (March-20)								
12.	Lower Kalnai (2x24 = 48 MW) JKSPDC	Jammu and Kashmir	1	24	2017-18		2020-21	42	576.87 (12/12)		576.87 (12/12)	Nil	➤	Inadequate mobilization of man and machinery by Contractor.	
			2	24	2017-18 (Sep. '17)		2020-21 (March-21)						➤	Delay in finalization of R&R Plan.	
													➤	Slow progress of works.	
													➤	Funds constraints with contractor.	
													➤	Contractor under CDR.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Uhr-Ill (3×33.33 = 100 MW) BVPCL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	33.33 33.33 33.33	2006-07 2006-07 2006-07 (March'07)	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (March'18)	132	431.56 (09/02)	1281.52 (12/12)	849.96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in transfer of forest land. ➤ Delay in acquisition of private land. ➤ Delay in transfer of quarry sites. ➤ Delay in award of works. ➤ Contract for construction of HRT rescinded twice i.e. during April, 2008 and July, 2010 due to slow progress and non-performance by the contractor. ➤ Poor geology in HRT. 		
14.	Sawra Kuddu (3×37 = 111 MW) HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	37 37 37	2011-12 2011-12 2011-12 (Jan.'12)	2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (May, 19)	88	558.53 (03/03)	1181.90 (06/09)	623.37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in MOEF clearance. ➤ Delay in award of Civil and E&M works. ➤ Poor geology in HRT. ➤ Slow progress of HRT Lining. ➤ Contractual issues. ➤ Contract for HRT package terminated on 9.1.14. Re-awarded in November, 2014 to M/s. HCC. 		
15.	Shongtom Karcham (3×150 = 450 MW) HPPCL 16.08.2012	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	150 150 150	2016-17 2016-17 2016-17 (March'17)	2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 (Jan.'22)	58	2807.83 (06/11)	2807.83 (06/11)	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Shifting of Army Ammunition Depot. ➤ Local Issues. 		
16.	Pulichintala (4×30 = 120 MW) TGENCO	State	1 2 3 4	30 30 30 30	2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 (June'10)	2016-17 2017-18 2017-18 2018-19 (Aug.'18)	Comm. 98	380.00 (2006-07)	563.49 (03/15)	183.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in award of E&M works. ➤ Unprecedented floods in October, 2009 and September, 2011. ➤ Contractual issues. ➤ Slow progress of Power House works. ➤ Delay in Commission due to non-availability of water. 		

17.	Pallivasal (2x30 = 60 MW) KSEB	Kerala	1	30	2010-11	2020-21 (Dec:20)	117	222.00 (2004)	284.69 (2007)	62.69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow progress of civil works. ➤ Delay in land acquisition. ➤ Change in alignment of Adit to HRT. ➤ Poor geology strata in HRT. ➤ Heavy Monsoon ➤ Works stopped by contractor since 28.1.15 due to contractual issues.
18.	Thottiyar (1x30 + 1x10) = 40 MW KSEB	Kerala	1	30	2012-13	2020-21	107	136.79 (2007)	150.02 (2007)	13.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land acquisition issue. ➤ The works of weir and approach channel stopped from 2F010 to 2012 by local people. ➤ The work stopped by Court from 12.12.2012 to April-2013. ➤ Contractual issues. ➤ Financial crunch with contractor.
19.	Shahpurkandi 3x33 + 3x33 + 1x8 = 206 MW, Irrigation Dept. & PSPCL	Punjab	1	33	2015-16	2020-21	60	1835.50 (04/08)	1835.50 (04/08)	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Works of Dam stopped since 29.08.2014 due to inter-state dispute between states of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab on sharing of waters of river Ravi and Tariff.
20.	Koyna Left Bank PSS (2x40 = 80 MW) WRD, Maha	Maharashtra	1	40	2014-15	2019-20	65	245.02 (1999)	1494.94 (2014)	1249.92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow progress of works. ➤ Fund constraints due to increase in project cost. RCE under approval.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Vyasi (2×60 = 120 MW) UJVNL	Uttarakhand	1 2	60 60	2014-15 2014-15 (Dec.'14)	2019-20 2019-20 (March'20)	2019-20 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 (Sep.'22)	63 36	936.23 (02/10) 4956.39 (2016-17 PL) (Power Component)	936.23 (02/10) 4956.39 (2016-17 PL) (Power Component)	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Delay in award of works. Local issues. Slow progress of works. Funds constraints. E&M works yet to be awarded.
22.	Polavaram (12×80 = 960 MW) PPA	Andhra Pradesh	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (March'18)	2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 (Sep.'22)	36 48	4956.39 (2016-17 PL) (Power Component)	4956.39 (2016-17 PL) (Power Component)	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Slow progress of works. Funds constraints. E&M works yet to be awarded.	
Private Sector													
23.	Tangnu Romai-I (2×22 = 44 MW) TRPGPL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	22 22	2014-15 2014-15 (June'14)	2019-20 2019-20 [subject to re-start of works (4 years)]	69	255.00 (01/07)	562.97 (01/17)	307.97	307.97	307.97	Slow progress of civil works. Poor geology. Difficult area. Weather conditions and accessibility. Financial constraints with the developer.
24.	Sorang (2×50 = 100 MW), HSPPL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	50 50	2011-12 2011-12 (Nov.'11)	2019-20 2019-20 [subject to re-start of works (1 Year)]	100	586.00 (04/2005)	Under revision	Under revision	N.A.	N.A.	Poor geology. Poor weather conditions, difficult and poor accessibility. Penstock cracks/leakage during filling of Water conductor System in November, 13. Rupture in surface penstock in November, 15 during trial run. Funds constraints with developer.

25.	Singoli Bhatwari (3x33 = 99 MW) L&T	Uttarakhand	1	33	2012-13	2018-19	75	666.47	1577	910.53	➤ Poor geology in HRT.	
			2	33	2012-13	2018-19	(2008)				➤ Agitation by local people.	
			3	33	2012-13 (Dec.'12)	2018-19 (March, 19)					➤ Flash flood in June, 2013.	
26.	Phata Byung (2x38 = 76 MW), LANCO	Uttarakhand	1	38	2012-13	2019-20	93	520.00	1225.53	705.53	➤ Flash flood in June, 2013.	
			2	38	2012-13 (June'12)	2019-20 [subject to re-start of works (3 years)]		(2013-14)			➤ Poor geology in HRT.	
27.	Maheshwar (10x40 = 400 MW) SMHPCL	Madhya Pradesh	1	40	2001-02	2019-20	216	1569.27	8121.00	6551.73	➤ R&R issues.	
			2	40	2001-02	[subject to re-start of works (1½years)]		(96-97)		(2016-17)	➤ Cash flow problem with developer.	
			3	40	2001-02							
			4	40	2001-02							
			5	40	2001-02							
			6	40	2001-02							
			7	40	2001-02							
			8	40	2001-02							
			9	40	2001-02							
			10	40	2001-02 (March'02)							
28.	Teesta Stage-VI (4x125 = 500 MW) Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1	125	2012-13	2021-22	116	3283.08	7542.00	4258.92	➤ Poor geology.	
			2	125	2012-13	2021-22	(2008)		(12/16)		➤ Land acquisition.	
			3	125	2012-13	2021-22					➤ Contractual issues.	
			4	125	(July'12)	2021-22 [subject to re-start of works (3 years)]					➤ Funds constraints with developer.	
29.	Rangit-IV HE Project (3x40 = 120 MW) JFCL	Sikkim	1	40	2011-12	2020-21	110	726.17	1692.60	966.43	➤ Slow progress of HRT and Surge Shaft works due to poor geology.	
			2	40	2011-12	2020-21		(2011-12)	(06/16)		➤ Works hampered due to earthquake in September, 2011.	
			3	40	2011-12 (Jan.'12)	2020-21 [subject						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							to re-start of works (3 years)]						➤ Financial constraints with developer.
30.	Bhasmey (2×25.5 = 51 MW) Gati Infrastructure	Sikkim	1 2	25.5 25.5	2012-13 2012-13 (June'12)		2020-21 2020-21 [subject to re-start of works (3 years)]	105	408.50 (2012-13)	690.30	281.80		➤ Forest clearance. ➤ Financial constraints with developer.
31.	Rongnichu (2×48 = 96 MW) Madhya Bharat Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2	48 48	2014-15 2014-15 (July'14)		2019-20 2019-20 (March'20)	68	491.32	1187	695.68		➤ Land Acquisition ➤ Poor geology.
32.	Ratle (4×205 + 1×30) = 850 MW Ratle HEP Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	1 2 3 4 5	205 205 205 205 30	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18		2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 [subject to re-start of works (5 years)]	60	5517.02 (03/12)	6257.00 (09/2013)	739.98		➤ Slow progress of works. ➤ Works suspended since 11.7.14 due to frequent local disturbance. ➤ Developer wants to surrender the Project to State Govt. The parties namely, GVKRHEPPL and JKPDD have contested their respective claims and matter is now sub-judice.
33.	Gongri (2×72 = 144 MW) Dirang Energy (P) Ltd.	Arunachal Pradesh	1 2	72 72	2016-17 2016-17 (Oct.'16)		2021-22 2021-22 [subject to re-start of works (5 years)]	65	1436.27 (05/12)	1436.27 (05/12)	Nil		➤ Works awarded on 22.11.2011. However, consent to establish from State Pollution Control Board was issued on 19.5.14. ➤ Financial constraints with the developer.
34.	Bajoli Holi (3×60 = 180 MW) M/s GMR Bajoli Holi	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	60 60 60	2018-19 2018-19 2018-19 (May'18)		2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (Aug.'19)	15	1696.93	2481.00	784.07		➤ Slow progress of works.

35. Rangit-II (2x33 = 66 MW) Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	Sikkim	1	33	2015-16	2019-20	59	496.44	496.44	Nil	➤ Slow progress of works.
		2	33	2015-16 (April'15)	2019-20 (March'20)					➤ Financial constraints with the developer.
		1	75	2018-19	2022-23	48	1833.05 (2009)	2491.00 (2016)	657.95	➤ Clearance from NWLB received in December, 2015.
		2	75	2018-19	2022-23					➤ Clearance from NGT.
36. Panan (4x75 = 300 MW) Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1	75	2018-19	2022-23					
		2	75	2018-19	2022-23					
		3	75	2018-19	2022-23					
		4	75	2018-19	2022-23					
37. Tidong-I (2x50 = 100 MW) NSL Tidong	Himachal	1	50	2013-14	2018-19	63	543.15 (01/07)	1286.27 (01/17)	743.12	➤ Delay in NOC by Projects affected Panchayats.
	Pradesh	2	50	2013-14	2018-19					➤ Suspension of works by Govt. for one year.
					[subject to re-start of works (1½ years)]					➤ Funds constraints with the developer.
					[subject to re-start of works (1½ years)]					

Acquisition of Land for Bharatmala Project

6252. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) will have to acquire more land for undertaking works under Bharatmala Project which covers 24,800 kms of fresh highway network, including 800 kms of expressway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by NHAI to acquire the land for the Bharatmala project?

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

(b) It is not possible to quantify the same at this stage as the proposals for preparation of Detailed Project Report are in the initial stages.

(c) The process of Land Acquisition has been further streamlined with development of a Land Acquisition Portal for online processing of Notifications, Regional Officers have been delegated full powers for release of compensation, High Level Committees comprising of NHAI and State Government officials formed for monitoring land acquisition, and Project Implementation Units (PIUS) and Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) offices have been strengthened with additional manpower and infrastructure. Further, detailed comprehensive guidelines for Land Acquisition under NH Act, 1956 has been issued by the Ministry to all its implementation agencies, State Governments and Union Territories on 28th December, 2017 for smooth implementation of NH projects.

[Translation]

Non-functional Transformers

6253. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity is not being supplied for months as transformers being used in rural electrification across Jharkhand particularly in Sahebganj, Pakur, Godda

and Dumka districts remain out of order for several months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any review regarding quality of transformers so as to address the above mentioned problems; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) As reported by the Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (JBVNL), under the erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), mostly 10 KVA and 16 KVA transformers were installed in villages of Districts Sahebganj, Pakur, Godda and Dumka, which failed at many places due to overloading. Majority of these transformers have already been replaced by 3 phase 25 KVA transformers by creating necessary infrastructure. Further, to prevent burning of existing transformers, additional 25 KVA transformers are targeted for installation/replacement. As per prevailing practice all transformers are tested before installation.

[English]

New Bridge on NH-66

6254. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has received a proposal from Kerala for construction of new bridge at Moorad between Kozhikode and Vatakara on NH-66 in Calicut district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed action in this regard along with the time by which 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 CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Moorad bridge falls on NH-66 between Kozhikode and Vatakara

and is a part of Bharatmala Pariyojana programme. The work of preparation of DPR for the entire section from Kasargod to Thiruvananthapuram of NH-66 has already been awarded. The work shall be taken up based on the outcome of the ongoing DPR and completion of land acquisition and other pre construction activities.

Electricity to All

6255. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any target was fixed by the Government for providing electricity to all by 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made therein;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to provide electricity to all the people 24x7 at affordable prices;
- (d) whether all the rural households are not connected with electricity for lighting; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (e) Electricity is a concurrent subject and distribution of electricity and management of associated functions is carried out by concerned State Government/Distribution utility. Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for preparation of State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply to all households, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the "24x7 Power For All" document to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. Government of India supports the efforts of States through its various schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) etc.

Further Government of India have launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya to achieve 100% household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas.

[Translation]

Revival of Handloom/Handicraft Industries

6256. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to revive the handloom and handicraft industry in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any initiative for skill development in handloom/handicraft sector in various States including Bastar division in Chhattisgarh;
- (d) if so, the details of the skill development programmes; and
- (e) the number of people imparted skill development training, State-wise including Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Textiles, Government of India is implementing following schemes for development of handlooms and handicraft sectors in the country:—

(i) Handloom Sector:

1. National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
3. Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)
4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for mega handloom clusters

(ii) Handicraft Sector:

1. National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP)
2. Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In handloom sector, skill upgradation is addressed through Block Level Cluster component under National Handloom Development Programme and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme. In handicraft sector, skill development is done under Human Resource Development

and Design and Technology Upgradation components of National Handicrafts Development Programme.

(e) State-wise details in respect of handloom and handicraft sectors are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Handloom Sector

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of weavers for which funds sanctioned for Skill up-gradation		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7360	480	420
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180	320	440
3.	Assam	3296	4805	5660
4.	Bihar	772	—	280
5.	Chhattisgarh	1400	80	160
6.	Himachal Pradesh	620	160	320
7.	Gujarat	—	240	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	420	300	648
9.	Jharkhand	620	500	—
10.	Karnataka	—	80	60
11.	Kerala	440	—	160
12.	Madhya Pradesh	640	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	320	—
14.	Manipur	810	2460	—
15.	Meghalaya	1040	—	—
16.	Mizoram	640	—	420
17.	Nagaland	1300	560	—
18.	Odisha	2340	1200	—
19.	Rajasthan	—	100	—
20.	Sikkim	60	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	2140	2240	2920

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Telangana	740	480	—
23.	Tripura	500	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	912	2980	900
25.	Uttarakhand	180	—	120
26.	West Bengal	100	220	—
Total		26510	17525	12508

Statement-II*Handloom Sector*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16 Number of Artisans covered	2016-17 Number of Artisans covered	2017-18 Number of Artisans covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1085	430	60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	140	145
4.	Assam	1815	1290	2045
5.	Bihar	290	220	390
6.	Chandigarh	15	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	370	490	100
8.	Delhi	590	290	1185
9.	Goa	40	70	—
10.	Gujarat	1470	2390	2105
11.	Haryana	460	370	280
12.	Himachal Pradesh	380	750	1250
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1030	960	790
14.	Jharkhand	350	—	20
15.	Karnataka	485	100	—
16.	Kerala	640	360	580
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1869	1400	1605

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Maharashtra	650	260	320
19.	Manipur	330	1770	1420
20.	Meghalaya	265	30	230
21.	Mizoram	185	160	255
22.	Nagaland	350	180	70
23.	Odisha	500	350	970
24.	Puducherry	—	—	—
25.	Punjab	1475	1060	620
26.	Rajasthan	1175	670	250
27.	Sikkim	135	90	160
28.	Tamil Nadu	470	160	100
29.	Tripura	240	155	570
30.	Uttar Pradesh	6496	4422	1910
31.	Uttarakhand	405	310	420
32.	West Bengal	1515	140	140
33.	Telangana	260	150	300
34.	Daman and Diu	160	—	—
Total		25615	19167	18290

[English]

**Admission of Foreign Nationals for
CPL Course**

6257. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) is conducting various courses including Commercial Pilots Licence (CPL) course, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether IGRUA is admitting foreign nationals for Commercial Pilots Licence (CPL) course;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of foreign students that were admitted in the CPL course in the said academy during the last three years; and

(e) the criteria adopted to admit these foreign nationals in the said course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) List of courses conducted by Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) is given below:—

(i) Ab-initio to Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) coupled with Instrument and Multi-Engine Endorsement alongwith an option for BSc (Aviation)

degree. (ii) Simulator training as per candidates requirements, (iii) Multi-Engine endorsement, (iv) Instrument Rating, (v) Licence issue/renewal tests and Licence endorsement checks. (vi) Ab-initio to Commercial Pilots Licence (CPL) course for foreign nationals as per Regulatory requirements in their respective countries (vii) Specifically designed training courses for Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard Pilots, (viii) Crew Resource Management (CRM) Workshop (ix) Multi-Crew Co-operation (MCC) Course.

(b) to (e) IGRUA admits foreign nationals for Commercial Pilots Licence (CPL) course when they are sponsored by their respective Govt. then approved by Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Civil Aviation. Last batch of 10 Ariana Afghan Airline Pilots, Afghanistan was inducted in 2010.

Sanitation/Drinking Water Facilities to Tribal Population

6258. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per 2011 census, 75 per cent of India's tribal population defecates in the open and 33 per cent does not have access to safe source of drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the factual data in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Government and the current status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As per 2011 census, overall 75% Scheduled Tribes (STs) households in the country were defecating in the open. Further, 26.66% of total tribal population in the country did not have access to safe source of drinking water.

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim at attaining Swachh Bharat 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. The following steps have been taken under the programme:-

- 10% of annual budget allocation is earmarked for Scheduled Tribes (STs).
- Focus is being given on community based collective behavior change by massive campaigning at the national and States level.
- Focus is also on creation of complete ODF villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets.
- Given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations, the programme provides flexibility to the States to choose the strategy best suited to them in its implementation.
- Greater emphasis is being given on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management, by imparting training to the States and selected organizations called Key Resource Centres (KRCs), involving District Collectors to provide leadership to the programme at the district level.
- The programme is being run as a janandolan with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- There is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability.
- Innovations in technology is being promoted at the National and State levels. A national Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. R.A. Mashelkar has been constituted to examine all the new technologies from the point of view of safety and feasibility.
- Zila Swachhata Preraks have been engaged for support of districts.

As per data available in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), 85% STs households have access to toilets as on 28.3.2018.

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 10% of the total allocation of funds is earmarked to be used for the supply of drinking water to Scheduled Tribe (ST) dominated habitations. States have been directed to take special care for the implementation of its schemes/programmes in tribal areas and report its progress separately on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. As per information provided by States on the IMIS, out of total number of 3,65,052 rural tribal habitations in the country, 3,01,894 (82.70%) habitations are fully covered (getting 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) of drinking water), 53,072 (14.54%) habitations are partially covered (getting less than 40 lpcd of drinking water) and 10,086 (2.76%) habitations are quality affected where drinking water is chemically contaminated.

Further, as per restructured NRDWP guideline, the focus is mainly on providing Piped Water Supply to rural population ultimately by 2030 to honour the commitment made by the country in the international forum while agreeing for United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2030.

Electrification of Remote Villages in Assam

6259. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps for electrification of off-grid/unelectrified census villages situated in remote areas of river Brahmaputra through new and renewable energy sources, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds released by the Union Government to Assam during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the present target and plan of the Government to electrify villages in remote areas of Assam through new and renewable energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) In Brahmaputra area, 214 villages have been electrified with Solar PV Standalone System and Solar PV Micro Grid System.

(b) A grant of Rs. 119.13 crore has been released to Government of Assam during the last three years and the current year (up to 27.03.2018) for electrification of remote villages of Assam through off-grid solution.

(c) As reported by the State of Assam, there were 2,892 un-electrified census villages in the State as on 01.04.2015; which have now been electrified, excluding 160 villages found as uninhabited/grazing reserve.

[Translation]

Safe Drinking Water in SC/ST Areas

6260. SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of the operational schemes for supplying safe drinking water in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dominated settlements in the country;

(b) the percentage of works completed under the projects running under the said schemes and the estimated time to be taken for completing the projects; and

(c) the amount and details of the funds allocated/released and utilised under drinking water schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) For supplying safe drinking water to all rural habitations in the country which includes Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe habitations, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is an operational Centrally sponsored scheme being implemented through this Ministry. The numbers of ongoing schemes under NRDWP in SC and ST dominated habitations with percentage of physical progress are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II. The estimated time for completion of schemes depends on various factors including mobilization of funds by the State Governments.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of the funds released and utilised for rural water supply schemes in SC/ST dominated areas during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

No. of ongoing schemes for Scheduled Caste dominated habitations as on (04.04.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Scheme	Schemes physically 100% complete but financially incomplete	75 to < 100% Physically Completed	50 to < 75% Physically Completed	25 to < 50% Physically Completed	0 > to < 25% Physically Completed	0% Physically Completed	Total Nos. of Schemes where % of Physical Progress not updated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	25	11	2	2	4	0	0
2.	Assam	403	243	70	16	27	38	5	4
3.	Bihar	165	14	20	17	9	24	0	81
4.	Chhattisgarh	88	36	10	3	2	11	4	22
5.	Gujarat	8	3	2	0	2	1	0	0
6.	Haryana	40	23	7	2	1	1	3	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	214	13	61	25	30	45	25	15
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	292	23	49	71	64	74	10	1
9.	Jharkhand	264	46	25	12	10	54	5	112
10.	Karnataka	2698	847	707	262	157	269	210	246
11.	Kerala	11	1	2	3	0	2	2	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	363	171	14	11	23	53	24	67
13.	Maharashtra	202	41	9	17	12	3	8	112
14.	Manipur	9	3	0	0	1	1	2	2
15.	Meghalaya	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Odisha	476	75	35	83	25	200	32	26

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17. Punjab	91	28	17	9	7	7	0	7	23	
18. Rajasthan	204	50	39	14	14	14	14	39	34	
19. Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
20. Tamil Nadu	11	4	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	
21. Telangana	89	17	31	18	19	4	0	0	0	
22. Tripura	107	59	22	9	16	0	0	1	0	
23. Uttar Pradesh	929	37	90	17	30	22	13	720		
24. Uttarakhand	166	45	42	24	8	17	1	29		
25. West Bengal	829	179	265	58	81	144	37	65		
Total	7708	1987	1533	674	540	983	428	1563		

Statement-II

No. of ongoing schemes for Scheduled Tribe dominated habitations as on (04.04.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Scheme	Schemes physically 100% complete but financially incomplete	75 to < 100% Physically Completed	50 to < 75% Physically Completed	25 to < 50% Physically Completed	0 > to < 25% Physically Completed	0% Physically Completed	Total Nos. of Schemes where % of Physical Progress not updated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	40	1	0	2	2	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403	28	27	51	47	35	211	4
3.	Assam	1354	775	165	40	61	244	23	46
4.	Bihar	39	4	5	1	0	.6	0	23
5.	Chhattisgarh	1725	179	115	475	7	147	256	546

6. Goa	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7. Gujarat	445	270	24	21	28	18	52	32	
8. Himachal Pradesh	94	4	25	19	15	19	9	3	
9. Jammu and Kashmir	531	71	96	136	154	66	7	1	
10. Jharkhand	1324	265	134,	35	45	310	83	452	
11. Karnataka	896	266	218	79	44	124	72	93	
12. Kerala	9	1	2	0	0	1	5	0	
13. Madhya Pradesh	1481	637	182	75	55	241	127	164	
14. Maharashtra	1683	377	251	335	165	16	112	427	
15. Manipur	238	68	31	34	41	27	15	22	
16. Meghalaya	1120	1003	60	13	5	13	25	.i	
17. Mizoram	14	2	0	4	7	0	1	0	
18. Nagaland	48	0	0	9	9	0	0	30	
19. Odisha	3905	589	316	426	176	1052	1122	224	
20. Rajasthan	196	32	23	6	19	9	45	62	
21. Sikkim	82	61	10	4	2	5	0	0	
22. Tamil Nadu	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	
23. Telangana	118	38	33	23	14	8	2	0	
24. Tripura	298	193	50	27	20	3	5	0	
25. Uttar Pradesh	227	5	5	1	1	2	1	212	
26. Uttarakhand	35	6	9	3	8	9	0	0	
27. West Bengal	277	71	81	17	28	47	11	22	
Total	16594	4887	1864	1835	953	2406	2185	2364	

Statement-III

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-2016				2016-2017				2017-2018			
		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,991.78	3,938.13	1,276.31	1,298.78	4,951.69	2,486.96	1,409.64	1,144.93	3,521.77	5,363.09	1,467.65	1,759.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	496.44	0	30.4	4,591.73	1,842.02	896.71	559.88	5,780.33	0	0	2,427.62	1,597.92
4.	Assam	1,335.82	1,182.56	2,665.95	2,389.32	1,560.88	969.7	3,920.12	1,682.53	6,100.28	886.84	5,882.40	1,464.37
5.	Bihar	5,183.12	5,402.08	857.51	430.33	6,196.11	6,846.73	328.08	982	6,8080	2,623.54	324.74	300.48
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,058.21	988.54	1,940.53	2,094.24	1,529.33	905.66	2,285.54	2,059.84	744.35	391.30	1,634.99	1,086.16
7.	Goa	4.13	0	22.35	0	2.16	0	16.78	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	1,955.19	2,231.15	4,078.57	8,013.54	5,312.27	5,069.65	5,270.32	4,688.98	1,608.89	1,612.24	5,341.20	5,358.48
9.	Haryana	4,382.88	3,895.49	0	0	2,437.84	2,258.39	0	0	2,767.17	1,716.90	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2,027.08	2,173.22	292.87	540.65	3,204.98	2,013.32	474.51	246.84	2,011.40	2,840.75	297.67	767.93
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,202.87	1,995.51	2,480.59	3,099.56	2,206.11	2,331.24	2,821.86	3,340.05	2,054.88	1,973.54	4,554.65	2,229.48
12.	Jharkhand	1,679.53	1,882.47	2,216.41	3,043.06	2,121.04	1,605.26	2,531.42	2,736.32	2,071.23	1,209.78	3,217.06	1,914.04
13.	Karnataka	7,459.19	8,747.82	1,954.61	2,992.38	7,511.25	7,705.77	2,460.77	2,824.98	6,050.04	6,507.15	1,775.32	2,376.05
14.	Kerala	699.91	704.37	104.95	112.65	2,663.86	2,652.17	174.58	170.52	997.13	958.93	185.04	128.38
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4,628.34	6,476.83	4,568.18	7,337.63	5,043.97	4,087.03	5,027.97	4,641.19	3,495.46	3,517.18	3,549.44	3,360.47
16.	Maharashtra	5,281.8	8,461.46	4,066.29	8,216.7	4,722.15	4,860.42	5,184.74	5,900.18	6,443.49	1,558.57	5,979.68	1,554.61
17.	Manipur	63.86	93.9	0	495.3	2,367.3	56.41	568.38	233.61	629.20	311.67	620.46	1,257.87

18. Meghalaya	235.27	4.97	131.58	583.4	691.93	726.08	18.54	767.27	26.43	97.37	458.00	722.91
19. Mizoram	0.96	0.96	0	0	387.22	329.44	285.35	242.55	52.54	121	913.36	1,657.73
20. Nagaland	0	0	0	910.52	457.63	388.99	0	537.01	0	0	1,787.83	1,280.53
21. Odisha	2,694.33	3,334.67	2,280.69	3,340.77	3,266.15	2,003.3	2,595.18	1,941.48	1,985.68	1,668.75	1,555.64	1,179.62
22. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Punjab	2,209.12	1,561.37	0	1.5	2,032.43	2,135.86	0	42.97	5,100.09	2,823.51	0	4.91
24. Rajasthan	12,795.62	10,080.03	7,365.48	5,915.1	20,755.99	10,099.92	1,4820.9	7,411.15	17,127.63	8,494.49	7,057.74	5,362.55
25. Sikkim	126.36	117.41	297.5	304.41	418.18	276.02	636.72	473.07	169.59	195.43	166.73	428.03
26. Tamil Nadu	5,206.89	5,772.01	640.28	307.68	5171.9	5,607.72	252.03	430.95	3,981.58	3,978.36	237.89	195.55
27. Telangana	235.58	1,889.82	1,276.89	1,005.11	3104.5	1,897.73	1,306.46	1,361.13	25,525.68	21,547.70	5,856.45	4,916.91
28. Tripura	769.96	792.27	18	162.86	1,293.98	866.81	338.74	367.88	915.84	1,105.60	52820	529.47
29. Uttar Pradesh	14,175.78	16,779.28	1,485.23	1,233.34	12,541.77	11,690.24	329.22	357.39	9,782.32	12,388.72	235.72	237.75
30. Uttarakhand	1,788.22	2,692.04	199.42	412.42	1,599.3	1,821.44	252.65	263.98	2,387.16	1,257.35	290.97	426.40
31. West Bengal	7,858.22	9,238.54	1,867.41	2,200.53	11,851.4	6,000.88	2,779.26	1,799.54	37,641.40	8,893.21	5,787.32	1,960.88
Total	92,666.68	100,436.91	42118	61,033.51	115,164.77	88,589.83	56,649.64	52,428.69	149,996.03	93,923.17	62,133.77	44,059.24

[English]

Air Safety Violations

6261. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with recent move to boost aviation sector, there has been an increase in the number of safety violations by the airlines including a slew of serious offences such as aircraft getting too close to each other, inebriated pilots and cabin crew etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the recent incident of near-miss at Jaipur airport as a result of cramped infrastructure, massive pressure on personnel entrusted with the task of safely handling the growing volume of flights;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the number of cases of "near-miss" reported during the last three years and the current year and pilots suspended for safety violation; and

(d) the safety measures being taken by the Airports Authority of India/Government to meet increased flight operations and address near-miss incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There were 352 numbers of violations of safety norms by the airlines in the year 2016 whereas 269 numbers of violations were reported in the year 2017. Therefore, the number of safety violations has reduced in the year 2017 as compared to the year 2016.

(b) There is no near miss incident reported at Jaipur Airport recently i.e. in the last one year.

(c) During the last three years and current year number of air prox. incidents reported are as under:—

Year	Number of air miss incidents
2015	21+4*
2016	30+2*
2017	26+2*
2018 (till 28th February)	8

*Air prox. due to defence/adjacent countries units.

(d) Safety measures taken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation/Airports Authority of India to address the issue of air prox. incidents is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Following Safety Measures are taken by DGCA:

- ATCO's and Pilot proficiency checks are being carried out regularly.
- ATC services are being modernized to include conflict warning in the system to assist ATCO's.
- Coordination procedures of handing over from one unit to another have been laid out. Coordination of handing over traffic to adjoining FIR has been worked out and any deviation is being pointed out to the concerned units for taking corrective action.
- Whenever required, corrective training is being given to Pilots and Air Traffic Controller, and training procedures amended.
- Controllers are given training on ATC simulator at major stations and sensitized on the subject.
- Implementation of Safety Management System at airports to mitigate the risk of accident/incident.
- Flexible use of airspace between civil and defense airspace is introduced to reduce traffic congestion in the Indian airspace.
- Airlines have been directed to avoid use of similar/confusing call signs.
- One separate Directorate of Air Space and Air Traffic Management in DGCA has been created in DGCA for better surveillance and regulatory functions in Air traffic Management (ATM).
- Case studies of Airprox/ATC incidents are discussed and analysed to avoid recurrence of such incidents.
- AAI had issued an Air traffic management circular on confusing call-signs, which is now incorporated in the ATS Manual Part-1 2015 4th Edition.

Following Safety Measures are taken by AAI:

- AAI has implemented various state-of-the-art

technology, CNS-ATM systems and advance ATM procedures to enhance safety, efficiency and reduce congestion across various airports and the entire Indian airspace.

- Surveillance within entire Indian Airspace have been improved with multiple surveillance sensors including ADS-8.
- Advanced ATM Automation system with safety alerts and decision making support tools have been implemented at various airports.
- Advance Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (ASMGCS) are operational at major ATC centers for better situational awareness of traffic on ground at the airport and helps them in prevention of any mishap at the airport.
- RNP routes, PBN procedures are implemented to improve airspace safety and capacity.
- Upper airspace harmonization has been implemented at Chennai and Kolkata to enhance safety of aircraft operations.
- Air Traffic Flow Management (ATFM) system has been implemented to balance demand and capacity of air traffic.
- Data link based airport weather information through a common server to ensure timely availability of weather conditions of 42 airports right in the cockpit.
- Implementation of Data Link based departure clearance at six metro airports for reducing human errors and thus enhancing safety of aircraft operations.
- Corrective actions are taken by AAI on the safety recommendations by DGCA, pertaining to AAI.
- Periodic refresher training/sensitization program where case studies of such incidents are discussed in detail in Air Traffic Services centers to prevent similar occurrences in future.
- Evidence based simulator training and Periodic Proficiency Checks of Controllers are also conducted for the improvement of Quality and Safety of Aircraft operations.

Enhancement of Employment under MGNREGS

6262. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) by the Union Government for the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enhance/provide employment upto 150 days as against present dispensation of 100 days of work and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to link MGNREGS with farming activities like paddy and wheat cultivation works etc. so as to give fillip to farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) State/UT-wise details of Central fund released under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18 (as on 31.03.2018) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The MGNREGA provides for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. Forest Rights Act (FRA) beneficiaries are entitled to 150 days of wage employment per household in a Financial Year. An additional 50 days of wage employment are provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas of the States/UTs on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

(c) and (d) The farming activities like paddy and wheat cultivation works etc. are not included in the list of permissible activities in the Schedule-I of the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	States	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394021.19	513947.92

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15675.99	20717.18
3.	Assam	125459.79	112734.56
4.	Bihar	166740.56	247432.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	223193.55	291154.33
6.	Gujarat	64323.81	82688.22
7.	Haryana	28771.33	30140.64
8.	Himachal Pradesh	38860.83	58824.48
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	80408.52	125417.69
10.	Jharkhand	167914.17	136076.31
11.	Karnataka	225864.88	296448.54
12.	Kerala	158248.96	185824.77
13.	Madhya Pradesh	344891.62	377770.49
14.	Maharashtra	165708.93	186350.34
15.	Manipur	34370.41	15853.20
16.	Meghalaya	86069.23	87424.89
17.	Mizoram	14451.26	20155.36
18.	Nagaland	50152.80	110738.62
19.	Odisha	189526.84	220366.86
20.	Punjab	49073.46	62141.23
21.	Rajasthan	481816.86	472828.41
22.	Sikkim	13262.56	10636.13
23.	Tamil Nadu	455277.91	585644.33
24.	Telangana	180684.74	254806.87
25.	Tripura	101629.14	40740.93
26.	Uttar Pradesh	391584.94	370223.71
27.	Uttarakhand	51435.08	71865.11
28.	West Bengal	537722.79	596035.58
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	801.40	966.07

1	2	3	4
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	26.71
33.	Puducherry	346.92	1569.03
34.	Goa	425.85	56.05
Total		4838716.30 *	5587606.67 **

* Including Rs. 56268.00 lakh of failed FTOs of all NeFMS State/UT during financial year 2016-17. After excluding the amount of failed FTOs, the final total amount released is Rs. 47,82,448.31 lakh

**including Rs. 136890.498 lakh deducted against wage expenditure on account of rejected transaction amount credited back.

[Translation]

Electrification of Remote Villages

6263. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals regarding electrification of villages located in inaccessible areas including backward villages and forest areas through non-conventional energy sources;

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

(c) the number of such proposals approved, along with the number of proposals lying pending for approval, State-wise;

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be approved; and

(e) the total funds released for this purpose by the Government 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) to (e) All the un-electrified villages in the country, including those in backward and forest areas, are targeted for electrification under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) through on-grid and off-grid mode. No proposals are pending for approval.

The State-wise details continuing off-grid projects sanctioned and funds released during the last 3 years and

the current year (up to 27.03.2018) are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise projects sanctioned for off-grid projects under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Villages	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in lakh)
Projects sanctioned in 2014-15				
Nil				
Projects sanctioned in 2015-16				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	229	0	1934.60
2.	Assam	521	521	29480.84
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000	1000	11748.45
4.	Chhattisgarh	523	161	17794.96
5.	Jharkhand	305	316	14719.00
6.	Karnataka	2	3	61.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	122	122	6092.55
8.	Meghalaya	77	77	823.00
9.	Odisha	190	190	5676.00
Total		2969	2390	88330.90
Projects sanctioned in 2016-17				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	176	176	4183.20
2.	Chhattisgarh	327	327	9126.00
3.	Jharkhand	77	77	4898.00
5.	Meghalaya	132	132	3232.00
6.	Uttarakhand	13	13	330.50
7.	Odisha	79	79	3829.00
Total		804	804	25598.70
Projects sanctioned in 2017-18 (up to 27.03.2018)				
1.	Manipur	94	94	1705.09
Total		94	94	1705.09
Grand Total		3867	3288	115634.69

Statement-II

State-wise funds released for off-grid projects
under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
FY 2014-15		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139.17
2.	Chhattisgarh	1312.60
3.	Madhya Pradesh	664.06
4.	Uttarakhand	148.34
Sub-Total		2264.17
FY 2015-16		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,092.49
2.	Chhattisgarh	3,203.09
3.	Karnataka	529.74
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1,131.87
5.	Madhya Pradesh	393.23
Sub-Total		6,350.43
FY 2016-17		
1.	Chhattisgarh	5098.04
2.	Assam	8169.66
3.	Rajasthan*	2468.35
4.	Kerala	124.39
5.	Andhra Pradesh	208.59
Sub-Total		16069.03
FY 2017-18 (up to 27.03.2018)		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,413.84
2.	Assam	3,742.97
3.	Madhya Pradesh	184.41

1	2	3
4.	Odisha	4,615.60
5.	Meghalaya	713.53
6.	Telangana	198.04
7.	Andhra Pradesh	704.09
8.	Chhattisgarh	4,147.73
9.	Jharkhand	5,207.20
10.	Rajasthan*	1,974.68
11.	Manipur	1,087.00
12.	Karnataka	539.70
Sub-Total		25,528.78
Grand Total		50,212.41

Note: Funds released for Rajasthan State during 2016-17 are against the projects sanctioned by MNRE. For these projects Monitoring Committee approved release of funds as additional support under DDUGJY at the rate of 45% of the project cost.

[English]

Formal Safety Assessment

6264. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a Formal Safety Assessment (FSA) or any other assessment to assess the safety parameters on 111 National Waterways which are being developed as part of integrated water transport system in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to make registration of inland vessels mandatory and enforce minimum construction standards to avoid incidents of boat capsizing;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Development work is undertaken on National Waterways based on feasibility studies and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) which includes safety aspects. Further, the Inland Vessels Act, 1917, implemented by the respective State Governments, provides for safety compliances for transportation of cargo and passengers.

(c) to (e) The registration and survey of mechanically propelled inland vessels is mandatory under the Inland Vessels Act, 1917. This law prescribes compliance requirements for life saving appliances, communication and navigation apparatus to be installed on board inland mechanically propelled vessels.

Pucca Houses for all in Rural Areas

6265. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has restructured Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) into Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) with the aim of providing pucca houses for all by the year 2022 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target for building of pucca houses every year before reaching the target by 2022; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the year-wise break up and expected financial implications to be met by the Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Out of 2.95 crore houses proposed to be constructed by the year 2022, in the initial phase one crore houses are proposed to be constructed over the period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The Central share of cost of construction of one crore houses is Rs. 81,975 crore.

The year-wise detail of house targeted and Central share released/to be released is given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	House Targeted*	Central Release/ To be released	Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR) Released/ To be released
2016-17	43,58,325	16058.00	0
2017-18	32,30,293	22560.43	7329.43
2018-19	19,53,208	21000.00	14645.57

*Remaining targets are kept reserved for Special Projects etc.

Traffic Discipline on National Highways

6266. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to formulate National Highways Security Policy and also to create State Highway Police in the States to ensure safety and security as well as the strict enforcement of traffic discipline on National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also planned to establish electronic- surveillance of the highways through a network of CCTV cameras on the National Highways to monitor suspicious movements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken initiative to formulate a dedicated agency to ensure security and enforcement of traffic on National Highways. In this connection, the Ministry of Home Affairs has assigned the work to the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) to prepare a concept document in consultation with the NHAI and other stakeholders.

(c) No, Madam.

- (d) Question does not arise.

Water Crisis

6267. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water Commission has warned of water crisis in some parts of the country in the coming months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage status of 91 important reservoirs of the country on weekly basis and issues weekly bulletin every Thursday. Whenever there are indications of comparatively lower storages in the reservoirs, CWC issues advisories to the State Governments. As per the live storage position of the 91 reservoirs towards the end of February, 2018, some reservoirs had storage less than 80% of the average of the last ten years whereas and few reservoirs had storage less than 50% of the average of the last ten years. Accordingly, CWC has issued advisories on 27.02.2018 to the concerned State Authorities to utilize the available water resources prudently and efficiently to tide over any possible water shortage in the coming days and to take appropriate action to avoid water distress.

(c) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability and availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various steps to tackle water crisis through various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies, implementation of new projects like Pancheshwar Dam, Polavaram Project, Interlinking of Rivers Project, Dam

Rehabilitation and Improvement Project, etc. Additionally, non-structural measures have also been taken through the development and augmentation of National Hydrology Project, Flood Forecasting Stations, Hydrological Observation Stations, etc.

Central Government 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 on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc., thus bringing much desired rural prosperity. It envisages end to end solution in irrigation supply chain viz. water resources, distribution, efficient application and extension services.

During 2016-17, 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having potential of 76.03 lakh ha. have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. The CADWM programme has been taken up with a view to enhance utilization of irrigation potential created, and improve agriculture production on a sustainable basis through Participatory Irrigation Management.

Central Government has formulated National Water Policy, 2012 which *inter-alia* recommends 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 sent to all States/Union Territories and the concerned Central Ministries for appropriate action.

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

Central Ground Water Board has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Meters) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The

Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

Disinvestment of Pawan Hans Limited

6268. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had invited expression of interests for strategic disinvestment of its share in consistently profit making State run helicopter operator, Pawan Hans Limited;

(b) if so, the names of the entities which have given expression of interests and when;

(c) the details of terms and conditions entailed;

(d) the amount of revenue the Government proposes to earn from this investment;

(e) the value of assets held by Pawan Hans Limited; and

(f) the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (f) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 27th October, 2016 has given 'In-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of CPSEs including Pawan Hans Ltd (PHL). CCEA has approved the recommendation for disinvestment of 100 percent shareholding of Government of India to a strategic buyer. Expression of Interest (Eoi) was issued on 13.10.2017. As per the extant guidelines, the Transactional Advisor has to maintain secrecy with regard to name and number of prospective bidders.

As per audited balance sheet of Pawan Hans Ltd. as on 31.03.2017 the total value of current and non-current assets was Rs. 1419.36 crores (comprising of Rs. 981.51 crores of non-current assets after depreciation and current assets of Rs. 437.85 crores).

NHs in Bundelkhand

6269. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the number of National Highways in Bundelkhand;

(b) the details of the funds allocated for maintaining these National Highways since 2014;

(c) the details of funds utilization report received from the Central and State Governments since 2014 regarding construction/ maintenance of these National Highways; and

(d) whether the roads upgraded to National Highways are functioning smoothly, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Madam. One number of National Highway namely NH-43 Ext. i.e. Gulganj-Amanganj-Pawai-Katni is added in the National Highway network since 2014 in Bundelkhand.

(b) and (c) The funds are allocated, State-wise for development of National Highways with the jurisdiction of state PWD and NHAI for the whole country, which also include Bundelkhand Region. Three agencies namely (i) State PWD, Uttar Pradesh, (ii) State PWD, Madhya Pradesh and (iii) NHAI are working for development and maintenance of NHs in Bundelkhand Region. The allocated funds are fully utilized by all these three agencies since 2014.

(d) The roads in Bundelkhand Region are in traffic worthy condition.

[Translation]

Projects to Improve the Condition of Roads in Uttar Pradesh

6270. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

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

(a) whether the Standing Committee on Finance of National Highways Authority of India has sanctioned projects to improve the condition of roads in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, districtwise along with the number of such projects;

(c) whether the Government has identified such National Highways of Uttar Pradesh which are facing traffic jam due to heavy trucks;

(d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(e) whether the Government has taken/likely to take any decision to convert two lane roads into four lanes to provide relief to the common man from heavy traffic jams; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During financial year 2017-18, the Standing Finance Committee of this Ministry appraised/approved the work for four-laning of Aligarh to Naviganj section of NH-91 in the state of Uttar Pradesh in three nos. of packages with an aggregate length of approximately 152 km. with total civil cost as Rs. 2749 Crores. These stretches are passing through Aligarh, Hathras, Etah and Mainpuri districts of Uttar Pradesh. In addition to this, some other projects have also been approved by NHA Board/Authority in the State of Uttar Pradesh as per extant delegation of powers.

(c) to (f) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the proposal for investment approval for Phase-I of "Bharatmala Pariyojana" during its meeting held on 24.10.2017. "Bharatmala Pariyojana" Phase-I includes development of about 9,000 km length of Economic corridors, about 6,000 km. length of Inter-corridor and feeder roads, about 5,000 km. length of National Corridors Efficiency improvements, about 2,000 km. length of Border and International connectivity roads, about 2,000 km. length of Coastal and port connectivity roads, about 800 km. length of Expressways and balance length of about 10,000 km. of roads under NHDP. The general principle for up-gradation of roads under Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana includes development of Economic corridors primarily to 4/6 lane NH standards, Inter-corridor and feeder roads primarily to 4 lane NH standards and Border, International connectivity roads, Coastal and port connectivity roads primarily to 2 lane NH standards. This includes development of ring roads/bypasses around major cities/congestion points (including those of Uttar Pradesh).

[English]

Production of Sand

6271. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing a fall in the production of sand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this fall is likely to impact the Housing for All By 2022 Mission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The State Governments are custodians of the minerals located within their respective boundaries. They grant the mineral concessions under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. For Minor Minerals, all policy and legislation for grant of mineral concessions, regulation and administration is covered in the jurisdiction of the State Governments under the MMDR Act and the rules framed thereunder. As Sand is defined as a minor mineral under Section 3 (e) of the MMDR Act, the information in regard to demand and supply of sand in the country is not centrally maintained.

Non-Availability of Cotton Bales

6272. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the main reason for the tough situation in Textile sector is the non-availability of adequate cotton bales and their higher production cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to solve this issue;

(c) whether only a small number of textile companies could afford to withstand the pressures of various issues faced by the Textile sector in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Union Government to support and develop sick companies in various textile clusters in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the total amount allocated by the Union Government during the last three years, year and cluster-wise in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The assessment made by Cotton Advisory Board on cotton production, import, export and overall supply and demand position for the previous cotton season 2016-17 (October – September)

and current cotton season 2017-18 (October-September) is as under:-

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg. each)

Particulars	2016-17 (P)*	2017-18 (P)*
Supply		
Opening Stock	36.44	47.81
Crop	345.00	377.00
Import	30.94	17.00
Total Supply	412.38	441.81
Demand		
Mill Consumption	262.66	288.00
S.S.I Consumption	26.20	27.00
Non-Textile Consumption	17.50	19.00
Export	58.21	67.00
Total Demand	364.57	401.00
Closing Stock	47.81	40.81

P – Provisional.

It could be seen from the above that sufficient cotton is available to meet the requirement of domestic textile industry. Regarding higher production cost in the textile industry, the information on cotton prices shows that on comparison to the previous year, average prices have decreased by 2.25 to 5.52 percent for the various cotton varieties.

(c) and (d) Government supports the industry to withstand the competition by way of various Schemes viz., Amended Technology Upgradation Fund, Technology Mission on Technical Textiles, Scheme for Integrated Textile Park, Integrated Skill Development Scheme, Scheme for Integrated Textile Processing Development, PowerTex India-Comprehensive Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development, Special package for Garment and Made-ups, Enhancing scope of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act, Rebate of State Levies Scheme, various export promotion schemes like Market Access Initiative Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) which enable them to become competitive by way of technology upgradation, market access etc.

(e) There is no State-wise allocation of funds under the schemes. However, the details of amounts released by the Union Government to Tamil Nadu under various textile sector schemes during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds Released to Tamil Nadu State

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Schemes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Handloom Sector				
(i)	National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)	7.33	47.33	27.66	30.58
(ii)	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	–	1.94	1.94	0.52
(iii)	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) – Mega Handloom Clusters	2.32	7.43	7.66	7.46
2.	Centrally Sponsored Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) and Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry	14.08	4.91	9.49	5.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme	278.67	164.90	328.24	178.30
4.	Scheme for Integrated Textile Park	2.00	—	2.50	—
5.	Powerloom Sector				
(i)	In Situ Upgradation for Plain Powerloom	7.32	40.525	47.988	30.816
(ii)	Group Workshed Scheme	—	0.21	—	—
(iii)	Yarn Bank Scheme	0.70	2.32	4.73	1.96
(iv)	Common Facility Centre Scheme	—	—	0.36	1.515
(v)	Buyer Seller Meet	0.41	0.30	0.48	0.25
(vi)	Seminar/Workshop	0.05	0.02	0.065	0.068
(vii)	Exposure Visit	0.045	0.03	0.078	0.076
(viii)	GIS	0.89	0.87	—	0.956
6.	Technology Mission on Technical Textiles	5.612	5.46	—	—
7.	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)	—	4.22	4.12	8.55

Kanakapura and Mysuru Road Projects

6273. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request to assist the 65 Km. road project which will connect four highways – Tumakuru road, Ballari road, Old Madras road and Hosur road to provide better connectivity with Kanakapura Road and Mysuru road;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought any foreign assistance for the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the State Government has agreed to bring it under National Highways project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) Hon'ble Chief Minister, Karnataka vide d.o. letter dated 08.01.2016

requested this Ministry for financial assistance of Rs. 8100 Cr. for land acquisition for construction of 65 Km. long Bengaluru Peripheral Ring Road connecting four highways i.e. Tumkur road, Ballari road, Old Madras road and Hosur road. However, Government of India vide its notification No. S.O.06(E) dated 01.01.2018 has declared the highway starting from its junction of NH-648 and NH-48 near Dobaspete (Marine), Nijagal, Kengal, Gudemaranahalli, Harthi, Melahalli, Hulikeregunnur, Rayasandra, Banavasi, Thokasandra and terminating at its junction with NH-648 near Sarjapur in the State of Karnataka (Bengaluru Ring Road) as National Highway No. 948A thus completing a ring road to Bengaluru city along with the existing NH-648. This ring road has been included under the Bharatmala Pariyojana and the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is preparing Detailed Project Report (DPR) for balance portion of this ring road.

Special Category Tariff for Electric Vehicles

6274. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is considering a special category tariff for electric vehicles (EVs) to facilitate mass transit through such vehicles, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Energy Efficiency Services floating a global tender for 10,000 electric vehicles to be used by Government organisations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) To facilitate mass transit through use of Electric Vehicles (EVs), Government of India is providing all necessary support including the tariff framework for electricity to be used in EVs battery charging stations. Treating any consumer under a special category tariff is decided by the appropriate commission and hence Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has not suggested any special category tariff for EVs.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) has issued a global tender on 18th August, 2017 for procurement of 10,000 Electric Cars. The procurement process has been completed and Letter of Awards (LoAs) have been issued to M/s Tata Motors (5050 nos.) and M/s Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. (4950 nos.). These cars will be provided to Government entities on lease/outright purchase basis.

In addition, a tender to procure another 10,000 e-vehicles has been issued on 12th March, 2018 as states like Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat have sent their demand.

Widening of NH-209

6275. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on widening of the NH-209 connecting Bangalore with Dindigul in Tamil Nadu via Kanakapura and Chamarajanagar has gained momentum;

(b) if so, the time by which the widening is likely to be completed;

(c) the total cost of the project along with the expenditure incurred on construction and land acquisition so far;

(d) whether the 33 Km-stretch of NH between Bangalore and Kanakapura will be a four lane highway, while the remaining 137 Km. will be two-lane Highway, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total length of bypass roads near major towns, the number of major and minor bridges, RoB and Vehicle Underpasses being built across the Highway?

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

(b) The work is likely to be completed by 20.08.2019.

(c) The total cost of the project is Rs. 1008 Cr. and the expenditure incurred on LA is Rs. 480. 82 Cr. and for Utility Shifting is Rs. 80 Cr.

(d) As per the DPR and based on the density of traffic, upto Kakanapura is to be developed to 4-lane highway and the remaining 137 km. does not qualify for 4-lane.

(e) The total length of Bypass is 40.480 km., total number of major bridges is 7 nos., total number of minor bridges is 14 nos., ROB is 1 no. and Vehicular Underpass is 1 no.

Road Widening Projects

6276. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned road-widening projects in the North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram, to improve connectivity with Bangladesh and Myanmar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue to the people of North Eastern Region?

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

(b) The list of roads in the North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram, planned to improve connectivity with Bangladesh and Myanmar is given in the enclosed Statement. Improvement in the socio economic condition of the people in the Region is expected from the planned improvement of these roads.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Scheme	Name of project	Road Length (km.)	Neighbouring Country
1.	Manipur	Bharatmala Pariyojana	Improvement of Imphal – Moreh Section of NH-39	95	Myanmar
2.	Manipur	Bharatmala Pariyojana	Shangshak to Namphisa	90	Myanmar
3.	Meghalaya	Bharatmala Pariyojana	Improvement of Shillong – Dawki Section of NH-40	95	Bangladesh
4.	Meghalaya	JICA loan	Improvement of Tura – Dalu section of NH-51	54	Bangladesh
5.	Meghalaya	JICA loan	NH-61 from Assam/Meghalaya border to Dalu via Baghmara	185	Bangladesh
6.	Meghalaya	Bharatmala Pariyojana	Baghmara – Rongra – Mahdeo – Ranikor	206	Bangladesh
7.	Mizoram	Bharatmala Pariyojana	Seling – Zowkhathar	180	Myanmar
8.	Mizoram	Bharatmala Pariyojana	NH-302 from Lunglei to Tlabung and State road from Tlabung to Kawarpuchhiah	97	Bangladesh

Expenditure on Cleaning of Ganga River

6277. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent on cleaning of Ganga river;

(b) the extent to which it has been cleaned with the expenditure so far;

(c) the details of remaining works to be undertaken in this regard;

(d) the quantum of additional funds required for cleaning the river completely; and

(e) the time by which the whole work relating to cleaning of Ganga river is likely to be completed?

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) has undertaken a project in which it is carrying out the water quality monitoring of river Ganga from Gagotri to West Bengal. Water quality monitoring data of CPCB for the period 2015-17 indicates that Dissolved Oxygen (DO) has been found to be within acceptable limits of notified primary water quality criteria for bathing. Further, the river water quality monitoring carried out in 2017 indicates improvement in water quality trends as compared to 2016. The Dissolved Oxygen levels are improving at 33 locations, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels are decreasing at 26 locations and coliform bacteria count is decreasing at 30 locations. An amount of Rs. 3517.75 crore has been spent from 2011-12 to 2017-18 (till 28.02.2018) for cleaning of Ganga River.

(c) to (e) Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the pollution

of river Ganga by providing financial assistance to the states. Government of India has approved Namami Gange Programme in May 2015 for conservation of river Ganga with total outlay of Rs 20,000 Crores. Namami Gange Programme is an umbrella programme which integrates previous and currently ongoing initiatives by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive and better coordinated interventions.

Namami Gange programme is being carried out through various coordinated activities including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, River Front Development, Ghats and Crematoria, afforestation and biodiversity conservation, public outreach etc.

Under Namami Gange Programme for cleaning of river, a total of 100 projects have been sanctioned for development of sewerage infrastructure to provide a treatment capacity of 3067.88 Million Litres per Day (MLD) and laying of sewerage network of 4722.71 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 16626.24 Crore. Out of these 20 projects have been completed.

Further, 65 projects have been sanctioned for River Front Development, development of Ghats and Crematoria, Ghat cleaning and river surface cleaning activities at an estimated cost of Rs. 1761.59 Crore. Out of these 24 projects are completed and other projects are at various stages of implementation.

Cleaning of river is a continuous process and efforts are being made to complete these projects by the year 2020. During this period the main focus is on the cleaning of main stem of river Ganga and river Yamuna. Few projects have also been taken up on tributaries like Ramganga, Kali (East) and Kosi.

Adequate financial provisions have been done for the project undertaken for cleaning of river Ganga.

Textile and Apparel Exports

6278. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the textile and apparel exports from the country is contributing to its total export during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give the

required push to the Textile industry to increase the textile and apparel export more than double in future and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) India's textile and apparel exports including handicrafts contributed 13%, 15.1% and 14.4% in India's total exports during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2017-18 respectively.

(b) and (c) To increase exports of textile and apparel sector, Government announced a special package for garments and made-ups. Under the scheme of Rebate of State Levies, Rs. 2230 crores has been released to exporters of garment and made-ups since September, 2016. The rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel and made-ups w.e.f. 1st November 2017. Further, IGST has been exempted on import under Advance Authorisation and Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG). Government is also providing interest rate subvention for pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector and gives assistance to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

Proposals from Gujarat

6279. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has proposed 10 crucial projects identified on the basis of criticality and relatively short gestation period under the Sagarmala Programme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested for according priority to these projects which have limited financial outlays and can be carried out in shorter periods;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The details of 10 crucial projects proposed by

the Government of Gujarat under the Sagarmala Programme, present status and steps taken/being taken by

the Government of India in this regard are given in the table below:—

Sl. No.	Project	Project Cost (In Rs. Cr.)	Present Status	Step taken/being taken by the Government of India
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Capital Dredging for Ro – Pax Ferry Services between Gogha and Dahej in Gulf of Cambay	234	Project is under implementation.	Ministry of Shipping (MoS) has sanctioned Rs. 117 Crore for the project and released Rs. 99.18 Crore so far to Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB).
2.	Training Program for skill development/capacity building of workers involved in Alang ship recycling activities	30	The training programme started from 23rd, Jan 2017 and so far, 3,481 people have been trained.	MoS has sanctioned Rs. 30 Cr. for the project and released Rs. 10 Cr. so far to GMB. The course curriculum has been revised and updated to conform to the common norms for skill development schemes under National Skill Qualification Framework notified by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Indian Register of Shipping (IRS) is now conducting third party assessments.
3.	Creation of dedicated coastal infrastructure i.e. Berth to promote movement of coastal cargo/passenger by sea at Porbandar Port	37	Project is under implementation.	MoS has sanctioned Rs. 18.5 Cr. for the project and released Rs. 9.25 Cr. so far to GMB.
4.	100m Jetty for coastal movement of cement, fertilizers at Navlakhi	108	Project is under implementation.	MoS has sanctioned Rs. 41 Cr. for the project and released Rs. 20.65 Cr. so far to GMB.
5.	Providing Broad Gauge Rail linkages to Old Bedi Port	42	The proposal for equity contribution from SDCL is awaited from GMB.	DPR forwarded by GMB was examined and GMB was advised to take up this project with equity contribution from Sagarmala Development Company Limited (SDCL).
6.	Development of Marine Shipbuilding Park	174	The Draft DPR under scrutiny with GMB.	
7.	Alternative Road from Bhavnagar to Sosiya – Alang Ship recycling yard	70.55	DPR has been prepared	Project is being taken up under Bharatmala by NHAI.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Maritime Cluster	400	The project is expected to come up in 4 phases to be completed by 2025. GMB has conveyed that financial assistance from Gol is not needed at present.	
9.	Central Sector Scheme for providing assistance to Major Ports and Oil handling Non-Major Ports under State Maritime Board/State Govt. for combating Oil Pollution and mitigating measures	65	The facility contingency plans are awaited from GMB.	Proposal received from GMB was not in conformity with the Central Sector Scheme on Oil Spill Response. The ports under GMB have been asked to prepare their facility contingency plans in accordance with NOS-DCP 2015 guidelines and forward the same to respective Coast Guard Stations for categorization of port.
10.	National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC)	—	Preparation of Detailed Design Concept and Detailed Project Report for Development of NMHC and selection of DG, NHMC are under progress.	<p>To take forward the development of NHMC, Ministry of Shipping (MoS) has constituted Maritime and Heritage Complex Committee (MHCC) under chairmanship of Secretary (Shipping). The committee held two meeting on 27.06.2016 and 23.08.2016. Ministry of shipping has also constituted Sub-Committee on Content Development for museum under chairmanship of Shri Sabyachi Mukherjee, DG, CSMVS. This committee held four meetings on 13.01.2017, 16.02.2017, 17.04.2017 and 29.06.2017.</p> <p>Consultant for preparation of Detailed Design Concept and Detailed Project Report for Development of NMHC has been appointed. Selection Committee has been constituted for selection of Director General, NMHC.</p>

Above 10 projects are being monitored and reviewed at various levels in Govt. of India in coordination with

Govt. of Gujarat for its' expeditious implementation and completion.

Water Quality Testing Laboratories

6280. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) the details of the criteria laid down for setting up of Water Quality Testing Laboratories (WQTLs) along with the number of such laboratories set up in the country at various levels, State-wise;

(b) the details of the States where these laboratories have not been set up so far at district level indicating the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) the details of the alternative arrangements made or being made for testing the quality of water where WQTLs have not been set up at the district level;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish more (WQTLs) in rural areas of the country at various levels;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether any institutional mechanism exists for testing of water quality in these laboratories and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (f) Details of the criteria for setting up of Water Quality Testing Laboratories such as manpower, space, chemicals, equipments, glasswares and parameters to be tested along with frequency of testing at different

levels of laboratories etc. have been mentioned in Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol, which was widely circulated to all the States by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in February 2013. In addition, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), has specified relevant Indian Standard (IS) Code in drinking water specification IS: 10500 and subsequent amendments thereof, to be followed for testing various parameters. State-wise number of different level Water Quality Testing Laboratories (WQTLs) have been set up as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 02nd April, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

State-wise number of districts wherein district level water quality testing laboratories are not setup, as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry as on 01st April, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Setting up of laboratories is based on the specific requirements and local conditions.

The Ministry through various forums and meetings had informed to set up district level water quality testing laboratory immediately where such facility was not available. Till such laboratories are set up at district level, testing of water quality need to be carried out using services of adjoining functional laboratories/engaging efficient third party agencies so that water quality is tested regularly.

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), upto 5% of the funds released to States can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS), which inter alia include taking up works relating to setting up of new/up-gradation of State/District/Sub-Division/Block levels/mobile water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc.

Statement-I

State-wise number of different level Water Quality Testing Laboratories (WQTLs) have been set up as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 02nd April, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State	State Level Labs	District Level Labs	Block Level Labs	Sub-Division Labs	Mobile Labs (State/District/Block/Sub-division Level)	Total Labs (State/District/Block/Sub-division/Mobile labs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	—	—	—	2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	—	73	—	106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	16	—	31	1	49
4.	Assam	1	29	—	54	22	106
5.	Bihar	1	41	—	1	—	43
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	1	24	18	71
7.	Goa	1	—	1	9	—	11
8.	.Gujarat	1	32	48	—	6	87
9.	Haryana	—	21	—	22	—	43
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	—	30	—	45
11	Jammu and Kashmir	—	22	2	78	—	102
12.	Jharkhand	1	24	1	7	5	38
13.	Karnataka	1	44	39	106	46	236
14.	Kerala	1	14	—	33	—	48
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	—	161
16.	Maharashtra	1	63	2	140	—	206
17.	Manipur	1	9	—	2	—	12
18.	Meghalaya	1	7	—	22	—	30
19.	Mizoram	1	8	—	18	—	27
20.	Nagaland	—	11	—	1	2	14
21.	Odisha	1	32	—	44	—	77
22.	Puducherry	—	2	—	—	—	2
23.	Punjab	3	22	8	—	1	34
24.	Rajasthan	1	33	165	—	—	199
25.	Sikkim	—	2	—	—	—	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	1	34	—	55	—	90
27.	Telangana	1	19	—	56	—	76
28.	Tripura	1	8	7	6	—	22
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	3	3	—	83
30.	Uttarakhand	—	29	1	14	—	44
31.	West Bengal	1	19	1	201	—	222
Total		27	741	282	1,136	103	2,289

Statement-II

State-wise number of districts wherein district level laboratories are not setup, as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 01st April, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Nos. of districts not having district level laboratory as on 01.04.2018
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
4.	Assam	1
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	0
9.	Haryana	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
12.	Jharkhand	0
13.	Karnataka	0
14.	Kerala	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0
16.	Maharashtra	1
17.	Manipur	7
18.	Meghalaya	4
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	0
22.	Puducherry	2
23.	Punjab	0
24.	Rajasthan	0
25.	Sikkim	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	0
27.	Telangana	21
28.	Tripura	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0
30.	Uttarakhand	0
31.	West Bengal	1
Total		49

[Translation]

Upgradation Work of Mumbai-Goa NHs

6281. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether works related to upgradation of Mumbai-Goa National Highway (NH) to four lane has been delayed for long;

(b) the details of factors responsible for slow progress of the project and the steps taken by the Government to expedite the works related to the project;

(c) the details of sections completed on the above-mentioned highway till date;

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be completed; and

(e) the details of estimated expenditure to be incurred on the said project?

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

IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (b) One work of four laning of Panvel-Indapur from Km. 0 to Km. 84 of Mumbai-Goa section of NH-66 is delayed due to delay in forest and wildlife clearance, land acquisition, delayed diversion of salt pan land and slow progress of work by the Concessionaire. Most of these issues have now been resolved and the 4-laning of Panvel-Indapur section is under implementation. Rest of works have recently been awarded and under implementation except one section of Zarap to Patradevi which is completed.

(c) and (d) 21.50 km. section of Zarap to Patradevi and about 38.4 Km. length of Panvel-Indapur section of Mumbai – Goa section of NH-66 has been completed. Work is in various stage of implementation in balance length. The complete work on Mumbai – Goa section of NH-66 is targeted for completion by June, 2020.

(e) Estimated expenditure to be incurred on the said project would be Rs. 14,776 crore (approx.).

[English]

New NHs

6282. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI B.V. NAIK:

ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

(a) the norms laid down and the procedure followed to declare any road as National Highway (NH) along with the number of roads declared/identified as NHs during the last three years, State-wise, including Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(b) Whether the Government has received proposals from State Governments for declaration of State roads as new NHs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the financial outlay for each road made during the last three years along with the progress made therein?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The criteria for declaration of State roads as new National Highways (NHs) include roads running through length/breadth of the country, connecting adjacent countries, National Capitals with State Capitals/mutually the State Capitals, major ports, non-major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers, roads meeting very important strategic requirement in hilly and isolated area, arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby, roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions (other than strategically important ones), achieving a National Highways grid of 100 km., etc. The demands from States/public representatives, are, also duly considered.

The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals for declaration of State roads as new NHs from various State Governments/Union Territories (UTs). The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads as new NHs from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

The total length of NHs as on 31.03.2014 was about 91,287 km; this has been enhanced to about 1,22,432 km. as on February, 2018. Further, the Ministry has approved In-Principle declaration of about 55, 233 km length of State roads as new NHs subject to outcome of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

The State/UT-wise details of State roads notified as NHs during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (upto February, 2018) and State roads approved In-Principle for declaration as new NHs, including those for the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The funds for development of NHs are not allocated project-wise or NH length-wise. The State/UT-wise details of allocation of funds and expenditure for development of NHs during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (upto February, 2018) is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Works on NHs are, accordingly, taken up to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions depending upon inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

Statement-I

The details of State roads notified as NHs during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (upto February, 2018) and State roads approved In-Principle for declaration as new NHs

(Length in km.)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total NH length as on 31.03.2014	Length of State roads notified as NHs during				Total NH length as on Feb., 2018	Length of State roads approved In-Principle as new NHs
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Feb., 2018)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,590	80	676	1,003	397	6,383	804
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,027	733	0	0	0	2,537	513
3.	Assam	3,634	76	9	24	0	3,845	1,836
4.	Bihar	4,467	152	160	0	0	4,839	4,033
5.	Chandigarh	24	0	0	0	0	15	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	3,031	0	0	154	291	3,523	2,403
7.	Delhi	80	0	0	-11	10	79	0
8.	Goa	269	0	0	0	31	293	406
9.	Gujarat	4,694	978	0	46	439	5,456	2,140
10.	Haryana	2,050	185	395	0	118	2,741	1,017
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2,196	70	176	0	0	2,642	4,549
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,319	274	8	0	0	2,601	507
13.	Jharkhand	2,968	11	0	0	0	2,661	2,686
14.	Karnataka	6,177	138	70	259	434	7,195	6,116
15.	Kerala	1,700	0	0	0	21	1,782	514
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5,116	0	9	2,660	199	8,053	5,374
17.	Maharashtra	6,249	734	387	8,002	2,322	17,759	4,611
18.	Manipur	1,452	257	0	0	0	1,746	90
19.	Meghalaya	1,171	0	0	0	0	1,204	325
20.	Mizoram	1,222	245	0	0	0	1,423	0
21.	Nagaland	741	194	0	23	0	1,547	806

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Odisha	4,550	0	193	0	576	5,413	1,817
23.	Puducherry	53	0	0	0	0	64	. 0
24.	Punjab	1,699	233	530	0	540	3,309	1,087
25.	Rajasthan	7,646	80	20	0	1,065	8,972	5,241
26.	Sikkim	149	170	154	0	0	463	534
27.	Tamil Nadu	4,975	0	0	0	1,034	6,001	822
28.	Telangana	0	0	119	760	488	3,786	1,821
29.	Tripura	509	0	228	1	0	854	212
30.	Uttar Pradesh	7,986	620	0	228	306	9,017	3,542
31.	Uttarakhand	2,282	432	0	0	0	2,842	728
32.	West Bengal	2,908	0	46	0	7	3,004	608
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	300	0	0	0	0	331	91
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31	0	0	0	0	31	0
35.	Daman and Diu	22	0	0	0	0	22	0
Total		91,287	5,662s	3,180s	13,148s	8,278s	1,22,432	55,233

\$ – Including adjustments on account of realignment, construction of bypasses, length de-notified, etc.

Statement-II

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of allocation of funds and expenditure for development of NHs during the last three years

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs/ Agency	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18@	
		Allocation	Expend.	Allocation	Expend.	Allocation	Expend.	Allocation	Expend.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221.45	221.45	1,039.42	1,000.43	2,010.31	2,014.50	1,753.48	1,665.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.50	2.40	1.83	100.00	90.66	26.00	37.66
3.	Assam	141.76	141.76	78.79	78.09	177.44	137.80	163.31	o 273.67
4.	Bihar	276.65	276.65	706.92	707.86	1,362.64	1,331.61	1,654.10	1,211.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.25	71.25	359.94	339.80	1,553.30	1,495.68	1,109.35	1,059.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Goa	17.72	17.72	120.00	119.98	400.00	434.51	430.00	452.50
7.	Gujarat	206.96	206.96	228.60	225.77	251.87	213.41	252.79	159.29
8.	Haryana	60.48	60.48	90.00	89.85	150.00	161.27	102.00	85.16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	134.57	134.57	140.00	139.96	210.95	182.14	254.45	288.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	25.00	22.86	40.06	23.16	31.56	31.73
11.	Jharkhand	63.83	63.83	35.00	38.08	200.00	212.50	215.00	253.87
12.	Karnataka	269.72	269.72	633.43	639.55	783.52	871.96	1,118.16	1,053.88
13.	Kerala	67.18	67.18	132.24	137.65	259.89	237.80	168.77	117.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	239.23	239.23	937.76	928.29	1,760.00	1,558.90	869.00	828.64
15.	Maharashtra	190.04	190.04	431.20	423.28	1,371.92	1,154.00	3,226.88	2,578.79
16.	Manipur	32.60	32.60	40.00	40.00	25.25	18.65	60.38	65.31
17.	Meghalaya	43.30	43.30	15.00	15.00	41.27	28.44	27.94	28.28
18.	Mizoram	39.53	39.53	35.00	28.50	40.00	46.13	30.00	23.76
19.	Nagaland	46.20	46.20	50.00	46.27	50.00	38.84	92.00	38.26
20.	Odisha	322.99	322.99	591.44	592.24	925.55	951.35	687.84	640.52
21.	Punjab	2,328.04	2,328.04	1,852.26	1,855.24	2,740.50	2,702.48	790.61	718.06
22.	Rajasthan	107.16	107.16	849.95	849.56	964.83	1,012.99	997.57	835.75
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	5.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	167.13	167.13	337.02	336.47	575.00	640.11	707.00	603.25
25.	Telangana	210.79	210.79	661.00	657.10	380.00	358.43	405.00	347.19
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.38	37.00	53.56
27.	Uttar Pradesh	493.81	493.81	1,530.34	1,527.74	1,849.02	1,820.85	1,076.94	1,001.79
28.	Uttarakhand	169.51	169.51	245.92	245.69	332.62	314.48	790.37	747.92
29.	West Bengal	283.61	283.61	808.95	811.98	1,333.62	1,223.19	1,195.00	966.91
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.61	14.61	2.00	1.53	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	4.95	4.95	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.69	6.00	5.30
32.	Delhi	0.02	0.02	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.62	2.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	12.73	12.73	20.00	18.10	20.00	14.28	16.00	10.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34.	Other projects under NH(O)*	758.05	713.42	511.00	443.44	791.38	787.79	185.00	185.00
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)-Cess*	6,885.89	6,885.89	15,420.00	15,420.00	2,326.50	2,326.50	12,429.45	12,429.45
36.	NHAI-Toll *	5,448.00	5,448.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,462.14	8,462.14
37.	NHAI-NH(O) *	600.00	600.00	370.27	370.27	5,389.02	5,389.02	3,000.00	3,000.00
38.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	–	–	1.15	1.15	72.20	72.20	100.00	100.00
39.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	292.00	268.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	3,000.00	2,843.33	4,900.00	4,803.07	4,520.00	4,464.71	5,265.00	4,263.43
41.	Special Programme for development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	1,174.00	1,164.59	1,121.00	996.11	760.00	739.27	900.00	693.17
42.	Externally Aided Projects – Head Quarters #	276.00	239.93	22.00	9.25	59.38	56.72	202.00	124.59
43.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	7,611.11	3,343.40	42,694.50	23,281.00	59,279.00	33,118.00	59,279.00	38,893.00

*–State/UT-wise allocations are not made.

@–upto February, 2018.

#–Figures for 2014-15 Include total allocation for NH works also.

[Translation]

Har Khet Ko Pani under MGNREGS

6283. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to give priority to provide 'Har Khet Ko Pani' under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana by the year 2022 and to give priority to raise the embankments of fields to retain water therein under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the farmers have been included in this scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans. The work relating to embankment of fields to retain water therein under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is permitted.

(c) and (d) The MGNREGS provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work including farmers.

[English]

PESA Act

6284. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas), (PESA) Act are not being adhered to in areas where it is compulsory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made on the implementation and the effectiveness of the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas), (PESA) Act 1996 extends Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions, to the Fifth Schedule Areas of 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. The Act envisages strengthening of Gram Sabhas in Fifth Schedule Areas to enable them to function effectively as the basic institutions for people's participation ensuring transparency and accountability within the Panchayati Raj system. The success of implementation of PESA in the Fifth Schedule Areas varies from State to State keeping in view the actions taken by the States in creating facilitating environment for proper functioning of Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats through formulation of Rules, harmonising State Subject Laws and Panchayati Raj Acts with PESA Acts and providing adequate manpower and infrastructure for undertaking various activities in Panchayats in suxo^dance with the provisions of the Act.

(c) and (d) There have been many studies related to various dimensions of the implementation and effectiveness of PESA Act by different organisations. Important such studies sponsored by Ministry of Panchayati Raj include "Study of Specific Central Laws Relating to Scheduled Areas with a view to harmonize their provision with the aims and objectives of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996" by Indian Law Institute, New Delhi and State wise report on PESA Implementation – Some Essential Prerequisites and Suggestions by Enviro Legal Defence Firm (ELDF), Noida.

[Translation]

Regulations in Sports

6285. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the self-regulatory framework in various sports establishments in the country is not sufficient to protect honest sportspersons and to maintain utmost integrity in the field of sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring any law to curb corrupt practices like betting, age related frauds, doping, match fixing and intentional under performance by sportspersons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Madam, National Sports Federations (NSFs) are responsible and accountable for the overall management, direction, control, regulation, promotion and development of respective sports disciplines. NSFs are required to discharge their responsibilities in consonance with the principles of sports ethics laid down in the Olympic Charter or in the charter of the Indian Olympic Association or the relevant International Federation. Further, NSFs are required to comply with the Government guidelines on citizenship criteria for selection of national team, prevention of sexual harassment, etc. To prevent age fraud in sports, Government has issued National Code against Age Fraud in Sports. NSFs are required to follow this Code. To prevent doping in sports actions are taken as per the rules of National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). Also, the law enforcement agencies of the Government take action to curb the incidents of unfair practices in sports. The existing guidelines / instructions are considered adequate to protect the honest sportspersons.

(c) and (d) Government has drafted a legislation to curb corrupt/unethical practices affecting the integrity of sports and fair play in relation to national and international sporting events and for matters incidental thereto which includes match fixing and deliberate underperformance, etc. The draft legislation defines sports frauds, provides for punishment to offenders and also mentions the court competent to try cases. The proposed legislation is in the stage of consultation with stakeholders and a definite time frame cannot be laid down by when the same would be enacted.

[English]

Human Resource Availability in Aviation Sector

6286. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently signed a tri-party Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the National Aviation University to enhance human resource availability in India's aviation industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) A tripartite understanding has been reached between the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the National Aviation University (NAU) of the Government of India on the one hand, and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) on the other, in order to expand the pool of civil aviation professionals and to extend the reach of affordable vocational training in various aviation disciplines to students throughout India through the following: (a) academic cooperation between NAU and IATA and cross-recognition of their training programmes, (b) utilization of IATA's existing training infrastructure in India to increase the student intake in aviation streams, and (c) development of alliances with various public and private sector training institutions across India through specific incentives on training modules as well as ensuring of course delivery and assessments provided by IATA.

[Translation]

Targets for Cleaning of Ganga River

6287. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed target of cleaning the Ganga river from 80 to 90 percent by the year 2019 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has formulated or is going to formulate any action plan in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Cleaning of river is a continuous process and the Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance. The Government has launched Namami Gange Programme covering short term, medium term and long term activities. Under Short term activities certain entry level activities which cover development of ghats crematoria and river surface cleaning activities etc have been taken up.

Under Medium term activities, existing Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) are being upgraded and new STP & ETPs are being established. Beside, rural sanitation has been taken up in the villages on the banks of river Ganga. The long term action plan involves restoration of wholesomeness of river Ganga and maintaining the ecological & geological integrity of river.

The Central Government approved the "Namami Gange" Program on 13th May, 2015 with an outlay of Rs 20,000 crore as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and its tributaries, under one umbrella, by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and planning for a concrete action plan for the future. Efforts are being made to complete Short term and Medium term projects by 2020.

[English]

Implementation of Schemes in West Bengal

6288. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state the target fixed and the achievements made under the various schemes being implemented in the new and renewable energy sector in West Bengal during 2016-17 and 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 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing various schemes/programmes to promote development and deployment of renewable energy in the country. The details of major schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement-I. However, no state wise targets are fixed by the Ministry.

As per information received from the Department of Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of West Bengal, the achievements made under various schemes being implemented in the new and renewable energy sector in the State of West Bengal during 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the Renewable Energy Schemes/ Programmes

1. Grid Interactive and Distributed Renewable Energy Power:

- **Wind Power:** MW-scale Wind Farms.
- **Bio-power:** Biomass power/Cogeneration.

- **Small Hydro Power:** Small hydro power plants up to 25 MW capacity.
- **Solar Power:** Grid-interactive -Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, Solar Roof Top programme.
- **Energy Storage:** for proper scheduling and forecasting of Power generation and stabilization of the Grid.
- **Green Energy Corridors:** transmission Infrastructure for evacuation of Power from Renewable Energy Sources.
- **Support to Solar Energy Corporation of India.**
- **Demonstration of Renewable Energy Application.**

2. Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Renewable Power:

- **Solar Power** (To promote the solar devices such as Solar Lighting Systems, Solar Pumps, Solar Power Packs and Concentrated Solar Technology systems.
- **Small wind and Hybrid Systems.**
- **Water Mills and Water Hydrants.**
- **Energy Storage** for Energy Security and energy access in remote areas.
- **Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration/U&I Waste to Energy**
- **Remote Village Electrification Programme :** provision of lighting/electricity in the un-electrified remote villages/hamlets.
- **Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/Industrial Energy.**
- **Biogas Programme:** setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/lighting/manure/small scale power generation.
- **Solar Thermal Systems:** deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce) under National Solar Mission.
- **Green Buildings:** incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs.
- **Solar Cities:** Planning for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy

conservation and use of renewable energy devices/systems.

3. Research, Development and International Cooperation:

- Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

- Human Resource Development and Training Programme.
- International relations international cooperation including Investment Promotion.
- New and Innovative Projects.

4. Support to Autonomous Bodies: Support to Institutions under the aegis of MNRE.

Statement-II

Achievements made under the various schemes being implemented in the new and renewable energy sector in the State of West Bengal during 2016-17 and 2017-18

Scheme	Achievement for 2016-17 (in MW)	Achievement for 2017-18 (in MW)
Grid Connected Solar RTS	2.502	10.19
Grid Connected Solar RTS in CESC Area	1.748	4.33
Stand Alone Solar PV system	–	0.103
Ground mounted solar PV power Plants	–	35.2
Canal Bank Solar Project	10.8	–
Innovative Solar Project	–	0.006

Prevention of Floods in Assam

6289. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of huge loss of lives and properties as well as large scale land erosion due to floods every year in Assam and if so, the details therefor;

(b) the details of the schemes/projects launched for prevention of losses due to flood and erosion; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated and utilized during each of the last three years, scheme-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) As per data base maintained by Central Water Commission (CWC), the details of damage in Assam due to flood from the year 1953 to

2017 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The subject of flood management being under the purview of the States, the schemes for flood control are formulated and implemented by concerned States as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. The Government of India has launched Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI Plan for providing central assistance to States for works related to river management, anti-erosion, restoration of damage flood management works, anti-sea erosion etc. which has been continued. Under this programme, the funds released to State Government of Assam during XI and XII Plans amounts to Rs. 813.75 crore. Further, during the Financial Year 2015-16 amount of Rs. 47.14 Crores and during the Financial Year 2017-18 amount of Rs. 245.49 Crores has been released to State Government of Assam.

(c) The details of the funds allocated and utilised by the State Government of Assam during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I
Assam

Statement showing flood damage during 1953 to 2017

Sl. No.	Year	Area affected m.ha.	Population affected million	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle	Human	Damage to public utilities in Rs. Crore	Total damages to crops, houses and public utilities in Rs. Crore (Col. 6+8+11)
				Area m.ha	Value in Rs. Crore	Nos.	Value in Rs. Crore				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	1953	0.080	0.410	Neg	2.120	Neg	0.290	837	4	0.250	2.660
2.	1954	3.150	1.680	0.270	10.620	Nil	Nil	16505	32	5.147	15.767
3.	1955	1.410	0.800	0.090	2.466	Nil	Nil	3558	0	1.240	3.706
4.	1956	0.600	0.560	0.080	3.098	8737	0.130	1561	19	0.036	3.264
5.	1957	0.400	0.310	0.020	1.007	1867	0.043	267	5	3.465	4.515
6.	1958	1.250	0.470	0.070	1.705	2138	0.028	426	4	0.968	2.701
7.	1959	1.040	1.760	0.190	6.065	53505	0.252	4762	20	2.082	8.399
8.	1960	0.470	1.320	0.220	7.629	18088	0.082	7204	14	0.050	7.761
9.	1961	0.190	0.250	0.020	0.431	773	0.064	442	3	0.083	0.578
10..	1962	1.620	4.050	0.380	19.205	44530	0.676	33845	115	0.447	20.328
11.	1963	0.580	0.830	0.080	1.974	5030	0.081	478	13	Neg	2.055
12.	1964	0.760	0.770	0.150	2.381	9041	0.055	1649	10	0.020	2.456
13.	1965	0.600	0.240	0.020	0.650	1616	0.030	232	5	0.010	0.690
14.	1966	1.780	4.650	0.400	21.700	33296	0.590	6848	57	0.240	22.530
15.	1967	0.260	0.680	0.070	2.380	3995	0.050	420	3	0.010	2.440
16.	1968	0.410	0.920	0.130	8.032	6656	0.329	2853	19	Nil	8.361

17. 1969	0.810	1.470	0.100	5.509	44491	0.863	10074	12	2.096	8.468
18. 1970	0.720	1.710	0.200	8.603	57746	0.890	4235	37	0.936	10.429
19. 1971	0.360	0.670	0.110	4.721	6098	0.889	1512	1	0.020	5.630
20. 1972	1.100	3.200	0.380	23.248	37139	0.668	17180	116	0.234	24.150
21. 1973	2.750	2.290	0.290	15.680	33556	0.754	3159	19	0.060	16.494
22. 1974	1.120	2.850	0.260	17.767	70664	1.407	12715	40	0.065	19.239
23. 1975	0.010	0.030	0.010	0.320	11100	0.016	2500	4	Nil	0.336
24. 1976	0.570	1.460	0.110	8.652	58817	2.745	1945	67	0.583	11.980
25. 1977	1.100	4.550	0.450	26.537	45327	1.587	26707	76	2.960	31.084
26. 1978	0.310	0.920	0.080	3.925	23423	0.294	144	2	0.050	4.269
27. 1979	0.670	2.350	0.240	26.142	22690	1.234	6062	29	0.784	28.160
28. 1980	1.160	3.360	0.290	32.366	37457	2.235	9155	57	5.199	39.800
29. 1981	0.460	1.360	0.070	7.011	1169	0.225	991	21	0.162	7.398
30. 1982	0.610	1.420	0.100	8.900	4661	0.173	227	16	12.822	21.895
31. 1983	0.730	2.260	0.140	14.743	22939	1.157	2735	22	40.279	56.179
32. 1984	1.520	5.680	0.490	48.985	168800	1.061	26239	90	0.778	50.824
33. 1985	0.650	2.380	0.080	1.979	114390	0.004	702	59	52.754	54.737
34. 1986	0.430	2.350	0.320	98.010	322320	0.971	2600	15	105.615	204.596
35. 1987	1.530	10.490	0.990	139.040	401110	75.210	108913	127	132.350	346.600
36. 1988	3.820	8.410	1.130	334.100	618272	103.920	46210	232	225.821	663.841
37. 1989	0.720	2.530	0.370	69.150	116051	16.250	3086	34	223.223	308.623
38. 1990	0.488	1.692	0.207	63.700	36685	4.191	4787	28	6.649	74.540
39. 1991	1.000	5.307	0.348	117.050	321355	43.166	21627	108	32.428	192.644
40. 1992	0.231	0.997	0.043	17.898	10012	2.209	58	12	4.978	25.085
41. 1993	1.249	5.361	0.215	51.090	189645	17.770	13560	72	16.460	85.320
42. 1994	0.053	0.177	0.025	8.377	2557	0.371	95	7	0	8.748
43. 1995	0.700	6.553	0.218	0	38644	0	12860	53	0	0.000

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
44.	1996	1.001	3.073	0.502	52.042	27539	8.074	3000	37	0	60.116	
45.	1997	0.753	2.751	0.103	19.456	18104	9.985	1961	28	6.920	36.361	
46.	1998	1.324	6.957	0.478	463.304	220436	33.646	86224	125	82.957	579.907	
47.	1999	0.223	0.891	0.059	50.461	13280	1.499	992	3	2.185	54.145	
48.	2000	0.966	3.888	0.322	173.516	55014	16.485	19988	36	54.063	244.064	
49.	2001	0.203	0.543	0.036	8.358	14680	2.595	15	4	0.196	11.149	
50.	2002	1.187	7.551	0.299	145.600	96705	41.187	4294	65	566.243	753.030	
51.	2003	0.932	5.652	0.932	147.000	74638	18.692	4319	52	181.402	347.094	
52.	2004	2.364	12.637	0.522	37.470	663168	2.190	118772	497	17.685	57.345	
53.	2005	0.222	1.025	9.840	23.470	10789	9.344	15	29	0.068	32.882	
54.	2006	0.058	0.555	0.010	1.110	7346	1.630	28	7	0.240	2.980	
55.	2007	1.504	10.867	0.675	0.000	15846	0.000	0	134	0.000	0.000	
56.	2008	0.416	2.906	0.314	3.290	56550	0.029	8002	40	0.233	3.552	
57.	2009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000	
58.	2010	0.000	2.546	1.470	36.788	54502	10.996	3754	17	19.783	67.567	
59.	2011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000	
60.	2012	0.935	2.914	0.328	0.000	0	0.000	6249	144			
61.	2013	0.001	0.006	0.001	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	13.843	13.843	
62.	2014	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	2.393	2.393	
63.	2015	0.002	0.018	0.002		16				3.318	3.318	
64.	2016		0.003	0.000					36	17.890	17.890	
65.	2017	0.398	5.602	0.398		78287			160		0.000	
Total		51.962	171.915	25.749	2406.831	4413290	439.312	679578	3093	5051.083	7897.226	
Average		0.812	2.645	0.402	38.820	72349	7.322	10961	48	82.805	121.496	
Maximum		3.820	12.637	9.840	463.304	663168	103.920	118772	497	3200.310	3200.310	
(Year)	(1988)	(2004)	(2005)	(1998)	(2004)	(2004)	(1988)	(2004)	(2004)	(2012)	(2012)	

Statement-II

*Fund allocated and utilised by the water Resources Department, Assam
during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18*

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1	2	3	4
FMP State Share	2015-16	15000.00	7163.06
	2016-17	23436.99	0.00
	2017-18	23437.00	0.00
	Total	61873.99	7163.06
EAP	2015-16	5002.00	0.00
	2016-17	20744.00	16244.00
	2017-18	13346.63	0.00
	Total	39092.63	16244.00
C.M's Barak Valley Package	2015-16	6250.00	747.97
	2016-17	3807.73	3807.34
	2017-18	2606.36	645.51
	Total	12664.09	5200.82
SPA	2015-16	5966.44	928.44
	2016-17	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	0.00	0.00
	Total	5966.44	928.44
State Share of RIDF	2015-16	0.00	0.00
	2016-17	2397.00	895.79
	2017-18	21915.55	236.14
	Total	24312.55	1131.92
Gand Total		632368.64	75052.35

Projects under DDUGJY

6290. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and some other public sector power companies have been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana in some States of the country;

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

(c) whether many projects under the Yojana have not been granted approval;

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

(e) the corrective steps 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) and (b) Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Jammu and Kashmir has entrusted execution of some new projects to Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL). NTPC is implementing some projects under RE component of DDUGJY in Odisha.

(c) to (e) All the proposals/Detailed Project Reports received from the State Governments under DDUGJY, have been sanctioned.

Development/Maintenance of Water Resources

6291. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a note on the achievements of the Ministry was released recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of projects/programmes/activities included therein for sustainable development, maintenance of quality and efficient use of water resources, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any projects or programmes from the southern States especially Tamil Nadu for the said purpose was included therein and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the rivers in Kerala were not included in the National Perspective Plan thereby depriving the State Master Plan on Water Harvesting and Conservation and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry periodically releases a note on its achievements. Recently, last such note was released during December, 2017. A copy of the note is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), for the scheme Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) there are 105 ongoing projects in Tamil Nadu. The details is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) has been taken up with loan assistance from the World Bank for rehabilitation and improvement of 89 projects in Tamil Nadu. The details is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under MoWR, RD & GR has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Program in the country including southern States like Tamil Nadu. The management plans prepared under the program are being shared with concerned State Governments for necessary implementation. So far, an area of around 7.998 lakh sq. km. has been covered under this scheme.

(d) and (e) Pamba and Achankovil rivers of Kerala have been included in the National Perspective Plan for inter-linking of rivers. On the basis of Feasibility Report on Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link project completed in 1995, NWDA proposed diversion of water from Pamba and Achankovil rivers of Kerala to Vaippar basin of Tamil Nadu and submitted to Tamil Nadu and Kerala. However, in 2003, Kerala Assembly passed a resolution against taking up this link project. The Central Government has taken note and has decided not to treat it as a priority link at present for the purpose of consensus building for preparation of DPR.

Statement-I

*Major Achievements of Ministry of Water Resources,
River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation-2017*

Ganga Rejuvenation

Major activities under National Mission for Clean Ganga:

Under Namami Gange programme, a total of 187 projects worth Rs. 16565.34 crore have been sanctioned for various activities such as sewage infrastructure, ghats and crematoria development, river front development, river surface cleaning, institutional development, biodiversity conservation, afforestation, rural sanitation, and public participation.

93 projects out of 187 were sanctioned for creation of 2205.08 MLD new sewage treatment plants (STPs), rehabilitation of 564.3 MLD of existing STPs and laying/

rehabilitation of 4762.4 km sewer network for abatement of pollution in river Ganga and Yamuna.

Within a year of reconstitution of NMCG as an Authority (October 07, 2016 to October 07, 2017), 44 projects worth Rs.7,547.87 crore were approved by the Executive Committee. These projects pertain to creation of adequate sewage treatment capacities in Ganga basin States – Uttarakhand (17) Uttar Pradesh (10), Bihar (11) Jharkhand (1) West Bengal (3) and Delhi (2) Total STP capacity of 1402.26 MLD will be created with the approval of these projects and sewer network length of 1429.24 km. will be laid down.

In a paradigm shift in sewage sector in the past one year, works on two STP projects (50 MLD in Varanasi and 82 MLD in Haridwar) have been started under Hybrid Annuity PPP mode (HAM). Other projects sanctioned under HAM are Naini, Jhusi, Phaphamau, Unnao, Shuklaganj and Farrukhabad in Uttar Pradesh, Digha, Kankarbagh and Bhagalpur in Bihar, Howrah, Bally and Tolly's Nallah in Kolkata.

36 Real Time Water Quality Monitoring Station (RTWQMS) are operational under Namami Gange programme.

For abatement of industrial pollution, survey of all 1109 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) was conducted. Out of 1109 GPIs, 333 were closed and closure notices were given to non-complying GPIs.

For River Front Development, works at 111 ghats and 46 crematoria are in progress and expected to be completed by 2018. For river surface cleaning, 11 trash skimmers have been deployed at Haridwar, Garh Mukhteshwar, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Patna, Sahibganj, Nabadwip, Kolkata, Delhi and Mathura-Vrindavan.

On rural sanitation front, all 4464 villages on the bank of river Ganga have been made Open Defecation Free (ODF) and 12, 74, 421 Individual Household Toilets have been constructed. Five State Ganga Committees and 34 District Ganga Committees constituted for effective monitoring of projects and activities.

Six public outreach programmes were organised in five main stem Ganga basin States. They are Ganga Swachhta Pakhwada, Ganga Sankalp Divas, Ganga

Nirikshan Yatra, Ganga Dusshera, Ganga Vriksharopan Saptah, and Swachhta Hi Seva Pakhwada.

The participation of corporates in Namami Gange programme grew stronger with successful completion of two road shows – London and Mumbai. Commitments of participation in NMCG activities have been made by several corporates.

Projects have also been taken up for bio-diversity conservation, conservation of fish and fisheries, Dolphin conservation, afforestation activities.

Countries like Australia, United Kingdom, Germany, Finland and Israel have shown keen interest in collaborating with the Indian government for river Ganga cleaning.

National Mission for Clean Ganga has signed an MoU with OISCA International, a leading NGO of Japan to collaborate in specific activities for pollution abatement and river rejuvenation.

Water Quality Monitoring: Based on water quality monitoring being carried out at 124 locations through manual as well as sensors based real time system, it has been observed that water quality trend on tributaries of Ramganga river viz., Bahela, Dahela, Kosi and Ramganga itself before its confluence with Ganga has shown improvements during the last two years.

Water Resources and River Development:

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). Under PMKSY, Ninety Nine (99) ongoing Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) Major/Medium projects along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works having potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and estimated cost of Rs. 77595 cr. have been identified in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been made by the Government for both central and state share for timely completion of 99 prioritized projects.

*Funds released for AIBP component during
2016-2017 and 2017-18*

(upto December 05, 2017)

Sl. No.	Item	Funds Released (Rs. in cr.)	
		2016-17	2017-18
1.	AIBP (C.A.)	3308	905.62
2.	Polavaram Project	2514	979.36
3.	State Share from LTIF	3334	3318.85

Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of three priority links have been completed viz. Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP) Phases-I and II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project. Various Statutory Clearances have been obtained for KBLP Phase-I and the project report is ready for implementation. Union Minister WR, RD and GR has discussed KBLP Phase-I with Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and MoU for water sharing and implementation is expected to be signed shortly. Further, Union Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has discussed Damanganga-Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link projects with Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Maharashtra and shortly the MoU for water sharing is expected to be signed in this regard.

Since April 2017, Central assistance of approximately Rs. 150 crore has been released for Flood Management to the States.

Rs. 199.96 crore (Approx) Central assistance released to different states Since April, 2017 under river Management Activities and Works related to Border Areas (RMBA).

Total CA released to state Govt. under SMI scheme was Rs. 232.879 crore during the period FY – 2017-18 (till date).

Total CA released to state Govt. under RRR scheme was Rs. 17.3026 crore during the period FY – 2017-18 (till date).

Rs. 155.92 crore released/expended to the States and central implementing agencies under NHP for the year 2017-18.

Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) has been taken up with loan assistance from the World

Bank for rehabilitation and improvement of about 223 dams in seven States (namely Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand) and Institutional Strengthening of Central Water Commission (CWC) and other Implementing Agencies. DRIP was originally planned to be implemented over a period of six-years starting from April 18, 2012. The project has now been extended for two additional years with extended completion date to be June 30, 2020.

National Hydrology Project (NHP) has been taken up with the assistance of World Bank with total outlay of Rs. 3679.7674 crore. NHP is a Central Sector Scheme, with 100% grant to the States with World Bank Assistance to the tune of 50% of the project cost. It has pan India coverage with 49 Implementing Agencies (IAs) (including 10 from Central Government and 39 from States). The project has a total duration of eight years from 2016-17 to 2023-24. The project objective of NHP is to improve the extent, quality, and accessibility of water resources information, decision support system for floods and basin level resource assessment/planning and to strengthen the capacity of targeted water resources professionals and management institutions in India.

National Water Mission has focused on improving water use efficiency. During 2016-17, 21 Baseline Studies and during 2017-18, five baseline studies for improving water use efficiency for irrigation projects have been taken up in Major/Medium Irrigation projects located in Assam, Manipur, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra.

The mediation efforts of Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR have helped the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab reach an agreement under its aegis to resume works of Shahpur Kandi Dam project in Punjab/Jammu and Kashmir. Both the Governments have ratified the agreement and construction of the project to be resumed shortly.

Minor Irrigation (Stats) Wing conducts quinquennial census of minor irrigation structures in the Country which throws light on important parameters like number of Minor Irrigation structure, type of lifting devices, source of energy, source of finance, Irrigation Potential Created, Irrigation Potential Utilized, Culturable command area etc. which have important bearing on policy formulation of irrigation Sector. 5th Minor irrigation Census has been completed with reference year 2013- 14 and the same has been put on the website of the Ministry in November, 2017.

MoU Signed in 2017: India-Netherlands: A memorandum of understanding between India and the Netherlands was signed on June 27, 2017 on cooperation in the field of Water Management by collaborating and sharing of experience and expertise in the areas mutually agreed upon, including technique in river basin management planning/integrated water resources management, pollution abatement for river including river Ganga, decision support systems, delta management-water safety including flood management along rivers, water management, water quality issues and waste water recycling, and re-use through innovative concession arrangement.

The programme named National Aquifer Management (NAQUIM) for mapping of water bearing aquifers has been planned with an aim to enhance the capacity of states in Ground Water Management and Development. Total targeted area for National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme was 8.89 lakh Sq. km including 5.25 lakh Sq. km. prioritized area (during 2012-17) against 24 lakh Sq. km. area identified for mapping in the country. By the end of March, 2017, aquifer maps and management plans were developed for an area of 6.31 lakh Sq. km. During April, 2017 to October, 2017, an additional area of 1.38 lakh Sq. km. has been covered under aquifer mapping and management plan taking the total coverage to 7.69 lakh Sq. km, which is shared/would be shared with the respective State Governments agencies.

Two-day event 'Jal Manthan-4' was organized on July 28-29, 2017 at New Delhi by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) with the technical support of Central Water Commission.

The fifth edition of India Water Week was observed during October 10-14, 2017 New Delhi. It was inaugurated by President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind. The theme for this year's India Water week was "Water and Energy for Inclusive Growth". There was also an exhibition running in parallel supporting the theme and showcasing the technologies, latest developments and solutions available for the areas in, water and energy.

Ministry of Water Resources, RD&GR has completely operationalized eOffice. This Ministry has more than 90% electronic Files usage in eOffice and the percentage of Physical Files being used is less than 10% only. The MIS/ Dashboard for monitoring the Physical and financial

achievement of 99 projects under PMKSY has been developed and launched in public domain. The work done in development of PMKSY Dashboard has been appreciated by Principal Secretary to PM as well.

Several measures have been adopted by this Ministry to increase the grievance disposal rate lodged on CPGRAMS Portal as well as received physically resulting in 98% disposal from 88% in previous year.

The following important projects completed successfully by WAPCOS, MoWR, RD & GR:—

Afghan-India Friendship Dam Project, Herat Province, Afghanistan Development of Six Irrigation Schemes in Champassack Province, Lao PDR.

Project Management for Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme in Dar-Es-Salaam and Chalinze, Tanzania, Stung Tasal Dam Project, Cambodia.

Preparation of Feasibility Report and Detailed Project Report on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment for Bhopal City.

Project Management Consultancy for Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project, Bhopal (World Bank Funded).

Project Development and Management Consultant (PDMC) for Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation including Project Management of Haryana and Madhya Pradesh.

Major Activities in 2017 by Peninsular River wing:

In the year 2017 Dam Break Analysis were conducted on 64 Dams for preparation of Inundation maps. Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) prepared by State IAs have been reviewed and commented upon by CPMU

Total of 109 NITs worth Rs. 600 Cr. were issued since January, 2017 and works of 145 packages worth Rs. 373 Cr. were awarded till date. During this period with in a period of 11 months an expenditure of Rs. 596 Cr. was incurred.

One Dam Safety Conference was organized in Roorkee in which 466 delegates (with 30 International) participated. 35 Indian and Foreign organizations showcased their products, technology and services in the exhibition.

Two International trainings were conducted in which 43 officials from all participating State were trained. In addition 22 National Trainings were conducted in different implementing agencies benefitting 716 officials.

Four Draft Guidelines on various aspects of dam safety have been prepared under the project and in the process of finalization.

DHARMA, web based dam inventory management software has been completed. Efforts are being made to capture the dam related data on this platform.

Third Party Evaluation Study of DRIP scheme has been carried out by the HT Roorkee.

Proposal for DRIP-II covering 684 dams of 18 States and two central agencies grossing to amount Rs. 9070 Crore prepared and sent to MoWR, RD&GR for in-principal approval.

Two special Dam Safety Review Panel have been constituted under DRIP for comprehensive dam safety review Kadana and Bheema and interim report submitted to MoWR, RD&GR.

The project "Protection of Majuli island from flood and erosion" was approved by the MoWR, RD&GR for a value of Rs. 237 crores. Out of the total amount, funding of Rs. 207 crores has been provided by DONER. Brahmaputra Board has awarded the work which is presently in progress. Successful conclusion of this project will provide succour to Majuli, which is the largest river island in the world, from flood and erosion.

Swachhta Pakhwada from 16th to 31st March, 2017 under SAP:

The Ministry alongwith with all attached/subordinate/autonomous organizations/PSUs organised the Swacchta Pakhwada from March 16-31, 2017. Ministry celebrated the "World Water Day" on 22nd March 2017 with a cleanliness event at Brij Ghat, Garhmukteshwar, Distt. Hapur, Uttar Pradesh. MoS (WR, RD&GR) Shri Sanjeev Balyan led the cleanliness activity along with officers/staff of the Ministry.

During this fortnight, approximately 100 major events as Swachhta Pakhwada were organized all over the country ranging from Jammu and Kashmir to Kerala and from Assam to Maharashtra totalling 25 States and UTs of the country.

Some of the highlights of the Swachhta Pakhwada are as under:-

The Cleanliness drives was organised as a pan India Mission and remotest areas of the country were targeted to make it a 'Jan Andolan'.

Awareness drive was also organised in Srinagar, Manipur etc. and also the remotest area of Jharkhand and Bihar. The aim was to disseminate the information to people living in remote villages/tribal people.

Special emphasis was given to clean the Ganga Ghats at different places. To make it a 'Jan Andolan', people from different walks of life was exhorted for this noble cause by organising Chaupals, Rallies, Padyatras, painting/drawing competitions etc.

Efforts were made to incorporate more and more children by organising events in school at different places to inculcate the cleanliness values in Nation's future stakeholders.

Innovative works were carried out during these Swachhta Pakhwada by renovation, cleaning and deepening of water bodies like Dams, Ponds etc. in remotest villages.

Statement-II

Details of 105 projects under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies scheme in Tamil Nadu

1. 49 ongoing water bodies with estimated cost Rs. 27.3799 crore were included under RRR scheme in 2014-15. Out of 49 water bodies, 46 come under DPAP area and 3 lie in general area. The proposed restoration of irrigation potential is 945 hectares and storage revival of 1.3043 MCM has been planned. So far Rs. 5.1279 crore has been released as CA in FY 2015-16 and total expenditure on the project is Rs. 8.8359 crore.
2. 56 ongoing water bodies with estimated cost Rs. 27.3038 crore were included under RRR scheme in 2014-15. All the 56 water bodies come under DPAP area. The proposed restoration of irrigation potential is 1513 hectares and storage revival of 1.495 MCM has been planned. So far Rs. 4.0956 crore has been released as CA in FY 2015-16 and total expenditure on the project is Rs. 7.2084 crore.

Statement-III*Details of 89 DRIP projects in Tamil Nadu*

Sl. No.	Project Identification Code	Implementing Agency	Name of Dam
1	2	3	4
1.	TN12HH0100	TNWRD	Adavinainarkovil
2.	TN12HH0025	TNWRD	Aliyar
3.	TN12HH0015	TNWRD	Amaravathi
4.	TN12HH0093	TNWRD	Anai Maduvu
5.	TN12MH0111	TNWRD	Anaikuttam
6.	TN12HH0014	TNWRD	Bhavanisagar
7.	GENTNWA001	TNWRD	Chembarampakkam
8.	TN12MH0066	TNWRD	Chinnar
9.	TN12MH0047	TNWRD	Chittar-I
10.	TN12MH0048	TNWRD	Chittar-II
11.	GENTNWA007	TNWRD	Cholavaram
12.	TN12HH0056	TNWRD	Gatana
13.	TN12MH0112	TNWRD	Golwarpatti
14.	TN12MH0028	TNWRD	Gomukhinadi
15.	TN12MH0069	TNWRD	Gunderipallam
16.	TN12HH0094	TNWRD	Kariakoil
17.	TN12HH0067	TNWRD	Karuppanadhi
18.	TN12LH0095	TNWRD	Kelavarapalli
19.	TN12MH0082	TNWRD	Kesarigulihalla
20.	TN12MH0096	TNWRD	Kodaganar
21.	TN12MH0101	TNWRD	Kodumudiyar
22.	TN12MH0016	TNWRD	Krishnagiri
23.	GENTNWA012	TNWRD	Kullursandai
24.	TN12MH0049	TNWRD	Kuthiraiyar
25.	GENTNWA002	TNWRD	Lower Anicut
26.	TN12HH0078	TNWRD	Lower Nirar
27.	TN12MH0050	TNWRD	Manimukthanadhi

1	2	3	4
28.	TN12HH0017	TNWRD	Manimuthar
29.	TN12MH0041	TNWRD	Manjalar
30.	TN12MH0077	TNWRD	Marudhanadhi
31.	TN12HH0005	TNWRD	Mettur
32.	TN12MH0098	TNWRD	Mordhana
33.	TN12MH0084	TNWRD	Nagavathi
34.	TN12LH0104	TNWRD	Nambiar
35.	TN12LH0091	TNWRD	Noyyal Athupalayam
36.	TN12HH0072	TNWRD	Palar Porundalar
37.	TN12MH0079	TNWRD	Pambar
38.	TN12HH0042	TNWRD	Parambikulam
39.	TN12HH0002	TNWRD	Pechiparai
40.	TN12HH0013	TNWRD	Perunchani
41.	KL12MH0051	TNWRD	Peruvaripallam
42.	TN12MH0063	TNWRD	Pilavukkal Project Kovilar
43.	TN12MH0064	TNWRD	Pilavukkal Project Periyar
44.	TN12MH0097	TNWRD	Poigaiyar
45.	TN12MH0058	TNWRD	Ponnaniyar
46.	TN12LH0010	TNWRD	Poondi
47.	TN12HH0059	TNWRD	Ramanxdhi
48.	GENTNWA004	TNWRD	Red Hills
49.	TN12HH0019	TNWRD	Sathanur
50.	TN12LH0108	TNWRD	Shanmuganadhi
51.	TN12VH0055	TNWRD	Sholayar
52.	TN12MH0086	TNWRD	Shoolagirichinnar
53.	TN12MH0089	TNWRD	Siddhamalli
54.	TN12HH0099	TNWRD	Sothupparai
55.	TN12HH0044	TNWRD	Thirumurthi Dam
56.	TN12MH0087	TNWRD	Thoppaiyar
57.	TN12LH0080	TNWRD	Thumbalahalli Dam
58.	KL12HH0031	TNWRD	Thunakadavu

1	2	3	4
59.	GENTNWA009	TNWRD	Upper (Tirpur)
60.	GENTNWA010	TNWRD	Upper (Trichy)
61.	TN12MH0060	TNWRD	Upper Nirar Weir.
62.	TN12MH0102	TNWRD	Vadakkupaichaiyar
63.	TN12HH0020	TNWRD	Vaigai
64.	TN12HH0083	TNWRD	Vaniar
65.	TN12MH0074	TNWRD	Varattupallam
66.	GENTNWA011	TNWRD	Veeranam
67.	TN12LH0110	TNWRD	Vembakottai
68.	TN12MH0021	TNWRD	Vidur
69.	TN12MH0003	TNWRD	Willington Reservoir
70.	TN12HH0022	TANGEDCO	Avalanche
71.	TN12MH0027	TANGEDCG	Bunghihallabund
72.	TN12HH0023	TANGEDCO	Emerald
73.	TN12HH0068	TANGEDCO	Eravangalar
74.	TN12MH0004	TANGEDCO	Glenmorgan
75.	TN12HH0070	TANGEDCO	Highwavys
76.	TN12HH0081	TANGEDCO	Kadambarai
77.	TN12HH0053	TANGEDCO	Kodayar-I
78.	TN12HH0024	TANGEDCO	Kundahpalam
79.	TN12MH0062	TANGEDCO	Kuttiyar
80.	TN12HH0071	TANGEDCO	Manalar
81.	TN12HH0007	TANGEDCO	Mukurthi
82.	TN12MH0009	TANGEDCO	Papanasam Div Weir
83.	TN12HH0029	TANGEDCO	Pegumballah Forebay
84.	TN12HH0018	TANGEDCO	Periyar Forebay
85.	TN12HH0036	TANGEDCO	Porthimund
86.	TN12HH0085	TANGEDCO	Servalar
87.	TN12HH0052	TANGEDCO	Upper Aliyar
88.	TN12HH0032	TANGEDCO	Upper Bhavani
89.	TN12MH0088	TANGEDCO	Vandal Weir

TNWRD : Tamil Nadu Water Resources Department.

TANGEDCO : Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation.

Assessment of MGNREGS in Karnataka

6292. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the performance of the State of Karnataka in implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, District-wise;

(c) whether most of the efficient States are relatively small in size and have a relatively high literacy rate and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Karnataka requires almost double its employment figures to bring its performance at par with the other efficient States and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is aware of irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGS in Karnataka and if so, the remedial action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The status of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is reviewed on a regular basis of all States/UTs including Karnataka. National Level Monitors, Common Review Missions and Officers of the Ministry visited 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. Performance Review Committee meetings of the Ministry and Regular Video Conferencing on specific issues are also important tools of monitoring. Districts-wise details of employment provided to households and persondays generated in Karnataka under the MGNREGS during the Financial Year 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per Census 2011, State/UT-wise literacy rate in the country in the age group of 7 and above, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every

financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

(e) Complaints of irregularities in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in States/UTs are received in the Ministry from time to time. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGS is vested with the State Governments/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UTs for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law.

Statement-I

Financial Year 2017-18 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Districts	Employment provided to Household	Persondays
1	2	3	4
1.	Bagalkote	51305	2093173
2.	Ballari	92415	3840711
3.	Belagavi	189135	8168891
4.	Bengaluru	3874	180286
5.	Bengaluru Rural	23406	1182848
6.	Bidar	40148	1601529
7.	Chamaraja Nagara	45845	2114308
8.	Chikkaballapura	46411	2121823
9.	Chikkamagaluru	45645	2115012
10.	Chitradurga	115523	6187323
11.	Dakshina Kannada	30524	1512909
12.	Davanagere	71574	3499883
13.	Dharwar	40999	1480942
14.	Gadag	68356	2674839
15.	Hassan	88755	4201474
16.	Haveri	78777	3886249
17.	Kalaburagi	53538	2027211
18.	Kodagu	8764	377534

1	2	3	4
19.	Kolar	53354	2239325
20.	Koppal	67844	2976745
21.	Mandya	78978	3180754
22.	Mysuru	61405	2779557
23.	Raichur	116367	5831360
24.	Ramanagara	88171	5786448
25.	Shivamogga	86973	2818655
26.	Tumakuru	99372	4897496
27.	Udupi	15407	659237
28.	Uttara Kannada	39942	1346780
29.	Vijaypura	59744	2441553
30.	Yadgir	42741	1726172
Total		1905292	85951027

Statement-II

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Literacy Rate
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38
3.	Assam	72.19
4.	Bihar	61.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.28
6.	Goa	88.70
7.	Gujarat	78.03
8.	Haryana	75.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16
11.	Jharkhand	66.41
12.	Karnataka	75.36

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	94.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32
15.	Maharashtra	82.34
16.	Manipur	76.94
17.	Meghalaya	74.43
18.	Mizoram	91.33
19.	Nagaland	79.55
20.	Odisha	72.87
21.	Punjab	75.84
22.	Rajasthan	66.11
23.	Sikkim	81.42
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09
25.	Tripura	87.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82
28.	West Bengal	76.26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63
30.	Chandigarh	86.05
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24
32.	Daman and Diu	87.10
33.	Lakshadweep	91.85
34.	NCT of Delhi	86.21
35.	Puducherry	85.85

[Translation]

Development of Yamuna River

6293. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any scheme to develop major rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the scheme formulated by the Government to develop the Yamuna River in a phased manner?

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) River Development is a continuous process. The work relating to rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries is undertaken by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), while the pollution abatement work for rest of the rivers is undertaken by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

MoWR, RD&GR is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance to the States. The Government approved Namami Gange Programme in May, 2015 for conservation of river Ganga and its tributaries with an outlay of Rs. 20,000 crore. A total of 100 projects have been sanctioned for development of sewerage infrastructure to provide a total treatment capacity of 3067.88 MLD and laying of sewerage network of 4722.71 km. at an estimated cost of Rs. 16626.24 crore. Out of these, 20 projects have been completed.

Further, a total of 65 projects have been sanctioned for river front development, development of ghats and crematoria, ghat cleaning and river surface cleaning activities at an estimated cost of Rs. 1761.59 Crore. Out of these, 24 projects have been completed and other projects are at various stages of implementation.

MoEF&CC has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers (excluding river Ganga and its tributaries) under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments.

NRCP has covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4579.56 crore. So far, Central share of Rs. 2236.98 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes and sewage treatment capacity of 2466.43 MLD has been created under NRCP. State-wise details of rivers covered under NRCP, sanctioned cost and funds released is given in the enclosed Statement-I. River Action Plans are formulated under NRCP for interception, diversion and treatment of municipal/wastewater. Presently, 39 rivers and 190 towns (20 States) are covered under NRCP.

(c) MoWR, RD&GR is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments 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 and II is Rs. 1514.70 crore. The amount sanctioned by NMCG for YAP Phase-III is Rs 1656 crore and under Maily Se Nirmal Yamuna Revitalization Plan 2017, Phase-I Rs. 344.81 crore has been sanctioned. Details of these ongoing projects is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of rivers covered under National River Conservation Plan (As on 28.02.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)	Funds Released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	21.78	259.80
2.	Telangana	Godavari and Musi	345.72	
3.	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14	4.26

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	Sabarmati and Mindola	808.53	333.26
5.	Goa	Mandovi, Sal	75.83	12.26
6.	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery and Pennar	66.25	47.83
7.	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga and and Mula Mutha	1182.86	207.20
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada and Tapti	20.16	12.46
9.	Odisha	Brahmini and Mahanadi	92.74	63.40
10.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas and Satluj	774.43	516.16
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery and Tamrabarani	905.78	623.65
12.	Kerala	Pamba	18.45	7.78
13.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	181.09	129.42
14.	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	82.80	19.50
Total			4579.56	2236.98

Statement-II

Details of ongoing Projects for development of Yamuna River

- **Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted YAP Phase-III:** Project includes rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing Sewage Treatment Plants [950 Million Litres Per Day (MLD)] and trunk sewers (43 kms.) in Delhi. Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is the implementing agency. The duration of YAP-III project is 7 years.
- **Maily Se Nirmal Yamuna Revitalization Plan 2017, Phase-I:** Under this phase 14 decentralised STPs are to be constructed in command area of Najafgarh drain (Dhansa to Keshopur) in Delhi. Out of these 14 STPs, NMCG has approved 07 nos. of prioritized STPs at an estimated cost of Rs. 344.81 crore. In addition, a STP of 318 MLD at Coronation Pillar is ongoing and a STP of 68.1 MLD at Delhi Gate drain has already been commissioned. Further, works related to

rehabilitation of sewer lines, laying of sewer lines in unauthorized colonies, peripheral sewer rehabilitation project (3 no.), reconstruction of rising main and renovation of 182 MLD STP at Rithala and interceptor sewage project (package 1-4) are being undertaken in this phase.

- **Maily Se Nirmal Yamuna Revitalization Plan 2017, Phase-II:** Under this phase other than Najafgarh Drain which is already being taken up in Phase-I, tapping of 6 drains (out of 17 drains 11 already tapped) viz. Shahdara outfall drain, Qudsia Bagh + Mori Gate drain, Barapula drain, Maharani Bagh drain, Kalakaji drain and Tehkhand Nala is being undertaken with total cost of Rs. 1062 crore.

[English]

Road Construction under PMGSY

6294. SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the length of the roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

during the last three years throughout the country including West Bengal;

(b) the number of villages yet to be connected with roads, State-wise; and

(c) the action plan of the Government for connecting all the villages in the country including West Bengal under the said scheme?

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

(a) The objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide connectivity by way of all-weather road to eligible unconnected rural habitations. The details of the length of the road constructed during the last three years throughout the country including the West Bengal is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The unit of the PMGSY programme is a habitation and not a village. The total number of habitations sanctioned, cleared and yet to be connected State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, formulated an Action Plan to complete the connectivity mandate of the balance eligible habitations under PMGSY by March, 2019, for all the States including West Bengal.

Statement-I

Road Length (km.) constructed during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 under PMGS

Sl. No.	State(s)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	595.13	849.73	733.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	546.58	512.67	1360.51
3.	Assam	869.81	477.63	929.52
4.	Bihar	3631.92	3730.08	6601.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	2648.14	1859.48	1019.57

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1892.16	1670.68	211.88
8.	Haryana	633.39	318.99	62.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	484.96	755.31	1429.27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	934.66	488.11	1785.16
11.	Jharkhand	1750.32	1346.24	3119.52
12.	Karnataka	627.68	831.23	897.09
13.	Kerala	345.74	363.94	314.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5180.92	4453.23	5081.97
15.	Maharashtra	499.97	892.13	2000.70
16.	Manipur	300.01	543.82	1485.85
17.	Meghalaya	44.59	193.29	368.87
18.	Mizoram	48.60	136.54	298.08
19.	Nagaland	215.30	129.00	395.00
20.	Odisha	3842.68	3779.98	5796.93
21.	Punjab	737.46	545.00	586.53
22.	Rajasthan	3233.33	2420.75	3110.10
23.	Sikkim	120.92	344.50	247.42
24.	Tamil Nadu	1965.28	318.38	883.19
25.	Tripura	239.42	352.12	405.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2000.34	5032.15	3,095.25
27.	Uttarakhand	714.62	1191.06	1,989.32
28.	West Bengal	2232.88	2398.48	2825.53
29.	Telangana	0	514.83	408.64
Total		36336.81	36449.33	47447.00

Statement-II*Details of habitations covered and yet to be covered under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State (s)	Total Eligible under PMGSY	Habitations cleared	Habitations connected	Habitations yet to be covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4819	1161	1059	102
2.	Telangana		776	608	168
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	931	410	368	42
4.	Assam	12205	13045	9387	3658
5.	Bihar	24804	31427	21182	10245
6.	Chhattisgarh	10763	10114	8769	1345
7.	Goa	20	2	2	0
8.	Gujarat	3387	3064	3021	43
9.	Haryana	1	1	1	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3725	2440	2143	297
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3892	2297	1480	817
12.	Jharkhand	11613	9571	7790	1781
13.	Karnataka	1766	297	296	1
14.	Kerala	435	435	380	55
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21168	18308	15890	2418
16.	Maharashtra	2159	1365	1282	83
17.	Manipur	1023	658	472	186
18.	Meghalaya	793	498	243	255
19.	Mizoram	246	201	157	44
20.	Nagaland	191	97	94	3
21.	Odisha	22211	15111	13059	2052
22.	Punjab	441	390	390	0
23.	Rajasthan	16801	16229	13734	2495
24.	Sikkim	366	369	283	86
25.	Tamil Nadu	2203	1986	1979	7
26.	Tripura	1731	1898	1787	111
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13984	11623	11228	395
28.	Uttarakhand	2684	1541	1011	530
29.	West Bengal	13822	18115	12320	5795
Total		178184	163429	130415	33014

[Translation]

Proposals for Development of Major Ports

6295. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States for development of Major Ports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government thereon, State/Port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) In 2015, State Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed Ministry of Shipping to develop Duggirajapatnam as a Major Port in Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh reorganization Act, 2014. Subsequently, the matter was examined by NITI Aayog, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Finance and Government of Andhra Pradesh and it has been concluded that the project will not be viable due to strong competition from nearby ports of Krishnapatnam, Ennore and Chennai. Ministry of Shipping has requested Government of Andhra Pradesh to furnish their comments on the recommendations of NITI Aayog and also to suggest alternative site(s) for development of a Major Port in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Government of Andhra Pradesh has not suggested any alternative site so far.

[English]

Promotion of Sports in Schools and Colleges

6296. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for promotion of sports in schools and colleges in the country particularly in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the activities undertaken thereunder along with the number of sporting events organised in schools and colleges during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise particularly in Kerala; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) Sports is a State subject and promotion of sports in the country, including promotion of Sports in schools and colleges in the States is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and the National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments and the NSFs.

However, the Khelo India Scheme being implemented by this Ministry has verticals that provide for promotion of sports in schools and colleges in the country including the State of Kerala. Brief objectives of these verticals is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Besides, the Khelo India Scheme caters to the entire population, including students of schools and colleges.

The Government has also recognized the School Games Federation of India (SGFI) as a NSF for promotion and development of sports at school level and Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Society and Subroto Mukherjee Sports and Education Society (SMSES) as National Sports Promotion Organisations (NSPOs) for promotion of Hockey and Football respectively among school children. In addition, the Government has also recognized Association of Indian University (AIU) for development and promotion of Sports at college and University level.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, is implementing a number of sports promotional schemes across the country, including the State of Kerala, to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. Many of the beneficiaries of these Schemes are students of schools and colleges. List of Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI are given as under:—

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)

- Extension Centre of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (COE)
- National Sports Academies (NSA)

"National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)" Scheme and "Extension Centres of STC/SAG" Scheme specifically cater to development of sports in schools and colleges.

This Ministry does not maintain records of number of sporting events organized in schools and colleges.

Details of fund allocated and spent under the various SAI Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Brief objectives of these verticals of the Khelo India Scheme related to promotion of Sports in Schools and Universities/Colleges

- (i) **'Play Field Development'**:- This vertical aims to put in place a strong institutionalized mechanism for preserving, protecting, developing and promoting playfields, by providing financial assistance to States/UTs to set up District and State level Playing Fields Associations, creating a National inventory of playfields and sports infrastructure. Development of playgrounds in all gram panchayats can be taken up in convergence with the scheme of Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and any other scheme(s) of the State Government/Central Government.

- (ii) **'Utilization and Creation of Sports Infrastructure'**:- This vertical provides for grant of financial assistance for filling the critical gaps in sports infrastructure of the country to various entities including schools, colleges and Universities under the Central and State Governments and setting up of University Centres of Excellence in Sports.
- (iii) **'Annual Sports competition'**:- This vertical provides for conduct of annual sports competitions at school and university levels for providing platform for school and college students to showcase sporting skills and serve as avenue for talent spotting.
- (iv) **'Talent Search and Development'**:- Under this vertical annual financial assistance of Rs.5.00 lakh is to be provided to about 1000 talented athletes identified in priority sports disciplines through various avenues, including school and university level competitions.
- (v) **'Physical Fitness of School going Children'**:- This vertical provides for measuring the physical fitness of school going children and implementing a component of enhancing their physical fitness.

Statement-II

Details of fund allocated and spent under the various SAI Schemes

Statement showing grants released (allocated) and expenditure under North Eastern Region (NER)

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
National Sports Talent Contest	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.18	0.15	0.03
Army Boys Sports Companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Special Area Games	6.60	6.81	6.50	8.26	7.00	8.96	6.20	6.58
SAI Training Centres	4.00	4.07	5.00	4.80	4.40	5.12	7.20	3.45
Centres of Excellence	0.33	0.38	0.35	0.44	0.50	0.71	0.45	0.43
Total	11.05	11.36	12.00	13.58	12.00	14.97	15.00	10.49

Statement-III

Statement showing grants released (allocated) and expenditure under other than NER

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
National Sports Talent Contest	1.00	0.41	1.00	0.90	0.65	0.74	1.00	0.36
Army Boys Sports Companies	9.25	10.75	8.00	6.50	6.00	14.78	10.00	11.62
Special Area Games	7.00	4.58	8.00	6.63	5.75	8.69	8.00	7.12
SAI Training Centres	33.00	28.3	47.00	36.53	31.60	49.43	52.00	44.93
Centres of Excellence	2.50	2.24	1.00	2.30	4.00	2.94	4.00	2.03
Total	52.75	46.28	65.00	52.86	48.00	76.58	75.00	66.06

*Upto January, 2018.

Appraisal of DAY-NRLM

6297. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has not resulted in at par performance during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of projects and employment status of the skill trained people;

(c) the status of credit and interest rate of the banks for group enterprises/beneficiaries during the last two years; and

(d) the details of proposals, planning and

implementation strategy of the Government for the achievement of the targets fixed thereunder for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The performance of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) on vital parameters during the last three years has been quite satisfactory. Under the main programme members from rural poor households are mobilised into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and capacitated to take income generating livelihoods activities to enable them to come out of poverty. The total number of SHGs promoted and financially assisted during the previous years is given below:–

Year	SHG Promoted (Number)	Revolving Fund Disbursed		Community Investment Fund Disbursed	
		No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh
2014-15	187076	98309	14011.63	48920	27843.19
2015-16	344412	158116	22371.81	112779	46587.51
2016-17	507098	226674	32247.72	149151	68730.82
2017-18 (upto Feb., 18)	681657	381242	49159.41	169224	82541.89

(b) DAY-NRLM has sub-schemes focusing on employment of the rural poor namely Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs). Under

SVEP, 16,612 entrepreneurship have been set up upto 28th February, 2018 with an expected employment generation of 34,388. The total number of rural youth imparted skill training and placed/settled under DDU-GKY and RSETIs during the previous years is given below:-

Year	Total No. of Candidates trained under DDU-GKY	Total No. of Candidates placed under DDU-GKY	Total No. of candidates trained under RSETI	Total No. of candidates settled under RSETI
2014-15	86120	54196	392206	252479
2015-16	270392	134744	436385	299892
2016-17	162586	84900	445106	363111
2017-18	128421 (upto Feb.'18)	69320	374422	257321 (upto Feb.'18)

(c) DAY-NRLM provides for interest subvention to women SHGs to avail loans upto Rs.3.00 lakhs from Banks at 7% interest. In selected 250 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) and backward districts an additional subvention of 3% is provided in the case of prompt repayment reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

(d) The State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) functioning under the aegis of the DAY-NRLM submit annual proposals keeping in view the current priorities of the Missions and the budgetary allocation. The Empowered Committee headed by the Secretary, Rural Development appraises and approves the plans.

Overall, the State Missions prepare the Annual Action Plans to achieve the target of mobilising all rural poor households by end of 2023-24. Specifically, the Annual Action Plans prepared by the State Missions for Financial Year 2018-19 have focus on initiating all Mission activities in the 102 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog, 50000 Mission Antyodaya GPs as well as the RURBAN clusters. Further, State Missions have also prepared plans for promotion of organic cultivation in 1000 clusters.

In order to achieve the stated objectives, the Mission has established professionally competent and dedicated implementation structures at the National, State, District and Sub-District levels for managing and supporting the Mission activities. The Mission has also trained and

deployed more than 1.72 lakh Community Resource Persons (CRPs) who lead the implementation of the Mission at the cutting-edge level.

Speed Governors

6298. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installation of the speed governors in commercial vehicles has been made mandatory with the aim of reducing road accidents by limiting the speed of commercial vehicles to 80 kmph and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the decision of the Government making speed governors in all commercial vehicles mandatory has been opposed by Taxi operators at large, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has ensured implementation of its order by all commercial vehicle owners; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways 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 by 1st October, 2015 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 (M1 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.

(b) Ministry had received a lot of representations from various stakeholders stating difficulties in equipping speed governors in their vehicles by 1st October, 2015. After considering this, the Government has issued a S.O notification 2687(E) dated 1st October, 2015 giving an extension for fitment of speed limiting device/ speed governor upto 01st day of April, 2016. Further, the Government has issued notification G.S.R 424(E) dated 01st May, 2017 mandating fitment of speed limiting device/ speed governor in four wheeled and used for carriage of passengers and their luggage, with seating capacity not exceeding eight passengers in addition to driver seat (M1 Category) and not exceeding 3500-kilogram gross vehicle weight.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes under the purview of State Government.

National Sports Tournament in Manipur

6299. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any National Sports Tournament had been organised in Manipur recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of teams that participated in the tournament; and

(c) the details of funds spent by the Government on that tournament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) Madam, National Championships are organized by the concerned National Sports Federations. Recently the following National Championships were organized in Manipur:-

- (1) 8th Hockey India Senior Men Division B National Championship from 7th to 21st January, 2018 organized at Imphal, Manipur by Hockey India. 32 teams participated in the championship. Financial assistance was not sought from the Government for this event by Hockey India.
- (2) 37th Junior National Kho Kho Championship for boys and girls has been conducted from 26th to 30th March, 2018 at Thoubal, Manipur by Kho Kho Federation of India for which Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government. Total 26 State-teams participated in the championship.

[Translation]

Buses in Delhi/NCR

6300. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are lakhs of commuters in Delhi and NCR using public transport;

(b) if so, the number of DTC and cluster buses being run by the Government for these commuters;

(c) whether commuters relying on public transport have to wait for hours due to shortage of buses;

(d) if so, whether the Government is making any plans for resolving the said problem;

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

(f) the other steps proposed to improve public transport in Delhi/NCR?

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

IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Currently, DTC has a fleet of 3944 buses to cater the City and NCR routes. The number of cluster buses is 1648.

(c) to (e) No, however, tenders have been invited for 1000 DTC and 1000 cluster buses. Further, there is a plan to engage 1000 electric buses through cluster scheme.

(f) E-rickshaws are being promoted by providing subsidy. 10000 new auto-rickshaw permit were issued recently. Metro Network of 250 kms. is operational and another 100 kms will added with the completion of Metro Phase-III. DMRC has proposed 103.93 kms length in six corridor in Phase-IV of Metro Network. DMRC has also formed a subsidiary to provide better last mile connectivity.

[English]

National Mission for Clean Ganga

6301. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that approximately 500 million litres of wastewater is dumped in the Ganga river and 850 million gallons of sewage is being dumped in the Yamuna river every day and if so, the details and the facts thereof;

(b) the additional sewage treatment capacity created under National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) during the last three years;

(c) the additional number of electric crematoriums set up near the Ganga river under the Mission during the said period; and

(d) the percentage of utilization of Rs. 20,000 crores fund under the Namami Gange Mission?

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) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has assessed sewage generation and

treatment capacity of towns/cities in catchment of river Yamuna. Total sewage generated from major towns/cities in catchment of river Yamuna is assessed to 5,236 Million Litres per Day (MLD) (approx.) whereas treatment capacity developed is 3,805 MLD (approx.). Estimated Sewerage generation from 97 towns located on main stem of river Ganga is 2953 MLD (as per 2016), against the available treatment capacity of 15 84 MLD.

(b) During the last three years i.e. from 01.04.2015, 10 projects under National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) have been completed resulting in creation of 213.13, MLD additional sewage treatment capacity.

(c) During the last three years i.e. from 01.04.2015, 3 electric crematoriums projects have been sanctioned under NMCG and these are under different stages of construction.

(d) Out of a total budget for Namami Gange Programme of Rs. 20,000 crore, 20.65 per cent of funds (Rs. 4131.68 crore) have been released by Government of India to National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) during FY 2014-15 to 2017-18. 15.31 per cent (Rs. 3062.86 crore) have been utilized by NMCG out of allocation of Rs. 20,000 crore through state agencies/executing agencies during FY 2014-15 to 2017-18 (till 28th February, 2018).

[Translation]

Sports Complex

6302. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any integrated sports complex in the rural blocks of Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh under any sports scheme;

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

(c) the details of the work done for conducting sports tournaments in rural blocks of Sagar district during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) No sports complex has been set up in rural

blocks of Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh. Sports being a state subject, the states have the primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports in their respective states. However, The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of the State Government under their schemes aimed at board-basing of Sports and promotion, development and excellence in sports.

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

(c) Department of Sports Is implementing Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports from the year 2016-17 and the scheme has been subsequently revamped in October, 2017. The Khelo India scheme provides for holding of annual sports competition at District level, State level and National level and a revamped Khelo India Scheme provides for National level competitions. Under these schemes there is no provision for conducting sports tournaments in block level.

[English]

Renewable Energy Sector

6303. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian renewable energy sector is the second most attractive renewable energy market in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a new policy for testing, standardization and certification of products used in the renewable energy sector to address quality issues and develop standards as per the international practices; 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) EY in their Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index (RECAI) Report 2017 have rated the Indian renewable energy sector as the second most

attractive renewable energy market in the world. The RECAI ranking is based on a methodology involving analysis of different parameters such as economic stability, investment climate, security and supply of energy, clean energy gap, affordability of energy, policy enablement through political stability and support for renewables, project delivery in terms of energy market access, infrastructure & finance and technology potential based on natural resource, power off - take attractiveness, political support, technology maturity and 'forecast growth and pipeline. The status of the country on each of the parameters is rated, to arrive at an overall RECAI ranking.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has notified a Lab policy for Testing, Standardization and Certification for quality assurance in renewable energy sector. The policy aims to develop, adopt and update standards of all renewable energy systems, components and devices in line with international practices and making performance certification mandatory to ensure quality and reliability in renewable energy supply in the country.

Further, the MNRE on 5th September, 2017 notified a Quality Control Order on Solar Photovoltaics Systems, Components and Devices Goods in the Official Gazette of India. As per the said order, SPV Module, inverters and battery storage systems used in solar power projects are required to follow Indian standards. Only products conforming to specified standards are eligible for deployment.

Irregularities in Construction of Toilets

6304. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large scale irregularities in construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Union Government in the matter;

(d) whether utilization certificate has been submitted by the State Government; and

(e) if not, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) No, madam. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. 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.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Alcohol Test for Pilots/Cabin Crew

6305. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has found that 132 pilots and 434 cabin crew of Air India have skipped the mandatory pre and post flight alcohol test this year;

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

(c) whether the crew members had regularly been evading the breath analyzer test, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is considering any options for those who evaded the alcohol test including grounding them;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to make stricter penalty for pilots tested positive for alcohol during pre-flight examination, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. As per Para 4.3.2 of Civil Aviation Requirements Section 5 Series F Part-III, Issue-III, for international flights originating from outside the country, only post flight breath-analyzer examination is required to be carried out on reaching India. During surveillance, it was observed that 132 Pilots and 434 Cabin Crew of Air India, operating international flights originating from outside the country were being subjected to post flight breath-analyzer examination at final destination in India instead at first point of landing in India.

Air India has corrected its procedure and now post flight breath-analyzer test is being conducted on first landing station after reaching India.

(d) to (f) The existing regulations are adequate. If a crew member evades the Breath-Analyzer test, the privileges of license/authorization of the involved crew member are suspended for a period of 03 months. In case of repeat evasion of Breath-Analyzer test by the crew member, the privileges of license/authorization of the involved crew member are suspended for a period of 03 years.

Completion of NH No. 326

6306. SHRI JHINA HIKAKA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the delay in completion of construction on National Highway (NH) No. 326 from Ranchi to Vijayawada;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details about the progress made therein so far?

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

(b) and (c) Details of delayed projects on National Highway (NH) No. 326 from/Ranchi to Vijayawada are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of work	Length (in km.)	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crore)	Scheduled date of completion/Revised date of completion	Length completed (in km.)
1.	Widening to 2-lane with paved shoulder and strengthening from km. 162/700 to km. 192/450 in Odisha	29.75	114.03	01.11.2017/31.05.2018	21.00
2.	Widening to 2-lane and Improvement from km. 212/700 to km. 253/700 and km. 281/700 to km. 311/700 in Odisha	71.00	229.29	01.11.2017/17.04.2018	68.10
3.	Widening to 2-lane and Improvement from km. 327/700 to km. 413/700 in Odisha	86.00	277.05	17.11.2017/30.06.2018	73.00
4.	Widening to 2-lane and Improvement from km. 68/000 to km. 162/200 in Odisha	94.20	191.08	23.08.2015/31.12.2018	52.16

Arsenic in Groundwater

6307. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

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

(a) the names of States where arsenic and other harmful substances are found in groundwater, used by habitants for drinking purposes;

(b) the measures/projects taken to improve the poor quality of underground water for its use as drinking water in rural areas; and

(c) the other steps being taken by her Ministry to ensure continued availability and access to clean drinking water in rural areas across the country including drought-hit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) State-wise number of arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metal affected habitations (more than prescribed limit found in drinking water sources) as reported by the states into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 28th March, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. However, 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 plan, design, approve, execute and operate and maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to fluoride and arsenic affected habitations.

The Ministry has informed all the States to commission surface water based piped water supply schemes in all water quality affected habitations as a long term sustainable solution. To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India had released Rs.1,000 crore in March 2016 for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) and surface water based piped water supply schemes.

In addition to this, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March, 2017, under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic/fluoride affected habitations, in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

Statement

State-wise number of arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metal affected habitations (more than prescribed limit found in drinking water sources) as reported by the states into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 28th March, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Contamination Wise Number of affected Habitations						Total
		Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	348	0	1	62	6	0	417
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
3.	Assam	285	4514	6213	0	0	7	11019
4.	Bihar	898	871	2443	0	0	0	4212
5.	Chhattisgarh	403	19	728	2	10	0	1162
6.	Haryana	118	0	0	9	0	0	127
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	12	0	0	0	16
8.	Jharkhand	534	101	2183	3	4	0	2825
9.	Karnataka	579	4	77	40	318	1	1019
10.	Kerala	34	0	199	96	32	0	361
11.	Madhya Pradesh	171	0	5	10	0	0	186
12.	Maharashtra	75	0	17	92	88	0	272
13.	Meghalaya	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
14.	Nagaland	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
15.	Odisha	104	0	2543	377	0	0	3024
16.	Punjab	298	698	267	14	143	2106	3526
17.	Rajasthan	5996	0	5	12606	1050	0	19657
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	171	22	0	0	193
19.	Telangana	681	0	36	182	145	0	1044
20.	Tripura	0	0	2538	0	0	0	2538
21.	Uttar Pradesh	179	748	362	80	10	0	1379
22.	Uttarakhand	0	0	13	0	3	0	16
23.	West Bengal	1322	9934	5707	474	0	270	17707
Total		12029	16889	23613	14069	1809	2384	70793

[Translation]

Land Slide Information System

6308. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to set up land slide information system based on remote sensing and Geo-informatics;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any Government research lab has set up such systems and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any scheme for comprehensive implementation of the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of Ministry of Mines, has developed a web-based Interactive map service called 'Bhukosh' (available on GSI Portal at www.gsi.gov.in) for the management and dissemination of landslide information. Bhukosh directs to Interactive map services on 'Landslide Inventory', which contains location of mapped and field-verified landslides with a maximum of 41 attributes. The details about various attributes for each landslide incidence can be accessed using "identify" button in an interactive GIS Map Service environment. The details of about 9850 nos. of landslide incidences are currently available, covering all hill States of India, in this interactive map service. Bhukosh also directs to Interactive map services on National Landslide Susceptibility Map (NLSM) which shows spatial distribution of landslide susceptible zones (High, Moderate and Low susceptible category) on a macro-scale (1:50,000 scale). In NLSM Map Service spatial data of about 70,000 sq. km. area and basic data of landslide incidences of about 22000 are currently available covering all hill States of India.

Further, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of Indian Space Research Organisation also maintains web-based map service portal called 'BHUVAN' for landslide disaster support (<http://bhuvan-noeda.nrsc.gov.in/disaster/disaster/disaster.php?id=landslide>). BHUVAN provides information on landslide susceptibility zones along few

road corridors in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya and distribution of few selected landslides.

Linking MGNREGS with Agriculture

6309. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has any scheme under which it is likely to be made mandatory that 60 percent work in any district under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is to be linked with agriculture and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Union Government has sent any proposal to the States for their comments;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the time by which the proposed amendment is likely to be included in the Act;
- (e) whether spending minimum 60 percent amount on the agriculture related activities is likely to discourage the capital oriented other works under the MGNREGS; 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) to (f) There is no scheme in which 60% work in any district under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has to be linked with agriculture. However, there is a provision under Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 for improving productivity of lands through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation and other water harvesting structures which would lead to enhancement of income. It has been advised to State/UTs that at least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district, in terms of cost under MGNREGS, shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities. State/UT-wise percentage of expenditure on Agriculture and allied activities under MGNREGS during the current FY 2017-18 (as on 27.03.2018) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Percentage of expenditure on Agriculture and allied activities in FY 2017-18 as on 27.03.2018

Sl.No.	State	%age
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.12
3.	Assam	50.28
4.	Bihar	52.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	68.59
6.	Goa	79.45
7.	Gujarat	58.58
8.	Haryana	66.36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	74.47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.85
11.	Jharkhand	92.22
12.	Karnataka	74.92
13.	Kerala	93.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60.14
15.	Maharashtra	79.99
16.	Manipur	58.58
17.	Meghalaya	54.88
18.	Mizoram	71.23
19.	Nagaland	62.79
20.	Odisha	72.6
21.	Punjab	59.18
22.	Rajasthan	65.16
23.	Sikkim	81.91
24.	Tamil Nadu	76.17
25.	Telangana	69.07
26.	Tripura	71.51

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	65.63
28.	Uttarakhand	72.8
29.	West Bengal	78.12
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58.17
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	92.75
34.	Puducherry	93.42
Total		69.1

NR = Note reported.

[English]

Piped Water Supply

6310. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of habitations which have been provided with the piped drinking water supply during the last three years, State-wise especially Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target by which all the habitations in the country will be provided with safe drinking water; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, including detailed action plan and budgetary provisions made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) State-wise number of habitations which have been provided/with the piped drinking water supply during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. Further, Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand State comprising of districts Godda, Deoghar, Dumka, Jamtara, Sahibganj and Pakur. The number of habitations which have been provided with the piped drinking water supply during the last three years in Santhal Pargana is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Deoghar	17	12	31
2.	Dumka	135	193	14
3.	Godda	0	0	8
4.	Jamtara	0	1	10
5.	Pakur	0	25	63
6.	Sahibganj	91	278	27
Total		243	509	153

(b) and (c) The Ministry has restructured National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) wherein the Ministry has chalked out a strategic goal 2017-2030 to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' by 2030 i.e. providing safe and adequate drinking water to each rural household through coordinated efforts of the State Governments. The goal is to provide coverage of rural population with pipe water supply and household connection ultimately by 2030. The budgetary allocation for NRDWP is Rs. 7000 crore for 2018-19.

Statement

Number of habitations provided with piped drinking water

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1806	1322	788
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	133	119	15
4.	Assam	472	311	89
5.	Bihar	100	296	265
6.	Chhattisgarh	296	557	653
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	1187	1605	1690
9.	Haryana	299	278	173

1	2	3	4	i5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1525	932	764
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	230	256	77
12.	Jharkhand	437	1167	1943
13.	Karnataka	18097	7622	1779
14.	Kerala	432	291	192
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2214	558	309
16.	Maharashtra	1510	1197	328
17.	Manipur	80	97'	54
18.	Meghalaya	210	76	38
19.	Mizoram	28	10	2
20.	Nagaland	168	167	49
21.	Odisha	1467	2135	728
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	159	143	143
24.	Rajasthan	2206	2300	3254
25.	Sikkim	11	1	5
26.	Tamil Nadu	1390	2910	1152
27.	Telangana	1371	1043	777
28.	Tripura	643	438	107
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1452	1816	403
30.	Uttarakhand	478	468	445
31.	West Bengal	4745	3972	3232
Total		43146	32087	19454

(Source: format C-30)

[Translation]

Wind Power Project in Kerala

6311. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of wind power project proposed by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) in Attappady, Kerala;

(b) the reasons for delay in the implementation of the said project;

(c) whether NHPC has set any time frame for the speedy implementation of the project; 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 of Kerala has issued sanction order to set up 8 MW wind farm in Attappady/Agali Panchayat in Palakkad District on 15.12.2017. The draft agreement for handing over land to NHPC on "Right to Use" basis, draft PPA and tender document for the project are under examination.

(c) and (d) The expected time frame for commissioning of the project is 10 months from the award of the tender.

[English]

Third Party Coverage of 49th IIFI

6312. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes for a third party coverage of the 49th International Film Festival of India (IFFI);

(b) if so, whether the Government has floated national tender in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any intimation from Doordarshan regarding their unwillingness therefor;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (e) The 49th International Film Festival of India (IFFI) is scheduled to be held in Goa from 20-28th November, 2018. At present, no proposal for third party coverage of the 49th IFFI is under consideration.

No proposal from Doordarshan has been received till date to do coverage in respect of IFFI-2018.

Promotion of Coastal Shipping

6313. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to encourage coastal shipping in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has asked the automobile manufacturers to opt for coastal shipping mode for transportation of vehicles and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the coastal shipping is cheaper than road and rail transport of vehicles; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for promotion of use of coastal shipping by other sectors also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes Madam, the Government has taken steps to encourage Coastal Shipping which inter alia include reduction of GST on bunker fuels used in Indian Flag Vessels from 18% to 5%; 40% discount on cargo related and vessel related charges for Coastal Ships carrying coastal cargo except for coal, POL and Iron ore; 80% discount on Vessel Related Charges (VRC) and Cargo Related Charges (CRC) for Ro-Ro vessels for Coastal transportation of vehicle for two years with effect from 20 September, 2016; priority berthing for coastal ships without any charge; introduction of green channel clearance for faster evacuation of coastal cargo at major ports and allowing the reimbursement of freight subsidy on primary movement of subsidized urea and P&K fertilizers by rail and/or coastal shipping or inland water transportation also.

(b) The automobile manufactures were encouraged to opt for Coastal Shipping for transportation of vehicles during meetings with the manufactures. Specific steps such as relaxation of cabotage for Ro-Ro ships, increasing discount for Ro-Ro vessel from 40% to 80% for two years were taken to facilitate Coastal transportation of vehicle. The Chennai Port, Kamarajar Port and VO Chidambaranar Port have approached the automobile manufacturers to use their ports for Coastal Shipping of vehicles by offering concessional rates and other facilities.

(c) According to the National Perspective Plan of Sagarmala program, the cost of transportation of goods by road is Rs. 2-3 per tonne km and by rail it is Rs. 1.2-1.5 per tonne km. As against these two modes, the cost of transportation by coastal shipping is Rs. 0.2-0.3 per tonne km. However, in addition to the absolute transportation costs, other logistics costs such as handling, storage, first mile and last mile transport, packaging etc. are also incurred. These costs vary with the nature and volume of commodities/cargo being transported and the mode used for transportation

(d) The Ministry of Shipping has launched the Central Sector Scheme for providing financial support to Major/non-Major ports/State Governments for creation of infrastructure to promote movement of coastal cargo/passengers by sea/National Waterways. The major ports have been asked to have dedicated coastal berths for coastal cargo for which financial assistance is also provided under the coastal berth scheme.

[Translation]

Hydro Power Plants

6314. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more power plants of NHPC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of NHPC run power plants presently in the country along with the plant-wise quantum of power being produced therein, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the production and distribution of hydro-electric power in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Setting up of Hydro-Electric Projects (HEPs) is an ongoing process. Presently, two HEPs of NHPC namely, Parbati-II (800 MW) and Subansiri Lower (2000 MW), having an installed capacity of 2800 MW are under construction.

(c) Details of NHPC run Hydro power plants (20 Nos.) in the country along with quantum of power produced during 2017-18 (upto 28.02.2018) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Details of production of power from Hydro Power Plants in the country are furnished given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Details of distribution/allocation of Hydro Power from Central/Joint/Common Sector Hydro Power Plants in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise Generation of NHPC Hydro Power Stations

As on 28.02.2018

Sl. No.	State	Installed Capacity (as on 28.02.2018) (MW)	Generation 2017-18 (Upto 28.02.2018)* (MU)
1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	Baira Siul	180.00	612.42
2.	Chamera-I	540.00	2274.11
3.	Chamera-II	300.00	1442.04
4.	Chamera-III	231.00	1040.15
5.	Parbati-III	520.00	699.33
Sub-Total HP		1771.00	6068.05
Jammu and Kashmir			
6.	Chutak	44.00	42.02
7.	Dulhasti	390.00	2264.37
8.	Nimoo Bazgo	45.00	88.38
9.	Salal-I	345.00	3144.37
10.	Salal-II	345.00	
11.	Sewa-II	120.00	470.11
12.	Uri	480.00	2173.41
13.	Uri-II	240.00	1105.90
Sub-Total J&K		2009.00	9288.56

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand			
14.	Dhauliganga	280.00	1126.38
15.	Tanakpur	94.20	444.57
Sub-Total Uttarakhand		374.20	1570.95
Sikkim			
16.	Rangit	60.00	333.2
17.	Teesta-V	510.00	2715.43
Sub-Total Sikkim		570.00	3048.63

1	2	3	4
West Bengal			
18.	Teesta Low Dam-III	132.00	371.15
19.	Teesta Low Dam-IV	160.00	475.31
Sub-Total West Bengal		292.00	846.46
Manipur			
20.	Loktak	105.00	794.69
Sub-Total Manipur		105.00	794.69
Grand Total NHPC Ltd.		5121.20	21617.34

*Tentative.

Statement-II

As on 28.02.2018

State-wise Details of HE Stations in the Country

Sl. No.	State/Station	Utility	Installed Capacity (as on 28.02.2018) (MW)	Generation 2017-18 (Upto 28.02.2018)* (MU)
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh				
1.	Bhakra L&R	BBMB	1325.00	4752.64
2.	Dehar	BBMB	990.00	2994.44
3.	Pong	BBMB	396.00	1500.49
4.	Kashang-I	HPPCL	65.00	193.67
5.	Kashang-II & III	HPPCL	130.00	
6.	Sainj	HPPCL	100.00	126.94
7.	Bassi	HPSEBL	66.00	309.17
8.	Giri Bata	HPSEBL	60.00	165.56
9.	Laiji	HPSEBL	126.00	594.60
10.	Sanjay	HPSEBL	120.00	475.34
11.	Allain Duhagan (Pvt.)	ADHPL	192.00	672.08
12.	Malana-II (Pvt.)	EPPL	100.00	362.97

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Baspa-II	HBPCL	300.00	1308.82
14.	Karcham Wangtoo	HBPCL	1000.00	4460.30
15.	Budhil (Pvt.)	GBHPPL	70.00	312.95
16.	Chanju-I	IAEPL	36.00	78.46
17.	Malana	MPCL	86.00	340.25
18.	Baira Siul	NHPC	180.00	612.45
19.	Chamera-I	NHPC	540.00	2274.15
20.	Chamera-II	NHPC	300.00	1442.10
21.	Chamera-III	NHPC	231.00	1040.19
22.	Parbati-III	NHPC	520.00	699.33
23.	Nathpa Jhakri	SJVNL	1500.00	7008.81
24.	Rampur	SJVNL	412.02	1959.75
25.	Kol Dam	NTPC	800.00	3237.82
26.	Shanan	PSPCL	110.00	498.17
Total Himachal Pradesh			9755.02	37421.45
Jammu and Kashmir				
27.	Baglihar	JKSPDCL	450.00	2515.06
28.	Baglihar	JKSPDCL	450.00	1703.37
29.	Lower Jhelum	JKSPDCL	105.00	440.06
30.	Upper Sindh-II	JKSPDCL	105.00	322.44
31.	Chutak	NHPC	44.00	42.06
32.	Dulhasti	NHPC	390.00	2264.43
33.	Nimoo Bazgo	NHPC	45.00	88.41
34.	Salal-I	NHPC	345.00	3144.38
35.	Salal-II	NHPC	345.00	
36.	Sewa-II	NHPC	120.00	470.13
37.	Uri	NHPC	480.00	2173.47
38.	Uri-II	NHPC	240.00	1105.95
Total Jammu and Kashmir			3119.00	14269.76

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab				
39.	Ganguwal	BBMB	77.65	439.32
40.	Kotla	BBMB	77.65	452.33
41.	A.P. Sahib-I & II	PSPCL	134.00	593.86
42.	Mukerian-I-IV	PSPCL	207.00	1143.35
43.	Ranjit Sagar	PSPCL	600.00	1763.76
Total Punjab			1096.30	4392.62
Rajasthan				
44.	Jawahar Sagar	RRVUNL	99.00	234.45
45.	Mahi Bajaj-I & II	RRVUNL	140.00	157.39
46.	R.P. Sagar	RRVUNL	172.00	338.12
Total Rajasthan			411.00	729.96
Uttar Pradesh				
47.	Khara	UPJVNL	72.00	249.00
48.	Matatilia	UPJVNL	30.60	88.51
49.	Obra	UPJVNL	99.00	277.57
50.	Rihand	UPJVNL	300.00	777.38
Total UPJVNL			501.60	1392.46
Uttarakhand				
51.	Chibro (Y.St.II)	UJVNL	240.00	758.68
52.	Chilla	UJVNL	144.00	760.50
53.	Dhakrani (Y.St.I)	UJVNL	33.75	125.36
54.	Dhalipur (Y.St.I)	UJVNL	51.00	180.46
55.	Khatima	UJVNL	41.40	201.99
56.	Khodri (Y.St.II)	UJVNL	120.00	344.10
57.	Kulhal (Y.St.IV)	UJVNL	30.00	118.67
58.	Maneri Bhali-I	UJVNL	90.00	376.50
59.	Maneri Bhali-II	UJVNL	304.00	1234.90
60.	Ram Ganga	UJVNL	198.00	224.74

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Shrinagar	AHPC	330.00	1350.83
62.	Vishnu Prayag	JPVL	400.00	2112.32
63.	Dhauliganga	NHPC	280.00	1126.46
64.	Tanakpur	NHPC	94.20	444.55
65.	Tehri	THDCL	1000.00	2868.62
66.	Koteshwar	THDCL	400.00	1129.30
Total Uttarakhand			3756.35	13357.98
Total Northern Region			18639.27	71564.23
Western Region				
Chhattisgarh				
67.	Hasdeo Bango	CSPGC	120.00	175.50
Total Chhattisgarh			120.00	175.50
Gujarat				
68.	Kadana PSS	GSECL	240.00	300.55
69.	Ukai	GSECL	300.00	284.04
70.	Sardar Sarovar CHPH	SSNNL	250.00	563.74
71.	Sardar Sarovar RBPH	SSNNL	1200.00	376.61
Total Gujarat			1990.00	1524.94
Madhya Pradesh				
72.	Bansagar Tons-I	MPPGCL	315.00	516.76
73.	Bansagar Tons-II	MPPGCL	30.00	52.77
74.	Bansagar Tons-III	MPPGCL	60.00	68.80
75.	Bargi	MPPGCL	90.00	151.41
76.	Gandhi Sagar	MPPGCL	115.00	287.62
77.	Madhikhera	MPPGCL	60.00	22.49
78.	Rajghat	MPPGCL	45.00	55.62
79.	Indira Sagar	NHDC	1000.00	849.73
80.	Omkareshwar	NHDC	520.00	428.99
Total Madhya Pradesh			2235.00	2434.19

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra				
81.	Bhira Tail Race	MAHAGENCO	80.00	90.81
82.	Ghatghar PSS	MAHAGENCO	250.00	143.40
83.	Koyna DPH	MAHAGENCO	36.00	123.75
84.	Koyna St.I & II	MAHAGENCO	600.00	953.35
85.	Koyna St.III	MAHAGENCO	320.00	439.79
86.	Koyna-IV	MAHAGENCO	1000.00	783.70
87.	Tillari	MAHAGENCO	60.00	49.55
88.	Vaitama	MAHAGENCO	60.00	167.97
89.	Bhandardhara-II	DLHP	34.00	36.49
90.	Bhira	TPCL	150.00	830.58
91.	Bhira PSS	TPCL	150.00	
92.	Bhivpuri	TPCL	75.00	268.84
93.	Khopoli	TPCL	72.00	293.52
94.	Pench	MPPGCL	160.00	154.76
Total Maharashtra			3047.00	4336.51
Total Western			7392.00	8471.14
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh				
95.	Lower Sileru	APGENCO	460.00	977.03
96.	N.J. Sagar RBC	APGENCO	90.00	59.77
97.	N.J. Sagar TPD	APGENCO	50.00	36.92
98.	Srisailam RB	APGENCO	770.00	477.92
99.	Upper Sileru-I & II	APGENCO	240.00	445.32
Total Andhra Pradesh			1610.00	1996.96
Telangana				
100.	Lower Jurala	TSGENCO	240.00	205.80
101.	N.J. Sagar PSS	TSGENCO	815.60	149.10
102.	N.J. Sagar LBC	TSGENCO	60.00	12.83

1	2	3	4	5
103.	Pochampad	TSGENCO	36.00	31.37
104.	Srisaillam LB	TSGENCO	900.00	772.09
105.	Priyadarshni	TSGENCO	234.00	217.40
106.	Pulinchinthala	TSGENCO	90.00	6.60
Total Telangana			2375.60	1395.19
Karnataka				
107.	T.B. Dam and Hampi	APGENCO	72.00	131.11
108.	Amatti Dam	KPCL	290.00	425.77
109.	Bhadra	KPCL	39.20	11.85
110.	Gerusoppa	KPCL	240.00	246.53
111.	Ghatprabha	KPCL	32.00	44.05
112.	Jog	KPCL	139.20	177.36
113.	Kadra	KPCL	1.50.00	180.90
114.	Kalinadi	KPCL	855.00	1317.79
115.	Supa DPH	KPCL	100.00	243.43
116.	Kodasali	KPCL	120.00	152.88
117.	Lingnamakki	KPCL	55.00	108.30
118.	Munirabad	KPCL	28.00	51.00
119.	Sharavathy	KPCL	1035.00	2355.42
120.	Shivasamudram	KPCL	42.00	172.07
121.	Varahi	KPCL	460.00	694.68
Total Karnataka			3657.40	6313.14
Kerala				
122.	Idamalayar	KSEBL	75.00	213.95
123.	Idukki	KSEBL	780.00	1361.01
124.	Kakkad	KSEBL	50.00	137.66
125.	Kuttiadi	KSEBL	125.00	554.18
126.	Kuttiadi Addn. Extn.	KSEBL	100.00	
127.	Lower Periyar	KSEBL	180.00	486.26

1	2	3	4	5
128.	Neriamangalam	KSEBL	70.00	288.19
129.	Pallivasal	KSEBL	37.50	173.10
130.	Panniar	KSEBL	30.00	109.58
131.	Poringalkuthu	KSEBL	32.00	115.71
132.	Sabarigiri	KSEBL	300.00	801.42
133.	Sengulam	KSEBL	48.00	141.20
134.	Sholayar	KSEBL	54.00	181.57
Total Kerala			1881.50	4563.83
Tamil Nadu				
135.	Aliyar	TANGEDCO	60.00	90.08
136.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-III	TANGEDCO	30.00	0.00
137.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-II	TANGEDCO	30.00	37.66
138.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-I	TANGEDCO	30.00	16.68
139.	Kadamparai PSS	TANGEDCO	400.00	335.94
140.	Kodayar-I & II	TANGEDCO	100.00	123.88
141.	Kundah-I-V	TANGEDCO	555.00	701.38
142.	Lower Mettur-I-IV	TANGEDCO	120.00	130.24
143.	Mettur Dam and Tunnel	TANGEDCO	250.00	214.08
144.	Moyar	TANGEDCO	36.00	81.14
145.	Papanasam	TANGEDCO	32.00	108.67
146.	Parson's Valley	TANGEDCO	30.00	22.31
147.	Periyar	TANGEDCO	161.00	287.07
148.	Pykara	TANGEDCO	59.20	0.98
149.	Pykara Ultimate	TANGEDCO	150.00	234.28
150.	Sarkarpathy	TANGEDCO	30.00	85.41
151.	Sholayar-I & II	TANGEDCO	95.00	157.72
152.	Suruliyar	TANGEDCO	35.00	65.75
Total Tamil Nadu			2203.20	2693.27
Total Southern			11727.70	16962.39

1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Region				
Jharkhand				
153.	Maithon (WB)	DVC	63.20	107.37
154.	Panchet	DVC	80.00	135.10
155.	Subernarekha-I & II	JUUNL	130.00	188.65
Total Jharkhand			273.20	431.12
Odisha				
156.	Machkund	APGENCO	114.75	420.38
157.	Balimela	OHPC	510.00	1418.47
158.	Hirakud-I	OHPC	275.50	590.05
159.	Hirakud-II	OHPC	72.00	232.33
160.	Rengali	OHPC	250.00	707.61
161.	Upper Indravati	OHPC	600.00	1624.26
162.	Upper Kolab	OHPC	320.00	645.40
Total Odisha			2142.25	5638.50
Sikkim				
163.	Jorethang Loop	DEPL	96.00	396.10
164.	Tashiding	SEPL	97.00	62.09
165.	Dikchu	SKPPPL	96.00	361.96
166.	Chuzachen (Sikkim)	GIPL	110.00	433.65
167.	Teesta-III	TUL	1200.00	4267.08
168.	Rangit	NHPC	60.00	333.08
169.	Teesta-V	NHPC	510.00	2715.41
Total Sikkim			2169.00	8569.37
West Bengal				
170.	Jaldhaka-I	WBSEDCL	36.00	136.00
171.	Purulia PSS	WBSEDCL	900.00	939.79
172.	Ramman-II	WBSEDCL	50.00	114.15
173.	Teesta Low Dam-III	NHPC	132.00	371.19
174.	Teesta Low Dam-IV	NHPC	160.00	475.35
Total West Bengal			1278.00	2036.48
Total Eastern			5862.45	16675.47

1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern Region				
Assam				
175.	Karbi Langpi	APGCL	100.00	472.80
176.	Khandong	NEEPCO	75.00	255.95
177.	Kopili	NEEPCO	200.00	1139.59
Total Assam			375.00	1868.34
Meghalaya				
178.	Kyrdemkulai	MePGCL	60.00	120.67
179.	Myntdu	MePGCL	126.00	499.42
180.	New Umtru	MePGCL	40.00	152.82
181.	Umium St.I	MePGCL	36.00	119.84
182.	Umium St.IV	MePGCL	60.00	204.88
Total Meghalaya			322.00	1097.63
Nagaland				
183.	Doyang	NEEPCO	75.00	271.44
Total Nagaland			75.00	271.44
Mizoram				
184.	Tuirial	NEEPCO	60.00	73.47
Total Mizoram			60.00	73.47
Arunachal Pradesh				
185.	Ranganadi	NEEPCO	405.00	1365.90
Total Arunachal Pradesh			405.00	1365.90
Manipur				
186.	Loktak (Manipur)	NHPC	105.00	795.82
Total Manipur			105.00	795.82
Total Northern Eastern			1342.00	5472.60
Total All India			44963.42	119145.83

*tentative.

Statement-III*Allocation of Power from Central/Joint/Common Sector HE Projects*

As on 28.02.2018

Northern Region**A. Central Sector/Joint Sector Projects**

Sl. No.	State	Baira Siul (3×60 MW)		Salal Stage-I (3×11 MW)		Salal Stage-III (3×115 MW)	
		(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)
1.	Haryana	54.90	30.5	70.04	20.30	16.8	4.9
2.	Himachal Pradesh	21.60	12.0	—	—	9.9	2.9
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.0	120.75	35.00 @	62.8	18.2
4.	Punjab	83.70	46.5	112.13	32.50	53.0	15.4
5.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	29.6	8.6
6.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	82.2	23.8
7.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	2.7	0.8
8.	Delhi	19.80	11.0	42.09	12.20	36.2	10.5
9.	Unallocated	—	—	—	—	51.8	15.0
Total		180.00	100.0	345.00	100.00	345.0	100.0

MOP Letter No. 16/19/93-DO (NHPC) dated 5.9.94 (%)

MOP Letter No. 16/19/93-DO (NHPC) dated 5.9.94 (%)

MOP Letter No. 16/50/93-DO (NHPC) dated 22nd Oct., 1993 [MW and %]

Sl. No.	State	Chamera St.-I (3×180 MW)		Tanakpur (3×40 MW)		Uri (4×120 MW)	
		(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)
1.	Haryana	26.30	4.9	6.00	5.0	26.00	5.4
2.	Himachal Pradesh	80.30	14.9 @	4.00	3.3	13.00	2.7
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.50	6.2	8.00	6.7	91.00	19.0
4.	Punjab	82.90	15.4	18.00	15.0	66.00	13.8
5.	Rajasthan	46.40	8.6	11.00	9.2	43.00	9.0
6.	Uttar Pradesh	128.70	23.8	41.00	34.2 @	113.00	23.5
7.	Chandigarh	4.20	0.8	1.00	0.8	3.00	0.6
8.	Delhi	56.70	10.5	13.00	10.8	53.00	11.0
9.	Unallocated	81.00	15.0	18.00	15.0	72.00	15.0
Total		540.00	100.0	120.00	100.0	480.00	100.0

MOP letter No. 16/50/93-DO (NHPC) dated 22nd Oct., 1993 [MW and %]

MOP & NCES letter No. 16/46/86-DO (NHPC) dated 18th March, 1992 [MW and %]

MOP letter No. 16/61/96-DO (NHPC) dated 13th Jan., 1997 [MW and %]

@ - Including 12% free power to home state.

[MW] indicates the manner in which allocation has been indicated in the letters.

[%] indicates that allocation was made on percentage basis.

Sl. la.	State	Nathpa Jhakari (6×250 MW)		Rampur HEP (6×68.67 MW)		Chamera St.-II (3×100 MW)		Dhauluganga (4×70 MW)	
		(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)
1.	Haryana	64.00	4.27	17.11	4.15	17.00	5.66	16.00	7.82
2.	Himachal Pradesh*	547.00	36.47	172.66	41.91	47.00 *	15.67	10.00	5.05
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	105.00	7.00	29.35	7.12	19.00	6.33	17.00	8.22
4.	Punjab	114.00	7.60	23.16	5.62	30.00	10.00	28.00	13.61
5.	Rajasthan	112.00	7.47	31.81	7.72	29.00	9.66	27.00	13.22
6.	Uttar Pradesh	221.00	14.73	56.68	13.76	62.00	20.66	56.00	27.39
7.	Uttarakhand	38.00	2.53	16.10	3.91	0.00	0.00	45.00 *	17.58
8.	Chandigarh	8.00	0.53	2.49	0.60	2.00	0.60	2.00	0.95
9.	Delhi	142.00	9.47	25.00	6.07	40.00	13.33	37.00	18.19
10.	Unallocated**	149.00	9.93	37.64	9.14	54.00 **	17.99	42.00	15.00
Total		1500.00	100.00	412.00	100.00	300.00	100.00	280.00	100.00

MOP letter No.13/12/2002-H-II Dated 26th March, 2003.

MOP letter No.23/15/2013-H-II Dated 18th December, 2013.

MOP letter No.10/1/03-DO (NHPC) Dated 2.9.04 and modified on 19.10.04 [MW and %].

MOP letter No.12/1/98-DO NHPC dated 26.4.2005 (MW and %).

*Includes 12% free power.

**Includes 9 MW share of Uttaranchal declined by them.

*33.6 MW share constituting 12% free power to home State + 11.4 MW entitled share.

The allocation to HP in Nathpa Jhakri includes:

- (i) *12% free power on account of distress caused.
- (ii) *25% share (i.e. 330 MW) in remaining 88%, corresponding to the states agreed share of 25% in equity contribution.
- (iii) **The unallocated quota (15% of power available after taking into account (i) and (ii) above) is to be distributed within the region or outside depending upon requirement.
- (iv) *4.4% share (ie 37 MW) of the state in the remaining power available after taking into account (i) to (iii) above as per allocation formula based on central plan assistance and energy sale.

Dulhasti (NHPC) in Jammu and Kashmir

Total capacity	390.00 MW
Home state share (Jammu and Kashmir)-12%	46.80 MW
Equity share-15%	58.50 MW
Balanced capacity-73% (For allocation to constituent States of NR)	284.70 MW

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	
		%	(MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	7.50	21.36
2.	Jammu and Kashmir*	12.45	35.69 *

1	2	3	4
3.	Punjab	11.34	32.28
4.	Rajasthan	14.90	42.42
5.	Uttar Pradesh	35.50#	85.05
7.	Uttarakhand		16.02
8.	Chandigarh	0.65	1.85
9.	Delhi	17.57	50.03
Total		100.00	284.70

MOP letter No.2/2/2006-DO (NHPC) dated 27.03.2008.

*12.75 MW of entitled share of HP constituting 4.48% of total capacity (after deducting 12% free power of home State of Jammu and Kashmir and 15% unallocated share) is allotted to Jammu and Kashmir as Himachal Pradesh has refused to purchase power from Dulhasti HEP.

#The allocation in respect of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand has been worked out keeping the erstwhile undivided State of Uttar Pradesh. The share of 101.07 MW for undivided Uttar Pradesh has been apportioned in the ratio of 84.15% and 15.85% respectively for Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Tehri Stage-I (THDCIL) in Uttarakhand

Total capacity of Tehri-I	1000 MW
Home state share (To Uttaranchal)-12%	120 MW
Equity share (to UP)-25% of balance 880 MW	220 MW
Unallocated share-15% of balance 660 MW	99 MW
Balance capacity	561 MW

Vishnugad Pipalkoti HEP (THDCIL) in Uttarakhand

Total capacity of Tehri-I	444 MW
Home state share (To Uttaranchal)-12%	53.3 MW
Local Area Development	4.4 MW
Equity share (to UP)-25% of balance 386.3 MW	96.6 MW
Unallocated share-15% of balance 289.7 MW	43.5 MW
Balance capacity	246.2 MW

Sl. No.	State	Tehri-St-I		Vishnugad Pipalkoti HEP	
		(MW)	(%)	MW	(%)
1.	Haryana	43.00	7.71	18.40	4.14
2.	Himachal Pradesh	28.00	5.03	11.50	2.58
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.00	8.59	23.60	5.32
4.	Punjab	77.00	13.66	26.90	6.05
5.	Rajasthan	75	13.33	37.30	8.41
6.	\$ Uttar Pradesh	154+220**	27.4+25% of 880 MW	165.50	37.27 #
7.	\$ Uttarakhand	27+120*	4.81+12% of 1000 MW	71.80	16.17 ***
8.	Chandigarh	6	1.01	2.00	0.46
9.	Delhi	103	18.46	43.60	9.81
10.	Unallocated	99	15% of 660 MW	43.40	9.79
Total		479	100	444.00	100

Tehri Stage-I

*Affected stgatwe share.

**Equity share of power

MOP letter No.11/6/2003/H-I Dated-18th May, 2005

Vishnugad Pipalkoti HEP

#Including equity share

***including 13% free share(12% home state share and 1% local area development)

MOP letter No.11/28/2008/H-I Dated-26th December, 2011

\$ (As the Central plan assistance and energy sales of Uttaranchal and Newly formed UP are not available for the five year period 1998-2003, the shares have first been worked out for the undivided UP. The share of undivided UP is further divided between newly formed UP and Uttaranchal in the ratio of 85.18% and 4.82% considering central plan assistance for 2001-02 and respective ratio of Energy consumption of 90:10 as per Ministry of Power's order dated 5.11.2001.)

Allocation of Power from Koteshwar H.E. Project (400 MW) – Uttarakhand (THDC)

Total capacity of Koteshwar	400 MW
Affected state share (To Uttaranchal)-12%	48 MW
Equity share (to UP)-25% of balance 352 MW	88 MW
Unallocated share-15% of balance 264 MW	39.6 MW
Balance capacity for State/UT-wise allocation	224.4 MW

Sl. No.	State/UT	Affected States Share/Equity Share/Unallocated (%)	Proportion in which the balance capacity of 56.1% is to be shared (%)	Total Share as % of Installed Capacity (%)	Equivalent Quantum MW
1.	Chandigarh		0.65	0.36	1.50
2.	Haryana	7.50	4.21	16.80	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4.48	2.51	10.10	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir		8.06	4.52	18.10
5.	Punjab		11.34	6.36	25.50
6.	Rajasthan		14.90	8.36	33.40
7.	Uttar Pradesh	22 \$	29.87	38.76	155.00 "
8.	Uttarakhand	12 *	5.63	15.16	60.60
9.	Delhi		17.57	9.86	39.40
10.	Unallocated	9.9#		9.90	39.60
Total			100.00	100.00	400.00

Vide Letter No.F.No.11/9/2006-H-I Dated 8.8.2007, of U.S., MOP.

*12% of total capacity (Affected State Share.)

\$25% of 88% (i.e. total capacity less affected State Share.)

#15% of 66% (i.e. total capacity less affected State share and equity share)

{**As the Central Plan Assistance and Energy Consumption of Uttarakhand and Newly formed Uttar Pradesh are not available for the Five Year period 2000-05, the states have been worked out for the undivided Uttar Pradesh is 80 MW. The share of 80 MW for undivided Uttar Pradesh is further divided between Newly formed Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand in the ratio of 84.15% and 15.85% considering Energy consumption and Central Plan Assistance for three years i.e. 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05. The share worked out for Newly formed Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand is as:- Newly formed Uttar Pradesh = 67+88 =155, Uttaranchal = 13+ 48 = 61 MW, Total = 216 MW.

Allocation of firm Power from Nimoo Bazgo H.E. Project (3×15 = 45 MW) – Jammu and Kashmir (NHPC)

	Percentage Share	Equivalent MW in Gross Installed Capacity
Home State Share (free power) to State of Jammu and Kashmir	12%	5.4 MW
Free power to state of Jammu and Kashmir for Local Area Development	1%	0.45 MW
Unallocated share	15%	6.75 MW
Capacity allocated to State of Jammu and Kashmir	72%	32.8 MW

Vide Letter No.F.No.33/1/2002-DO (NHPC) (Vol.IV) Dated 8.4.2011, of U.S., MOP.

The unallocated share of 15% is allocated to State of Jammu and Kashmir during the winter months.

Jammu and Kashmir Government will provide matching 1% from their share of 12% free power towards Local Area Development Fund Corpus.

Allocation of firm Power from Chutak HEP (3×11 = 44 MW) – Jammu and Kashmir (NHPC)

	%age Share	Equivalent MW in Gross Installed Capacity
Home State Share (free power) to State of Jammu and Kashmir	12%	5.28 MW
Free power to State of Jammu and Kashmir for Local Area Development	1%	0.44 MW
Unallocated share	15%	6.60 MW
Capacity allocated to State of Jammu and Kashmir	72%	31.68 MW

Vide Letter No.F.No.22/10/2001-NHPC/Vol.III Dated 02.09.2011, of U.S., MOP.

The unallocated share of 15% is allocated to State of Jammu and Kashmir during the winter months.

Jammu and Kashmir Government will provide matching 1% from their share of 12% free power towards Local Area Development Fund Corpus.

Allocation of firm Power from Uri-II HEP (4×60 = 240 MW) – Jammu and Kashmir (NHPC)

	%age Share	Equivalent MW in Gross Installed Capacity (*)
1	2	3
Haryana	5.571	13.40
Himachal Pradesh#	Nil	Nil
Jammu and Kashmir\$	20.331	48.80
Punjab	8.132	19.50
Rajasthan	11.405	27.40
Uttar Pradesh	21.125	50.70

1	2	3
Uttarakhand	4.351	10.40
Chandigarh	0.633	1.60
Delhi	13.452	32.20
Unallocated	15.000	36.00
Total	100.00	240.00

Vide Letter No.F.No.2/8/2009 (NHPC) dated 11.12.2012 of MOP.

*Rounded off to one decimal place.

#NHPC has Indicated that Power Purchase Agreement has been signed with all the constituent States of Northern Region, except Himachal Pradesh who have refused to purchase power from the project.

\$Includes 13% free power (12% Home State share and 1% for Local Area Development Fund.

The unallocated share of 15% is allocated to State of Jammu and Kashmir during the winter months.

Sl. No.	State	Chamera-III (3x77 MW)		Parbatl-III (MW)	(4x130 MW) (%)
		(MW)	(%)		
1.	Haryana	12.4	5.388	27.99	5.383
2	Himachal Pradesh	37.8	16.3S4#	85.05	16.356\$
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.9	6.883	35.89	6.902
4.	Punjab	18.2	7.879	40.85	7.856
5.	Rajasthan	25.2	10.909	56.75	10.913
6.	Uttar Pradesh	48.5	20.130	104.75	20.144
7.	Uttarakhand	9.5	4.113	21.38	4.112
8.	Chandigarh	1.4	0.606	3.12	0.600
9.	Delhi	29.4	12.727	66.22	12.735
10.	Unallocated**	34.7	15.022	78.00	15.000
Total		231.0	100.00	520.00	100.00

Chamera-III

Vide MoP letter No. 10/3/2003-NHPC (Vol.II) Dated 27.03.2012.

#Includes 13% free power (12% Home State share and 1% for Local Area Development Fund)

Parbatl-III

Vide MoP letter No. 7/1/2002-NHPC (Vol.II) Dated 10.12.2012

\$Includes 13% free power(12% Home State share and 1% for Local Area Development Fund)

Allocation of power from Koldam Hydro Electric Project (4x200 MW) in Himachal Pradesh

(Vide MoP Letter No. 5/7/2013-Th.II (Vol. I))

Sl. No.	Northern Region States	% share of allocation	Total Share Including Home State Share and Unallocated Share (MW)	% Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	8.14% of 576	46.90	9.81
	Surrendered States of Region of Himachal Pradesh allocated to Haryana for 5 years		31.60	
		Total	78.50	

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5.49% of 576	31.60	28
	*Home State (12%) - Free Power for the host government	12% of 800	96.00	
	*Home State (1%) - Local Area Development as constituted by the State Govt.	1% of 800	8.00	
	Surrendered Share of Delhi	6.96%	55.66	
	Additional Power from unallocated quota to Himachal Pradesh	8.04%	64.34	
Total			255.60	
Deducting State of Region share of Himachal Pradesh for 5 years			31.60	
Grand Total			224.00	
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.44% of 576	88.90	11.11
4..	Punjab	10.73% of 576	61.80	7.73
5..	Rajasthan	14.89% of 576	85.50	10.73
6.	Uttar Pradesh	26.25% of 576	151.20	18.90
7.	Uttarakhand	8.30% of 576	87.80	5.98
8.	Chandigarh	1.10% of 576	6.34	0.79
9.	Unallocated (6.96%)*	6.96% of 576	55.66	6.96
Total		100.00	800.00	100.00

*The unallocated share of 6.96% would be added to the Regional unallocated power pool of Northern Region.

Allocation of Power from Central Sector/Common Sector HE Projects

NORTHERN REGION

B. Common Projects

1.	Description	Bhakra-Nangal project	Beas Project	
			Debar Power Project	Pong Power Project
	Ex-Bus Energy available for sharing after excluding the common pool supplies and then share of Rajasthan	Y (Say)	Y (Say)	Y (Say)
	Himachal Pradesh	7.19% of Y	7.19% of Y	7.19% of Y
	U.T. Chandigarh	3.50% of Y	3.50% of Y	3.50% of Y
	Punjab	51.80% of Y	51.80% of Y	51.80% of Y
	Haryana	37.51% of Y	37.51% of Y	37.51% of Y

2. The existing common pool supplies are supplies are given below:-

(a) From Bhakra-Nangal Project

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) | NFL, Naya Nangal | 5 MW at 85% LF
(1.02 LUs/Day) |
| (ii) | Old H.P. | 10 MW at 50% LF
(1.02 LUs/Day) |
| (iii) | U.T. Chandigarh | 11 LUs/Day |
| (iv) | Rajasthan Fertilizer
Factory | 25 MW at 85% LF
(5.0 LUs/Day) |

(b) From Bhakra – Nangal and Beas Project

- (i) Project Supplies (I.B. Consumption)

3. The Existing energy share of Rajasthan after excluding above mentioned common pool supplies, is as under:-

Bhakra-Nangal project	Beas Project	
	Debar Power Project	Pong Power Project
15.22%	15.22%	15.22%

Gandhi Sagar (5×23) + R.P. Sagar (4×43) +
Jawahar Sagar (3×33) = 386 MW

Rajghat (45 MW)

State	MW	%	State	MW	%
Madhya Pradesh	193	50	Madhya Pradesh	22.5	50
Rajasthan	193	50	Uttar Pradesh	22.5	50

Allocation of Power from Central Sector/Common Sector HE Projects

C. Other Projects

State	Allocation
1	2

Yamuna St. I, II and IV

Uttar Pradesh	75%
Himachal Pradesh	25% of energy on cost of generation

Matatila

Uttar Pradesh	67%
Madhya Pradesh	33%

Rihand

Uttar Pradesh	85%
Madhya Pradesh	15% of power based on

1 2

energy available at cost price plus 5%.

Shanan (4 × 15 MW)

Himachal Pradesh	500 kW free of charge + 1000 kW at bulk supply tariff
Punjab	Balance

Shanan Extension (1 × 50 MW)

Himachal Pradesh	45 MUs energy at cost of energy generation
Punjab	Balance

WESTERN REGION

A. Central Sector Projects

-NIL-

B. Common Sector Projects**I. Pench (160 MW)**

Sl.No.	State	(MW)	(%)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	106.70	66.69
2.	Maharashtra	53.30	33.31
Total		160.00	100

II. Gandhi Sagar (5×23) + R.P. Sagar (4×43) + J. Sagar (3×33) = 386 MW

Sl.No.	State	(MW)	(%)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	193.00	50.00
2.	Rajasthan	193.00	50.00
Total		386	100

III. Rajghat (45 MW)

Sl.No.	State	(MW)	(%)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	22.5	50.0
2.	Uttar Pradesh	22.5	50.0
Total		45	100

C. Foreign Projects

-NIL-

SOUTHERN REGION**A. Central Sector Projects**

-NIL-

B. Common Sector Projects**Machkund (114 MW)**

Sl.No.	State	(MW)	(%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.8	70.0
2.	Odisha	34.2	30.0
Total		114	100

T.B. Dam and Hampi (72 MW)

Sl.No.	State	(MW)	(%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.6	80.0
2.	Karnataka	14.4	20.0
Total		72.0	100.00

C. Foreign Projects

-NIL-

EASTERN REGION**A. Central Sector Projects (NHPC)****Rangit St.-III (3×20 MW)**

Sl.No.	State	MW	%
1.	DVC	6	10.00
2.	Bihar	13	21.67
3.	Odisha	10	16.67
4.	West Bengal	14	23.33
5.	Sikkim*	8	13.33
6.	Unallocated	9	15.00
Total		60	100

Rammam St.-III (120 MW)

Sl.No.	State	MW	%
1.	West Bengal	87.6	73.00
2.	Sikkim	14.4	12.00
3.	Unallocated	18	15.00
Total		120	100

Teesta-V (3×170 MW)

Sl.No.	State	MW	%
1	2	3	4
1.	DVC	44	8.63

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	55	10.78
3.	Orissa**	105	20.59
4.	Jharkhand	40	7.84
5.	West Bengal	122	23.92
6.	Sikkim *	67	13.14
7.	Unallocated	77	15.10
Total		510	100

Teesta Low Dam-III (132 MW)

Sl.No.	State	MW	%
1.	West Bengal	132	100
Total		132	100

Teesta Low Dam-IV (160 MW)

Sl.No.	State	MW	%
1.	West Bengal	160	100
Total		160	100

*Including 12% free power to home State.

**The allocation of Odisha would be subject to Odisha (GRIDCO) entering into a firm PPA with NHPC and complying with the payment security conditions within one month from date of issue of this letter. (MOP Lr No. 8/2/2000-DO (NHPC) Dt. 20.07.2000)

[MOP F.No. 8/1/2002-NHPC dated 20.02.2008]

[MOP Lr No. 8/1/2003-NHPC (Vol.II) dated 20.12.2012]

[MOP Lr No. 8/2/2003-NHPC (Vol.III) dated 10.06.2015]

B. Common Sector Projects

Machkund (114 MW)

Sl.No.	State	MW	%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80	70.18
2.	Odisha	34	29.82
Total		114	100

C. Foreign Projects

Chukha (336 MW), Bhutan

Sl.No.	State	MW	%
1.	Bihar	69.5	25.74
2.	D.V.C.	40.5	15.00
3.	Odisha	36.4	13.48
4.	West Bengal	78.6	29.11
5.	Sikkim	4.5	1.67
6.	Unallocated	40.5	15.00
Total		270	100

NORTH EASTERN REGION

A. Central Sector Projects

Sl.No.	State	(MW)	(%)
1.	Manipur	30.4	28.95
2.	Assam	24.3	23.14
3.	Tripura	12.1	11.52
4.	Nagaland	6.1	5.81
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	4.76
6.	Meghalaya	8.11	7.72
7.	Mizoram	4	3.81
8.	Unallocated	15	14.28
Total		105	100

MOP Lr No.16/19/93-DO (NHPC) Dated 5.9.94.

Kopili (150 MW)

Sl.No.	State	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4
1.	Manipur	8.00	5.33
2.	Assam	74.50	49.67 *
3.	Tripura	8.00	5.33

1	2	3	4
4.	Nagaland	79.00	6.00
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	4.00
6.	Meghalaya	18.00	12.00 *
7.	Mizoram	4.00	2.67
8.	Unallocated	22.50	15.00
Total		150	100

MOP letter Dated 23.10.89.

*-Including 6% free power.

Pare HEP (110 MW)

Sl.No.	State	(MW)	(%)
1.	Assam	37.28	33.89
2.	Manipur	7.84	7.13
3.	Meghalaya	9.27	8.43
4.	Nagaland	5.23	4.75
5.	Tripura	8.39	7.63
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.45	17.68
7.	Mizoram	4.94	4.49
8.	Local Area Dev.	1.1	1
9.	Unallocated	16.5	15
Total		110	100

MOP Letter No. 3723/2010-H.I. dated 24.05.2011.

Doyang (3×25 MW)

Sl.No.	State	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4
1.	Manipur	5	6.67
2.	Assam	28	37.33
3.	Tripura	5	6.67
4.	Nagaland	13	17.33 @

1	2	3	4
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	6.67
6.	Meghalaya	5	6.67
7.	Mizoram	3	4.00
8.	Unallocated	11	14.67
Total		75	100

MOP Lr No. 1/20/93-D(T&N)/Hydel-II dated 31.1.2000.

@-Including 9MW (12% free power).

Kopili Extn. (100 MW)

Sl.No.	State	(MW)	(%)
1.	Manipur	7.00	7.00
2.	Assam	44.00	44.00 *
3.	Tripura	6.00	6.00
4.	Nagaland	5.00	5.00
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	6.00 *
6.	Meghalaya	13.00	13.00
7.	Mizoram	4.00	4.00
8.	Unallocated	15.00	15.00
Total		100.00	100.00

MOP Lr No. 1/21/93-D(T&N)/Hydel-II dated 11.2.97.

Subansiri Lower HE Project (2000 MW)

Allocation of Power

Sl. No.	Region	%age allocation	Equivalent Power MW
a.	NER including free power to Home state (13%) and unallocated share to NE states at the disposal of Centre	50	1000
b.	Northern Region	25	500
c.	Western Region	25	500

State-wise allocation to NE states (Capacity allocated to NER 1000 (MW))

Free to Home States and unallocated share 28% of 2000 MW i.e. 560 MW

Balance power to be shared among NE states 22% of 2000 MW i.e. 440 MW as under:

Sl. No.	States	%age allocation	Equivalent Power (MW)
1.	Assam	47.27	208
2.	Manipur	9.86	43
3.	Meghalaya	11.23	49
4.	Nagaland	6.62	29
5.	Tripura	11.03	49
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.65	34 *
7.	Mizoram	6.34	28
Total		100	440

*The entitled share of Arunachal Pradesh from Subansiri HEP would be allowed as soon as the State Regulatory Commission is set up in the State.

State-wise allocation to Northern states (total capacity to NR: 500 MW)

Sl. No.	States	%age allocation	Equivalent Power (MW)
1.	Haryana	8.64	43
2.	Punjab	12.76	64
3.	Rajasthan	18.71	93
4.	Uttar Pradesh	36.42	182
5.	Chandigarh	0.92	5
6.	Delhi	22.55	113
Total		100	500

Kameng HE Project (600 MW) 297

Allocation of Power

Sl. No.	Region	%age allocation	Equivalent Power MW
a.	NER including free power to Home state (12%) and unallocated share to NE states at the disposal of Centre (15%)	50	300
b.	Northern Region	25	150
c.	Western Region	25	150

State-wise allocation to NE states (Capacity allocated to NER 300 (MW))

Free to Home States and unallocated share 27% of 600 MW i.e. 162 MW

Balance power to be shared among NE states 23% of 600 MW i.e. 138 MW as under:

Sl. No.	States	%age allocation	Equivalent Power (MW)
1.	Assam	47.27	65
2.	Manipur	9.86	14
3.	Meghalaya	11.23	15
4.	Nagaland	6.62	9
5.	Tripura	11.03	15
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.65	11 *
7.	Mizoram	6.34	9
Total		100	138

*The entitled share of Arunachal Pradesh from Subansiri HEP would be allowed as soon as the State Regulatory Commission is set up in the State.

State-wise allocation to Northern states (total capacity to NR: 150 MW)

Sl. No.	States	%age allocation	Equivalent Power (MW)
1.	Haryana	8.64	13
2.	Punjab	12.76	19
3.	Rajasthan	18.71	28
4.	Uttar Pradesh	36.42	55
5.	Chandigarh	0.92	1
6.	Delhi	22.55	34
Total		100	150

State-wise allocation to Western states (total capacity to WR: 150 MW)

Sl. No.	States	%age allocation	Equivalent Power (MW)
1.	Gujarat	32.39	48
2.	Madhya Pradesh	21.1	32
3.	Chhattisgarh	8.44	13
4.	Maharashtra	36.55	55
5.	Goa	1.52	2
Total		100	150

The actual energy generated by the project after taking into account the auxiliary consumption and transformation losses, will be distributed among the beneficiary as per percentage allocation indicated above and allocation of unallocated power to the beneficiaries.

[English]

Native Advertising

6315. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of guidelines relating to native advertising set out by Federal Trade Commission in United States;

(b) if so, whether the Government plans to issue any guidelines in future for regulating native advertising in the country;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed guidelines and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received any communication regarding undesired consequences arising out of the native advertising and due to lack of guidelines on the issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) As per existing regulatory framework, advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are required to be in conformity with the Advertising Code prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder. Rule 7(10) of the Advertising Code under the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 provides that all advertisements should be clearly distinguishable from the programme and should not in any manner interfere with the programme viz. use of lower part of screen to carry captions, static or moving alongside the programme.

Department of Consumer Affairs has launched an online portal Grievance Against Misleading Advertisements (GAMA) for redressal of grievances pertaining to misleading advertisements.

(d) No such communication has been received in the Ministry.

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

Non-Farming Activities in Rural Areas

6316. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-farming activities undertaken through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantr Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are major drivers of rural income in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a slowdown in construction activities in rural areas is bound to increase the pain/problem of rural people in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to boost non-farming activities in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter-alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. Implementation of rural development programmes targeted towards rural poor has contributed towards the improvement of the well-being of the rural people. This has been observed in many ways through increased access of the rural poor to health, education and other economic services with improved rural road connectivity. The implementation of these schemes has led to diversification of rural livelihoods towards non-farm activities and strengthening of livelihood opportunities. Reorientation of MGNREGA towards creation of sustainable community assets, water conservation, agriculture and allied activities has contributed to overall enhancement in rural economy's productivity. Various independent studies have also corroborated these impacts.

**Posting of DD/AIR Officials as
Publicity Officers**

6317. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials from Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) have been posted as publicity officers in various Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the employees of DD and AIR have expressed their concern about the workability of this decision; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Deploying officers either in Prasar Bharati (Doordarshan News and NSD: AIR) or Ministries is not a new function. 27 Indian Information Service officials from Doordarshan and All India Radio have been deployed as publicity officers for various Ministries.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

North-East Textile Promotion Scheme

6318. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARNIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new projects have been approved under North-East Textile Promotion Scheme during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the ongoing projects in Kokrajhar region during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the ongoing projects in Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) under textile promotion scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of projects approved under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Details of ongoing projects in Kokrajhar Region and Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) sanctioned under NERTPS during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Year-wise details of projects sanctioned under NERTPS*

Year of sanction	Projects	Details
1	2	3
2014-15	Apparel and Garment Making Centre Project	Apparel and Garment making centre project with a total estimated cost of Rs. 145.44 cr. was sanctioned in 2014-15. Under this project one Center consisting of 3 units with 100 industrial garment machines have been set up in each of the NE States and Sikkim. 6 out of 8 centers are operational.
	Integrated Sericulture Development Project	9 Projects with a total cost of Rs. 315.47 crore and Gol share of Rs. 240.85 crore – one ISDP project each in Assam, BTC, Manipur (Hill), Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura States of North east region have been sanctioned. The project aims to support 18,250 acres of plantation of Mulberry, Eri and Muga. A Silk printing and processing unit at Tripura and 6 seed Graniange Centers for mulberry, Muga and Eri are set up under the scheme.
	Setting up of Powerloom preparatory units in Manipur	The project with estimated cost of Rs. 13.17 crore is the first Government supported project for powerloom in NER.
2015-16	Integrated Sericulture Development Project	3 Projects with a total cost of Rs. 38.59 crore and Gol share of Rs. 36.28 crore – One ISDP project each in BTC, Mizoram and Nagaland states of North east region have been sanctioned. The project aims to support 1,500 acres of plantation of Eri and Muga.
	Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project	8 projects to promote production of import substitute bivoltine silk, this project has been sanctioned in all NE States except Manipur, with a total cost of Rs.236.78 crore and Gol share of Rs.210.41 crore The project covers mulberry plantation on 4,000 acres benefitting around 9,071 women stakeholders.
	Handicrafts Project	Following projects with a total of GOI share of Rs 52.60crore have been sanctioned:– (i) Comprehensive Development of NE Handicrafts implemented by EPCH (ii) Natural Fibre and Textile based Clusters for Nagaland (iii) Comprehensive Development and Promotion of Terracotta Craft at Manipur and Tripura.

1	2	3
		(iv) Promotion of handicraft with active involvement of Women Self Help Group through CCIC.
		(v) Promotion of Bamboo and Cane Handicrafts on a sustainable basis for Assam.
	Focus Incubation Center for digital printing technology in Jute	Project of Rs. 3.75 crore has been sanctioned to Indian Jute Industry's Research Association (IJIRA) to set up facilities at Guwahati for digital printing on a wide range of jute fabrics adopting different digital printing technologies
2016-17	Soil to Silk, BTC, Assam	Project with a total cost of Rs. 51.61 crore and Gol share of Rs. 49.37 crore for BTC in Assam of North east region has been sanctioned. The project aims to support 700 acres of plantation of Eri.
	Post Cocoon Technology, Nagaland	Project with a total cost of Rs.8.57crore and Gol share of Rs. 8.48 crore for Post Cocoon Technology in Nagaland of North east region has been sanctioned.
2017-18	Integrated Textile Tourism Complex at Meghalaya	A Textiles Tourism Complex at Nongpoh District, Meghalaya with a project cost of Rs. 9.9 crore have been sanctioned to set up complex cum museum for entire value chain of Eri silk.
	Integrated Development of Handcrafted Bamboo, Assam	The project with Rs 14.21crore has been sanctioned for development of bamboo crafts in Assam.

Statement-II

Details of ongoing projects implemented in Kokrajhar Region and BTC sanctioned during last 3 years:

Kokrajhar Region:

Year	Name of Project	Remarks
1	2	3

2014-15	Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) for Eri and Muga sector in BTC (Post Cocoon component is implemented in Kokrajhar Region).	The project is sanctioned for BTC in which Post Cocoon component is implemented in Kokrajhar Region. Out of the Gol share of Rs. 34.92 crore in the project, Rs. 5.72 crore has been allocated for Post Cocoon activities in Kokrajhar region.
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Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC):

2014-15	Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) for Eri and Muga sector	The project with a total cost of Rs. 34.92 crore aims at holistic development of sericulture in all its spheres from plantation development to production of fabrics with value addition at every stage of production chain. Achievement: So far released – Rs. 22.62 crore, UC received Rs. 13.58 crore (60%)
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1	2	3
2015-16	Integrated Eri Silk Development Project (IESDP) for Eri sector	Sanctioned with a project cost of Rs. 11.41 crore to establish necessary infrastructure and imparting skills to locals for the development of Eri Silk. Achievement: So far released – Rs. 4.19 crore, UC received Rs. 4.15 crore (99%)
	Integrated Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP) for Mulberry sector	The project with a total cost of Rs. 30.05 crore is 100% women oriented and aims at production of International quality bivoltine silk to substitute import in the coming years. Achievement: So far released – Rs. 25.41 crore, UC received Rs. 17.01 crore (67%)
2016-17	Soil to Silk project for Eri in Udalguri	Project having cost of Rs. 51.61 crore includes components for promoting all pre-cocoon and post cocoon activities, to establish backward and forward linkages and to make the clusters 'Self Sustainable' and show case as a model cluster with end to end solutions. Covering entire Udalguri district covering 4 blocks of Udalguri, Mazbath, Rowta and Kajamati. Achievement: So far released – Rs. 16.46 crore, UC received Rs. 12.37 crore (75%)

[English]

Contribution of NHs in GDP

6319. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambitious highway development plan of the Government has the potential to add 3% to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provide 10 million jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current highway construction pace per day in the country;

(d) whether the Government is of the opinion that this is sufficient to meet the demands; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Bharatmala Pariyojana, an umbrella programme for development of

highways across the country includes development 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 24,800 km. of roads along with 10,000 km. of balance National Highways Development Project (NHDP) work are proposed for development in the next five years i.e. 2017-18 to 2021-22 at an overall investment of around Rs 5,35,000 crore. The network as identified under Bharatmala Pariyojana network will connect 550 districts in the country accounting for increase in nation's GDP. It is an estimate that 4076 mandays of work is created for every km. of road constructed. In addition, a road project has a force multiplier effect on the economy that results in creation of indirect employment. It is expected to generate employment during the construction phase and permanent jobs by increased level of economic activities enabled by development of the Economic Corridor network.

(c) to (e) The Ministry had set the target of constructing 15,000 km of National Highways in 2017-18 out of which 9,829 kms were constructed during the period at a pace of 26.93 kms/day.

North Koel Reservoir Project

6320. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether completion of the North Koel Reservoir project has been approved by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds sanctioned and utilized towards the completion of the project so far;

(c) whether any target has been set regarding the initiation work and completion of the project and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this project had been sanctioned in the past but its work could not start at that time and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of irrigation benefits along with the other benefits likely to accrue to the people of the region as a result of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for completion of the balance works of North Koel Reservoir Project in Jharkhand and Bihar on 16th August 2017 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1622.27 crores.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1378.61 crores has been sanctioned by NABARD under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) towards Central share. The remaining amount of Rs. 243.66 crore would be provided by State Governments, of Bihar and Jharkhand as State share. An amount of Rs. 8.05 Crore has been released to M/s WAPCOS Ltd. by NABARD under LTIF.

(c) Union Cabinet has approved the execution of balance works of the project for the duration of 30 months from the start of work.

(d) The project was originally accepted by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) in its 13th meeting held on 19.03.1980 for Rs. 113.17 crore subject to forest clearance by Ministry of Environment and

Forests (MoEF). Later on 11.89 km. long Left Bank Canal (LBC) was added to the scope of the project. The modified proposal costing Rs. 439.03 Crore was considered and accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD & GR in September, 1989 in its 44th meeting subject to compliance of the stipulation of the MoEF. The construction works had started in the year 1972. The work continued till 1993 and was stopped in that year by the Forest Department, Government of Bihar. The MoEF had objected during 1993 to the installation of gates with the apprehension that water accumulated in the dam would threaten the Betla National Park and Palamau Tiger Reserve. The clearance from MoEF in respect of submergence of forest land of 1007 hectare of buffer area of Palamau Tiger Reserve could not be obtained at that time.

(e) The unfinished project as on date is providing irrigation to 71,720 hectares and completion of this project will provide additional irrigation benefit to the extent of 39,801 hectares aggregating to 111,521 hectares of land annually in drought prone areas of Aurangabad and Gaya districts of Bihar and Palamau and Garwa districts of Jharkhand. Besides irrigation benefits, the project also has the provision for supply of 44 MCM water for drinking and industrial water supply.

Ranking of Airports

6321. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major airport in the country has been ranked first on airport service quality by Airports Council International;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the quality of service at various airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Lucknow Airport has been declared as world's top airport in the category of 'Best airport by size' in the whole Asia Pacific region among the airports handling 2 to 5 million passengers per year. Indore Airport has been declared as 'Best Airport by region' among the airports handling under 2 million passengers per year in Asia Pacific

region. Ahmedabad Airport has been declared as 'Most Improved Airport' in Asia-Pacific region.

(c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken following effective steps to ensure high cleaning standards of toilets/Terminal Buildings to achieve passenger satisfaction:—

- (i) AAI has outsourced cleaning/up-keep of toilets/terminal building to specialize cleaning agency through Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) contract process. The provision of dedicated manpower in toilets has been made in contract to ensure effective cleaning.
- (ii) SOPs to ensure effective cleaning and monitoring are being implemented at airports. The toilets are being renovated with new fitting/facilities at most of its airports.
- (iii) New Chairs and trolleys are being procured. To reduce the check-in time at the airports and additional numbers of equipment i.e. Common User Terminal Equipment (CUTE)-160, Common User Self Service (CUSS) Kiosk-200, Scanner-1000, MSAR/OCR Key Board-200 are being provided at all major 40 AAI airports. Further, Wi-Fi facility is being provided at 28 airports.

Solar Powered and Battery Cars

6322. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:
SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any special scheme to promote solar and battery driven vehicles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has urged/directed the automobile companies to invest in solar and battery driven cars in India as they do abroad; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and response of the industry 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 CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. No such scheme is under consideration in the Ministry for the promotion of solar and battery driven vehicles.

However, Government of India has notified FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India] for implementation with effect from 1st April, 2015 with the objective to support hybrid/electric vehicles market development and manufacturing eco-system. The scheme has four focus areas i.e., Technology Development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects and Charging infrastructure. Further Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified GSR 629(E) dated 24th June, 2016 for retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and S.O. 1013(E) dated 15th April, 2015 specifying the type approval procedure of electric hybrid vehicles.

Ministry has amended the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 by inserting the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2015 dated 19.03.2015 and has notified GSR 709(E) dated 08.10.2014, S.O. 2590(E) dated 08.10.2014 and GSR 27(E) dated 13.01.2015 for amending the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) to include specifications regarding manufacture, operation, registration and issue of driving license to e-rickshaw drivers under the ambit of CMVRs to bring relief to people depending on e-rickshaws for their livelihood.

[Translation]

Housing Scheme for Rural Poor in Haryana

6323. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has chalked out any housing scheme for the benefit of rural poor and homeless people in Haryana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated for the said purpose to the State during the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) if not, the time by which such a scheme is likely to be started in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) To achieve the objective of 'Housing for All by 2022'

the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) from 01.04.2016 which aims to provide pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in zero, one or two room houses with kutchra wall and kutchra roof in rural areas of the country including Haryana. In the initial phase one crore houses are proposed to be constructed over the period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

Under PMAY-G, financial assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North Eastern States, Hilly States and difficult areas including IAP districts is provided to the beneficiaries. In addition, 90/95 person days of unskilled wage from MGNREGS and Rs. 12,000/- for toilet construction under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, MGNREGS or any other dedicated financial source is provided to the beneficiary over and above the unit assistance.

A Statement indicating funds released to the State of Haryana under PMAY-G (including the erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana, IAY) during last three years and current year is given below:—

Financial Year	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)
2014-15	9492.49
2015-16	9174.58
2016-17	7414.46
2017-18	2153.84

[English]

Relaxation in Norms under UDAN Scheme

6324. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has relaxed norms for its flagship regional flying scheme called UDAN to allow for more connectivity, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these relaxations include dilution of exclusively clause that mandated that only one airline flies on one route in the initial years, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also diluted norms that restricted two airports in close proximity to participate in the bidding, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the North Eastern Region and Jammu and Kashmir would be the focus areas in the second round of bidding and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Key Revisions made under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) – 2 are as below:—

- (i) To provide enhanced connectivity and ease the formation of networks under the Scheme, routes with stage length less than 150 Kms for operations through fixed wing aircraft as RCS Routes are accepted. Such routes permitted under the Scheme and Viability Gap Funding (VGF) calculated accordingly for Category 1A, 1, 2 and 3 of Fixed wing aircrafts.
- (ii) Selected Airline Operator may issue No-Objection Certificate (NOC) to other airline operator(s) willing to operate on the respective RCS Route.
- (iii) To provide more flexibility to Selected Airline Operators (SAO), maximum number of flights with VGF has been increased to 14 for Priority Areas and 7 departures for RCS Routes other than Priority RCS Routes. Further, the SAOs can anytime increase the number of flights on RCS Routes to any number but without provision of notified concessions for such additional capacity.
- (iv) To provide operational flexibility to Selected Airline Operators no minimum performance Specifications applicable on Non-RCS Routes as part of Network Proposals under the Scheme.
- (v) To encourage helicopter operations under the Scheme, VGF Caps for Helicopters increased and upto 10% of the estimated annual inflows in the Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) earmarked for operations through helicopters. Further, all seats up to 13 passenger seats for Helicopters shall be considered as RCS Seats and accordingly, VGF shall be provided.
- (vi) Focusing Priority Areas to expand the Remote Area connectivity

- (vii) Priority Area(s) shall mean the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, North Eastern Region, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.
- (viii) Priority RCS Route shall mean an RCS Route in which at least one of the origin and destination airport is an RCS Airport located in Priority Area(s). RCS Airport satisfies definition of Underserved Airport or Unserved Airport under the Scheme. Underserved Airport shall mean any airport which is no more than fourteen (14) scheduled commercial flight departures per week as per the latest flight schedule published by the DGCA on its website.
- ix) Maximum Number of Flights for Priority RCS Routes: Number of RCS Flights/week with VGF, shall be a minimum of three (3) and a maximum

of fourteen (14) departures per week from the same RCS Airport. RCS Flights are operated on at least three (3) days of the week.

- (x) Operations through Category-1 A aircraft (with passenger seats less than 9) will be permitted only for Priority RCS Routes.
- (xi) Enhanced VGF Caps for operations through Category-1 A and Category-1 Fixed-wing aircraft for Priority RCS Routes. Further, the Airfare caps and VGF Caps have been specified for stage lengths less than 151 Km. and Priority RCS Routes/Category 1A aircraft.

A list of RCS networks (Fixed Wing and Helicopter) awarded in 2nd round of bidding which are involving RCS routes of North Eastern Region and Jammu and Kashmir is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of RCS routes/networks awarded to Selected Airline Operator (SAO) in 2nd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN Version 2.0

Sl.No.	RCS Routes/Networks	RCS Route	Operator
1	2	3	4
Fixed-Wing			
1.	Kolkata-Pakyong-Guwahati-Pakyong-Kolkata	Guwahati To Pakyong Pakyong To Guwahati Pakyong To Kolkata Kolkata To Pakyong	Spicejet
2.	Kolkata-Jorhat-Passighat-Jorhat-Kolkata	Jorhat To Kolkata Jorhat To Passighat Passighat To Jorhat Kolkata To Jorhat	Zoom Air
3.	Kolkata-Jorhat-Tezu-Jorhat-Kolkata	Jorhat To Kolkata Jorhat To Tezu Tezu To Jorhat Kolkata To Jorhat	Zoom Air

1	2	3	4
4.	Kolkata-Lilabari-Kolkata	Lilabari To Kolkata Kolkata To Lilabari	Spicejet
5.	Kolkata-Tezpur	Kolkata To Tezpur	Zoom Air
6.	Lucknow-Hindan-Kolkata-Jorhat-Kolkata-Hindan-Lucknow	Jorhat To Kolkata Kolkata To Jorhat	
7.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Bhatinda	Bhatinda To Jammu Jammu To Bhatinda	Alliance Air
8.	Srinagar-Kargil-Srinagar-Kishtwar-Jammu-Kishtwar-Srinagar	Kargil To Srinagar Srinagar To Kargil	Maritime Energy
9.	Delhi-Pakyong-Kolkata-Bokaro-Kolkata-Pakyong-Delhi	Bokaro To Kolkata Kolkata To Bokaro Kolkata To Pakyong Pakyong To Delhi Pakyong To Kolkata Delhi To Pakyong	Spicejet
10.	Tezpur-Kolkata	Tezpur To Kolkata	Zoom Air
11.	Shillong-Tezpur-Lilabari-Kolkata-Lilabari-Tezpur-Shillong	Kolkata To Lilabari Lilabari To Kolkata Lilabari To Tezpur Tezpur To Lilabari Tezpur To Shillong Shillong To Tezpur	AAA Aviation
Helicopter			
12.	Imphal-Moreh (Heliport)-Imphal	Moreh (Heliport) to Imphal Imphal To Moreh (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
13.	Imphal-Tamenglong (Heliport)-Jiribam (Heliport) - Tamenglong (Heliport)-Imphal	Jiribam (Heliport) to Tamenglong (Heliport) Tamenglong (Heliport) To Imphal Tamenglong (Heliport) To Jiribam (Heliport) Imphal To Tamenglong (Heliport)	Pawan Hans

1	2	3	4
14.	Imphal-Thanol (Heliport)-Parbung (Heliport)- Thanol (Heliport)-Imphal	Parbung (Heliport) To Thanol (Heliport) Thanol (Heliport) To Imphal Thanol (Heliport) To Parbung (Heliport) Imphal To Thanol (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
15.	Guwahati-Tezpur-Jorhat-Dibrugarh-Jorhat-Tezpur- Guwahati	Dibrugarh To Jorhat Jorhat To Dibrugarh Jorhat To Tezpur Tezpur To Jorhat	Pawan Hans
16.	Guwahati-Nagaon (Heliport)-Tezpur-Itanagar (Heliport)-Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport)-Guwahati	Itanagar (Heliport) To Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport) To Guwahati Nagaon (Heliport) To Tezpur Tezpur To Itanagar (Heliport) Tezpur To Nagaon (Heliport) Guwahati To Nagaon (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
17.	Dibrugarh-Lilabari-Itanagar (Heliport)-Lilabari- Dibrugarh	Lilabari To Dibrugarh Lilabari To Itanagar (Heliport) Dibrugarh To Lilabari Itanagar (Heliport) To Lilabari	Skyone Airways
18.	Dibrugarh Daparizo Yinghiong Dibrugarh	Daparizo To Yinghiong Yinghiong To Dibrugarh Dibrugarh To Daparizo	Skyone Airways
19.	Dibrugarh-Passighat-Tuting-Dibrugarh	Passighat To Tuting Tuting To Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
20.	Dibrugarh-Tezu-Walong-Dibrugarh	Tezu To Walong Walong To Dibrugarh Dibrugarh To Tezu	Skyone Airways
21.	Dibrugarh-Itanagar (Heliport)-Ziro Dibrugarh	Ziro To Dibrugarh	Heligo

Modernisation of Chennai Airport

6325. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise the Chennai Airport to make it capable of handling passenger capacity of 30 million per annum;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated/spent for the same;

(c) whether under the modernisation plan, the domestic and international terminals would be rebuilt and would be connected internally, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of other additional amenities that would be provided at the airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken Phase-II modernization of Chennai International Airport at a cost of Rs. 2,467 crores.

(c) Under Phase-II modernization of Chennai airport, AAI has decided to construct a new two level terminal in two phases demolishing the existing Domestic Terminal (T2) and the International Terminal (T3), to pave way for new Integrated Terminal Building having an area of 1.9 lakh sqm and also to convert the existing International Terminal (T4) into a domestic terminal. Further, AAI has also decided to integrate all the terminal buildings for smooth navigation of passengers flow between all the terminals, following completion of the Phase-II modernization work.

(d) Details of other additional facilities are as under:—

(i) Straightening of B-parallel taxiway from RWY 30 to Taxiway-D for code E aircraft operations and the straightening of F-Taxi track and its extension to R-parallel taxiway.

(ii) Construction of three Rapid Exit Taxiways and an additional perpendicular link track near runway 30 for the main RWY 07/25 and also construction of one Rapid Exit Taxiway for the secondary runway 12/30.

(iii) In order to meet the aircraft parking bays

requirement for ultimate capacity, AAI has appointed M/s CMRL to explore the possibility and prepare Detailed Project Report for providing underground tunnel connectivity between new Integrated Terminals and remote apron.

(iv) Construction of Multi-Level Car Park on design-build-operate and transfer basis for parking 2000 cars along with the connectivity to the existing connector tube.

Decline in Ground Water Table/Level

6326. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the ground water table/level is declining rapidly in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken and new efforts made or schemes formulated by the Government to check it and ensure aquifer recharge;

(c) the names of the locations where this problem is more acute; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement any special scheme for the areas such as Bundelkhand and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the Country. Comparison and analysis of Pre-monsoon (2017) water level data collected by CGWB with the decadal average (2007-2016) indicates decline in ground water level in about 61% of the wells in the country. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per the assessment of dynamic ground water resources of country (As on 31st March 2013) carried out jointly by CGWB and State Ground Water Departments, out of the total 6584 numbers of assessment units (Block/

Taluks/Mandals/Watershed/Firkka), 1034 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited'. State-wise number of 'Over-exploited' units is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Water being a State subject, regulation and conservation of ground water is primarily States' responsibility. However, other steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available

at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf.

(d) Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme is being taken up in several parts of the country including Bundelkhand area. Similarly, Atal Bhujal Yojana has been proposed for 7 States in the country including the water stressed areas of Bundelkhand region.

Statement-I

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

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Wells Analysed	Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	751	184	25	563	75	4	0.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	9	75	3	25	0	0.0
3.	Assam	164	71	43	92	56	1	0.6
4.	Bihar	625	362	58	258	41	5	0.8
5.	Chandigarh	10	1	10	9	90	0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	566	219	39	346	61	1	0.2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	6	38	10	63	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	11	7	64	4	36	0	0.0
9.	Delhi	94	33	35	61	65	0	0.0
10.	Goa	65	50	77	15	23	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	799	301	38	473	59	25	3.1
12.	Haryana	302	95	31	207	69	0	0.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	90	33	37	57	63	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	226	75	33	151	67	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	218	90	41	128	59	0	0.0
16.	Karnataka	1421	423	30	985	69	13	0.9
17.	Kerala	1366	405	30	957	70	4	0.3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1318	660	50	658	50	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Maharashtra	1562	667	43	887	57	8	0.5
20.	Meghalaya	20	6	30	14	70	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1283	506	39	773	60	4	0.3
22.	Puducherry	5	0	0	5	100	0	0.0
23.	Punjab	234	36	15	198	85	0	0.0
24.	Rajasthan	859	431	50	428	50	0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	536	71	13	465	87	0	0.0
26.	Telangana	586	315	54	267	46	4	0.7
27.	Tripura	26	18	69	8	31	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	637	187	29	450	71	0	0.0
29.	Uttarakhand	46	21	46	24	52	1	2.2
30.	West Bengal	617	327	53	289	47	1	0.2
Total		14465	5609	38.8	8785	60.7	71	0.5

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

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited	
			Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	61	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0
3.	Assam	27	0	0
4.	Bihar	534	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	1	1
6.	Delhi	27	15	56
7.	Goa	12	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	23	10

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Haryana	119	64	54
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	13
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	260	4	2
13.	Karnataka	176	43	24
14.	Kerala	152	1	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	25	8
16.	Maharashtra	353	9	3
17.	Manipur	9	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0	0
20.	Nagaland	11	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	0	0
22.	Punjab	138	105	76

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Rajasthan	248	164	66
24.	Sikkim	—	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	1139	358	31
26.	Telangana	443	46	10
27.	Tripura	39	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	820	113	14
29.	Uttarakhand	18	0	0
30.	West Bengal	268	0	0
Total (States)		6533	1033	16
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	1	25
Total (UTs)		51	1	2
Grand Total		6584	1034	16

Revival of KCP

6327. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khetri Copper Plant (KCP) is one of the largest copper mines in India with concentrator and refinery and produces copper besides by-products like sulphuric acid, fertilizer raw materials etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the production/extract of copper from KCP since the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government has funded HCL with a huge amount to revive the KCP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned to the KCP during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Khetri Copper Plant (KCP) is one of the largest copper mines in India with Concentrator Plant. However, smelter and refinery plant is under shutdown since December, 2008 due to economic reasons, hence no by-product like sulphuric acid, fertilizer raw materials are produced at KCP. The details of the production/extract of copper from KCP since last three years are given below:—

Year	Ore production (Lakh Tonne)
2016-17	11.17
2015-16	11.04
2014-15	9.47

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Use of Sports Science

6328. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take help of sports science in identifying and developing sports talent in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make sports science an integral part of National and State sports teams for preparing them to represent India at international events;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment of use of sports science in India vis-à-vis other countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. This Ministry is setting

up a National Centre for Sports Science and Research at NSNIS, Patiala to develop sports sciences education and research in various sports disciplines. Further, the Ministry is also entering into MOU with various Universities and Medical Institutions to initiate sports science academic programmes offering graduate and post graduate courses on sports science and thereby creating sports scientific cadres. Also, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has set up Sports Science Centre in 11 SAI Regional Centres across the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Sports scientists are being hired to provide specialist services to the national teams preparing for international events. National teams are regularly taking support from sports physiotherapists, nutritionists, psychologists and masseurs etc. Sports science and medical establishments at SAI Regional Centers are extending all possible support during the training camps for preparation and participation in various tournaments. Latest technology sports science equipment are also being procured to provide faster recovery and rehabilitation to players. These facilities are also provided to State level/ District level players as per availability.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Government of India constituted 2 expert committees namely Task Force and Core Committee on Sports Sciences with special mandate to identify the gaps and needs vis-avis sports science support to national teams. The recommendations of the committee are being incorporated during training cycle. Sports scientists from abroad are being contacted to provide training to Indian scientists who can later extend their services to national teams.

Compensation to Road Accident Victims

6329. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents and loss of life therein during the last and the current year;

(b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to address this issue; and

(c) whether the family of the vulnerable group of pedestrians who account for a large part of the road accident deaths are compensated for their deaths and provided any assistance by the Government or the accused responsible for the accident and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per the data received from police department of States/UTs, the number of road accidents and persons killed due to road accidents in the country during last two calendar years i.e 2015 and 2016 is as under:-

Years	Total Number of road accidents in the country	Total Number of persons killed in road accidents in the country
2015	5,01,423	1,46,133
2016	4,80,652	1,50,785

(b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps including long terms strategy to prevent road accidents and road accident fatalities as per details mentioned under:-

- (1) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (2) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- (3) The Ministry has constituted Group of Ministers of State Transport Ministers to examine the best practices of Transport and suggest issues to improve road safety.
- (4) Based on the recommendation of Group of Minister, the Ministry introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill 2017 covering entire gamut of road safety.
- (5) The Bill contains the provision of creation of Motor Vehicle Accident Fund, implementation of Cashless Treatment Scheme during Golden Hour, setting up of a dedicated agency for road safety viz. National Road Safety and Traffic

- Management Board (NRSTMB), enhancement of penalty for traffic rule violations, etc. which have direct impact on road safety.
- (6) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.
- (7) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (8) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.
- (9) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km. of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.
- (10) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (11) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (12) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (13) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
- (14) Guidelines for identification and rectification of black spots, carrying out road safety audits and preparation of road safety improvement proposals on NHs and also guidelines on implementation of road safety engineering measures on state roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) have been issued.
- (15) 789 black spots based on fatalities in 2011,2012,2013 and 2014 calendars years have been identified. So far 189 spots have already been rectified. Rectification measures at 256 spots have been sanctioned which are in various stages of implementation. 138 spots are on State Government roads/with other agencies. The balance 206 spots would be taken separately or would be rectified as part of ongoing projects.
- (16) As a measure of supplementing the efforts of States/UTs for minimizing the accident potential at the identified locations/stretches through engineering improvement on state roads, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had taken a decision to sanction road safety works on state roads with an earmarked allocation of 10% of funds allocated to the state roads under Central Road Fund.
- (17) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified Road Accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.
- (18) Ministry had issued guidelines vide O.M. dated 14.1.2016 for taking up of Road Safety Audits on National Highways either as part of EPC/BOT projects or as stand-alone Road Safety Audits.
- (19) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States/UTs.
- (20) In order to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic, Ministry of Road Transport and 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.
- (21) Two National Level Workshops and several Regional Training workshops in 11 states have been organized on Road Safety Engineering.
- (22) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (LAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.
- (23) Ministry of Road Transport and 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.

(c) The provisions relating to compensation for the road accident victims are uniform across the country and provided in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. As per Section 165(1) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles, or damages to any property of the third party so arising, or both. Sub-section (2) of Section 165 empowers the State Government to appoint such number of members as the State Government may think fit to appoint. Sub-section (3) of Section 165 empowers State Government to regulate distribution of business if there are two or more Claims Tribunals for an area. Thus, the matter regarding disposal of cases by Motor Accident Claims Tribunals comes under the jurisdiction of State Governments. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has inserted a provision in Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2017 which inter-alia envisages the creation of a Motor Vehicle Accident Fund.

Discharge of Waste Water into Ganga River

6330. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the

discharge of untreated domestic and industrial waste water into Ganga, Ghagra and Sarayu rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to prevent the same;

(c) whether the pollution of these rivers have affected the habitat of more than thirty varieties of fishes and a large number of people who are dependent on the river water and fish and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that the water drawn from hand pumps and rivers are fit for human consumption especially for people living near the polluted rivers?

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) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) of 5 Ganga States monitors water quality of River Ganga at 94 locations, Saryu at one location and Ghaghra at 3 locations.

In 2015, based on long term assessment of water quality of Rivers, 302 polluted river stretches were identified on 275 rivers (including River Ganga, Saryu and Ghaghara) based on the evaluation of water quality data over the years with respect to indicator of organic pollution i.e. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in 29 States/UTs. Details of polluted river stretches on the three rivers are given in table below:-

Sl. No.	River Name	State Name	Stretch Identified	Towns Identified	Approx Length of the Stretch (In Km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ghaghara	Uttar Pradesh	Barhalganj to Deoria	Ayodhya, Tanda, Deoria	25
2.	Saryu	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya to Elafatganj	Faizabad, Ayodhya	25
3.	Ganga	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj to Varanasi	Kannauj, Kanpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi	450
4.	Ganga	Bihar	Buxar to Bhagalpur	Buxar, Patna, Bhagalpur	40
5.	Ganga	Uttarakhand	Haridwar to Sultanpur	Rishikesh, Haridwar	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Ganga	West Bengal	Tribeni to Diamond Harbour	Kanchrapara, Hooghly, Naihati, Chandannagar, Bhatpara, Barrackpore, Baranagar, Kolkata, Howrah, Berhampore, Palta, Dakshineswar, Uluberia	50

(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. Government of India has approved Namami Gange Programme in May, 2015 for conservation of river Ganga with total outlay of Rs. 20,000 crore. Namami Gange is an umbrella programme for river Ganga basin including its tributaries, which integrates previous and currently ongoing initiatives by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive and better coordinated interventions.

Namami Gange programme is being carried out through various coordinated activities including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, River Front Development, Ghats and Crematoria, afforestation and biodiversity conservation, public outreach etc.

The initial focus of the programme has been main stem of river Ganga wherein an estimated 2953 Million Litres per Day (year 2016) sewage is generated from the towns located along river Ganga.

In order to address the untreated sewage discharge into river Ganga, in addition to the existing Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity of 1584 MLD (November, 2017), projects for creation of 1607 MLD have been sanctioned under various scheme and are at different stages of implementation.

Along river Ghaghra and Saryu, 9 towns have been identified having an estimated sewage generation of 170 MLD. As of today no project have been proposed on these two tributaries.

(c) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has assigned a project on "Assessment of Fish and Fisheries of the Ganga River System for developing suitable conservation and restoration plan" to Central Inland

Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barakpore, West Bengal for a period of five years (2015-2020).

As per the study, the fish catch from river Ganga has seen decline due to significant increase in the proportion of exotic fish like common carp and tilapia which represents 43-48% of the total catch.

These changes are multi-factorial in origin, such as pollution and decline in water flow in the river due to water diversion in barrages/dams, unregulated use of small meshed fishing gear, adoption of flood control measures, disconnection of floodplains, siltation in river bed, climate change etc. As a result, a section of fishers might have moved into other professions.

(d) The Central and State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the Water Act, 1974 to restore water quality. The following main steps are taken to prevent and control pollution:—

1. CPCB issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding 'Treatment and Utilization of Sewage for Restoration of water quality of River' to Municipal Corporations of 46 Metropolitan cities and 20 State Capitals in October, 2015.
2. CPCB issued Directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 regarding treatment and utilization of sewage to SPCBs/ Pollution Control Committee (PCCs).
3. Directions are issued for various industrial sectors to implement Zero Liquid Discharge for protection of the water quality of rivers and streams.
4. Common effluent treatment plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units.

5. With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/PCCs to improve the water quality of the rivers.
6. The continuous water quality monitoring systems are being established on industrial units in the country through the directives issued by CPCB for getting real time information on the effluent quality and non-complying units have been identified for action.
7. Status on polluted stretches has been communicated to SPCBs/PCCs for restoration of Polluted River Stretches and preparation of action plan.

Caste Census

6331. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Other Backward Classes (OBCs) have been included under Socio Economic and Caste Census;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the starting and ending year of the census; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to publish the Census of OBCs and if so, the time by which it is likely to be published and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was conducted through a comprehensive programme involving the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments/UT Administrations. The Caste and Tribe enumeration was conducted under the jurisdiction of office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner India. The office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner (RG&CC) has handed over the caste enumeration return in SECC-2011 to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs to classify these Caste/Tribe return. Ministry of Rural

Development has no jurisdiction on the publication of caste data. The SECC has been completed on 31.03.2016.

Transition from Fossil Fuel to Renewable Energy

6332. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether both India and France have pledged to substantially reduce their carbon emission and work towards energy transmission from fossil fuels to renewable energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the leaders of both the countries had co-chaired the founding conference of the International Solar Alliance which was first mooted during the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015 at the initiative of India; 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) India-France Joint Statement issued on 10 March 2018 during the State visit of President of France to India inter-alia reaffirmed commitment to lead the fight against climate change, based on the principles of climate justice, fostering climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development. It was also reaffirmed that the strengthening of the India-French technological cooperation on renewable energy was a common priority for encouraging the emergence and dissemination of innovation in all the sectors. The importance of mobilizing public and private funds to support the development of solar energy was also stressed.

(c) and (d) On 11 March, 2018, the Prime Minister of India and the President of France co-hosted the Founding Conference of the International Solar Alliance (ISA). Forty eight countries, including India participated in this conference. In addition, there was representation from the United Nations, Multilateral Development Banks, energy-related think tanks, corporate sector and civil society. The Founding Conference included a Plenary Session and Technical Sessions on Solar Priorities, Low-Cost Solar Finance and Scaling up Off-grid Solar.

Discontinuation of Toll Fees

6333. SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

SHRI B.V. NAIK:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

DR. P.K. BIJU:

SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of the toll collected during each of the last three years, State-wise including Gujarat and Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to discontinue the toll fees from the toll roads from which investment has already been recovered;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State and National Highway-wise including Ahmedabad-Prantij-Sabarkantha toll road, Gujarat;

(d) whether there is any proposal to waive toll tax for those residing close to NHs and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide service roads to villages adjacent to NHs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of the user fee (toll) collected during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam. The collection of user fee for the use of a section of National Highway is as per the applicable NH Fee Rules and provisions of the Concession/Contract Agreement. However, in case of PPP Projects, after completion of the concession period, the user fee is to be collected by Central Government executing agency at reduced rates of 40%. In case of a public funded project, the user fee rates is to be reduced to 40% after recovery of capital cost of the project.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Service roads are built and maintained along National Highways as per the provisions of the respective Concession Agreement/Contract Agreement.

Statement

User Fee Collection Statement for the period from 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Rs./Crores)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1053.46	1216.21	1188.54
2.	Bihar	438.82	547.37	591.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	120.84	205.95	240.68
4.	Gujarat	1397.54	1728.64	1911.73
5.	Haryana	619.06	708.49	711.51
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.81	62.50	73.89
7.	Jharkhand	143.34	187.36	174.18
8.	Karnataka	1213.34	1413.46	1452.40
9.	Kerala	102.95	137.48	138.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	457.48	599.27	587.74
11.	Maharashtra	1805.73	2106.06	1941.23
12.	North-East	6.42	1.61	39.55
13.	Odisha	299.73	379.18	422.55
14.	Punjab	403.49	547.21	563.80
15.	Rajasthan	1792.27	2602.87	2788.79
16.	Tamil Nadu	1828.12	1958.93	2075.02
17.	Telangana	619.79	679.50	704.69
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1515.41	1944.01	1979.22
19.	Uttarakhand	3.07	1.76	1.85
20.	West Bengal	673.43	800.00	951.72
Total		14547.76	17835.44	18542.11

National Water Usage Charge Policy

6334. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of setting up of Water Regulatory Authority in the country, State-wise;

(b) the updated status of the action taken by the Union Government in coordination with the State Governments to frame a special national water usage charge policy for various kinds of water usages; and

(c) the time by which such a policy is expected to be framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The National Water Policy, 2012, *inter-alia*, recommended setting up of an independent statutory Water Regulatory Authority by each State to fix and regulate the water tariff system. National Water Policy, 2012 was forwarded to all State Governments/ Union Territories for appropriate action.

Water being a State Subject, the State Governments have to set up Water Regulatory Authorities in their respective States. Current status of setting up of Water Regulatory Authorities as received from the States is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) There is no proposal to frame a special national water usage charge policy under consideration of Central Government.

However, National Water Policy, 2012, *inter-alia*, suggests various measures with respect to water pricing. These are as under:—

- Pricing of water should ensure its efficient use and reward conservation. Equitable access to water for all and its fair pricing, for drinking and other uses such as sanitation, agricultural and industrial, should be arrived at through independent statutory Water Regulatory Authority, set up by each State, after wide ranging consultation with all stakeholders.
- In order to meet equity, efficiency and economic principles, the water charges should preferably/ as a rule be determined on volumetric basis. Such charges should be reviewed periodically.
- The principle of differential pricing may be retained for the pre-emptive uses of water for drinking and sanitation; and high priority allocation for ensuring food security and supporting livelihood for the poor. Available water, after meeting the above needs, should increasingly be subjected to allocation and pricing on economic principles so that water is not wasted in unnecessary uses and could be utilized more gainfully.
- Water Users Associations (WUAs) should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction. WUAs should be given the freedom to fix rates subject to floor rates determined by WRAs.
- Urban water supply and sewage treatment schemes should be integrated and executed simultaneously. Water supply bills should include sewerage charges.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b) above.

Statement

Status of the setting up of Water Regulatory Authorities as received from the State Governments

Sl.No.	State/UT	Status of Water Regulatory Authority
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority in Bihar is under consideration.
2.	Gujarat	The process of formation of Gujarat Water Regulatory Authority has been initiated by the State Government and the same was notified on 14.02.2016.

1	2	3
3.	Haryana	The process for setting up of Haryana Water Resources Regulatory Authority Act" is under action.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	No Water Regulatory Authority has been formed in Himachal Pradesh.
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	The Water Resources Regulatory Authority has been established vide SRO 339 of 2012 dated 15.10.2012 in terms of the Jammu and Kashmir State Water Resources (Regulation and Management) Act, 2010 and the same is functional as on date.
6.	Jharkhand	Water Regulatory Authority has been notified. Appointment of its members is in progress.
7.	Maharashtra	The Government of Maharashtra has established Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority in Mumbai on 12.08.2005 under Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority Act, 2005.
8.	Punjab	There is no Water Regulatory Authority in the State of Punjab. However, Directorate of Ground water Management has been created to look after the various aspects of water usages.
9.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan River basin and Water Resources Planning Authority has started functioning.
10.	Tripura	Water Regulatory Authority is not yet formed.
11.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Water Management and Regulatory Commission (UPWaMReC) Act-2014 has been passed by Uttar Pradesh Legislature and assented to by the Governor on 04.03.2014 for setting up Water Regulatory Authority in Uttar Pradesh State.

MGNREGS and Poverty Alleviation

6335. SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) helped in solving poverty and check the migration from rural to urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted 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) Several research studies have been conducted on impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on migration and poverty alleviation. Some of the studies that have highlighted positive impacts of MGNREGA are as under:—

1. Das, Upasak (2014), 'Can the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme reduce the short term migration: Evidence from West Bengal, India', paper presented at the International Seminar on MGNREGA at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR).
2. John, Papp and Imbert Clement (2014), Short-term migration and India's Employment Guarantee Scheme. Mumbai: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research.
3. Shah, V. D. and M. Makwana (2011), Impact of

NREGA on wage rates, food security and rural urban migration in Gujarat. Sardar Patel University.

4. Kumar, P., and I. Maruthi, 'Impact of NREGA on Wage Rate, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration in Karnataka', Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Bangalore: Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change, 2011.
5. MGNREGA: A Catalyst for Rural Transformation (2011-12), India Human Development Survey (IHDS), Sonalde Desai, Prem Vashishtha, Omkar Joshi.

[Translation]

Discharge of Effluents into Pushkar Sarovar

6336. DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether effluents are being discharged into the most sacred Pushkar Sarovar situated in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to complete the work of the project costing 17 crore rupees as sanctioned earlier; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As informed by Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), no effluent is being discharged into the most sacred Pushkar Sarovar.

(b) and (c) The 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 Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and

scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies etc. Water Resources Department, Government of Rajasthan has reported that no project costing Rs. 17 crore has been sanctioned.

Fluoride and Arsenic affected States

6337. SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) the details of States in the country which have been affected by contamination of drinking water through fluoride and arsenic contents;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water to these States including Jharkhand and Bihar;
- (c) whether the Government is providing any special assistance to these States in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed for these, States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) State-wise number of fluoride and arsenic affected habitations as reported by the states into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 02nd April, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. However, 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 plan, design, approve, execute and operate and maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to fluoride and arsenic affected habitations.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India had released Rs. 1,000 crore to affected states including Jharkhand and Bihar in March, 2016 for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) and surface

water based piped water supply schemes. Out of which, Rs. 1.50 Crore and Rs. 22.83 Crore had been released to Government of Jharkhand and Government of Bihar respectively for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plants.

In addition to this, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March, 2017, under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic/fluoride affected habitations, in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds. As on 02nd April, 2018, Rs. 2,825.67 Crore had been released to arsenic/fluoride affected States under NWQSM.

During 2016-17, under NWQSM, Rs. 1.07 Crore and Rs. 20.97 Crore had been released as Central share to Government of Jharkhand and Government of Bihar respectively for ongoing piped water supply schemes.

During 2017-18, under NWQSM, Rs. 37.65 Crore and Rs. 80.37 Crore had been released to Government of Jharkhand and Government of Bihar respectively for new schemes in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations

Statement

State-wise number of fluoride and arsenic affected habitations as reported by the states into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 02nd April, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Nos. of affected habitations	
		Fluoride	Arsenic
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	348	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
4.	Assam	285	4,514
5.	Bihar	898	871
6.	Chhattisgarh	403	19
7.	Goa	—	—
8.	Gujarat	—	—

1	2	3	4
9.	Haryana	118	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	—
12.	Jharkhand	534	101
13.	Karnataka	579	4
14.	Kerala	34	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	171	—
16.	Maharashtra	75	—
17.	Manipur	—	—
18.	Meghalaya	—	—
19.	Mizoram	—	—
20.	Nagaland	—	—
21.	Odisha	104	—
22.	Puducherry	—	—
23.	Punjab	298	698
24.	Rajasthan	5,996	—
25.	Sikkim	—	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	—	—
27.	Telangana	681	—
28.	Tripura	—	—
29.	Uttar Pradesh	179	748
30.	Uttarakhand	—	—
31.	West Bengal	1,317	9,888
Total		12,024	16,843

[English]

Poor Road Density

6338. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bengaluru has poor road density i.e. measure of road length per square km. area of land as compared to other Indian cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to construct new roads in the city; and

(c) if so, then the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Development and maintenance of city roads does not fall under the purview of this Ministry. This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs are taken up depending upon inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

[Translation]

Impact of Chemicals on Dam Water

6339. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that sacks of hazardous chemicals have been found at many dams and sea shores recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined these sacks and if so, the details thereof along with the contents found in these sacks;

(c) whether certain sacks of chemicals have been found in the bottom of Chikhholi dam situated in Ambarnath area of Thane and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the chemical contained therein has been found to be toxic; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with its impact on water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (e) Water Resource being a State subject, the upkeep and operation of dam is prime responsibility of dam owners who are generally State Governments or Central Agencies like BBMB, NHPC etc. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments,

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies scheme and Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme (DRIP).

Central Water Commission (CWC) under this Ministry monitors the water quality of river water at 429 key locations covering major river basins in the country. There is a water quality monitoring site of CWC on Ulhas River at 2 km. upstream of confluence of the local Nala on which Chikhholi Dam is located. The impact of chemicals on Chikhholi Dam water cannot be ascertained by the data of CWC site on Ulhas River.

[English]

NGT Observations on Ganga River Cleaning

6340. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that none of the projects relating to Ganga river cleaning have been able to get any headway in the past several decades despite spending hundred crores of Rupees and if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of funds involved therein and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether National Green Tribunal (NGT) has made any observations and issued directions to the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are responsible for treating only that sewage that is conveyed to it but are not responsible for ensuring the conveyance of the sewage to its plants and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to broaden the scope of the STPs including involvement of private sector players therein and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the strategy adopted/to be adopted by the

Government to achieve its goal of cleaning Ganga river and the time by which the said goal is likely to be achieved?

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 approved Namami Gange Programme in May, 2015 for conservation of river Ganga at a total outlay of Rs. 20,000 crore for supplementing the efforts of the State Governments. Namami Gange Programme is an umbrella programme which integrates previous and currently ongoing initiatives by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive and better coordinated interventions.

Under Namami Gange Programme, towards cleaning of river, a total of 100 projects have been sanctioned for development of sewerage infrastructure to provide a treatment capacity of 3067.88 Million Litres per Day (MLD) and laying of sewerage network of 4722.71 km. at an estimated cost of Rs. 16626.24 crore. Out of these 20 projects have been completed.

Further, 65 projects have been sanctioned for River Front Development, development of Ghats and Crematoria, Ghat cleaning and river surface cleaning activities at an estimated cost of Rs. 1761.59 crore. Out of these 24 projects have been completed and other projects are at various stages of implementation.

(b) National Green Tribunal (NGT) has made observations and issued directions dated 13th July, 2017 in the matter O.A. No. 200 of 2014 to Government for taking requisite measures for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries. Accordingly, as per the NGT's judgment a Supervisory Committee and Implementation Committee have been constituted. Implementation Committee has reviewed the action plan prepared by all stakeholders for compliance of order in the judgment. Supervisory Committee has taken review of the progress of action plan from time to time. Till date, five meetings of Supervisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and nine meetings of Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of Principle Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) has been held to monitor the progress on

various activities of Central Ground Water Authority, Central Water Commission, Department of Agriculture Uttar Pradesh, Irrigation Department Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur Municipal Commissioner, Industries of Jajmau, Banthar and Unnao, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, National Mission for Clean Ganga and others. The monitoring of progress continues to be overseen by these committees.

(c) The sewerage projects approved under Namami Gange does focus on conveyance of the Sewage and its treatment in the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). The projects either include comprehensive sewerage network or interception and diversion of drains for conveyance of the sewage to the STPs for treatment.

(d) The Government approves and gets the projects implemented through executing agencies of the concerned State Government. The executing agencies award these projects to agencies including those from private sector through competitive bidding process for execution. The project execution is supervised by the concerned executing agency.

(e) Namami Gange programme is being carried out through various coordinated activities including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, River Front Development, Ghats and Crematoria, afforestation and biodiversity conservation, public outreach etc.

Cleaning of river is a continuous process and all out efforts are being made to complete these projects by the year 2020.

[Translation]

Simplification of Procedure for approving Projects

6341. SHRI BODH SINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has simplified the procedure/guidelines regarding grant of approval to the irrigation projects by the Central Water Commission after May, 2014 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether improvements have been made after May, 2014 in simplifying the complex process of granting Central assistance for irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The Guidelines for Submission, Appraisal and Clearance of Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects have been revised/simplified in 2017. The main modifications incorporated is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Ninety-nine (99) ongoing irrigation projects have been identified in consultation with the States for completion in phases up to December, 2019. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. Further, the procedure for approval of revised cost for providing Central Assistance has been simplified as below:—

- (i) No separate clearance/Advisory Committee clearance/Investment Clearance is required for funding of the projects, which have cost escalation of upto 20% on approved cost (AIBP component) as on 01.04.2012.
- (ii) Fast track proforma clearance from Central Water Commission (CWC) is sufficient for projects where revised cost may be more than the 20% over and above approved cost as on 01.04.2012 and no separate investment clearance from MOWR, RD & GR is required.

Further, cost escalation over and above 20% on the approved cost as on 01.04.2012 shall be borne by the concerned State Government for which they can avail loan from NABARD under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF).

Statement

Main modifications incorporated in the Guidelines

- Detailed Project Report (DPR) submission and appraisal process are to be done only through web-enabled e-PAMS system to reduce postal or other communication delays.
- DPR preparation by the Project Authority has to be undertaken in a consultative mode with CWC which reduces deficiencies in the DPR before its submission to CWC.

- Project Authority needs to furnish a certificate indicating that the DPR has been prepared in a consultative mode with the specialized Directorates of CWC.
- Project Authorities will get aspects pertaining to CSMRS/MoAG&FW/CGWB examined from the respective agencies before submitting the DPR to CWC leading to fast track examination of the DPR.
- The time line for completion of examination / appraisal process has been fixed.
- In case the statutory clearances/concurrences such as Environment, Forest clearances from MoEF&CC, clearance of R&R plan of tribal population from MoTA, the State Finance Concurrence (SFC) etc., are pending, the Advisory Committee may accord conditional acceptance to the project.

Further, State Governments now are to submit the Investment Clearance proposal to Central Water Commission (CWC) and after examination; they recommend the proposal to Investment Clearance Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR). Based upon recommendations of the committee, MoWR, RD & GR accords Investment Clearance to such projects.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana

6342. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) along with its present status;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under the said yojana during the last three years and the current year across the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the proposals received under the said yojana during the said period along with the number of proposals approved, State/UT-wise including Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra;

(d) the details of the targets set and achievements made thereunder so far;

(e) whether the achievements made are upto the targets set and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to expand its coverage areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is a sub-scheme under Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) which focuses on empowerment and livelihood enhancement of women farmers in rural areas through training in sustainable agricultural practices. Focus is on landless, small and marginal farmers.

Under MKSP there are 2 major components i.e. Sustainable Agriculture and Non Timber Forest production (NTFP). The key interventions promoted under the two components are as follows:—

Sustainable Agriculture:

- Low cost sustainable practices such as National Pesticide Management (PM)/Integrated Pesticide Management (IPM)/Integrated Nutrient Management.
- Mitigation of risk of exposure to hazardous farm practices.
- Soil Health improvement.
- Soil and water conservation and ground water recharging.
- Bio-diversity enhancement, poly cropping, multi-layer farming etc.
- Resilience to climate change – Integrated Natural Farming.

- Promoting and enhancing food and nutritional security at Household and Community level.
- Drudgery reduction for women farmers.
- Custom Hiring Centre.

Non-Timber Forest production (NTFP):

- Ensure a better control of the institutions of the poor women NTFP collectors over the NTFP value chain in a sustainable manner.
- Promote regeneration of NTFP species to improve the bio diversity and enhanced productivity.
- Build the capacity of the community in modern harvesting and post harvesting techniques to increase their income.
- Promote value addition of NTFP to ensure higher returns.
- Develop market linkages for NTFP.

(b) MKSP is implemented in a project mode and as such there is no specific state-wise allocation for each year. The state-wise details of the total amount of central grants released for MKSP projects till 31st March, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Under MKSP 33 lakh Mahila Kisan have already been covered against the target of 32.87 lakh Mahila Kisan.

(f) The scheme is expanded as per the demand from the states.

Statement-I

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Budget Sanctioned	Total allocation of Central Share	Total releases of Central Share upto 31st March, 18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281.84	211.39	52.55
2.	Assam	24.04	21.36	10.6

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	119.7	87.08	30.96
4.	Chhattisgarh	34.3	21.03	15.21
5.	Gujarat	28.15	20.89	0.23
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.71	2.03	1.32
7.	Haryana	11.69	7.01	1.75
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.54	8.58	2.14
9.	Jharkhand	112.7	72.19	44.78
10.	Karnataka	24.46	18.34	0.96
11.	Kerala	172.77	88.22	38.65
12.	Maharashtra	72.79	44.56	30.66
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50.59	28.11	3.27
14.	Meghalaya	2.92	2.62	0.65
15.	Mizoram	3.6	3.24	0.81
16.	Odisha	49.67	35.92	21.68
17.	Puducherry	2.29	2.29	0.58
18.	Rajasthan	53.57	33.83	18.07
19.	Telangana	8.06	6.04	3.02
20.	Tamil Nadu	24.35	14.61	8.44
21.	Uttar Pradesh	63.36	38.02	9.5
22.	West Bengal	18.45	15.07	5.55
23.	Mutli-State project	52.19	39.11	19.57
	Total	1223.73	821.53	320.95

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Total no. of Proposal received during last three year and current year 2017-18	Total no. of Proposal approved during last three year and current year 2017-18
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	1	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	1
3.	Gujarat	1	1

1	2	3	4
4.	Haryana	1	1
5	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
6	Jharkhand	3	3
7	Kerala	1	1
8	Maharashtra	1	1
9	Meghalaya	1	1
10	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
11	Odisha	2	2
12	Puducherry	1	1
13	Rajasthan	1	1
14	Tamil Nadu	2	2
15	Uttar Pradesh	1	1
16	West Bengal	1	1
Total		20	20

Statement-III

Sl.No.	State	Mahila Kisan Beneficiaries	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1069400	1301107
2	Bihar	125154	135012
3.	Chhattisgarh	66255	26725
4.	Gujarat	29320	24587
5.	Haryana	12000	3382
6.	Jharkhand	125130	66614
7.	Karnataka	19000	19000
8.	Kerala	228500	339288
9.	Maharashtra	222581	108815
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40000	37166

1	2	3	4
11.	Odisha	52324	38620
12.	Rajasthan	80340	59824
13.	Tamil Nadu	16800	14800
14.	Telangana	1022291	1022291
15.	Uttar Pradesh	87500	31273
16.	West Bengal	62000	60790
17.	Assam	26500	14549
18.	Himachal Pradesh	2500	2510
19.	Mizoram	Project approved in 2017-18. Implementation has just begun.	
20.	Meghalaya		
21.	Puducherry		
22.	Jammu and Kashmir		
Total		3287595	3306353

**Representation of Women in
Panchayati Raj System**

6343. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:
DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions and their percentage out of total elected representatives;

(b) whether the Government have assessed the effect of growing participation of women in those institutions on the basis of their socio-economic conditions and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take measures to increase the participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve rural India and strengthen the Panchayati Raj system and the schemes/programmes likely to be started for the same?

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) As per the information available, details of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and their percentage out of total elected representatives is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act creates space for rural women in grass root politics to increases their participation in decision making process by reserving not less than one-third seats for them at each tier of the Panchayat. Twenty States namely, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have made provisions for reservation of fifty per cent seats for women in Panchayats at all levels in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. Enhanced participation of women in PRIs is expected to result in empowerment of rural women in various aspects, including participation of women in Gram Sabhas, enhancement of self-esteem,

confidence and decision making abilities and more attention to women related issues such as drinking water, sanitation and child-sex ratio, encouragement for girls' enrolment in schools and mitigation of domestic violence etc. Besides, the issues concerning women and children including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to women, sanitation and children are also more likely to get focused attention with the women taking over leadership at local levels.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) issues advisories from time to time to State/Union Territory (UT) Governments for the empowerment of rural women by ensuring their presence and participation in Panchayats. Besides, MoPR has also been focusing on the capacity building of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) of Panchayats under its schemes.

(d) Many flagship programmes and centrally sponsored schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana,

National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY- NRLM), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMVVY), UJJAWALA, SWADHAR, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) etc. implemented by different Ministries of the Government of India have contributed significantly in the upliftment of rural India.

The MoPR has taken several steps to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the States and UTs through provisioning of financial and technical assistance for States/UTs for the capacity building of PRIs and through issue of advisories from time to time. Further, the restructured scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) as appraised by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for implementation from the financial year 2018-19, envisages assistance to States for strengthening the capacities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions with special focus on the 50,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) covered by Mission Antyodaya and GPs falling in the areas of 115 Aspirational Districts identified by NITI Aayog.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Male	Female (Elected Women Representatives- EWRs)	Total	% of EWRs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78,025	78,025	1,56,050	50.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	506	282	788	35.79
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,725	3,658	9,383	38.99
4.	Assam	13,410	13,410	26,820	50.00
5.	Bihar	69,504	57,887	1,27,391	45.44
6.	Chandigarh	111	58	169	34.32
7.	Chhattisgarh	76,998	93,287	1,70,285	54.78
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	89	47	136	34.56
9.	Daman and Diu	80	92	172	53.49
10.	Goa	1,048	516	1,564	32.99
11.	Gujarat	72,028	71,988	1,44,016	49.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Haryana	40,536	29,499	70,035	42.12
13.	Himachal Pradesh	14,325	14,398	28,723	50.13
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22,678	11,169	33,847	33.00
15.	Jharkhand	30,025	30,757	60,782	50.60
16.	Karnataka	54,075	50,892	1,04,967	48.48
17.	Kerala	8,742	9,630	18,372	52.42
18.	Lakshadweep	69	41	110	37.27
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,96,491	1,96,490	3,92,981	50.00
20.	Maharashtra	1,18,632	1,21,490	2,40,122	50.60
21.	Manipur	855	868	1,723	50.38
22.	Odisha	50,062	49,618	99,680	49.78
23.	Punjab	67,990	29,190	97,180	30.04
24.	Rajasthan	54,327	70,527	1,24,854	56.49
25.	Sikkim	548	548	1,096	50.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	77,624	39,975	1,17,599	33.99
27.	Telangana	51,372	52,096	1,03,468	50.35
28.	Tripura	3,640	3,006	6,646	45.23
29.	Uttar Pradesh	5,53,725	2,72,733	8,26,458	33.00
30.	Uttarakhand	28,649	35,957	64,606	55.66
31.	West Bengal	29,652	29,518	59,170	49.89
Total		17,21,541	13,67,652	30,89,193	44.27

Popularity of DD/AIR News

6344. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether news of Doordarshan (DD) is less popular than the news of the private channels;

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

(c) whether Prasar Bharati has made any effort to improve the quality and contents of the news being telecast/

broadcast on DD channels/All India Radio equivalent to the private channels to increase their viewership/audience;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Doordarshan-wise/Akashvani-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the quality of news being telecast/broadcast on the DD channels/Akashvani?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan (DD) News is ranked First in English genre and 12th in the Hindi genre. The details of viewership is given in the enclosed Statement.

DD News strives to deliver factual and balanced News and is looked upon for its credibility as a Public Broadcaster. It cannot be compared with private news channels which have a commercial orientation.

As per Prasar Bharati, improving the quality of DDI AIR News bulletins and their content is an ongoing process. Steps are taken from time to time to further improve the quality of news bulletins.

Statement

Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC)

New Consumer Classification System (NCOS) 15+(Hindi News)

NCCS 22+AB Male (English News)

Market: All India

Avg. GVL of 4 week (WK-8 to WK-11)

GVL (Gross Viewership in Lakhs)

Viewership of Hindi News Channels

Sl.No.	Channel	Avg. GVL
1.	Aaj Tak	1527
2.	ABP News	1216
3.	India TV	1028
4.	Zee News	984
5.	News 18 India	871
6.	News Nation	813
7.	India News	617
8.	News 24	539
9.	Zee Hindustan	386
10.	Tez	242
11.	NDTV India	159
12.	DD News	128
13.	India Today Television	14

Viewership of English News Channels

Sl.No.	Channel	Avg. GVL
1.	DD News	31
2.	Republic TV	8
3.	CNBC TV 18	7
4.	Times Now	7
5.	India Today Television	5
6.	Living India News	4
7.	CNN News 18	3
8.	NDTV 24x7	2
9.	BBC World News	1
10.	News X	1
11.	Wion	1

[English]

Safety of Dams

6345. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to facelift large dams in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any threat in terms of safety of dams as reported to the Government due to their overage and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the major works which are going to be included in facelift of the dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of India with financial assistance from World Bank started Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) in 2012 for rehabilitation of 223 dam projects, initially in 4 States (namely Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu) and Central Water Commission (CWC). Later,

Karnataka Water Resources Department, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (UJVNL) joined the project.

State-wise details of dams and fund allocated under DRIP is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Safety of dams primarily rests with dam owners which are mostly State Governments, Central and State power generating PSUs. Dam owners generally carry out pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections of their dams to identify deficiencies or areas that need monitoring or immediate attention.

Union Government constituted National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) headed by Chairman, CWC and representatives from State Governments and PSUs. The objectives/mandates of NCDS are:—

- (i) To oversee dam safety activities in various States and suggest improvements to bring these in line with the latest state-of-art consistently with Indian conditions.
- (ii) To act as a forum of exchange of views on techniques adopted for remedial measures to relieve distress.
- (iii) To monitor the follow-up action on the report on dam safety procedures.
- (iv) To recommend any other measures connected with dam safety.

38 meetings of NCDS have been conducted so far.

Under DRIP, safety conditions of about 225 dam projects have been comprehensively reviewed by the Dam Safety Review Panel (DSRP). During the comprehensive

review by the DSRP, it was found that many dams have structural deficiencies and shortcomings in operation and monitoring facilities on account of ageing. Some dams do not meet the present design standards – both hydrologically and structurally. The list of dams reviewed by the DSRP under DRIP is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The major works carried out for rehabilitation and improvement of dams under DRIP are:—

- (i) Hydrological safety review to check the adequacy of the spillway for safely passage of revised design flood, through structural and non-structural measures;
- (ii) Treatment of leakage through masonry and concrete dams,
- (iii) Reduction of seepage through earth dams and their foundations
- (iv) Improving dam drainage;
- (v) Improving approach roads and access to all parts of dam;
- (vi) Rehabilitation and improvement of spillway, head regulator and draw-off gates and their operating mechanisms;
- (vii) Providing dam safety instrumentations, improving communication system between upstream and downstream control points;
- (viii) Preparation of Emergency and Disaster Management Plan;
- (ix) Preparation of operation and maintenance manuals etc.

Statement-I

State-wise details of dams and fund allocated to Project Implementing Agencies (IAs) under DRIP

Implementing Agency	State	No. of DRIP dams	Fund Allocated (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4
Water Resource Department and State Electricity Board	Kerala	28	279.98
Water Resource Department	Odisha	26	147.74

1	2	3	4
Water Resource Department	Madhya Pradesh	25	314.54
Water Resource Department and Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGENCO)	Tamil Nadu	89	745.49
Water Resource Department	Karnataka	22	276.75
Damodar Valley Corporation	Jharkhand	3	139.40
Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (UJVNL)	Uttarakhand	5	64.10
Central Water Commission			132.00
	Total	198	2100.00

Statement-II

List of dams reviewed by the DSRP under DRIP

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Dam
1	2	3
Tamil Nadu		
1.	TANGEDCO	Avalanche
2.	TANGEDCO	Bunghihallabund
3.	TANGEDCO	Chinnakutiyar
4.	TANGEDCO	East Varahapallam Weir
5.	TANGEDCO	Emerald
6.	TANGEDCO	Eravangalar
7.	TANGEDCO	Glenmorgan
8.	TANGEDCO	Highwavys
9.	TANGEDCO	Kadambarai
10.	TANGEDCO	Kodayar-I
11.	TANGEDCO	Kodayar-II
12.	TANGEDCO	Kundahpalam
13.	TANGEDCO	Kuttiyar
14.	TANGEDCO	Manalar
15.	TANGEDCO	Maravakandi

1	2	3
16.	TANGEDCO	Moyar Forebay
17.	TANGEDCO	Mukurthi
18.	TANGEDCO	Niralapallam
19.	TANGEDCO	Papanasam Div Weir
20.	TANGEDCO	Parson's Valley
21.	TANGEDCO	Pegumbahallah Forebay
22.	TANGEDCO	Periyar Forebay
23.	TANGEDCO	Pillur
24.	TANGEDCO	Porthimund
25.	TANGEDCO	Pykara
26.	TANGEDCO	Pykara New Forebay
27.	TANGEDCO	Sandynallah
28.	TANGEDCO	Servalar
29.	TANGEDCO	Thambraparani
30.	TANGEDCO	Upper Aliyar
31.	TANGEDCO	Upper Bhavani
32.	TANGEDCO	Upper Bhavani Pumping Weir
33.	TANGEDCO	Vandal Weir
34.	TANGEDCO	Vennirar

1	2	3	1	2	3
35.	TANGEDCO	West Varahapallam Weir	65.	TNWRD	Manimukthanadhi
36.	TANGEDCO	Western Catchment No. 1	66.	TNWRD	Manimuthar
37.	TANGEDCO	Western Catchment No. 2	67.	TNWRD	Manjalar
38.	TANGEDCO	Western Catchment No. 3	68.	TNWRD	Marudhanadhi
39.	TNWRD	Adavinainarkovil	69.	TNWRD	Mettur
40.	TNWRD	Aliyar	70.	TNWRD	Mordhana
41.	TNWRD	Amaravathi	71.	TNWRD	Nagavathi
42.	TNWRD	Anai Maduvu	72.	TNWRD	Nambiar
43.	TNWRD	Anaikuttam	73.	TNWRD	Noyyal Athupalayam
44.	TNWRD	Bhavanisagar	74.	TNWRD	Palar Porundalar
45.	TNWRD	Chembarampakkam	75.	TNWRD	Pambar
46.	TNWRD	Chinnar	76.	TNWRD	Parambikulam
47.	TNWRD	Chittar-I	77.	TNWRD	Pechiparai
48.	TNWRD	Chittar-II	78.	TNWRD	Perunchani
49.	TNWRD	Cholavaram	79.	TNWRD	Peruvaripallam
50.	TNWRD	Gatana	80.	TNWRD	Pilavukkal Project Kovilar
51.	TNWRD	Golwarpatti	81.	TNWRD	Pilavukkal Project Periyar
52.	TNWRD	Gomukhinadi	82.	TNWRD	Poigaiyar
53.	TNWRD	Gunderipallam	83.	TNWRD	Ponnaniyar
54.	TNWRD	Kariakoil	84.	TNWRD	Poondi
55.	TNWRD	Karuppanadhi	85.	TNWRD	Ramanadhi
56.	TNWRD	Kelavarapalli	86.	TNWRD	Red Hills
57.	TNWRD	Kesarigulihalla	87.	TNWRD	Sathanur
58.	TNWRD	Kodaganar	88.	TNWRD	Shanmuganadhi
59.	TNWRD	Kodumudiyar	89.	TNWRD	Sholayar
60.	TNWRD	Krishnagiri	90.	TNWRD	Shoolagirichinnar
61.	TNWRD	Kullursandai	91.	TNWRD	Siddhamalli
62.	TNWRD	Kuthiraiyar	92.	TNWRD	Sothupparai
63.	TNWRD	Lower Anicut	93.	TNWRD	Thirumurthi Dam
64.	TNWRD	Lower Nirar	94.	TNWRD	Thoppaiyar

1	2	3	1	2	3
95.	TNWRD	Thumbalahalli Dam	124.	KWRD	Kuttiyadi (Irrign. Proj.) (ID)
96.	TNWRD	Thunakadavu	125.	KWRD	Malampuzha (ID)
97.	TNWRD	Upper (Tirpur)	126.	KWRD	Meenkara (Gayathri Stage-I) (ID)
98.	TNWRD	Upper (Trichy)	127.	KWRD	Moolathara Reg. (Chitturpuzha)
99.	TNWRD	Upper Nirar Weir	128.	KWRD	Malankara/Muvattupuzha Irrigation
100.	TNWRD	Vadakkupaichaiyar	129.	KWRD	Neyyar (ID)
101.	TNWRD	Vaigai	130.	KWRD	Pazhassi Irrigation Project
102.	TNWRD	Vaniar	131.	KWRD	Peechi (ID)
103.	TNWRD	Varattupallam	132.	KWRD	Periyar Valley Barrage (ID)
104.	TNWRD	Veeranam	133.	KWRD	Pothundy (ID)
105.	TNWRD	Vembakottai	134.	KWRD	Vazhany (ID)
106.	TNWRD	Vidur	135.	KWRD	Walayar (ID)
107.	TNWRD	Wellington Reservoir			
Kerala			Madhya Pradesh		
108.	KSEB	Sabarigiri HEP	136.	MPWRD	Ari Dam
109.	KSEB	Panniyar HEP	137.	MPWRD	Arniya Bahadurpur
110.	KSEB	Idamalayar (EB)	138.	MPWRD	Bahuriband Tank (Katni)
111.	KSEB	Idukki (HEB)	139.	MPWRD	Barna
112.	KSEB	Kallarkutty (EB)	140.	MPWRD	Birpur
113.	KSEB	Kuttiyadi HEP	141.	MPWRD	Bundala
114.	KSEB	Lower Periyar HEP	142.	MPWRD	Chandpatha
115.	KSEB	Pallivasal HEP	143.	MPWRD	Chandrakeshar
116.	KSEB	Kakkad HEP	144.	MPWRD	Dholawad Tank (Ratlam)
117.	KSEB	Poringalkuthu (EB)	145.	MPWRD	Dudhi (Kunwar Chain Sagar)
118.	KSEB	Sengulam (EB)	146.	MPWRD	Jirbhar
119.	KSEB	Sholayar HEP	147.	MPWRD	Kanchan (Singrauli)
120.	KWRD	Chimoni (ID)	148.	MPWRD	Kanhargaon Tank (Chhindwara)
121.	KWRD	Chulliar (Gayathri Stage-II) (ID)	149.	MPWRD	Kankerkheda
122.	KWRD	Kallada (Parappan) (ID)	150.	MPWRD	Kharadi
123.	KWRD	Kanjira Puzha (ID)			

1	2	3
151.	MPWRD	Kolar
152.	MPWRD	Makroda
153.	MPWRD	Marhi
154.	MPWRD	Moorum Nalla
155.	MPWRD	Nahlesara
156.	MPWRD	Ruthai (Gopi Krishna Sagar)
157.	MPWRD	Sampna
158.	MPWRD	Sanjay Sagar
159.	MPWRD	Sarathi
160.	MPWRD	Tawa
161.	MPWRD	Thanwer (Rajivsagar)
162.	MPWRD	Tigra
163.	MPWRD	Umrar
164.	MPWRD	Upper Wain Ganga (Sanjay Srover)
Odisha		
165.	OWRD	Ashok Nalla
166.	OWRD	Balaskumpa
167.	OWRD	Balimela
168.	OWRD	Banksal
169.	OWRD	Bhaskel
170.	OWRD	Daha
171.	OWRD	Damsal
172.	OWRD	Derjang
173.	OWRD	Dhanei
174.	OWRD	Hirakud
175.	OWRD	Jhumuka
176.	OWRD	Kalo
177.	OWRD	Nesa
178.	OWRD	Pillasalki
179.	OWRD	Pitamahal

1	2	3
180.	OWRD	Rengali
181.	OWRD	Salandi
182.	OWRD	Salia
183.	OWRD	Sanmachhakandana
184.	OWRD	Sapura
185.	OWRD	Sarafgarh
186.	OWRD	Satiguda (Malkangiri)
187.	OWRD	Satiguda (UKP)
188.	OWRD	Sundar
189.	OWRD	Talsara
190.	OWRD	Upper Kolab
Karnataka		
191.	KAWRD	Almatti Dam
192.	KAWRD	Amarja Dam
193.	KAWRD	Bennithora
194.	KAWRD	Bhadra Dam
195.	KAWRD	Chandrampalli Dam
196.	KAWRD	Chickkahole
197.	KAWRD	Devarabillikere Tank
198.	KAWRD	Dharma Reservoir
199.	KAWRD	Gayathri Reservoir
200.	KAWRD	H.B. Halli Pickup
201.	KAWRD	Harangi Dam
202.	KAWRD	Hattikuni Dam
203.	KAWRD	Hemavathy Dam
204.	KAWRD	Hidkal Dam
205.	KAWRD	Kabini Dam
206.	KAWRD	Karanja Dam
207.	KAWRD	Krishna Raja Sagara Dam
208.	KAWRD	Lower Mullamari Dam
209.	KAWRD	Madagamasur Tank

1	2	3
210.	KAWRD	Malaprabha Dam
211.	KAWRD	Mallaghatta Tank
212.	KAWRD	Maskinala
213.	KAWRD	Narayanapur Dam
214.	KAWRD	Tungabhadra Dam
215.	KAWRD	Upper Mullamari Dam
216.	KAWRD	Vanivilasa Sagar Dam
217.	KAWRD	Votehole Dam
Uttarakhand		
218.	UJVNL	Asan Barrage
219.	UJVNL	Dakpathar Barrage
220.	UJVNL	Ichari Dam
221.	UJVNL	Maneri Dam
222.	UJVNL	Virbhadra Rishikesh
Damodar Valley Corporation Limited		
223.	DVC	Konar Dam
224.	DVC	Maithon
225.	DVC	Panchet

**Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
Schemes in Telangana**

6346. SHRI GODAM NAGESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any rural water supply and sanitation projects under Multi-village schemes in Telangana State;

(b) if so, the number of projects completed and number of them still to be completed under these schemes; and

(c) the position of Adilabad district in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As reported by State Government of Telangana, 101 Multi-village schemes have been completed till now and 94 Multi-village schemes are to be completed.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014, with the aim at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. The focus of the programme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. SBM(G) is under implementation in 30 districts of Telangana. Sanitation Coverage in Telangana, which was 30.84% on 2.10.2014, has increased to **81.59%** as on date. Total 2371276 Individual households latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed from 2.10.2014 to 2.4.2018. Out of 11009 villages in Telangana, **4385 (39.83%)** villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on date. Also, 10 districts have been declared ODF.

(c) As reported by State Government of Telangana, 10 Multi-village schemes have been completed till now and 14 Multi-village schemes are to be completed in erstwhile Adilabad district. Sanitation Coverage in Adilabad district, which was 28.76% on 2.10.2014, has increased to **43.16%** as on date. Out of 466 villages in Adilabad, 13 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on date.

Broadcasting of Propagandist Messages

6347. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any regulatory measures to prevent broadcasting of propagandist messages through FM Radio channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) As per clause 12.1 of the Policy Guidelines on expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III) approved by the Cabinet on 07.07.2011, the permission holder shall follow the same Programme and Advertisement Code as followed by All India Radio as amended from time to time or any

other applicable code, which the Central Government may prescribe from time to time. Accordingly, content on following is not permitted for broadcast:—

- (i) Criticism of friendly countries;
- (ii) Attack on religions or communities;
- (iii) Anything obscene or defamatory
- (iv) Incitement to violence or anything against maintenance of law and order;
- (v) Anything amounting to contempt to court;
- (vi) Aspersions against the integrity of the President, Governors and the Judiciary;
- (vii) Attack on a political party by name;
- (viii) Hostile criticism of any State or the Centre
- (ix) Anything showing disrespect to the Constitution or advocating change in the Constitution by violence; but advocating change in a constitutional way should not be debarred;
- (x) Appeal for funds except for the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, at a time of External Emergency or if the Country is faced with a natural calamity such as floods, earthquake or cyclone;
- (xi) Direct publicity for or on behalf of an individual or organization which is likely to benefit only that individual or organization; and
- (xii) Trade names in broadcasts which amount to advertising directly (except in Commercial Services).

Regional Languages in Inflight Announcements

6348. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had received two generic grievances in 2015 and 2016 whereby the complainant had stressed the usage of regional language during the cabin safety announcements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any measures to provide inflight information in the regional languages;

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

(e) the response of the Government in using regional language for announcement in the flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) There are two grievances received by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) whereby the complainant has stressed the usage of regional language during the cabin safety announcements. The details are as follows:—

(i) Grievance dated 3rd July, 2015 by Shri Skeedhar Pothukuchi.

(ii) Grievances dated 27th May, 2016 and 2nd May, 2016 by Shri Arun.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. As per the provisions under CAR 21 Part 175 issued by DGCA, language placards related to public information shall be presented in bi-lingual, i.e. Hindi and English. Placards not related to public information, manuals, listings, and instrument markings and other necessary information required by applicable certification specifications/airworthiness regulations can be presented in English only.

Water Infrastructure in Villages

6349. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for giving priority to allocation of piped water supply to those Gram Panchayats that achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) whether the Government proposes to prioritize those locations for allocation of piped water supply that face water scarcity instead of considering ODF status, as many places which face severe water crisis have been reporting constant slippage from the ODF status or have been unable to reach that status in the first place;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Government towards addressing the challenges faced in creating waterinfrastructure at Gram Panchayat level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Keeping the importance of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) in mind, this Ministry has advised the States to accord priority for Piped Water Supply in ODF declared villages under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). This has been done to achieve ODF status and to prevent the slippage.

(b) and (c) In addition to prioritize ODF villages, this Ministry has also prioritized the areas where there is problem of Arsenic/Fluoride contamination or the same is coming under Aspirational districts as notified by NITI Aayog, etc.

(d) Providing drinking water in rural areas is a dynamic process. The coverage of rural habitations depends on many factors which includes availability of water sources, availability of funds. This Ministry has restructured National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guideline to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented. As per restructured NRDWP, the focus of this Ministry is piped water supply (PWS) schemes. Further, this Ministry has directed States to focus on completing the schemes which are at advanced stage of completion while according priority to the schemes meant for Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitation, Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Gram Panchayats, Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) districts and Aspirational districts. The states have also been advised to pool more funds for drinking water supply sector out of funds provided to rural local bodies and enhanced devolution of funds from 32% to 42% under 14th Finance Commission. The Ministry intends to focus on coverage of rural population with pipe water supply and household connection ultimately by 2030 to honor the commitment made by the country in the international forum while agreeing for UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2030.

Quality of Indian Textiles

6350. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to enhance the quality of Indian textiles to that of the international standard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. With a view to enhancing the quality of Indian Textiles, the Government has taken several measures. The steps taken include the following:—

- (i) **The Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS)**, which is under implementation provides for capital investment subsidy to facilitate technology upgradation in the weaving, processing, garmenting and technical textiles sectors for enhancement of quality in the textile manufacture.
- (ii) **The India Handloom Brand** has been launched to provide quality assurance for handlooms products for safeguarding the interests of buyers in the domestic and international markets.
- (iii) The Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk industry production of bivoltine silk, provides automatic machines and also supports R&D to evolve new silk products.
- (iv) With a view to enhancing the quality of woven fabric, the Powerloom Sector under the Power Tax India Scheme provides support for upgradation of looms, creation of infrastructure (worksheds), setting up of yarn banks and support for pre-weaving and post-weaving facilities.
- (v) The Textiles Committee under the Ministry of Textiles operates 19 testing labs to test textile products for conformance to national and international standards.
- (vi) In the Jute Sector, the Jute Industry conforms to specifications approved by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), in the manufacture of the jute sacking.

Construction of Toilets under SBM(G)

6351. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH
DWIVEDI:
SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has constructed over 6 crore toilets across rural India under the "Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)";

(b) if so, the number of toilets constructed during each year since the launch of the mission, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of families benefited under the Mission, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to check whether the people are using these toilets and not going for open defecation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has announced to construct

2 crore toilets under the mission and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Madam. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], 6.58 crore Individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed till 28.3.2018.

(b) State/UT-wise number of IHHLs constructed during last three years and current year under SBM(G) as on 28-03-2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State/UT-wise, number of households benefited under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) upto 28.3.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring of the programme through field visits of Ministry's officials and National Level Monitors. On-line monitoring of the programme on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) has been strengthened and status of declared and verified ODF villages is also being monitored on IMIS.

(e) Yes, Madam.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last three years and current year under SBM(G) as on 28-03-2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15 (from 2.10.2014)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 28.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	979	17556
2.	Andhra Pradesh	194308	354996	788496	2011185
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11012	19439	42552	41460
4.	Assam	143397	465545	1054882	685804
5.	Bihar	134000	427038	872331	2409370
6.	Chhattisgarh	14582	357107	1464977	1122592
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	18758

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1600
9.	Goa	0	28637	0	0
10.	Gujarat	273311	922728	1559806	428730
11.	Haryana	58617	132661	126162	319957
12.	Himachal Pradesh	30817	66632	80521	10
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8496	64665	83455	375812
14.	Jharkhand	68300	315130	832239	1082993
15.	Karnataka	791687	533011	720075	1409494
16.	Kerala	20789	11752	195090	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	304832	1022566	1860073	2279960
18.	Maharashtra	441930	889170	1917675	2211114
19.	Manipur	24909	47636	41423	52854
20.	Meghalaya	32117	44129	45973	87138
21.	Mizoram	73	6026	2872	24491
22.	Nagaland	0	22617	38112	17199
23.	Odisha	118819	1329832	1263960	585802
24.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	7033
25.	Punjab	8432	71543	106626	72636
26.	Rajasthan	640439	2164590	2721433	2125549
27.	Sikkim	807	3707	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	250264	948287	1139701	2067050
29.	Telangana	86065	240168	520092	1504215
30.	Tripura	24869	61173	43829	29686
31.	Uttar Pradesh	506538	694487	1740917	4263985
32.	Uttarakhand	37111	64030	335264	42979
33.	West Bengal	722084	1432065	2322394	986089
Grand Total		4948605	12741367	21924339	26283101

Statement-II

State/UT-wise, number of households benefited under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) upto 28.3.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of households benefited under SBM(G)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18535
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3348985
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	114463
4.	Assam	2349628
5.	Bihar	3842739
6.	Chhattisgarh	2959258
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18758
8.	Daman and Diu	1600
9.	Goa	28637
10.	Gujarat	3184575
11.	Haryana	637397
12.	Himachal Pradesh	177980
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	532428
14.	Jharkhand	2298662
15.	Karnataka	3454267
16.	Kerala	227631
17.	Madhya Pradesh	5467431
18.	Maharashtra	5459889
19.	Manipur	166822
20.	Meghalaya	209357
21.	Mizoram	33462
22.	Nagaland	77928
23.	Odisha	3298413
24.	Puducherry	9463
25.	Punjab	259237

1	2	3
26.	Rajasthan	7652011
27.	Sikkim	4514
28.	Tamil Nadu	4405302
29.	Telangana	2350540
30.	Tripura	159557
31.	Uttar Pradesh	7205927
32.	Uttarakhand	479384
33.	West Bengal	5462632
Grand Total		65897412

[Translation]

Overbridges on NHs

6352. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the problems faced by pedestrians at road crossings the Union Government proposes to increase the number of overbridges or underpasses in cities with high population density;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop traffic infrastructure in small cities or less densely populated cities in order to spread awareness about traffic rules; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. For the safety of road users, provision of Foot overbridge/pedestrian underpasses, depending upon the site condition and requirement, are made an integral part of the highway development project. These are constructed as per Ministry's guidelines and IRC codes. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is taking up various publicity measures in the form of telecasting/

broadcasting of T.V. spots/Radio jingles, display of cinema sliders, etc. containing road safety messages to create awareness about road safety and traffic rules among various segments for road users.

Export and Import of Textile Products

6353. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total textile imported and the percentage of domestic textiles production which is exported;

(b) the quantity and value of the export/import made during each of the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the names of the countries with which majority of textile trade is being done;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to promote textile trade; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The percentage of textile imports as well as exports in domestic textiles production cannot be readily ascertained as textile products comprise of different commodities ranging from fibre to finished products with heterogeneous units of quantity of production. However, textile and apparel including handicrafts had a share of 1.6% and 14.4% in India's total import and export respectively during 2016-17.

(b) Quantity and value-wise Textiles and Apparel export and import for last five years are as follows:-

(i) Quantity of Exports in the last five years:

Category	Unit	India's T&A export (in mn unit)					CAGR
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
Fibre	KGS	2899	2905	2134	2492	2298	-6%
Yarn	KGS	1991	2260	2209	2239	2211	3%
Fabric	KGS	67	65	72	70	80	4%
	SQM	2653	2905	3369	3365	3310	6%
Apparel	KGS	132	120	129	106	106	-5%
	NOS	2637	3007	3369	3470	3699	9%
	PRS	71	96	103	98	116	13%
Made Ups	KGS	249	255	268	260	275	3%
	NOS	448	481	444	489	523	4%
Others	KGS	1037	537	552	572	593	-13%
	SQM	168	188	187	168	161	-1%

Source: DGCI&S.

(ii) Quantity of Imports in the last five years:

Category	Unit	India's T&A export (in mn unit)					CAGR
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fibre	KGS	588	479	611	660	967	13%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Yarn	KGS	306	310	355	348	338	3%
Fabric	KGS	123	116	148	167	176	9%
	SQM	952	1079	1360	1474	1463	11%
Apparel	KGS	4	4	6	7	8	18%
	NOS	49	69	95	154	164	35%
	PRS	93	63	63	70	76	-5%
Made Ups	KGS	1	1	2	3	9	66%
	NOS	49	53	100	146	155	33%
Others	KGS	614	611	685	774	729	4%
	SQM	14	12	12	24	13	-2%

Source: DGCI&S

(iii) Value of Imports and Exports in the last five years:

(Value in US\$ mn)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	CAGR
Import	5,360	5,308	6,059	6,025	6,312	4%
Export	35,419	40,134	40,404	39,550	39,664	3%

Source: DGCI&S

Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) does not maintain State-wise export and import data on its website.

(c) In 2016-17, USA, UAE, UK, Bangladesh and Germany were top five textile and apparel export destinations for India, while China, USA, Australia, Bangladesh and Vietnam were top five textile and apparel suppliers to India.

(d) and (e) To boost exports of textile and apparel sector, Government announced a special package for garments and made-ups. Under the scheme of Rebate of State Levies, Rs. 2230 crore has been released to exporters of garment and made-ups since September 2016. The rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel and made-ups w.e.f. 1st November, 2017. Further, IGST has been exempted on import under Advance Authorisation and Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG).

Government is also providing interest rate subvention for pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector and gives assistance to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

Expansion of Highways

6354. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is working on a mega scheme to upgrade National Highways under which highways with two lanes are proposed to be developed into four lane and six lane highways on the basis of traffic;

(b) if so, the present number of National Highways with two lanes along with the names of the highways proposed to be upgraded, State-wise;

(c) the number of highways with two lane which have been identified to be developed into four lane or six lane on the basis of traffic along with the time by which work is likely to be started on them; and

(d) the number of ongoing road projects at present along with the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the proposal for investment approval for Phase-I of "Bharatmala Pariyojana" during its meeting held on 24.10.2017. "Bharatmala Pariyojana" Phase-I includes development of about 9,000 km. length of Economic corridors, about 6,000 km. length of Inter-corridor and feeder roads, about 5,000 km. length of National Corridors Efficiency improvements, about 2,000 km. length of Border and International connectivity roads, about 2,000 km. length of Coastal and port connectivity roads, about 800 km. length of Expressways and balance length of about 10,000 km. of roads under NHDP. The general principle for up-gradation of roads under Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana includes development of Economic corridors primarily to 4/6 lane NH standards, Inter-corridor and feeder roads primarily to 4 lane NH standards and Border, International connectivity roads, Coastal and port connectivity roads primarily to 2 lane NH standards.

At present, the length of 2-lane National Highways is approximately 60,500 km. across the country. The up-gradation of 2-lane National Highways to 4/6 lane configuration is proposed depending upon outcome of Feasibility report/Detailed Project Report, inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds. 1470 nos. of projects amounting to Rs. 4,32,538 Crore having length 44,108 km. are ongoing. These are likely to be completed in scheduled completion time as per the respective contract/concession agreements.

[English]

Under Construction Projects by NTPC

6355. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and other public sector power generating companies constructed/under construction in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons displaced/affected by the construction of such units in the country during the said period, State and Unit-wise;

(c) whether the said companies have rehabilitated all such displaced/affected persons under the resettlement and rehabilitation package in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State and unit-wise and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which all the displaced/affected persons are likely to be rehabilitated; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government for rehabilitation of such displaced/affected persons expeditiously across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) Details on power projects constructed and under construction by the Public Sector Power Generating Companies, including National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(b) to (e) As per Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policies of the Government of India and concerned State Government, a comprehensive project specific R&R plan, comprising of measures related to rehabilitation, resettlement and need based community development activities, in line with extant R&R policies is formulated in a consultative and participatory manner involving the stakeholders comprising of representatives from project affected families, District Administration and PSUs. The R&R plan is approved by the concerned State Government and implemented thereafter.

The status of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) status of Project Affected Person (PAPs) at constructed/ under construction projects of NTPC during last 3 years and current year, State-wise and project-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Power Projects constructed during the last three years and current year by PSUs including National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)

I. Thermal Projects

State	Project Name	Implementing Agency	Unit No	Actual capacity added (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2014-15				
Central Sector				
Bihar	Barn STPP-II	NTPC	U-5	660
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Extn.	KBUNL (JV of NTPC and BSEB)	U-3	195
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	U-2	250
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP	NTPL (JV NLC & TANGEDCO)	U-1	500
Tripura	Tripura Gas	OTPS	Module-2	363.3
Tripura	Monarchak Gas Power Project	NEEPCO	GT	65.4
Tripura	Agartala CCPP	NEEPCO	ST-2	25.5
West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP Phase-I	DVC	U-1	600
State Sector				
Andhar Pradesh	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	APPDL	U-1	800
Andhar Pradesh	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	APPDL	U-2	800
Gujarat	Dhuvaran CCPP-III	GSECL	Block-1	376.1
Gujarat	Sikka TPS Extn.	GSECL	U-3	250
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	MSPGCL	U-8	500
Maharashtra	Koradi TPS Extn.	MSPGCL	U-8	660
Madhya Pradesh	Malwa TPP (Shree Singaji TPP)	MPGENCO	U-2	600
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPS Extn.	RRVUNL	U-4	250
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPP	RRVUNL	U-1	600
Rajasthan	Ramgarh CCPP Extn.-III	RRVUNL	ST	50
Year 2015-16				
Central Sector				
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-1	250
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-1	250

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	DVC	U-1	500
Maharashtra	Mouda STPP Phase-II	NTPC	U-3	660
Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal TPP-V	NTPC	U-13	500
Tripura	Monarchak CCPP	NEEPCO	ST	35.6
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP	NLC	U-2	500
West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP, Phase-I	DVC	U-2	600
State Sector				
Gujarat	Sikka TPS	GSECL	U-4	250
Karnataka	Bellary TPS Stage-III	KPCL	U-3	700
Karnataka	Yermarus TPP	KPCL	U-1	800
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	MSPGCL	U-9	500
Maharashtra	Koradi TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	U-9	660
Maharashtra	Parli TPS	MSPGCL	U-8	250
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPP	RVUNL	U-2	600
Telangana	Singareni TPP	Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	U-1	600
Telangana	Kakatiya TPS Extn.	TGENCO	U-1	600
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-D TPS	UPRVUNL	U-6	500
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-D TPS	UPRVUNL	U-7	500
West Bengal	Sagardighi TPS-Extn.	West Bengal	U-3	500
Year 2016-17				
Central Sector				
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-2	250
Maharashtra	Mauda STPP-II	NTPC	U-4	660
Bihar	Kanti TPS Stage-II	NTPC	U-4	195
Karnataka	Kudgi TPP	NTPC	U-1	800
Karnataka	Kudgi TPP	NTPC	U-2	800
Tripura	Agartala Gas Based Power Project	NEEPCO	ST-1	25.5
Uttar Pradesh	Unchahar TPS Stage-IV	NTPC	U-6	500

1	2	3	4	5
State Sector				
Assam	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	GT	62.25
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPS	CSPGCL	U-2	500
Gujarat	Bhavnagar TPP	BECL	U-1	250
Gujarat	Bhavnagar TPP	BECL	U-2	250
Karnataka	Yermarus TPP	KPCL	U-2	800
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP	MSPGCL	U-10	660
Telangana	Singreni TPP	SCCL	U-2	600
West Bengal	Sagardighi TPS-II	WBPDCCL	U-4	500
Year 2017-18				
Central Sector				
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	JV of NTPC & Rly	2	250.00
Chhattisgarh	Lara TPP	NTPC	1	800.00
Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Phase-I	NTPC	3	800.00
Maharashtra	Solapur STPP	NTPC	1	660.00
Uttar Pradesh	Meja STPP	JV of NTPC & UPRVUNL	1	660.00
State Sector				
Andhra Pradesh	Royal seema TPP	APGENCO	6	600.00
Rajasthan	Chhabra SCTPP	RRVUNL	5	660.00
Bihar	Barauni Ext.	BSEB	8	250.00
Bihar	Barauni Ext.	BSEB	9	250.00
			Total	29083.65

II. Hydro (Above 25 MW)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Installed Capacity (No. × MW)	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5

2014-15**Central Sector**

1.	Parabati-III, NHPC (4x130)	Himachal Pradesh	4	130
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Rampur, SJVNL (6×68.67)	Himachal Pradesh	4	68.67
			3	68.67
			6	68.67
3.	Kol Dam, NTPC (4×200)	Himachal Pradesh	2	200
			1	200
2015-16				
Central Sector				
1.	Kol Dam, NTPC, (4×200)	Himachal Pradesh	3	200
			4	200
2.	Teesta Low Dam-IV, (4×40)	West Bengal	1	40
			2	40
State Sector				
1.	Baglihar Stage-II, JKPDC, (3×150)	Jammu and Kashmir	1	150
			2	150
			3	150
2.	Lower Jurala, TSGENCO, (6×40)	Telangana	1	40
			2	40
			3	40
			4	40
2016-17				
Central Sector				
1	Teesta Low Dam-IV, (4×40)	West Bengal	3	40
			4	40
State Sector				
1.	Kashang-I, HPPCL, (1×65)	Himachal Pradesh	1	65
2.	Lower Jurala, TSGENCO, (6×40)	Telangana	5	40
			6	40
4.	Nagarjuna Sagar, APGENCO, (2×25)	Andhra Pradesh	1	25
			2	25
5	Pulichintala, TSGENCO, (4×30)	Telangana	1	30
			2	65

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Teesta-III, Teesta Urja Ltd. (6×200)	Sikkim	3	200
			1	200
			5	200
			2	200
			6	200
			4	200
2017-18				
Central Sector				
1.	Tural, NEEPCO, (2×30)	Mizoram	1	30
			2	30
2.	Kishanganga, NHPC, (3×330)	Jammu and Kashmir	1	110
			2	110
			3	110
State Sector				
3.	New Umtru, MePGCL, (2×20)	Meghalaya	1	20
			2	20
4.	Sainj, HPPCL, (2×50)	Himachal Pradesh	1	50
			2	50
5.	Pulichintala, TSGENCO, (4×30)	Telangana	2	30
			3	30
Total (2014-18)				4051

Statement-II

Details of under Construction Power projects of all PSUs including National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)

I. Thermal Projects

Sl.No.	State	Project Name/Implementing Agency	Unit No	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1.	Assam	Bongaigaon TPP/ NTPC	U-3	250
2.	Bihar	Barh STPP-I /NTPC	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			U-3	660

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP/JV of NTPC and Rlys	U-3	250
			U-4	250
4.	Bihar	New Nabi Nagar TPP/JV of NTPC & BSPGCL	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			U-3	660
5.	Chhattisgarh	Lara STPP/NTPC	U-2	800
6.	Jharkhand	North Karanpura STPP/NTPC	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			U-3	660
7.	Maharashtra	Solapur STPP/NTPC	U-2	660
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara STPP/NTPC	U-1	800
			U-2	800
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone STPP/NTPC	U-1	660
			U-2	660
10.	Odisha	Darlipalli STPP/NTPC	U-1	800
			U-2	800
11.	Rajasthan	Barsingsar TPP Ext0/NLC	U-1	250
12.	Rajasthan	Bitnok TPP/NLC	U-1	250
13.	Telangana	Telangana STPP Stage-1/NTPC	U-1	800
			U-2	800
14.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli New TPP/NLC	U-1	500
			U-2	500
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Meja STPP/JV of NTPC & UPRVUNL	U-2	660
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghatampur TPP/JV of NLC & UPRVUNL	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			U-3	660
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda TPP Stage-II/NTPC	U-1	660
			U-2	660

1	2	3	4	5
State Sector				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Narla Tata Rao TPS Stage-V/APGENCO	U-1	800
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Damodaran Sanjeevaiah TPP Stage-II/APGENCO	U-1	800
3.	Assam	Namrup CCGT/APGCL	ST	36.15
4.	Gujarat	Wanakbori TPS Extn./GSECL	U-8	800
5.	Karnataka	Yelahanka CCGT by KPCL	GT+ST	370
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Singhaji TPP Stage-II/MPGENCO	U-3	660
			U-4	660
7.	Odisha	Ib Valley TPP/OPGCL BTG	U-3	660
			U-4	660
8.	Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn./RRVUNL	U-6	660
9.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh SCTPP/RRVUNL	U-7	660
			U-8	660
10.	Telangana	Kothagudem TPS Stage-VII/TSGENCO	U-1	800
11.	Telangana	Bhadradri TPP/TSGENCO	U-1	270
			U-2	270
			U-3	270
			U-4	270
12.	Tamil Nadu	Ennore Exp. SCTPP (Lanco)/TANGEDCO	U-1	660
13.	Tamil Nadu	Ennore SCTPP/TANGEDCO	U-1	660
			U-2	660
14.	Tamil Nadu	North Chennai TPP Stage-III TANGEDCO	U-1	800
15.	Tamil Nadu	Udangudi STPP Stage-I/TANGEDCO	U-1	660
			U-2	660
16.	Tamil Nadu	Uppur Super Critical TPP TANGEDCO	U-1	800
			U-2	800
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj TPS Exp.-II/UPRVUNL	U-1	660
18.	Telangana	Yadadri TPS/TSGENCO	U-1	800
			U-2	800

1	2	3	4	5
			U-3	800
			U-4	800
			U-5	800
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharpur STPP/UPRVUNL	U-1	660
			U-2	660
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Obra-C STPP/ UPRVUNL	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			Total	42036.15

II. Hydro Projects (Above 25 MW)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Installed Capacity	Unit No.	State/Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1.	Pakal Dul 4×250 = 1000 MW	U-1 to U-4	Jammu and Kashmir/CVPPL (Joint Venture of NHPC, JKSPDC & PTC)	1000
2.	Parbati Stage-II 4×200 = 800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/NHPC	800
3.	Tapovan Vishnugad 4×130 = 520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/NTPC	520
4.	Tehri PSS 4×250 = 1000 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/THDC	1000
5.	Lata Tapovan 3×57 = 171 MW	U-1 to U-3	Uttarakhand/NTPC	171
6.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti 4×111 = 444 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/THDC	444
7.	Subansiri Lower 8×250 = 2000 MW	U-1 to U-8	Arunachal Pradesh/NHPC	2000
8.	Kameng 4×150 = 600 MW	U-1 to U-4	Arunachal Pradesh/NEEPCO	600
9.	Pare 2×55 = 110 MW	U-1 to U-2	Arunachal Pradesh/NEEPCO	110

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Rammam-III 3×40 = 120 MW	U-1 to U-3	West Bengal/NTPC Ltd.	120
11.	Naitwar Mori 2×30 = 60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Uttarakhand/SJVNL	60
State Sector				
12.	Parnai 3×12.5 = 37.5 MW	U-1 to U-3	Jammu and Kashmir/JKSPDC	37.5
13.	Lower Kalnai 2×24 = 48 MW	U-1 to U-2	Jammu and Kashmir/JKSPDC	48
14.	Shahpurkandi 3×33+3×33+1×8 = 206 MW	U-1 to U-7	Punjab/Irrigation Deptt. and PSPCL	206
15.	Uhi-III 3×33.33 = 100 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/Beas Valley Power Corp. Ltd. (BVPC)	100
16.	Sawra Kuddu 3×37 = 111 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	111
17.	Shongtong Karcham 3×150 = 450 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	450
18.	Vyasi 2×60 = 120 MW	U-1 to U-2	Uttarakhand/UJVNL	120
19.	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2×40 = 80 MW	U-1 to U-2	Maharashtra/WRD, GO Mah.	80
20.	Polavaram 12×80= 960 MW	U-1 to U-12	Andhra Pradesh/Polavaram Project Authority	960
21.	Pulichintala 4×30 = 120 MW (90 MW Comm.)	U-4	Telengana/TSGENCO	30
22.	Pallivasal 2×30 = 60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Kerala/KSEB	60
23.	Thottiyar 1×30 + 1×10 = 40 MW	U-1 to U-2	Kerala/KSEB	40
24.	Kundah Pumped Storage Phase-I 1×125 = 125 MW	U-1	Tamil Nadu/TANGEDCO	125
Total				9192.5

Statement-III

Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) status of Project Affected Person (PAPs) at constructed/under construction projects of NTPC during last 3 years and current year, State-wise and project-wise

Sl. No.	State	Project	PAPs displaced and resettled (No.)	PAPs to be rehabilitated (No.)	Rehabilitation package paid to (No.)	Balance PAPs to be paid rehabilitation package (No.)	Remarks
1.	Bihar	Barh	0	1884	1468	416	PAP list awaited from District Administration
2.	Chhattisgarh	Lara	9	2485	1832	653	In progress
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Koldam	0	16	16	0	Completed
4.	Jharkhand	NKSTPP	612	2961	2714	247	In Progress
5.	Karnataka	Kudgi	28	1435	1176	259	In Progress
6.	Maharashtra	Mauda	0	0	0	0	Completed
7.		Solapur	99	726	697	29	In Progress
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara	0	797	797	0	Completed
9.		Khargone	0	1254	1254	0	Completed
10.	Odisha	Darlipali	241	362	340	22	In progress
11.	Uttarakhand	Tapovan	0	0	0	0	Completed
12.		LataTapovan	0	0	0	0	Completed
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda-II	363	1238	609	629	In Progress
14.	West Bengal	Rammam-III	48	377	327	50	In progress
			1400	13535	11230	2305	
Joint Venture Projects							
15.	Bihar	BRBCL (JV)	07	1745	7	1738	In progress
16.		NPGC (JV)	103	3000	394	2606	In progress.
17.		Kanti	130	1360	1360	0	Completed
18.	Odisha	Rourkela (JV)	0	0	0	0	Land not acquired
19.		Durgapur (JV)	0	0	0	0	Land not acquired
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Meja (JV)	132	985	985	0	Completed
			372	7090	2746	4344	
		Grand Total	1772	20625	13976	6649	

* NTPC did not acquire any land for Bongaigaon Project as the Project was transferred to NTPC from State Government.

* For Solar projects set up in solar parks, NTPC was not having any role in the acquisition of land as the same was done by respective State Governments.

* No persons have been displaced/affected by construction of 50 MW Rojmal Wind Power Project.

[Translation]

Setting up of NIFT Centres

6356. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more National Institute of Fashion Technology centres in the country including Rajasthan;

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

(c) the amount of fund sanctioned and spent for the smooth functioning of these institutes during each of the last three years and the current year, institute-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to set up more such centres in other parts of the country including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) New National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) centres have been sanctioned for setup in Panchkula, Haryana and Ranchi, Jharkhand. There is a fully functional NIFT campus at Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Setting up of new NIFT campus are determined by the NIFT Policy, in cases where funds are provided by the State Government. The Government of India is providing funds for setting up of following centres (1) Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir (2) Shillong, Meghalaya (3) Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh and (4) extension campus at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

Statement

The Government of India has sanctioned funds for the following schemes

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Purpose	Sanctioned /Released				Spent (Upto 28.3.2018) (including before 2014-15 grants)	
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18		Total
1.	OBC Quota Implementation in NIFT	For augmentation of infrastructure to accommodate additional intake due to OBC quota implementation	50.00	20.00	41.04	—	111.04	111.36
2.	Raebareli	Setting up of NIFT campus at Raebareli	1.50	6.00	—	8.15	15.65	14.50
3.	Varanasi	Setting up of NIFT extension campus at Varanasi	—	2.00	2.00	—	4.00	2.40
4.	Shillong	Setting up of NIFT campus at Shillong	10.00	22.00	12.42	10.00	54.42	44.42
5.	Srinagar	Setting up of permanent NIFT campus at Srinagar	—	18.85	4.85	11.85	35.55	23.70
Total			61.50	68.85	60.31	30.00	220.66	196.38

Year-wise statement of Expenditure from 2014-15 to 2016-17 under OBC Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Campus	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1.	Chennai	11.56	9.62	2.31	23.49
2.	Delhi	13.11	16.00	31.10	60.21
3.	Gandhinagar	1.65	1.58	1.25	4.48
4.	Mumbai	12.47	2.57	4.44	19.48
5.	Hyderabad	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04
6.	Kolkata	2.04	1.62	—	3.66
Total		40.85	31.40	39.11	111.36

[English]

Bharat New Car Assessment Programme

6357. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the number of road accidents that take place every year in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the sanctioned commencement date of the Bharat New Car Assessment Programme, which was due to commence operations in 2014 but has still not been inaugurated; and

(c) the details of the progress of the programme and the timeline of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per the data received from police department of States/UTs, Number of road accidents and persons killed due to road accidents in the country for the last two calendar years i.e. 2015 to 2016 is given in the table below:—

Years	Total Number of road accidents in the country	Total Number of persons killed in road accidents in the country
2015	5,01,423	1,46,133
2016	4,80,652	1,50,785

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued S.O. 1139(E) dated 28.04.2015 and S.O. 2412(E) dated 03.09.2015 notifying the crash standards i.e. Automotive Industry Standard (AIS) 098. As per AIS 098, protection of occupants in the event of an Offset Frontal Collision shall be mandatory for the new vehicles from 1st October, 2017 and for all vehicles 1st October, 2019.

Air Fare for Haj Pilgrims

6358. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air fare for the Haj pilgrims would be rationalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the facilities given to Haj pilgrims both in India and Saudi Arabia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government floats a tender to invite bids from designated carriers of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and India for short-listing of airlines to carry Haj pilgrims from India to KSA and back. Based on the tendering process and bids received, L-1 (Lowest bidder) is identified for each embarkation point in India. Accordingly, embarkation point to the selected airline are allocated on the basis of lowest bid.

(c) Various agencies are assigned different roles in making arrangements for Haj operations. Such as, Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) is vested with the responsibility of making overall arrangement for Haj and its supervision. Haj Committee of India (HCol), a statutory body under MoMA, with assistance of State/Union Territory make arrangements for pilgrims in India. Consul General of India, Jeddah (CGI) has the responsibility to look after the pilgrims and to redress their grievances on reaching Jeddah/Madinah airport and while they are in the KSA. Ministry of Civil Aviation arranges air transportation of pilgrims and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare arranges the vaccines to the pilgrims. Facilities provided to the pilgrims during the Haj operations is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Following facilities are provided to the Haj Pilgrims by stakeholders involved in Haj operation:

1. HCol invites application free of cost from intending Haj pilgrims. The facility of on-line Haj Application and also e-payment facility have been made available to the applicants.
2. Presently, there are 20 embarkation points across the country. Haj pilgrims are required to travel from the embarkation point specified for their area. Flight intimation cards are directly sent to the pilgrims by post as well as SMS and the details are also made available on its website by HCol. The anal booking is completed at the embarkation points by officials deputed by HCol.
3. Ministry of External Affairs issues necessary instructions for timely issue of International Passport to the intending pilgrims.
4. Training is imparted to the pilgrims through trainers, who are trained by HCol. The training camps after qurrah stage are organized at district level by the respective State Haj Committees (SHCs) to the selected pilgrims under the guidance and instructions of HCol.
5. SHCs through District Administration make arrangements for vaccination in their respective State/UTs throughout the country. The vaccines are provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
6. MoMA, Government of India, deutes administrative and medical staff during Haj Season for providing round-the-clock facilities to Haj pilgrims in the KSA. CGI also provides various medical facilities to the Indian Haj pilgrims. Temporary Haj Medical Mission offices are opened during Haj season for the purpose.
7. HCol arranges for Group Insurance for the pilgrims for accidental death/disability. In cases of cash/baggage loss relief is provided through the office of CGI, Jeddah.
8. HCol facilitate to provide Saudi Riyals in cash to Haj pilgrims at the respective embarkation point through the bank, selected by the HCol through tendering process.
9. HCol set-up control room at Haj House, Mumbai during the Outward/Inward phase of Haj flights for the smooth movement of Haj pilgrims from India to KSA & back. Representatives from all participating airlines are also stationed in the control room. CGI, Jeddah set-up offices at Jeddah/Madinah Munawwarah airport and branch offices at Makkah and Madinah Munawwarah for providing necessary administrative support, information and guidance to the Haj pilgrims.
10. As per Saudi regulations, accommodation in Makkah and Madinah arranged for the pilgrims in advance through the CGI, Jeddah.
11. HCol sends Khadimmul Hujjaj to the KSA from all the states to look after the welfare of the Haj pilgrims in an organized manner.

Apart from the above, whenever any specific difficulty or grievance is brought to the notice, the agencies

concerned take action to address the same. Every year, incremental improvements are made to facilitate the Haj pilgrimage.

Policy on Manual Cleaning of Sewers

6359. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to draft a policy for abolishing manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks in select areas across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is introducing mechanized sewage cleaning systems in the country in select areas on pilot basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) No, Madam, Sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State for effective implementation of the sanitation facilities in the fields that includes safe disposal and fecal sludge management. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation only provides financial and technical support to supplements the efforts of the States for achieving a sustainable sanitation outcome, with flexibility to the States/UTs to implement the programme, considering their local conditions. In each State, there already exists a specific Department which deals with sanitation in the State and also there are dedicated agencies/missions at district/block and GP levels for successful implementation and monitoring of the programme.

Under SBM (G), greater emphasis on behaviour change among people and capacity building of the implementing agencies are being given. Massive behaviour change campaigns at National level and in respective States are being run across the country at present. Moreover Twin-leach pit technology is promoted under SBM(G) which in itself is the most environment friendly system wherein fecal matter converts to manure and there is no need to resort to manual/ mechanized sewage cleaning.

Upgradation of Roads

6360. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the roads identified for upgradation into two lane and four lane by National Highway Authority of Indian (NHAI) in the State of Karnataka during the last three years;

(b) the total length of the roads upgraded into two lane and four lanes by NHAI during the said period in the State, NH/State Highway-wise including NH-209 in the State;

(c) whether all the upgradation works have been completed as per the schedule;

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

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the roads are upgraded at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The details of roads identified for upgradation into two lane and four lane by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are enclosed Statement. The total road length constructed during last three years is furnished below:—

1. 2014-15 : **34.8 kms** (4 lane)
2. 2015-16 : **128.44 kms** (2 lane-22 km. and 4 lane – 106.44 km.)
3. 2016-17 : **240.34 kms** (2 lane with PS-114.3 km. and 4 lane – 126.04 km.)

In NH-209 project, 30 km of length has been constructed till now.

(c) and (d) The details of completion of the various projects are mentioned in the enclosed Statement.

(e) NHAI held regular meetings with Government of Karnataka officials to resolve the issues. Also, meetings with Concessionaire/IE are being conducted to resolve the issues and accelerating the progress of projects.

Statement

The details of upgradation and completion of various projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Length (km.)	Upgradation into 2/4 lane	Scheduled/Likely date of completion
1.	Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad section of NH-218	220	2 lane with PS	06.09.2018
2.	Four laning of Hospet-Chitradurga section of NH-13	120	4-lane	August, 2018
3.	4-laning of Hassan to Maranahally section of NH-48 (Package-I)	45.14	4-lane	04.03.2019
4.	4-laning of Addahole (near Gundya) to Bantwal Cross section of NH-48 (Package-II)	63.05	4-lane	22.09.2019
5.	Four lanning of Hospet – Hubli Section of NH-63	143.72	4-lane	14.03.2020
6.	4/6 laning of Hospet – Bellary – Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Border of NH-63	95	4-lane	30.03.2019
7.	Tamil Nadu/Karnataka Border to Bangalore section of NH-209	171	2/4-lane	20.08.2019

[Translation]

Funds for Irrigation Projects

6361. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tembhu lift and Takari Mahisal irrigation projects had been administratively sanctioned long back for drought affected districts of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Rs. 112 crore and Rs. 90 crore package respectively for the above-mentioned projects were sanctioned during 2014 and if so, the manner in which these funds were utilized along with the quantum of amount spent therefrom so far;

(c) whether the Government has sought progress report in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has agreed during 2017 to release Rs. 2500 crore to Maharashtra for certain irrigation projects and if so, the details thereof along with the names of projects;

(e) the manner in which the projects would be completed and the district-wise allocation made; and

(f) whether any guidelines have been issued to the State in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (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) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects (Including 26 irrigation projects of Maharashtra) under PMKSY- AIBP, having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and estimated balance cost of Rs. 77595 cr. have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism

through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

Takari Mahisal irrigation project is a part of Krishna Koyna Lift irrigation project (one of the 99 prioritized projects) and total Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 531.834 cr. (including 29.27 cr. in 2017-18) has been released for Krishna Koyna Lift irrigation project, so far under AIBP. The project is monitored regularly. As reported, out of ultimate irrigation potential of 104.17 th. ha., irrigation potential of 49.93 th. ha. has been created through this project.

Tembhu Lift irrigation project is not under AIBP and is being executed by State Government from their own resources.

(d) to (f) The Government of Maharashtra submitted a proposal for providing special package for drought mitigation and addressing agrarian distress in 14 districts of Vidharbha and Marathwada and for projects in chronically drought prone areas of rest of Maharashtra. The State has been requested to submit an updated proposal with balance cost as on 01.04.2018. The approval of proposal is dependent upon finned up cost, approval by Technical Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR wherever required, availability of budget etc.

[English]

Condition of NH-37

6362. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present condition of NH-37 connecting Imphal to Jiribam along with the time by which it will be made into all weather road;

(b) whether it is a fact that the bridges on this NH-37 get damaged very frequently;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for neglecting the said road?

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

maintenance is being carried out on NH-37 connecting Imphal-Jiribam. The works have been completed between km. 3 to 220 during 2017-18, with works on the balance length to be taken up during 2018-19 for keeping NH in traffic worthy condition.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam, there are 04 nos. of weak and old Bailey Bridges of 24 MT capacity on NH-37 at Km. 145.09 (360 feet, BSB, Barak Bridge), Km. 189.80 (240 feet, BSB Makru bridge), Km. 150.700 (100 feet, DSRBB) and Km. 189.300 (30 feet, DSBB). These bridges get damaged frequently due to plying of over loaded vehicles. The permanent bridges at Km. 144.250 (span = 154 meter) and Km. 188.885 Makru bridge (span = 122 meter) is under construction, while replacement of damaged Bailey bridges at Km. 150.700 (100 feet, DD) and Km. 189.300 (30 feet, DS) is being considered.

(d) Though the road has been transferred from Border Road Organization to National Highways Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) only in 2017, the NHIDCL is carrying out repairs and maintenance to make it into traffic worthy condition. The works of Bituminous overlay on 77 kms and 20 nos. culverts have been completed during 2017-18 between km. 3 to 220, while works in the balance length is to be taken up in this financial year.

Workers in Mines

6363. SHRI VINOD LAKHMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of workers working in the mines of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As informed by Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, based on annual returns submitted by the mines managements (i.e. owner, agent of manager), State-wise details of average daily employment in coal, metal and oil mines respectively is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*The details of the Average daily employment in Coal, Oil and Natural Gas and Metal Mines, State-wise*

State	Coal	Oil and Gas	Metal	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			151	151
Andhra Pradesh		1830	13629	15459
Arunachal Pradesh		225		225
Assam	1597	9297	115	11009
Bihar		41	451	492
Chhattisgarh	35556		12712	48268
Goa			5441	5441
Gujarat	2969	9343	4486	16798
Himachal Pradesh		43	1190	1233
Haryana			4493	4493
Jharkhand	89707	719	16592	107018
Jammu and Kashmir	304		153	457
Karnataka			17028	17028
Kerala			2076	2076
Madhya Pradesh	44209	229	14129	58567
Maharashtra	25029		10909	35938
Meghalaya			469	469
Odisha	21195		44700	65895
Puducherry		596		596
Rajasthan	1398	3388	25587	30373
Tamil Nadu	7106	277	11453	18836
Telangana	51754		4302	56056
Tripura		305		305
Uttarakhand			1945	1945
Uttar Pradesh	9053		750	9803
West Bengal	50347	2178	1624	54149
Total	340224	28471	194385	563080

Note: Data is upto the year 2015 as reported by the mines.

(Source: DGMS)

[Translation]

BRGF in Chhattisgarh

6364. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of centrally sponsored scheme "Backward Region Grant Fund" (BRGF);
- (b) the names of the districts covered under Backward Region Grant Fund in Chhattisgarh;
- (c) the criteria being adopted for the inclusion of districts under the said scheme;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to include more districts of Chhattisgarh under this scheme;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) targets set and achieved under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, district-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) was implementing District component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme in 272 identified backward districts in all States of the country except Goa during the period 2006-07 to 2014-15. The Programme was designed to redress regional

imbalances in development.

Fifteen districts of Chhattisgarh namely, Bastar, Bijapur, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Ranker, Korba, Korea, Mahasammund, Narayanpur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon and Sarguja were covered under the BRGF Programme.

The backward districts under the BRGF Programme were selected on the basis of rank of backwardness on chosen parameters relating to income deprivation, health and education status, social backwardness and infrastructural inadequacy.

After the acceptance of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the District Component of BRGF Programme has been delinked from budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from the financial year 2015-16, on account of enhanced fiscal space made available to the States due to higher devolution from 32% to 42% of the Centre's net tax receipts to them.

(f) The funds under BRGF were released to the State Governments for onward transfer to the backward districts for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified backward districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements. A statement indicating the district-wise funds released to States under the Programme during the financial year 2014-15 is enclosed. The BRGF Programme has been delinked from budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from financial year 2015-16.

Statement

BRGF: District-wise funds release to State

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	BRGF Districts	2014-15 Funds Released	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantpur	17.74	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
		2.	Chittoor	26.06				
		3.	Cuddapah	0.00				
		4.	Vizianagaram	0.00				
			Total Development Grant (DG)	43.80				
			Capacity Building (CB)	0.00				
			Grand Total (DG+CB)	43.80				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Upper Subansari	15.35	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
Total Development Grant (DG)				15.35				
Capacity Building (CB)				0.00				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				15.35				
3.	Assam	1.	Baksa	11.61				
		2.	Barpeta	13.20				
		3.	Bongaigaon	11.73				
		4.	Cachar	13.99				
		5.	Chirang	9.04				
		6.	Dhemaji	13.37				
		7.	Goal para	0.00				
		8.	Hailakandi	11.59				
		9.	Karbi Anglong	15.37				
		10.	Kokrajhar	12.23				
		11.	Moregaon	13.11				
		12.	North Cachar Hills	0.00				
		13.	North Lakhimpur	14.17				
Total Development Grant (DG)				139.41				
Capacity Building (CB)				0.00				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				139.41				
4.	Bihar	1.	Araria	0.00				
		2.	Arwal	0.00				
		3.	Aurangabad	0.00				
		4.	Banka	0.00				
		5.	Begusarai	14.60				
		6.	Bhagalpur	0.00				
		7.	Bhojpur	13.00				
		8.	Buxar	0.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
		9.	Darbhanga	0.00	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.							
		10.	Gaya	0.00								
		11.	Gopalganj	14.95								
		12.	Jamui	0.00								
		13.	Jehanabad	0.00								
		14.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.00								
		15.	Katihar	11.89								
		16.	Khagaria	0.00								
		17.	Kishanganj	0.00								
		18.	Lakhisarai	12.61								
		19.	Madhepura	14.45								
		20.	Madhubani	18.61								
		21.	Munger	0.00								
		22.	Muzaffarpur	0.00								
		23.	Nalanda	0.00								
		24.	Nawada	14.49								
		25.	Paschim Champaran	21.04								
		26.	Patna	0.00								
		27.	Purbi Champaran	20.40								
		28.	Purnia	16.53								
		29.	Rohtas	0.00								
		30.	Saharsa	11.45								
		31.	Samastipur	0.00								
		32.	Saran	0.00								
		33.	Sheikhpura	6.78								
		34.	Sheohar	0.00								
		35.	Sitamarhi	0.00								
		36.	Siwan	0.00								
		37.	Supaul	0.00								
		38.	Vaishali	15.72								
		Total Development Grant (DG)		206.52								
		Capacity Building (CB)		0.00								
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		206.52								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.	Bastar	15.21	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
		2.	Bijapur	11.75				
		3.	Bilaspur	16.60				
		4.	Dantewada	17.15				
		5.	Dhamtari	13.97				
		6.	Jashpur	14.65				
		7.	Kabirdham	11.31				
		8.	Kanker	14.34				
		9.	Korba	15.99				
		10.	Koriya	12.46				
		11.	Mahasammund	12.02				
		12.	Narayanpur	8.25				
		13.	Raigarh	17.51				
		14.	Rajnandgaon	18.33				
		15.	Sarguja	18.72				
Total Development Grant (DG)				218.26				
Capacity Building (CB)				0.00				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				218.26				
6.	Gujarat	1.	Banas Khantha	19.81				
		2.	Dahod	0.00				
		3.	Dang	0.00				
		4.	Narmada	6.65				
		5.	Panchmahal	15.28				
		6.	Sabar Kantha	18.29				
Total Development Grant (DG)				60.03				
Capacity Building (CB)				5.04				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				65.07				
7.	Haryana	1.	Mahendragarh	0.00				
		2.	Sirsa	12.98				
Total Development Grant (DG)				12.98				
Capacity Building (CB)				0.00				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				12.98				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Chamba	0.00	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
		2.	Sirmaur	11.92				
Total Development Grant (DG)				11.92				
Capacity Building (CB)				0.00				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				11.92				
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Doda	13.15				
		2.	Kishtwar	12.20				
		3.	Kupwara	5.74				
		4.	Poonch	5.00				
		5.	Ramban	9.58				
Total Development Grant (DG)				45.67				
Capacity Building (CB)				0.00				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				45.67				
10.	Jharkhand	1.	Bokaro	15.93				
		2.	Chatra	14.48				
		3.	Deoghar	10.66				
		4.	Dhanbad	8.08				
		5.	Dumka	14.26				
		6.	Garhwa	8.66				
		7.	Giridih	15.95				
		8.	Godda	14.26				
		9.	Gumla	17.44				
		10.	Hazaribagh	15.46				
		11.	Jamtara	9.93				
		12.	Khunti	13.20				
		13.	Koderma	12.44				
		14.	Latehar	11.30				
		15.	Lohardagga	12.08				
		16.	Pakur	8.34				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		17.	Palamu	18.72	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
		18.	Ramgarh	0.00				
		19.	Ranchi	0.00				
		20.	Sahebganj	13.21				
		21.	Saraikele Kharswan	7.13				
		22.	Simdega	0.00				
		23.	West Singhbhum	19.64				
		Total Development Grant (DG)		261.17				
		Capacity Building (CB)		20.58				
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		281.75				
11.	Karnataka	1.	Bidar	18.29				
		2.	Chitradurga	0.00				
		3.	Davangere	0.00				
		4.	Gulbarga	12.50				
		5.	Raichur	15.74				
		6.	Yadgir	0.00				
		Total Development Grant (DG)		46.53				
		Capacity Building (CB)		0.00				
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		46.53				
12.	Kerala	1.	Palakkad	19.05				
		2.	Wayanad	10.15				
		Total Development Grant (DG)		29.20				
		Capacity Building Grant (CB)		0.09				
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		29.20				
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Alirajpur	10.40				
		2.	Anuppur	8.45				
		3.	Ashoknagar	14.58				
		4.	Balaghat	16.55				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
		5.	Barwani	14.57	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.							
		6.	Betul	8.73								
		7.	Burhanpur	12.88								
		8.	Chhattarpur	13.69								
		9.	Chhindwara	0.00								
		10.	Damoh	0.00								
		11.	Dhar	8.90								
		12.	Dindori	6.04								
		13.	Guna	0.00								
		14.	Jhabua	0.00								
		15.	Katni	0.00								
		16.	Khandwa	15.29								
		17.	Khargone	17.35								
		18.	Mandla	6.03								
		19.	Panna	0.00								
		20.	Rajgarh	16.14								
		21.	Rewa	0.00								
		22.	Satna	7.50								
		23.	Seoni	0.00								
		24.	Shahdol	0.00								
		25.	Sheopur	3.18								
		26.	Shivpuri	12.52								
		27.	Sidhi	0.00								
		28.	Singrauli	4.60								
		29.	Tikamgarh	13.80								
		30.	Umaria	10.02								
Total Development Grant (DG)				221.22								
Capacity Building (CB)				0.00								
Grand Total (DG+CB)				221.22								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Maharashtra	1.	Ahmednagar	32.33	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
		2.	Amravati	25.71				
		3.	Aurangabad	25.33				
		4.	Bhandara	13.75				
		5.	Chandrapur	21.09				
		6.	Dhule	19.39				
		7.	Gadchiroli	21.82				
		8.	Gondia	0.00				
		9.	Hingoli	11.39				
		10.	Nanded	16.01				
		11.	Nandurbar	17.15				
		12.	Yavatmal	25.84				
Total Development Grant (DG)				229.81				
Capacity Building (CB)				6.33				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				236.14				
15.	Manipur	1.	Chandel	12.15				
		2.	Churchandrapur	9.81				
		3.	Tamenglong	12.85				
Total Development Grant (DG)				34.81				
Capacity Building (CB)				1.95				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				36.76				
16.	Meghalaya	1.	Ri-bhoi	0.00				
		2.	South Garo Hills	0.00				
		3.	West Garo Hills	0.00				
Total Development Grant (DG)				0.00				
Capacity Building (CB)				2.56				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				2.56				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Mizoram	1.	Lawngtlai	11.71	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
		2.	Saiha	11.43				
Total Development Grant (DG)				23.14				
Capacity Building (CB)				1.25				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				24.39				
18.	Nagaland	1.	Kiphrie	11.16				
		2.	Longleng	10.83				
		3.	Mon	11.15				
		4.	Tuensang	11.93				
		5.	Wokha	11.60				
Total Development Grant (DG)				56.67				
Capacity Building (CB)				4.20				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				60.87				
19.	Odisha	1.	Bargarh	0.00				
		2.	Bolangir	15.04				
		3.	Boudh	0.00				
		4.	Deogarh	0.00				
		5.	Dhenkanal	0.00				
		6.	Gajapati	14.35				
		7.	Ganjam	24.29				
		8.	Jharsuguda	7.90				
		9.	Kalahandi	0.00				
		10.	Kandhamal (Phulbani)	16.66				
		11.	Keonjhar	9.40				
		12.	Koraput	12.13				
		13.	Malkangiri	0.00				
		14.	Mayurbhanj	22.20				
		15.	Nabarangpur	0.00				
		16.	Nuapada	0.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		17.	Rayagada	0.00	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
		18.	Sambalpur	13.66				
		19.	Sonepur (Subarnapur)	11.52				
		20.	Sundargarh	20.70				
		Total Development Grant (DG)		167.85				
		Capacity Building (CB)		11.61				
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		179.86				
20.	Punjab	1.	Hoshiarpur	14.18				
		Total Development Grant (DG)		14.18				
		Capacity Building (CB)		0.69				
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		14.87				
21.	Rajasthan	1.	Banswara	13.49				
		2.	Barmer	36.72				
		3.	Chittaurgarh	15.20				
		4.	Dungarpui	10.40				
		5.	Jaisalmer	36.55				
		6.	Jalore	14.84				
		7.	Jhalawar	8.85				
		8.	Karauti	13.27				
		9.	Pratapgarh	9.90				
		10.	Sawai Madhopur	8.37				
		11.	Sirohi	10.14				
		12.	Tonk	7.04				
		13.	Udaipur	26.68				
		Total Development Grant (DG)		211.45				
		Capacity Building (CB)		0.00				
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		211.45				
22.	Sikkim	1.	North District	11.47				
		Total Development Grant (DG)		11.47				
		Capacity Building (CB)		0.85				
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		12.32				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Cuddalore	0.00	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
		2.	Dindigul	0.00				
		3.	Nagapattinam	8.30				
		4.	Sivaganga	15.49				
		5.	Tiruvannamalai	18.63				
		6.	Villupuram	0.00				
Total Development Grant (DG)				42.42				
Capacity Building (CB)				0.00				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				42.42				
24.	Telangana	1.	Adilabad	26.20				
		2.	Karimnagar	23.38				
		3.	Khammam	0.00				
		4.	Mahaboobnagar	0.00				
		5.	Medak	0.00				
		6.	Nalgonda	0.00				
		7.	Nizamabad	0.00				
		8.	Rangareddy	21.52				
		9.	Warrangal	18.32				
Total Development Grant (DG)				89.42				
Capacity Building (CB)				0.00				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				89.42				
25.	Tripura	1.	Dhalai	12.63				
Total Development Grant (DG)				12.63				
Capacity Building (CB)				0.00				
Grand Total (DG+CB)				12.63				
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Ambedkar Nagar	0.00				
		2.	Azamgarh	18.51				
		3.	Badaun	20.19				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		4.	Bahraich	0.00	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
		5.	Balrampur	0.00				
		6.	Banda	16.72				
		7.	Barabanki	17.70				
		8.	Basti	16.70				
		9.	Chandauli	16.05				
		10.	Chitrakoot	0.00				
		11.	Etah	15.96				
		12.	Farukhabad	15.97				
		13.	Fatehpur	0.00				
		14.	Gonda	19.02				
		15.	Gorakhpur	18.55				
		16.	Hamirpur	0.00				
		17.	Hardoi	0.00				
		18.	Jalaun	15.62				
		19.	Jaunpur	22.90				
		20.	Kashganj	14.36				
		21.	Kaushambi	0.00				
		22.	Kushinagar	0.00				
		23.	Lakhimpurkhiri	0.00				
		24.	Lalitpur	0.00				
		25.	Maharajganj	14.99				
		26.	Mahoba	0.00				
		27.	Mirzapur	18.11				
		28.	Pratapgarh	0.00				
		29.	Raibareilly	19.28				
		30.	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.00				
		31.	Shrawasti	10.83				
		32.	Siddharth Nagar	17.72				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		33.	Sitapur	0.00	BRGF Programme delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government w.e.f. financial year 2015-16 and no fund was released.			
		34.	Sonbhadra	18.08				
		35.	Unnao	19.60				
		Total Development Grant (DG)		346.86				
		Capacity Building (CB)		0.00				
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		346.86				
27.	Uttarakhand	1.	Chamoli	0.00				
		2.	Champawat	0.00				
		3.	Tehri Garhwal	0.00				
		Total Development Grant (DG)		0.00				
		Capacity Building (CB)		2.53				
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		2.53				
28.	West Bengal	1.	24 South Paraganas	31.25				
		2.	Bankura	18.91				
		3.	Birbhum	14.86				
		4.	Dinajpur Dakshin	14.86				
		5.	Dinajpur Uttar	14.42				
		6.	Jalpaiguri	21.90				
		7.	Maldah	18.87				
		8.	Medinipur East	22.48				
		9.	Medinipur West	28.51				
		10.	Murshidabad	19.41				
		11.	Purulia	21.17				
		Total Development Grant (DG)		226.64				
		Capacity Building (CB)		0.00				
		Grand Total (DG+CB)		226.64				
		Overall Total (DG)		2779.41				
		Overall Total (CB)		57.59				
		Overall Grand Total (DG+CB)		2837.00				

[English]

Kisan Channel

6365. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make newly proposed Kisan Channel a priority among rural farmers community;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken so far to expand the outreach of Kisan Channel beyond Hindi belt States to cover Southern and North-Eastern States as well; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for field based shows and programmes as well as direct communication at grass root levels with the representatives of the Channel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that DD Kisan channel was launched in 2015 with the objective of telecasting meaningful programmes for empowerment of the farming community across India. The channel reaches out to millions of farmers in the country. 73% of total viewership of the channel comes from the rural areas as per Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) data.

(c) According to Prasar Bharati, DD Kisan is available throughout the country including Southern and North-Eastern States through all cable network and DTH platform.

(d) According to Prasar Bharati, DD Kisan covers a wide spectrum of issues through its field based shows and programmes as well as direct communication (interactive shows) at grass root level. Some of them are:-

- (1) **Khet Khalihan:-** Daily field based programme on season specific crops, where agricultural scientists and experts give relevant information and advisory.
- (2) **Chaupal Chancha:-** Field based interactive show with farmers. This daily programme gives information on various government schemes in villages across the country.
- (3) **Hello Kisan:-** Daily one hour live interactive phone-in programme that covers all aspects of farming and animal husbandry and grievance

redressal, alongwith advice and solutions by a panel of scientists and experts.

- (4) **Swasth Kisan:-** One hour interactive show with eminent doctors in the studio, who address health issues of viewers.
- (5) **Kisan Samachar:-** Daily news bulletin on agriculture and allied activities.
- (6) **Vichar Vimarsh:-** Studio based discussion show with experts and farmers on current issues affecting the farming community.
- (7) **Mausam Khabar:-** Daily live programme, produced in collaboration with Indian Meterological department, which provides all weather related information and crop wise advisory with a pan India perspective.
- (8) **Mandi Khabar:-** Daily programme on commodity market, information from AGMARK and NCDEX (National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange) to update farmers with the latest market reports.
- (9) **Vaad Samvaad:-** Weekly one hour studio based show where policy makers officials and scientists discuss and deliberate on the current issues affecting the farming and rural communities.
- (10) **Prakriti Ki Ore:-** Programme based on environmental issues with interesting case studies.

Apart from the above, DD Kisan also telecasts programmes on the flagship schemes of government like Farm Credit, e-NAM, Fasal Bima Yojana, Soil Health Card, Krishi Sinchai Yojana etc.

[Translation]

Employment Opportunities in Textile Sector

6366. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various Government schemes meant for promoting self employment opportunities in textile sector;

(b) whether the Government has issued any funds or earmarked any package for implementation and promotion of the said schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any scheme for single women to avail the benefit through self employment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) The Schemes being implemented for self employment by Ministry of Textiles include various handloom, handicraft and powerloom development Schemes under which among other things mudra loans/ raw materials/looms/accessories etc. are being provided to weavers and craftsman to encourage self employment.

Additionally the 'Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)' was launched on pilot basis in January, 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 38.80 crores under which infrastructure in the form of an integrated workspace and training support is provided to the new entrepreneurs @12.93 cr./Incubation Centre. Three Incubation Centers which have been sanctioned under the scheme are (i) Spinning Mills Federation Ltd. (SPINFED), Bhubhaneshwar, Odisha; (ii) Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC), Panipat, Haryana; and (iii) Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDC), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(d) and (e) There is no specific scheme for self-employment of single woman. However, the benefits of the aforementioned schemes are available for both eligible men and women beneficiaries.

Development of Wind Power Projects

6367. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/assessment of lower power generation sector/area of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to prepare any scheme so as to ensure uninterrupted development of wind power projects in all the States of the country including Madhya Pradesh or any such scheme is under consideration of the Government; 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 National Institute for Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has carried out extensive wind and solar resource assessment by installing dedicated wind monitoring stations and solar radiation resource assessment stations throughout the country. The Biomass Atlas showing the potential of biomass power has been developed by Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. In addition, the Alternative Hydro Energy Centre, IIT, Roorkee has assessed the potential for Small Hydro Power. The details are provided in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) For the orderly development and deployment of wind power projects in the country, the Ministry of Power has issued guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding on 08.12.2017. The objectives of these guidelines inter-alia is to provide a framework for procurement of wind power through transparent process of bidding, standardization of the process and defining the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. These guidelines also aim to enable the Distribution Licensees to procure wind power at competitive rates in a cost effective manner. The guidelines are applicable for the entire country including the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

State-wise and source-wise estimated potential for Renewable Energy

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wind Power (MW)	Solar Power (MW)	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Bio-Energy		
					Biomass Power (MW)	Bagasse Cogeneration (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44229	38440	978	578	300	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	8650	1341	8	—	—
3.	Assam	—	13760	239	212	—	8
4.	Bihar	—	11200	223	619	300	73
5.	Chhattisgarh	77	18270	1107	236	—	24
6.	Goa	1	880	7	26	—	—
7.	Gujarat	84431	35770	202	1221	350	112
8.	Haryana	—	4560	110	1333	350	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	33840	2398	142	—	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	111050	1431	43	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	—	18180	209	90	—	10
12.	Karnataka	55857	24700	4141	1131	450	—
13.	Kerala	1700	6110	704	1044	—	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10484	61660	820	1364	—	78
15.	Maharashtra	45394	64320	794	1887	1250	287
16.	Manipur	—	10630	109	13	—	2
17.	Meghalaya	—	5860	230	11	—	2
18.	Mizoram	—	9090	169	1	—	2
19.	Nagaland	—	7290	197	10	—	—
20.	Odisha	3093	25780	295	246	—	22
21.	Punjab	—	2810	441	3172	300	45
22.	Rajasthan	18770	142310	57	1039	—	62
23.	Sikkim	—	4940	267	2	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	33800	17670	660	1070	450	151
25.	Telangana	4244	20410	—	—	—	—
26.	Tripura	—	2080	47	3	—	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	—	22830	461	1617	1250	176
28.	Uttarakhand	—	16800	1708	24	—	5
29.	West Bengal	2	6260	396	396	—	148

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	—	8	—	—	—
31.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Delhi	—	2050	—	—	—	131
35.	Lakshwadeep	8	—	—	—	—	—
36.	Puducherry	153	—	—	—	—	3
37.	Others	—	790	—	—	—	1022
Total		302251	748990	19749	17538	5000	2554

[English]**Delay in Release of Funds**

6368. SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is delay in release of funds from the Union Government to the State nodal departments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the instalments are also not released within due time and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far for the early release of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling

of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities.

The funds under these programmes are released to the States/UTs, as soon as it becomes due, in accordance with the programme guidelines based on their absorption capacity, status of utilization of available funds and submission of required documents in fulfilment of provisions of the guidelines related to respective programmes. There is no undue delay in release of funds to States/UTs administrations under various Rural Development Programmes.

[Translation]**Grounding of A320 Neo Aircraft**

6369. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
DR. K. GOPAL:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various airlines have grounded their

A-320 neo aircraft in the country due to which the air passengers are facing inconvenience;

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

(c) the number of flights cancelled due to the said reasons and whether any alternative arrangement has been made for the passengers, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether various airline companies are using faulty aeroplanes in the country;

(e) if so, whether there is any mechanism which makes it mandatory for the airline companies to get prior permission from the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) or other Government agencies before inducting new planes in their fleet;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for granting permission to induct A-320 neo planes with faulty engines;

(g) the steps taken by the DGCA and the Ministry to ensure the safety of air passengers; and

(h) whether the Court has directed the DGCA to verify the safety of all the Pratt and Whitney engines as well as airworthiness of the engines from the European Aviation Safety Agency and other independent experts after a Public Interest Litigation was filed against DGCA regarding faulty engines of Airbus A320 neo aeroplanes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In view of a few occurrences of aborted take-off and in-flight shut down (IFSD) happening on A320 neo fleet worldwide fitted with PW1100 engines (from S.No. 450 and beyond), European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) issued Emergency Airworthiness Directive on 09 February, 2018. Accordingly, EASA imposed following operational restrictions:—

- (1) Grounding of Aeroplanes having two affected engines.
- (2) Not to use those aeroplanes having at least one affected engine for ETOPs operations.

EASA Emergency Airworthiness Directive was immediately implemented and three A320neos in IndiGo fleet fitted with both the affected engines having ESN No. 450 and beyond were grounded. However, 11 other

A320neos aircraft (08 in IndiGo fleet and 03 in Go Air fleet) were allowed to operate as they were fitted with one affected engine having ESN 450 and beyond. Subsequently, three cases of in-flight shutdown of A320neos fitted PW1100G-JM engines having Serial No. beyond 450 were reported. Keeping in view the safety of aircraft operations, 11 A320 neo aircraft operated by M/s IndiGo and Go Air fitted with one affected engine each were grounded with effect from 12 March, 2018. As of now, 11 of the 14 grounded aircraft have started flying after changing the engine.

(c) The number of flights cancelled due to the said reasons during 13th March, 2018 to 2nd April, 2018, are given below:—

- (i) Indigo Airlines – 776 out of 21000 scheduled flights..
- (ii) Go Air – 336 out of 5396 scheduled flights

Following alternative arrangements have been made for the passengers:—

- (i) Flight schedules have been altered to accommodate affected passengers.
- (ii) Many of the passengers were/are being accommodated on other airlines based on seat availability
- (iii) Free cancellations and re booking are available.

(d) to (f) Any new type of aircraft, before being imported in to the country, is issued with letter of Type Acceptance indicating that the aircraft meets the type design requirements. A320 neo aircraft were issued with Type Acceptance by the DGCA based on the Type Certificate issued by EASA. These aircraft are installed with the P&W 1100G-JM which were also issued with the Type Acceptance by the DGCA based on the Type Certificates issued by FAA. After induction, aircraft are maintained as per the approved maintenance programme and on identification of defects, if any, the same are rectified before the aircraft can operate.

- (g) Safety of operations of aircraft is ensured by:—
1. Compliance of Aircraft Maintenance Programme, Airworthiness Directives, Mandatory Modifications etc.
 2. Carrying out Annual Review of Airworthiness of aircraft.

3. Analyzing Engineering Statistical reports and advising the aircraft operators to take corrective actions on the adverse trend, if any.
 4. Conducting planned Surveillance Inspections of the operators as per the Safety Oversight Programme.
 5. Carrying out Periodic Regulator Audit, Carrying out Spot checks.
- (h) Matter is sub-judice.

[English]

Norms for National Projects

6370. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms/criterion laid down for selection of National Projects or to declare a project as National Project;
- (b) whether the Government has followed the said norms/criterion in declaring the Polavaram Project as a National Project and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the funds provided for construction activities of the said project so far;
- (d) whether the Government has received any requests from Odisha for addressing the issue of submergence of villages before giving go ahead signal to the said project and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken thereon; and
- (e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue of submergence of villages in Odisha due to Polavaram Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Some of the main criteria for selection of National Projects are as under:-

1. International projects where usage of water in India is required by a treaty or where planning and early completion of the project is necessary in the interest of the country.

2. Inter-State projects which are dragging on due to non-resolution of inter-State issues relating to sharing of costs, rehabilitation, aspects of power production etc., including river interlinking projects.
3. Intra-State projects with additional potential of more than 2,00,000 hectares and with no dispute regarding sharing of water and where hydrology is established.

(b) The Polavaram project has been declared as National Project under section 90(1) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. As per the 95th Technical Advisory Committee meeting held on 20.01.2009, the annual irrigation is 4.36 lakh ha., which is more than 2 lakh ha. to quality as national project.

(c) The project was funded under AIBP up to 31.3.2014 and an amount of Rs. 562.47 crore was released for this project under AIBP. Further, after the project was declared as National Project, Central Assistance of Rs.5364.16 crore has been provided for this project after 1.4.2014.

(d) and (e) Construction of Polavaram Project on Godavari River is in terms of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal (GWDT) Award.

The Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh have filed Suits before the Hon'ble Supreme Court raising objections in respect of this project. So far, there is no order from any Court against construction of project.

An inter-State meeting in this regard was held on 02.06.2016. The Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh expressed concerns on design flood, back water calculations, etc. As reported, the Government of Andhra Pradesh shared the relevant details with the Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh as required by them during the meeting.

[Translation]

Achievements of New and Renewable Energy Sector

6371. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the main objectives of the International Solar Alliance (ISA);

(b) the main features of the mechanism in place to ensure the achievement of the said objectives;

(c) the details of the allocation of funds along with the utilisation thereof in the new and renewable energy sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the achievements made thereunder are commensurate with the targets fixed in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the said projects have brought about environmental balance and enhanced power generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the Framework Agreement of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), the objective of ISA is to collectively address key common challenges to the scaling up of solar energy in line with the needs of the member States. The guiding principles defined in the Agreement include that the member States take coordinated actions through programmes and activities launched on a voluntary basis, aimed at better harmonizing and aggregating demand for, inter alia, solar finance, solar technologies, innovation, research and development, and capacity building.

(c) to (e) The year-wise details of the funds allocated to and utilized by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) from 2015-16 onwards are as under:—

Year	Allocation (Revised Estimate in Rs. crore)	Utilization (in Rs. crore)
2015-16	4,251.90	4,244.75
2016-17	3,924.14	3,914.83
2017-18	4,080.00	3,768.73
2018-19	5,146.63	0.00

For the period from start of 2015-16 up to 28 February 2018, a cumulative capacity of 26563.9 MW of grid connected renewable power projects (excluding hydro power projects above 25 MW capacity) has been installed in the country.

The cumulative renewable energy installed capacity of 65.55 GW (upto February, 2018) has led to enhanced power generation in the country. As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the percentage share of electricity generated from renewable energy projects (excluding hydro power projects above 25 MW capacity) in the overall electricity generation in the country for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to 31 January, 2018) were 5.6 per cent, 6.6 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively.

As per CEA's Carbon di-oxide Baseline Database 2016, for the Indian Power Sector, each megawatt hour of electricity produced from renewable energy sources abates 0.96 tonnes of carbon di-oxide emission.

[English]

FDI in National Highways

6372. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has sought Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for various National Highway projects in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details of FDI proposals received, approved and funds allocated for the construction of National Highways during the last three years;

(c) whether any criteria has been laid down for utilization of FDI amount; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on automatic route is permitted in the Highway Sector. In addition, many foreign developers form joint ventures with Indian companies to bid for various National Highways projects.

Ganga Action Plan Phase-II

6373. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the

progress made in regard to cleaning of Ganga river in the country under Ganga Action Plan Phase-II;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(c) the achievements made thereunder so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Ganga Action Plan started in 1985. Ganga Action Plan (GAP-I) completed in 2000 and GAP-II commenced in 1993 which later merged with National River Conservation Programme (NRCP). In 2009, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme was launched. Finally in 2015, Namami Gange an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission was launched. Namami Gange, envisaged as an umbrella programme, aims at integrating previous and currently ongoing initiatives (e.g. projects under NGRBA programme) by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive and better coordinated interventions.

Under GAP-I and GAP-II schemes, sewage treatment capacity of 869 Million Litres per Day (MLD) and 229.3 MLD respectively were created in towns along river Ganga. An amount of Rs. 505.30 crore has been incurred under Ganga Action Plan-II.

Under Namami Gange Programme till 28 February, 2018, in the towns along river Ganga, an aggregate of 189.13 MLD Sewage Treatment capacity has been created and STP projects with additional treatment capacity of 1305.95 MLD have been sanctioned and are in various stages of implementation.

AGM of HHEC

6374. SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Annual General Meetings (AGM) which approved the audited Annual Report of Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) during the last three financial years;

(b) whether in spite of audited Annual Reports approved in the AGM, the officers of HHEC are issuing

balance confirmation to small entrepreneurs dealing in bullion as "subject to audit" or "unaudited" confirmation;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken against officers for manipulation of such misleading confirmation; and

(d) whether HHEC proposes to revise the balance confirmation in conformity with audited Annual Reports and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) During last three financial years the details of Annual General Meeting (AGM) held for approving the audited Annual Report of HHEC are as under:-

Financial Year	AGM Date
2014-15	30.09.2015
2015-16	15.12.2016
2016-17	18.12.2017

(b) The balance confirmation letters are issued to parties based on status in the matter i.e., if Audited information is available, the Audited balance is confirmed. If the audit has not been completed, then balance confirmation is made on provisional basis i.e., 'subject to audit'. The balance confirmation letters are issued at the request of parties.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Access to Electricity

6375. DR. ANSHUL VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether every household in the electrified villages towns and cities have access to electricity and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the average hours for which electricity is provided in villages, towns and cities per day, State-wise;

(c) the average power consumption per household in villages, towns and cities, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure continuous electricity supply in villages, towns and cities during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The Central Government is providing assistance to the States under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for creation of necessary infrastructure for rural electrification. Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya to achieve universal household electrification. The scheme provides last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural and all poor un-electrified households in urban areas. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by March, 2019.

(b) As reported, average power supply hours in rural areas is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise per capita consumption for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for providing 24x7 power for all households, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the "24x7 Power For All" document to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. In addition, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through its schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY); Integrated power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya.

Statement-I

Status of Power Supply to Rural Areas

Month: January, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average hours of power supply in a day to rural areas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.30

1	2	3
3.	Assam	18.33
4.	Bihar	16.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	23.00
6.	Gujarat	24.00
7.	Haryana	14.91
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.5
10.	Jharkhand	18.13
11.	Karnataka	19.81
12.	Kerala	23.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23.71
14.	Maharashtra	23.32
15.	Manipur*	22.38
16.	Meghalaya	21.50
17.	Mizoram	11.50
18.	Nagaland*	20.00
19.	Odisha	20.75
20.	Punjab	24.00
21.	Rajasthan	22.00
22.	Sikkim	17.5
23.	Tamil Nadu	24.00
24.	Telangana	24.00
25.	Tripura	23.50
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	17.72
27.	Uttarakhand*	23.00
28.	West Bengal	24.00

*Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur December, 2017 month data Uttarakhhand January, 2017 month data has been included.

Statement-II**State-wise PER CAPITA POWER CONSUMPTION**
(Units) (Source- CEA General Review)

Name of the State/ UT/REG.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	1052	1112	1128
Delhi	1561	1557	1574
Haryana	1909	1936	1975
Himachal Pradesh	1336	1339	1340
Jammu and Kashmir	1169	1234	1282
Punjab	1858	1919	2028
Rajasthan	1123	1164	1166
Uttar Pradesh	502	524	585
Uttarakhand	1358	1431	1454
Sub-Total (NR)	927	957	1003
Chhattisgarh	1719	2022	2016
Gujarat	2105	2248	2279
Madhya Pradesh	813	929	989
Maharashtra	1257	1318	1307
Daman and Diu	6960	7836	7965
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13769	15137	15783
Goa	1803	2738	2466
Sub-Total (WR)	1393	1515	1533
Andhra Pradesh	1040	1230	1319
Telangana	1356	1439	1551
Karnataka	1211	1242	1367
Kerala	672	704	763
Tamil Nadu	1616	1688	1847

1	2	3	4
Puducherry	1655	1672	1784
Lakshadweep	657	649	633
Sub-Total (SR)	1271	1316	1432
Bihar	203	258	272
Jharkhand	835	884	915
Odisha	1419	1564	1622
West Bengal	647	660	665
Sikkim	685	687	806
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	361	355	370
Sub-Total (ER)	618	675	694
Arunachal Pradesh	525	600	648
Assam	314	322	339
Manipur	295	360	326
Meghalaya	704	835	832
Mizoram	449	503	523
Nagaland	311	346	345
Tripura	303	329	470
Sub-Total (NER)	338	369	392
Total All India	1010	1075	1122

Per Capita Consumption = (Gross Energy Generations-Net Import)/
Mid Year Population.

[Translation]

Gym Centres

6376. 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 at Panchayat level in the rural areas of the country with a view to improve the physical fitness and health of the youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any special budgetary provision for installation of modern equipments in these Gym centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal in the Ministry to set up Gym centres at Panchayat level in the rural areas of the country.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Electrification of Villages in Jharkhand

6377. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and details of such villages in various States of the country which have remained unelectrified so far, State-wise;

(b) the total number of villages of Palamu and Garhwa districts of the State of Jharkhand which remained unelectrified so far; and

(c) the time by which the work of electrifying these villages will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): a) to (c) As reported by the States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country as on 01.04.2015. Only 323 census villages remained un-electrified as on 01.04.2018. It is targeted to electrify all the remaining un-electrified census villages by 1st May, 2018. State-wise details, is given in the enclosed Statement.

As informed by the Government of Jharkhand, there were 2525 un-electrified census villages in the State, including in the districts Palamu and Garhwa on 1st April, 2015; which have been electrified excluding 58 villages found un-inhabited.

Statement

State-wise status of unelectrified villages

Sl. No.	States	Unelectrified villages as on 01.04.2018 (out of 18,452 reported on 01.04.2015)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	205
2.	Chhattisgarh	33
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	66
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3
5.	Odisha	3
6.	Uttarakhand	13
Total		323

[English]

Solar Cooperation

6378. DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any world-wide initiative for cooperation in the field of solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which this initiative is likely to be taken by the Government?

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 Paris Declaration on International Solar Alliance (ISA), *inter-alia*, supported India's proposal to launch International Solar Alliance as a common platform for cooperation among solar resource rich countries lying either fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and intended to make joint efforts for mobilizing more than US \$ 1000 billion of investments needed by 2030 for massive deployment of solar energy.

Out of 121 prospective member countries that lie either fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, 61 countries have signed the Framework Agreement of the ISA. On 11 March, 2018, the Prime Minister of India and the President of France co-hosted the Founding Conference of the ISA. Forty eight countries, including India participated in this conference.

Skill Development Programme

6379. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of any customised skill development and training programmes, our artisans and craftsmen community is unable to compete with the well-trained and equipped artisans of China in global markets;

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

(c) whether the National Centre for Design and Product Development (NCDPD) and Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) have initiated capacity/skill development programme for artisans spread across 30 clusters across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of funds allocated and the number of beneficiaries selected under the scheme, State-wise including Karnataka; and

(e) the other major initiatives being taken by the Government towards human resource development in textile sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) The Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has been formulated to upgrade the skill of the artisans and to provide qualified and trained workforce to the handicraft sector. The skilled and trained artisans contribute to a strong production base leading to production of high quality products that cater to present day market requirement. Indian handicrafts products are made by hand whereas in China and other countries the craft products are largely

mechanised. As such Indian artisans are skilled and well equipped to compete in the global market.

(c) Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) organizes skill development programmes which are being conducted by various implementing agencies including National Centre for Design and Product Development (NCDPD) and Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) across various clusters in the country. During the financial year 2017-18, 141 such programmes have been implemented by National Center for Design and Product Development (NCDPD) benefiting more than 2800 artisans. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

EPCH has also executed skill development programme for artisans sanctioned under Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development (CHCDS) Scheme of DC(Handicrafts) for Narsapur and Jodhpur mega clusters. About 5000 artisans have been trained so far under Narsapur Mega Cluster in crafts of crochet and lace and under Jodhpur Mega Cluster so far 1360 artisans have been trained in the crafts of wood work, hand applique, hard embroidery, bone and horn, hand woven durry and hand block printing.

(d) The details of funds allocated and the number of beneficiaries selected during last two years under Human Resource Development Scheme, State-wise including the State of Karnataka is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The major initiatives being taken by the Government towards human resource development in handicraft sector across the country is detailed below:-

- (i) 149 Technical Training Programmes sanctioned during 2017-18 for an amount of Rs. 1260.70 lakhs benefiting 2980 artisans.
- (ii) 172 Soft Skill Training Programmes sanctioned during 2017-18 for an amount of Rs. 222.80 lakhs benefiting 3440 artisans.
- (iii) 34 Training through Guru Shisya Prampara Training Scheme sanctioned during 2017-18 for an amount of Rs. 218.90 lakhs benefiting 510 artisans.
- (iv) 1 Training through Established Institution sanctioned during 2017-18 for an amount of Rs. 44.35 lakhs benefiting 400 artisans.

Statement-I*Soft Skill Training Programme – during 2017-18*

Sl. No.	No. of Training Programmes	Venue	No. of Artisans Trained
1.	10	Firozabad	200
2.	05	Bageswar	100
3.	05	Roop Nagar	100
4.	05	Jaipur	100
5.	04	Ambala	80
6.	05	Trivandrum	100
7.	05	Idukki	100
8.	05	Ernakulam	100
9.	05	Kanya Kumari	100
10.	05	Palakkad	100
11.	17	Agartala	340
12.	06	Imphal	120
Total:	77		1540

Ongoing Activity

Sl. No.	No. of Training Programmes	Venue	No. of Artisans Trained
1.	10	Firozabad	200
1.	05	Dehradun	100
2.	01	Rewari	20
3.	10	New Delhi	200
4.	05	Indore	100
5.	05	Ujjain	100
6.	12	Guwahati	240
7.	06	Imphal	120
8.	12	Shillong	240
9.	08	Agartala	160
Total:	64		1280

Statement-II*State-wise fund released under Human Resource Development (HRD) Schemes implemented by Office of DC (Handicrafts) during the Year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto 26.03.2018)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released with reimbursement during 2016-17	Fund released with reimbursement during 2017-18
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.00	9.27
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.58	–
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.95	7.7
4.	Assam	50.46	70.44
5.	Bihar	45.08	14.93
6.	Chandigarh	–	–
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.64	–
8.	Delhi	83.54	6.02
9.	Goa	–	–
10.	Gujarat	94.66	51.06
11.	Haryana	8.79	12.08
12.	Himachal Pradesh	21.42	141.43
13.	Jharkhand	9.75	–
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.58	13.26
15.	Karnataka	52.21	–
16.	Kerala	36.96	30.05
17.	Madhya Pradesh	130.58	61.88
18.	Maharashtra	40.63	13.66
19.	Manipur	26.19	93.23

1	2	3	4
20.	Meghalaya	8.8	52.44
21.	Mizoram	14.12	7.37
22.	Nagaland	14.12	3.20
23.	Odisha	121.29	74.3
24.	Punjab	66.62	197.05
25.	Puducherry	—	—
26.	Rajasthan	30.42	5.31
27.	Sikkim	10.76	40.87
28.	Telangana	10.27	19.97
29.	Tamil Nadu	113.07	7.92
30.	Tripura	28.13	22.60
31.	Uttar Pradesh	548.20	81.67
32.	Uttarakhand	22.75	10.81
33.	West Bengal	71.01	10.11
Total		1852.58	1058.63

Committee on Road Accidents

6380. DR. K. GOPAL:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government had constituted any committee of experts to conduct any scientific inquiry into

the road accidents to help in reducing the number of road accidents;

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

(c) whether the said committee has submitted its report and the Government has prepared any new format based on the findings of the said committee;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has given any directives to the State Governments in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the extent to which the dealing of cases of road accidents is likely to change after the Government's decision in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) to (g) Section 135 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 empowers the State Government to frame scheme (s) by notification in the official gazette to provide for (i) an in-depth study on causes and analysis of motor vehicle accidents (ii) wayside amenities on highways (iii) traffic aid posts on highways (iv) truck parking complex along highways.

Cancellation of Flights by Airlines

6381. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:

SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many airlines both public and private cancelled various flights in the last minutes on the same day in the recent past and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for cancelling all the flights without prior notice at the last moment;

(c) whether the Government has issued any notices/warning letters to airlines like IndiGo and GoAir regarding bulk cancellation of their flights due to technical faults in recent past and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, for not sending any notices so far;

(e) the reasons for not cancelling their licenses until they become technically perfect;

(f) the total number of flights cancelled during the last one month, airlines-wise and sector-wise; and

(g) the alternative measures taken by the concerned airlines to mitigate the problems faced by the passengers who booked the flight tickets in advance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained by this Ministry. However, as a part of submission of monthly traffic data in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) by the scheduled domestic airlines, the overall cancellation rate for the month of January, 2018 has been 1.26%. The various reason for the cancellation and their attribution are as follow:-

Operational	–	3.4%
Technical	–	13.2%
Weather	–	41.3%
Commercial	–	0.8%
Consequential and Miscellaneous	–	41.4%

(c) to (e) No such notice has been issued by DGCA. However, in view of few occurrences of aborted take-off and In-flight Shut Down (IFSD) happening on A320 neo fleet Worldwide fitted with PW 1100 engines, 11 A320 neos of IndiGo and 03 A320 neos of Go Air were grounded by DGCA, keeping in view the safety of aircraft operations. Both the airlines accommodated the affected passengers on their existing flights and offered refund to those who did not wish to travel.

(f) Airlines-wise details in respect of numbers of flight cancelled, for the month of January, 2018, as submitted by the airlines as a part of monthly submission of traffic data are given below:-

Zoom Air	–	23
Air Deccan	–	12
Indigo	–	556
Air India	–	190
Jet Lite	–	27
Jet Airways	–	105
Spice Jet	–	62
Vistara	–	15
Trujet	–	03
Go Air	–	33
Air Asia	–	06
Total	–	1032

Total flights scheduled for above airlines during the month of January-2018 is 82088. Cancellation as percentage of scheduled flights is 1.26%. Sector-wise cancellation data is not maintained.

(g) Both IndiGo and Go Air have informed that they have taken appropriate steps to either accommodate the affected passengers in their existing fleet or process the refund, if the passengers desired so.

Further, in accordance with the Civil Aviation Requirement Section 3, Series M, Part-IV, issued by DGCA, airline are required to facilitate or compensate the passenger in the event of cancellation. As submitted by the airlines, as a part of monthly Submission of traffic data, in the month of January, 2018, 17425 passengers were affected due to cancellation and Rs. 55.66 lakhs were incurred by the airlines towards facilities and compensation, which includes refunds rescheduling, providing refreshments, hotel accommodation and compensation etc.

Waiving of Inter-State Transmission Charges

6382. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:
SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to waive inter-State transmission charges on solar power projects to make them feasible and to enable them to compete with the thermal power; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) On 13 February, 2018, the Ministry of Power has issued an Order notifying that for generation projects based on solar and wind resources, no *inter-state* transmission charges and losses will be levied for transmission of the electricity through the inter-state transmission system for sale of power by such projects commissioned till 31st March, 2022. A copy of the Order is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

No. 23/12/2018-R&R

Government of India Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi-Marg,
New Delhi, 13th February, 2018

ORDER

Subject: Waiver of inter-state transmission charges and losses on transmission of the electricity generated from solar and wind sources of energy under para 6, 4(6) of the revised Tariff Policy, 2016.

1.0 Para 6.4(6) of the revised Tariff Policy 2016 notified on 28.01.2016 provides that:-

"In order to further encourage renewable sources of energy, no inter-State transmission charges and losses may be levied till such period as may be notified by the Central Government on transmission of the electricity generated from solar and wind sources of energy through the inter-state transmission system for sale."

2.0 In view of the above provisions of Tariff Policy 2016, the Ministry of Power had earlier issued Order on 30th September, 2016 which was subsequently modified vide Order dated 14th June, 2017.

3.0 The waiver of inter-state transmission charges and losses on transmission of the electricity generated from solar and wind sources of energy was available for solar projects commissioned upto 31.12.2019 and for wind projects commissioned upto 31.03.2019. The waiver was available for a period of 25 years from the date of commissioning of such projects and was

available only for the projects entering into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for sale of electricity to the Distribution Companies for compliance of their renewable purchase obligation. Such waiver was available only to those solar and wind projects that are awarded through competitive bidding process.

4.0 In supersession of Ministry of Power's earlier order No. 23/12/2016-R&R dated 30th September, 2016 and Order No 23/12/2016-R&R dated 14th June, 2017, it is hereby notified that:-

(i) For generation projects based on solar and wind resources, no interstate transmission charges and losses will be levied on transmission of the electricity through the inter-state transmission system for sale of power by such projects commissioned till 31st March, 2022.

Provided that the above waiver will be available for a period of 25 years from the date of commissioning of such projects

Provided further that the above waiver will be available for solar and wind projects entering into PPAs with all entities, including Distribution Companies, for sale of power from solar and wind power projects for compliance of their renewable purchase obligation.

Provided further that the above waiver will be allowed only to those solar and wind projects that are awarded through competitive bidding process in accordance with the guidelines issued by Central Government.

5.0 This Order, irrespective of the purchasing entity, shall be applied prospectively i.e. from the date of issue of Order.

6.0 This issues with the approval of Minister of State (I/C). for Power and NRE.

(Ghanshyam Prasad)
Chief Engineer (RR & OM)
Tel: 2371 0389

To

1. Principal Secretary/Secretary (Power/Energy), State Governments/UTs.
2. Secretary, State Electricity Regulatory Commissions/ Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions.

Copy to:

1. Secretary, MNRE, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
2. Chairperson, CEA, Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi
3. Secretary, CERC/FOR, Chand/aioK Building, Janpath, New Delhi

Copy also for information to:

1. All Joint Secretaries, Ministry of Power.
2. PS to MOS (I/C) for Power and NRE.
3. PPS to Seey. (P), PPS to AS (SP), PPS to CE (RR).

Shipping Corporation of India

6383. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) has huge area of vacant land lying unutilized and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the SCI has taken steps for utilization of the vacant land for 'Housing for All' scheme and other purposes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the fleet of vessels under the SCI has become old and if so, the total number of vessels which are operational, category and age-wise;

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the SCI for improvement of the operational efficiency and cost reduction;

(e) whether the SCI proposes to focus on coastal trade, expansion of break bulk and project cargo business and optimization of equipment inventory and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the SCI to compete with private shipping companies which are earning in huge profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Majority of SCI's fleet is modern and young with an average age of 10.49 years (as on 27.03.2018) and all the vessels are operational. Informatively, Indian fleet average age stands at 18.9 years. Category-wise fleet position of SCI as on 27.03.2018 is as under:-

Particulars	No. of vessels	G.T.	DWT	Avg. age (years)
Tanker – Crude Oil Carriers	16	1,128,570.00	2,083,215.00	13.60
Tanker – Product Carriers	13	505,811.00	862,924.74	9.50
Tankers – VLCC	5	812,551.00	1,590,809.00	9.39
Gas carriers	3	82,062.00	88,705.00	23.56
Bulk Carriers	16	603,808.00	1,068,088.00	6.55
Container vessels	3	109,321.00	144,500.00	14.37
Offshore Supply vessels	10	24,535.00	25,238.38	5.26
Passenger-cum-Cargo	1	9,700.00	5,140.00	43.33
Total	67	3,276,358	5,868,620.12	

(d) SCI has taken a number of steps to improve operational efficiency and cost reduction, some of which include trim optimization, periodic hull cleaning, use of fuel additives, predictive maintenance, condition based maintenance etc. SCI has also conducted energy audits of vessels and has implemented recommendations to save/ conserve energy. SCI has also implemented SRM (Supplier Relationship Management) module for spares procurement and planned repairs, which ensures global participation, maximum competition, quality and overall cost benefits to SCI.

(e) SCI has always been a key player in transportation of goods on the Indian coast and is the biggest player in transportation of refined petroleum products and crude oil on the Indian coast. SCI's dry bulk ships are actively involved in transporting coal and iron ore on the Indian coast. SCI has since inception nurtured coastal trade and played a pivotal role in diverting cargoes to coastal trade. In the Liner sector, SCI has been making renewed efforts for establishing its dominance in the coastal and near coastal trade. Accordingly, SCI has increased its presence in the container trade with a weekly service between the East Coast and the West Coast of India, calling the Persian Gulf on the West.

(f) Considering the prevailing market scenario and in order to capitalize on the immediate opportunities available in the market, SCI has already acquired two second hand off shore vessels (MPSV) viz.: 'SCI Sabarmati' and 'SCI Saraswati' on 18.11.2016 and 07.07.2017 respectively and one second hand Suezmax tanker 'Desh Abhimaan' on 26.04.2017. SCI has also taken steps to strengthen its presence in the gas carrier sector by acquiring one second hand VLGC (Very Large Gas Carrier) 'Nanda Devi' on 14.09.2017. These newly inducted vessels in SCI fleet are expected to have an impact on SCI's top line.

On the operations front, SCI has rationalized manning on board SCI vessels, which helps in reducing manning costs. SCI has secured long term cargoes in the form of various COAs (Contracts of Affreightment) with Indian Oil PSUs to ensure seamless and gainful employment for its vessels.

Unfair Practices by Airlines

6384. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI T. RADHAKISHNAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that some airlines have indulged in unfair business practice such as fixing of fuel surcharge rates for cargo transport;

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

(c) whether the Competition Commission of India has also imposed fine on such airlines, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all the airlines operating in domestic routes also indulge in practice of overbooking seats in a flight operating in domestic routes, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Express Industry Council of India (EICI) had filed a petition before the Competition Commission of India (CCI) against Jet Airways (India) Ltd., Inter Globe Aviation Ltd. (Indigo), Spice Jet Ltd., Air India Ltd. and Go Airlines (India) Ltd. alleging cartelization. CCI vide its Order dated 07.03.2018 has held that three airlines, namely, Jet Airways, Indigo, and Go Air, acted in a concerted manner in fixing and revising the Fuel Surcharge (FSC) rate, which is a component of freight charges, and thereby contravened the provisions of Section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002 which prohibits anticompetitive agreements including cartels, and imposed respective penalties of Rs. 39.81 crore, Rs. 9.45 crore and Rs. 5.10 crore on the three airlines concerned. A cease and desist order was also issued against these airlines.

(d) and (e) With effect from 01.08.2016, Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part IV issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) with a view to ensure appropriate protection of air passengers and operation of airlines under harmonised conditions, sets out the facilitation measures and/or compensation to

be provided by the airlines to passengers due to denied boarding for various reasons including due to overbooking, cancellation of flights, and delays in flights.

Complaints about NHs

6385. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Government is committed to expand the National Highways (NHs) and fixed a per day target for expeditious completion of work;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that there are many complaints about use of inferior quality material for constructing NHs by the concerned agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that there are also complaints about delay in construction ignoring the road safety norms and inferior quality toll services and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering a national level monitoring cell to check and monitor the national and State agencies relating to construction of NHs;

(f) if so, the details and the salient features thereof along with the manner and extent to which it will be effective to monitor the projects of NHs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry is committed to expand the National Highways (NHs) and fixed the target of 15000 km. for completion which comes out to be 41.09 km. per day during the financial year 2017-18.

(b) to (d) Various complaints alongwith the action taken by the ministry regarding the quality of construction work,

use of inferior quality material, delay in construction ignoring the road safety norms and inferior quality toll services on National Highways (NHs) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) to (g) As such no National Level Monitoring Cell is under formation in the Ministry. However, There is a well-established mechanism for monitoring/testing of quality of construction/development of work of NHs by engaging a Consultancy firm of repute as Supervision Consultant/Independent Consultant/Authority Engineer. They supervise/monitor the quality of work as per procedures laid down in various codes published by Indian Roads Congress (IRC), manuals and Ministry's specifications for Road and Bridge works, etc. The routine inspections are also done by Engineers on regular basis to assess quality of construction and maintenance of road. Consultants and National Level Project Monitors are also being empaneled for conducting Independent Quality Audit on the ongoing National Highways Development Projects. These agencies/monitors act as a third party independent body to carry out quality audit of various project, over and above monitoring of quality of road independently by Supervision Consultant/Independent Consultant/Authority Engineer/officers of Ministry/NHAI.

Statement

Details of the complaints received during NHs construction

Sl. No.	Details of complaint/anomalies found during the execution of NH Projects
1	2
1.	Shabby maintenance of Highway and service roads from Surathkal-Mangalore to B.C. Road and misuse of maintenance funds etc. in Karnataka. Periodic renewal of stretches of length 11.20 km. of NH-17 (New NH-66), NH-48 (New NH-73) and NH-13. Development of Adequate Road Connectivity to New Mangalore Port for one year (2014-15) in the state of Karnataka. Matter is being closely monitored and inspected by NHAI.
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge corruption and negligence during the construction of over bridge on NH-316 at Samajajpur in Puri district of Orissa. Matter is being closely monitored and inspected by NHAI.

1	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint regarding Sambalpur-Bargarh-Orissa/Chhattisgarh Border section of NH-6 is prone to accident due to poor quality of construction, toll plazas are time consuming, low quality Bitumen and poor processing. All the complaints are duly examined and in case of merit in the complaint, appropriate corrective measures are taken. The Concessionaire has started rectification of the damages by laying bituminous renewal coat. Two dedicated ETC lanes are provided for fast movement of vehicles. Complaint regarding poor quality of work and stone pitching material was not as per norms in widening four by six lanes on NH-5 from Sunakhala to INS Chilka through Balugawn town. Matter is being closely monitored and inspected by NHAI. Complaint regarding thickness of stone pitching in Ganjam,-Sunakhala section of NH-5. In this regard, 50% of the payment of contractor against the BOQ item has been withhold.
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A complaint dated 25.3.2016 of Sh. Karan Singh was forwarded by CVC regarding use of Sub-standard material in construction of Six Laning of NH-2 in Uttar Pradesh. Devender Singh Bhole, M.P. made a complaint in construction of 2 laning with paved shoulders of Kanpur to Kabrai Sec. of NH-86 from Km. 7.430 to Km. 130.100 in State of Uttar Pradesh on DBFOT on Toll Basis under NHDP Phase-IV-A. A complaint dated 03.7.2015 was received from Shri Narendra Kumar on various issues including quality of Constructions work of Orai-Bhognipur section on NH-25 in Uttar Pradesh. A complaint dated 29.01.2018 received from Shri Ravindra Kumar, Advocate regarding cheap construction through Contractor M/s APCO Infratech with the collusion of officers of NHAI Project and misappropriating Government funds in Delhi Meerut Expressway.

1	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints regarding financial irregularities, loot and allegation of using sub-standard material while making bridge on Shamnua rail crossing on NH-86. Complaint regarding Excess Fee charged on Tendual, Muzaina Hetim, Salangarh Toll Plaza. Complaint regarding misbehavior at the toll plaza on NH-29 Varanasi-Gorakhpur section and Ayodhya-Gorakhpur-Kasia/Uttar Pradesh-Bihar border section of NH-28. Complaint received from Sh. Karan Singh Dalai, MLA Haryana about inferior quality of material used in construction of NH-2 in Haryana/Uttar Pradesh. Third party tests were conducted to ensure quality of material, which was found to be satisfactory. All the above matters are being closely monitored and inspected by NHAI.
4.	<p>Shri Karan Dalai has complaint about poor quality of construction material used in the construction of Six laning of Delhi Agra Section of NH-2. Committee constituted by NHAI HQ visited the site and as per recommendation of the Committee the third party test have been conducted and found that the construction material used are as per standard and specifications of IRC and concession agreement.</p>
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A complaint dated 19.04.2016 was received from Advocate Manoranjan regarding various issues related to quality of construction of 4 laning Vallarpadam-Kalamassery section of NH-47C in Kerala. Matter is being closely monitored and inspected by NHAI. The complaint is regarding settlement of the road at bridge approaches in Four Lane NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam on NH-966 A (Old NH-47C) in Kerala. Rectification has been done by the O&M agency.
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A complaint dated 21.06.2017 regarding bad quality of material being used in construction work of Bikaner to Phalodi section on NH-15 in Rajasthan. Matter is being closely monitored and inspected by NHAI.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The complaint regarding damages to some locations of 2 lane of NH-148D during construction stage in rainy season in Rajasthan. Those damages were rectified by the contractor as per specifications during course of construction. Complaint regarding bad quality of construction of service road in Rajasthan on NH-76. Matter is being closely monitored and inspected by NHAI. |
| 7. | Complaint regarding irregularities in construction of Padhi-Dahod section of NH-113 in the State of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Site has been inspected by the Authority Engineer and officials of NHAI and report has also been submitted. As per report, the work has been found confirming to standards and minor deficiencies have been rectified. |
| 8. | Complaint from Shri Ravinder Kumar Pandey, Hon'ble MP regarding rectification or strict action against contractors working on NH-23 construction works making several infringements in work execution in Jharkhand. Authority Engineer inspected and submitted report that all execution works on NH-23 are being carried out at site as per the IRC guidelines/contract agreement/approved design and drawing/codal provisions. |
| 9. | Matter raised under rule 377 in the Lok Sabha debates dated 15.03.2011 by Shri Uday Pratap Singh, Hon'ble MP (LS) regarding quality of road and need to ensure construction of road as per specified norms in Madhya Pradesh. The irregularities in quality of package ADB-II/C-8 and C-9 of NH 26 was found in the year 2011 for which payment of Rs. 27.6 lakhs and Rs. 67 lacks withhold with the recommendation of Engineer, which was released after rectification of work. |
| 10. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint of Shri Chunibhai Gohil regarding the poor condition in the stretch of Jetpur Somnath section. The third party inspection done by the CRRI and test result found satisfactory. Complaint regarding Shapar Veraval bridge material in four lane Jetpur-Gondal-Rajkot section between km. 117.600 to 185.000 on |

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| | <p>NH-8B (New NH-27) in the State of Gujarat. The third party inspection done by the Marwadi University and test result found satisfactory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint of Shri Kantilal Shivilal Amrutiya regarding poor works of bridge on Bamanbore-Garamore section of NH-8A (NH-27). The third party inspection done by the Marwadi University and test result found satisfactory. |
| 11. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint regarding Drain and service road washed away due to non-quality of work in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. Matter is being closely monitored and inspected by NHAI. The complaint alleges that the grade of concrete being used in case of construction of bridges seems to be one notch less than approved mix design while 4 laning of Cuddapah – Kurnool section of NH-18 from the existing Km. 167.750 to Km. 356.502 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. On examination the allegation was found to be false as the works has been inspected periodically and no deviation was found. Complaint has been received during O&M regarding delay in completion of Periodical Overlay Works in 4-laning of Nellore-Tada Section of NH-16. An amount of Rs. 6.23 Crs has been imposed on Concessionaire towards damages for delay in completion of Periodical Overlay Works. Complaint regarding poor quality of structure on NH-7, Islam Nagar to Kadthal section. Matter is being closely monitored and inspected by NHAI. |
| 12. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints received through NHAI, HQ of Sh. Manish Yadav, Secretary, Bihar. Congress Committee, Araria for NH-57 regarding construction of Retaining wall and Drains at Narpatganj in the month of August, 2017. Retaining wall on purnia side has not been completed due to the encroachment of locals, and there is also no provision of service road. In few stretches of the projects, land acquisition process is under progress. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VIP reference of Hon'ble M.P. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh regarding inferior quality material in 6-laning work of Varanasi-Aurangabad section of NH-2. Due to regular heavy traffic of over loaded vehicle carrying sand, and other mining materials, It was found difficult to maintain the highways stretch for its design period even after constructing the road as prescribed specification and standards. |
| 13. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint regarding very poor quality of construction in Sambalpur-Bargarh-Odisha/ Chhattisgarh Border section of NH-6. In accordance with conditions of contract, the Concessionaire is maintaining the project highway during the concession period. There was surface damage such as rutting in some stretches and Concessionaire has been repairing the damages/resurfacing the damaged stretches as per requirement. Complaint regarding Sub-standard work at ROB and huge corruption in the construction of the over bridge on NH-316. There is no defect in the construction of the structural part but the only issue is settlement of the embankment which occurred due to consolidation of the supporting ground. The work has been completed through an expert agency and traffic is plying through the ROB since 13th September, 2016 without any problem. The work has been done at the risk and cost of the Concessionaire. Contract with the Concessionaire has been terminated on 20.03.2017 due to several defaults on the part of the Concessionaire. |
| 14. | <p>Complaint regarding use of bad quality of aggregate in construction of 4-laning of Simga-Sargaon of NH-200 (Package-II) from km. 48+580 to km. 91+026 section of Raipur-Bilaspur in the State of Chhattisgarh. Authority Engineer vide letter no. 775 dated 31.01.2018 has submitted the report of Third party test conducted at Advanced Diagnostic Laboratory, Mumbai from 11.12.2017 to 19.12.2017 and found the materials as per specifications.</p> |

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| 15. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint in project of Rehabilitation and up gradation of NH-221 (New NH-30) from km. 71.200 to 121.000 (Andhra Pradesh/Telangana border to Rudrampur section) and from km. 121.00 to 165.00 (Rudrampur to Badrachalam/ Sarapaka Section) in the state of Telangana to two lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV phase on EPC basis. Central Vigilance team has made certain observations/comments on the quality of the work. Suitable instructions were issued to the EPC contractor and instructions issued by the CVC Team are being strictly followed. Against poor quality in formation of 4 lane NH road from Islam Nagar to Kadthal of NH-44 by M/s. Patel KNR Heavy Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Matter is being closely monitored and inspected by NHAI. |
| 16. | <p>Complaint regarding low quality work by M/s Rajdeep Buildcon Pvt. Ltd. and M/s RNS infrastructure on NH-218 in the state of Karnataka. NLPM inspected the site and the quality of work was found satisfactory and conforms to specifications. Some discrepancy was found in work execution and contractor has been directed to rectify the same.</p> |
| 17. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament and MLA of Tiruvannamalai Constituency for delay in completion of road in the stretch of NH-66 in Tamil Nadu. There have been some land issues at the initial period, non-receipt of borrow area permission and financial issues. NHAI requested the Bank to execute the Tripartite Agreement. The agreement is expected to be concluded and the work is likely to be resumed shortly. Complaint received from Hon'ble Judge of High Court of Madras regarding non-functioning of dedicated lane for exempted vehicles and Ambulances on Pondicherry – Tindivanam section of NH-66 in Tamil Nadu. Action has been taken to provide dedicated lane for exempted vehicle and Ambulances as per |

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| | provisions of the concession agreement. As the concessionaire was at default, penalty of Rs. 10,000/- was imposed on the Concessionaire. |
| 18. | Different VIP references, State Government complaints have been received for delay in construction and Few complaints regarding misbehavior of toll staff have been received mainly for NH-34 in West Bengal. Delay in construction mainly due to non-handing over of land and utility shifting. Issues have been sorted out. Action against the concerned toll plaza staff has been taken by Toll collecting agency. |
| 19. | Local Administration has raised issues regarding poor maintenance and safety hazards on the project 4 laning of Ludhiana to Talwandi section of NH 95 in Punjab. Due to concessionaire fault work has been stopped during the period 2013-14. Work was restarted in August, 2017 and all measures for construction and safety have been taken. |
| 20. | Few complaints regarding road safety and poor quality service at the toll plazas and they were attended by the Concessionaire religiously in 6-laning of Pune Satara section of NH-4 in Maharashtra. Penalties of Rs. 13,054,183/- have been imposed on Concessionaire for poor maintenance of the Pune Satara section of NH-4 till date. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad quality of road complained by Prof. Ravindra Gaikwad, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Osmanabad for 4-laning of Solapur – Maharashtra/Karnataka Border section of NH-9. NHAi appointed TIT Mumbai for inspection of road and after inspection and finding out the reports, NHAi has requested Concessionaire to repair work of distressed/damaged portion of new MCW for project highway. Accordingly, Concessionaire has started the work for out of 20 Km. damaged portion as per IRC 37:2001 and completed 8 Km. up to February 2018 out of 20 Km. and balance is under progress at site. NHAi has appointed Independent Engineer to monitor the same at site and conveyed report accordingly. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints received regarding delay of the Four-Laning of Panvel – Indapur section of NH-66 project which should have been completer/by June, 2014. Also few complaints regarding road safety which are being attended by the Concessionaire. Issues have been rectified and work is in progress. |

Port Projects in Tamil Nadu

6386. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has initiated new projects in various Major Ports in Tamil Nadu to increase their handling capacity and customer facilitations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent so far in this regard;
- (c) the total capacity and capacity utilisation, income generated during each of the last three years and the current year, port-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has faced any problem/ opposition from trade unions and civil groups against the expansion of ports and the establishment of new ports in Tamil Nadu; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of new projects initiated by Chennai Port, Kamarajar Port and VoC Port, Tuticorin is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The total capacity, capacity utilization and income generated during last three years in respect of Chennai Port Trust, Kamarajar Port Limited and VoC Port Trust, Tuticorin are given below:—

Chennai Port Trust

Sl. No.	Year	Total Capacity (MTPA)	Actual Utilization		Operational Income Generated (Rs. in crore)
			Traffic Handled (Million Ton)	Percentage of Utilization	
1.	2014-15	86.04	52.54	61.06%	698.75
2.	2015-16	86.04	50.06	58.18%	758.71
3.	2016-17	93.44	50.21	53.74%	775.43
4.	2017-18*	102.45*	51.88	50.64%	759.08 *

Kamarajar Port Limited

Sl. No.	Year	Total Capacity (MTPA)	Actual Utilization		Operational Income Generated (Rs. in crore)
			Traffic Handled (Million Ton)	Percentage of Utilization	
1.	2014-15	34	30.25	88.91%	566.44
2.	2015-16	38	32.21	84.76%	617.31
3.	2016-17	38	30.02	73.00%	620.14
4.	2017-18*	49.6 *	30.45	61.39%	625.00 *

V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust

Sl. No.	Year	Total Capacity (MTPA)	Actual Utilization		Operational Income Generated (Rs. in crore)
			Traffic Handled (Million Ton)	Percentage of Utilization	
1.	2014-15	42.06	32.41	77.06%	576.18
2.	2015-16	44.55	36.85	82.72%	623.87
3.	2016-17	59.26	38.46	64.90%	686.71
4.	2017-18*	65.90 *	36.58	55.50%	594.60 *

*Provisional and unaudited.

(d) The development of new Port near Enayam in Tamil Nadu is held up due to opposition of civic groups. In so far as Kamarajar Port is concerned, there is delay in execution of five projects for the want of environment clearance. For Chennai Port, the Ennore Manali Road Improvement Project (EMRIP) is not completed due to non-shifting of fisheries communities from the construction area to the alternate fishing auction platform exclusively

constructed for them in the adjacent area.

(e) Government of India has taken several measures/initiatives under Sagarmala Programme for promoting coastal shipping, cruise tourism, enhancing port connectivity through Bharatmala and ship repair facilities for Ports to boost infrastructure in Ports, Shipping and inland waterways.

Statement*Details of new projects initiated by Major Ports in the State of Tamil Nadu Chennai***Port Trust**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Cost (Rs. In crore)	Fund spent by Port (Rs. In crore)	Status
1.	Construction of Coastal Terminal	80	39.84	Construction stage
2.	Setting up of Bunkering Terminal	44	0.00	Construction not started
3.	Development of Paved Storage Yards	54	6.12	Construction stage
4.	Development of Common Railway yard	19.68	12.17	Completed

Kamarajar Port Limited

1.	Development of Container Terminal on DBFOT basis – Phase-I	642	0.00	Completed
2.	Development of Multi Cargo Terminal	151	0.00	Completed
3.	Construction of Coal Berth No. 3	247	247	Civil work completed
4.	Construction of Coal Berth No. 4	261	261	Civil work completed
5.	Development of LNG Terminal on Captive Basis	5151	0.00	Construction stage
6.	Modification of Existing Iron Ore Terminal	229	0.00	Construction not started
7.	Construction of Additional Car Parking Yard for RORO cum GCB-II	320	0.00	Construction not started
8.	Development of IOCL Captive Jetty	480	0.00	Construction not started
9.	Development of Marine Liquid Terminal-II	393	0.00	Construction not started

V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust

1.	Construction of North Cargo Berth-II	332.16	0.00	Completed
2.	Construction of Dedicated Berth for Handling Coastal Cargo	38	36.33	Completed
3.	Construction of Shallow Berth for Handling Construction Material	65.37	0.00	Construction not started
4.	Up Gradation of Coal Jetties-I and II	97.76	0.00	Construction stage
5.	Deployment of One Number Additional HMC at III and IV Berth	29.38	0.00	Completed

**Benefit to Air Passengers due to
Low ATF Price**

6387. SHRI OM BIRLA:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the prices of the Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) in the international market during the current year as compared to previous three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government acknowledges that the subsequent benefit arising from fall in prices are not being passed by the Domestic Airlines Operators to the air passengers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that citizens get the benefits of such low prices of ATF; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to impose an upper restriction on the ticket charges imposed by the domestic airlines so as to prevent exploitation of the passengers and to further fuel the growth of the domestic aviation sector and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The pricing of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) was deregulated w.e.f 01.04.2001 and the Public Sector Oil marketing Companies (OMC's) take appropriate decision on pricing of ATF in line with its international price and other market conditions. The Retail Selling Price of ATF (domestic) since 01.04.2015 at Delhi is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No such analysis has been carried out by the Government. Air fares are, established by the airlines under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules 1937, considering all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The airfares so established are required to be displayed under the provisions of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules 1937. However, examination of the airfare data has indicated that over the last three years, the average fares offered by scheduled domestic airlines on various routes have reduced by about 17%.

(d) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the airfare approval requirement was dispensed with by the Government, Competition Commission of India (CO) in its order dated 06.03.2012 on fixing of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) for airfares has stated that CCI cannot give direction to Government to fix MRP of a service provided by private entrepreneurs and that the same will be contrary to the spirit of the competition law. CCI also stated that the forces of demand and supply govern airfares.

Statement

*Retail Selling Price (RSP) of ATF at Delhi, since
1st April, 2015 (as per IOCL)*

Date	ATF Rs./KL
1	2
April 01, 2015	49338
May 01, 2015	49,609.84
June 01, 2015	53,353.92
July 01, 2015	51,267.36
August 01, 2015	46,407.36
September 01, 2015	40,938.24
October 01, 2015	43,184.17
November 01, 2015	43,041.61
November 16, 2015	44,846.82
December 01, 2015	44,320.32
January 01, 2016	39,892.32
February 01, 2016	35,126.82
March 01, 2016	39,301.31
March 10, 2016	38,785.46
April 01, 2016	42,157.01
May 01, 2016	42,784.01
June 01, 2016	46,729.48
July 01, 2016	49,287.18
August 01, 2016	47,206.68

1	2
September 01, 2016	45,411.18
October 01, 2016	46,826.38
November 01, 2016	50,260.63
December 01, 2016	48,379.63
January 01, 2017	52,540.63
February 01, 2017	54,079.63
March 01, 2017	54,293.38
April 01, 2017	51,482.00
May 01, 2017	51,696.00
June 01, 2017	49,730.00
July 01, 2017	47,013.00
August 01, 2017	48,110.00
September 01, 2017	50,020.00
October 01, 2017	53,045.00
November 01, 2017	54,143.00
December 01, 2017	57,349.00
January 01, 2018	57,450.00
February 01, 2018	60,894.00
February 16, 2018	61,139.00
March 01, 2018	61,681.00

Neeranchal National Watershed Project

6388. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed a loan

agreement with World Bank for the Neeranchal National Watershed Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;

(c) the quantum of loan to be provided by World Bank and its terms and conditions;

(d) the details of the various components and features of the Neeranchal project;

(e) the criteria for allocating funds to various States under the project;

(f) the funds allocated and released under the project during each of the last three years and the current year/State/UT-wise; and

(g) the details of the States that have been benefited through the project during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Government have entered into an agreement with the World Bank to implement 'Neeranchal' National Watershed Project for providing technical assistance to the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The project is to be implemented at the Central level in the Department of Land Resources and in 9 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. The total outlay of the project is Rs. 2142.3 crore (USD 357 million @ Rs. 60/- per USD), of which 50% amount is to be provided as long term loan by the World Bank in International Development Association (IDA) financing. As per the Financing Agreement signed with the World Bank, the closing date of the project is 31st March, 2022.

(d) and (e) The project is being implemented through four components namely; Central Institutional and Capacity Building, National Innovation Support, WDC-PMKY Implementation Support in Participating States and Project Management and Coordination. As per the project design, the component WDC-PMKSY Implementation Support in Participating States is to be implemented by the 9 States for which a provision of 85 % of the project cost has been

made. The sharing pattern of funds between Centre and State for this component is 60:40.

(f) and (g) Details of funds released to the States under the project during each of the last three years and the current year/State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement. Funds have so far been released to the States on the basis of approved annual action plans for carrying out preparatory activities under the project.

Statement

Details of funds released to the States under Neeranchal National Watershed Project during the last three years and the current year

Sl.No.	State	Funds released (Rs. in Lakh)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	363.59	50.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	50.00	231.14	50.00
3.	Gujarat	50.00	194.10	50.00
4.	Jharkhand	50.00	304.02	00.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	50.00	241.15	50.00
6.	Maharashtra	50.00	227.75	50.00
7.	Odisha	50.00	126.67	50.00
8.	Rajasthan	50.00	160.22	50.00
9.	Telangana	50.00	138.37	50.00
Total		450.00	1987.01	400.00

Note: 'Neeranchal' project was approved by the Government in 2015-16. Finance agreement with the World Bank was signed in January, 2016. The project is being implemented in 9 States only.

[Translation]

Bogus Driving Licences

6389. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL:

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

(a) whether there are a large number of bogus driving licenses in the country;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to open driving license centres to check issuance of fake licences;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the the time by which these driving license centres are likely to be opened, State-wise;

(e) whether fake licenses are the main reasons for accidents; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make the present system transparent and to strengthen the traffic system along with steps to check issuance of fake licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways do not centrally maintain data of bogus driving licences. However, as per an analysis done in January, 2015 on National Register for Driving Licences by National Informatics Centre (NIC) regarding fake driving licenses, it was found that there is a possibility of duplicate licences. As on 5th January, 2015, out of total 6,70,16,851 driving licences records available, 16,72,138 records were found to be possible duplicates spread over 7,99,923 clusters. The percentage of probable duplicates stands at 2.5 percent as per this exercise. This information has been shared with respective states for further action. Implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 come under purview of State Governments concerned.

(c) and (d) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(e) and (f) In the report "Road Accidents in India, 2016" issued by Transport Research Wing of this Ministry, fake driving licence has not been specially mentioned as one of the "Cause of Accidents". However, as per the report, drivers' fault is single most important factor responsible for road accidents (84 per cent) on all roads in the country during 2016.

Provisions regarding issue of learner's licence and driving licence are contained in Chapter II of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Chapter-II of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). Ministry has introduced "online" based citizen centric application VAHAN 4.0 and SARATHI 4.0 under digitization to ease out the processes and curb corruption. Notification mandating online issuance of licence with the use of Aadhaar based identification has been issued vide GSR 243(E) dated 20th March, 2018. This will help combat the issue of unskilled drivers on roads. Implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) comes under the purview of State Governments.

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017, passed by Lok Sabha and presently in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing inter-alia proposes many clauses which will promote transparency, simplification and citizen facilitation process of issue of driving licences.

[English]

Non-Functional Ports

6390. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of non-functional ports in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the reasons due to which these ports have become nonfunctional and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to convert any of the non-functional or existing ports into shipbuilding yards and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total amount being spent annually on the upkeep of ports in the country, port and State-wise including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to revive the nonfunctional ports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) There are 12 major ports and 200 non-major ports in the country. While the Major Ports are under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping, the non-major ports are under the jurisdiction of respective State Maritime Boards/ State Government. Out of the 200 non-major ports, around 65 ports handle EXIM and non-EXIM cargo and the others are "Port Limits" where no cargo is handled and these are used by fishing vessels and by small ferries to carry passengers across the creeks etc. A list of non-major ports state-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) All the 12 Major ports are functional and there is no proposal to convert them into shipbuilding yards. As regards non-major ports, no proposals have been received from State Governments/UTs to convert any non-functional or existing ports into shipbuilding yards. However, Cochin Shipyard Limited has set up a new Joint Venture Company 'Hooghly Cochin Shipyard Limited' with the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. (HDPEL), Kolkata as part of its foray into the Inland waterways transport vessel segment and has plan to set up a new yard for construction and repairs of vessels for Inland and Coastal segment.

(d) and (e) Expansion, modernization, development, upgradation and upkeep of Port infrastructure in the country is a continuous process. Major ports are undertaking their projects through Public Private Partnership mode or through their internal resources. Maritime State Development Council (MSDC) under the chairmanship of the Minister (Shipping) and Ministers-in-charges of ports of all Maritime States/UTs as members considers the maritime issues of various State Governments and Stakeholders including development of non-major ports. Under the Coastal Berth Scheme, assistance is provided to Major/Non-Major Ports/ State Governments for creation of infrastructure to promote movement of coastal cargo/passengers by Sea/National Waterways. So far 31 projects with financial assistance of Rs. 586 crore have been sanctioned and Rs. 334 crore has been released. These projects on completion will give a boost to coastal shipping.

Statement*List of Ports in India***State-wise list of Non-Major Ports**

Sl.No.	Name of Port	Sl.No.	Name of Port	Sl.No.	Name of Port
Gujarat-41		28.	Ghogha	Maharashtra-48	
1.	Mandvi	29.	Khambhat	1.	Dahanu (O)
2.	Navlakhi (O, EXIM)	30.	Dahej (O, EXIM)	2.	Tarapur
3.	Bedi (O, EXIM)	31.	Bhagwa	3.	Nawapur
4.	Sikka (O, EXIM)	32.	Onjal	4.	Satpati
5.	Jafarabad (O)	33.	Vansi-Borsi	5.	Kelwa-Mahim
6.	Okha (O, EXIM)	34.	Billimora	6.	Arnala (incl. Datiware)
7.	Porbandar (O, EXIM)	35.	Valsad	7.	Uttan
8.	Veraval	36.	Umarsadi	8.	Bassein
9.	Bhavnagar (O, EXIM)	37.	Kolak	9.	Bhiwandi
10.	Bharuch	38.	Maroli	10.	Manori
11.	Hazira/AHPPL (O, EXIM)	39.	Umergaon	11.	Kalyan
12.	Koteshwar	40.	Mul-Dwarka (O, EXIM)	12.	Thane
13.	Mundra/GAPL (O, EXIM)	41.	Magdalla (O, EXIM)	13.	Versova
14.	Jakhau (O, EXIM)	Andhra Pradesh-12		14.	Bandra
15.	Jodia	1.	Bhavanapadu	15.	Trombay (O)
16.	Salaya	2.	Calingapatnam	16.	Ulwa-Belapur/(Panvel) (O)
17.	Pindhara	3.	Bheemunipatnam	17.	Mora
18.	Beyt	4.	Kakinada (i) Anchorage (O, EXIM) (ii) Kakinada Deepwater Port (O, EXIM)	18.	Mandwa
19.	Rupen	5.	Narsapur	19.	Karanja
20.	Mangrol	6.	Machilipatnam	20.	Thai (Rewas)
21.	Kotda	7.	Vodarevu	21.	Alibag/Dharamtar (O, EXIM)
22.	Madhwad	8.	Nizampatnam	22.	Revdanda (O, EXIM)
23.	Navabandar	9.	Krishnapatnam (O, EXIM)	23.	Borli/Mandla
24.	Rajpara	10.	Gangavaram (O, EXIM)	24.	Nandgaon
25.	Pipavav/GPPL (O, EXIM)	11.	Mutyalampalem	25.	Murud-Junijira
26.	Mahuva	12.	Rawa (O)	26.	Rajpuri/Dighi (O, EXIM)
27.	Talaja			27.	Manded

Sl.No.	Name of Port	Sl.No.	Name of Port	Sl.No.	Name of Port
28.	Kumbharu		Lakshadweep-10	4.	Pamban
29.	Shriwardhan	1.	Agatti	5.	Colachel
30.	Bankot (O)	2.	Amini	6.	Valinokkam
31.	Kelshi (O, EXIM)	3.	Andrott	7.	Kanyakumari
32.	Harnai	4.	Bitra	8.	Ennore (O, EXIM)
33.	Dabhol (O, EXIM)	5.	Chetlat	9.	Punnakkayal
34.	Palshet	6.	Kavaratti	10.	Thirukkadaiyur (O)
35.	Borya	7.	Kadmat	11.	PY-3 (Oil field) (O)
36.	Jaigad (O, EXIM)	8.	Kiltan	12.	Kattupalli (O, EXIM)
37.	Tiwri-Varoda	9.	Kalpeni	13.	Thiruchopuram (O)
38.	Purnagad	10.	Minicoy	14.	Manappad
39.	Jaitapur		Goa-5	15.	Kudankulam
40.	Vijaydurg (O, EXIM)	1.	Panaji (O, EXIM)		Odisha-13
41.	Deogad	2.	Chapora	1.	Gopalpur (O)
42.	Achara	3.	Betul	2.	Bahabalpur
43.	Malvan	4.	Talpona	3.	Bahadammuham
44.	Niwti	5.	Tiracol	4.	Palur
45.	Vengurla		Puducherry-2	5.	Baliharichandi
46.	Redi (O, EXIM)	1.	Puducherry (O)	6.	Astaranga
47.	Kiranpani (O, EXIM)	2.	Karaikal (O, EXIM)	7.	Jatadhar Muhan
48.	Ratnagiri (O, EXIM)		Daman and Diu-2	8.	Dhamra (O, EXIM)
	Karnataka-11	1.	Daman	9.	Chudamani
1.	Mangalore (O)	2.	Diu	10.	Inchuri
2.	Malpe (O)		West Bengal-1	11.	Chandipur
3.	Hangarkatta (O)	1.	Kulpi	12.	Subatnarekha Mouth (Kirtania)
4.	Kundapur (O)		Tamil Nadu-15	13.	Barunei Muhan
5.	Bhatkal	1.	Cuddalore (O, EXIM)		Kerala-17
6.	Honavar	2.	Nagapattinam (O, EXIM)	1.	Alappuzha
7.	Tadri (O)	3.	Rameswaram	2.	Vadakara
8.	Belekeri (O)				
9.	Karwar (O, EXIM)				
10.	Pudubidri				
11.	Manki				

Sl.No.	Name of Port	Sl.No.	Name of Port	Sl.No.	Name of Port
3.	Valiathura	16.	Cheruvathur/Neeleswaram	11.	Neil Havelock
4.	Kasaragode	17.	Kottayam	12.	Dugong Creek
5.	Kodungallore/Munumbum		Andaman and Nicobar Islands-23	13.	Nancowry (O)
6.	Ponnani			14.	Chowra
7.	Kollam (O)	1.	Port Blair (O, EXIM)	15.	Teressa
8.	Thalassery	2.	Mus	16.	Kondul
9.	Kozhikode/Beypore (O)	3.	Car Nicobar (O)	17.	Pillow Millow
10.	Neendakara	4.	Havelock	18.	East Island
11.	Azhikkal (O)	5.	Mayabunder (O)	19.	Cinque Island
12.	Koavalam/Vizhinjam (O, EXIM)	6.	Diglipur (O)	20.	Jolly Bouy Island
13.	Kannur	7.	Rangat (O)	21.	Tillonchong
14.	Kayamkulam	8.	Hut Bay (O)	22.	Castle Bay
15.	Manieswaram	9.	Katchal (O)	23.	South Bay
		10.	Campbell Bay (O)		

(O) Means Operational.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Dams Water

6391. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of water being utilized for drinking and irrigation purposes annually by the Government from the rivers and dams separately in Maharashtra;

(b) the quantum of water of these rivers and dams being provided to industries;

(c) whether these rivers have been inter-linked in any manner;

(d) if so, the details of such mediums; and

(e) if not, the details of proposal of the Government to inter-link these rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Water being a State subject, distribution and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. The quantum of water being utilized for drinking, irrigation and industrial purposes are maintained by the State Governments.

As per National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) report, the annual water requirement for various uses in the country, including Maharashtra, for the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 has been assessed as under:-

Sl. No.	Uses	Water Demand in 2010	Water Demand by 2025	Water Demand by 2050
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Irrigation	557	611	807
2.	Domestic	43	62	111
3.	Industries	37	67	81

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Power	19	33	70
5.	Inland Navigation	7	10	15
6.	Environment-Ecology	5	10	20
7.	Evaporation Losses	42	50	76
Total		710	843	1180
Surface Water		458	545	752
Ground Water		252	298	428

(c) to (e) Under National Perspective Plan (NPP) prepared by the Government, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments by NWDA. After survey and investigations, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and Feasibility Reports of 2 links and draft Feasibility Reports of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Present status, States concerned with inter basin water transfer links is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

Sl.No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisaillam)-Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	FR Completed

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Phase-I & II) Completed
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (Uttar Pradesh requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi and Narmada	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala and Tamil Nadu	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assarti, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone and Badua	Bihar and Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR completed
12.	Kosi-Meehi link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista and Ganga	West Bengal	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

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

[English]

Special Purpose Vehicle for Waterways

6392. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for development of 111 National Waterways in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and objectives thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has issued any directions/guidelines to Major Ports in this regard; 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) to (d) As on date, there is no proposal to constitute a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for development of 111 National Waterways in the country and no directions have been issued to the Major Ports in this regard.

Food Charges in NIFT

6393. SHRI D.S. RATHOD:
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that National Institute of Fashion Design (NIFT), Gandhinagar is charging the food charges for Saturday, Sunday and holidays from the students and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the time duration of the canteen contractor of the NIFT, Gandhinagar;

(c) the details and number of the students taking facilities of canteen; and

(d) the details of the food fees received and payment released to canteen contractor by NIFT, Gandhinagar during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Textiles. As confirmed by the Director General, NIFT, mess fees are charged by the NIFT, Gandhinagar Centre from the students, who opt for canteen facility, on a per semester basis (excluding semester breaks). The amount of mess fee received by it per student for day Scholars is @ Rs. 2700/- per month (excluding dinner) and for hostellers @ Rs. 3600/- per month (including dinner). This includes mess charges on holidays and weekends since generally students remain on campus on these days also for academic work and curricular activities and avail canteen facility accordingly. The canteen timings are from 8.00 AM to 9.30 PM.

(b) The existing canteen contractor of NIFT, Gandhinagar M/s Jaiswal Canteen (A) was awarded contract for a period of one year w.e.f. 01.01.2016. As per terms and conditions of tender and satisfactory performance, the contract has been extended on annual basis, upto 31.12.2018.

(c) 586 students are availing canteen facility during the current semester (January – May, 2018).

(d) Details of food fees received and payment released to canteen contractor are given below:—

Financial Year	Mess Fee Received	Mess charges paid to the Contractor
2014-15	Rs. 1,30,24,739.00	Rs. 1,30,24,739.00
2015-16	Rs. 1,69,50,039.00	Rs. 1,69,50,039.00
2016-17	Rs. 1,82,78,684.00	Rs. 1,82,78,684.00
2017-18	Rs. 1,94,10,324.00 (paid up to February, 2018)	Rs. 1,43,44,410.00 (paid up to December, 2017)

Promotion of Indigenous Sports

6394. SHRI NINONG ERING:

DR. ANUPAM HAZRA:

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme or proposal to promote indigenous and traditional sports and games specially like “Ha-du-du”, “Kabaddi”, “Danguli”, “Wrestling”, “Langadi” and “Yubi Lakpi” etc. considering cost efficiency characteristics thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of incentives offered and guidelines issued for preservation of these sports/games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) Sports is a State subject. Promotion of sports in the country, including promotion of indigenous and traditional sports and games, is the primary responsibility of the State Government and the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments and NSFs.

This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely Khelo India which inter-alia includes a vertical 'Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games' which aims to showcase our rural and indigenous/tribal games through annual competitions and dissemination of information so as to encourage children and youth to take up these games in a major way, paving way for their future mainstreaming.

This Ministry also supplements the efforts of the NSFs by implementing the scheme of Assistance to NSFs under which funds are provided to recognized National Sports Federations for conducting National/International tournaments, participation in international events, coaching camps, purchase of equipments. While sports disciplines of Kabaddi and Wrestling have been placed under 'Priority' and "High Priority' category, there are a number of other indigenous/traditional games, such as Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Mallakhamb, Sqay, Kalarippayattu, etc., for which NSFs have been recognized to help promote them.

Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA) Scheme under which 10 schools have been adopted for promotion of Indigenous Games and Martial Arts in the disciplines of Kalaripayatu, Silambam, Kabaddi, Archery, Malkhamb, Mukna, Thang-Ta, Khomlainai, Gatka.

Promotion of indigenous and traditional sports and games is being done and incentives offered as per provisions laid down in the above mentioned schemes. A brief on major incentives offered under these Schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

A brief on major incentives offered for the promotion of indigenous and traditional games under assistance to NSFs and IGMA Schemes

There is an additional provision of grant of Rs. 5 lakh per event subject to maximum of 5 events per year in traditional or indigenous category under the scheme of Assistance to NSFs.

Under SAI Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA) Scheme, the selected sportspersons being trained in 9 indigenous games, namely, Kalaripayatu, Silambam, Kabaddi, Archery, Malkhamb, Mukna, Thang-Ta, Khomlainai, Gatka and martial arts. They are provided with facilities such as Coach, sports kit (Rs. 1500), insurance (Rs. 150) and stipend (Rs. 3000 for 10 Month p.a.) as per the approved schemes norms. Further, the schools adopted under the scheme are also provided with annual grants of Rs. 20000/- and Rs. 25000/- for purchase of equipment and conduct of competition for talent scouting respectively.

[Translation]

Role for Women in SBM(G)

6395. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing any special programme with the purpose of ensuring a leading role for women in Swachh Bharat Mission(G);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is implementing a programme called "Swachh Shakti 2017"; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Under SBM (G), greater emphasis on behaviour change among people and capacity building of the implementing agencies are being given. Massive behaviour change campaigns at National level and in respective States are being run across the country at present. Women play an important role in all such campaigns as they are the primary stakeholders in sanitation. They have made an immense contribution in enabling behavior change that has also been duly acknowledged at the state and the Central level.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in association with Government of Gujarat, had organised an event called Swachh Shakti 2017 on 8th March, 2017 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat to honour more than 6,000 champion women Sarpanches working for Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

Tapping of New and Renewable Energy Sources

6396. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to use latest technology with a view to tap new and renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on various new and renewable energy projects launched with the foreign assistance during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of new and renewable energy projects implemented in various States/UTs of the country during the said periods; and

(e) the funds allocated by the Government for these projects during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Most of renewable energy projects in the country are being implemented by the private sector developers selected through a transparent bidding process. In order to be competitive, Developers are encouraged to deploy most advanced technologies to tap maximum energy. National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), an autonomous institution under the Ministry has installed a remote sensing instrument, LiDAR for assessment of offshore wind resource at Gulf of Khambat, off the Gujarat Coast.

(c) and (d) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), a non-banking financial institution under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has conducted following studies with the foreign assistance during the last three years and current year:-

- Study/Survey and Preparation of Road Map on Tidal Energy Projects in India.
- Study on the business models for decentralized systems such as Solar PV/Hybrid mini grids, PV

irrigation pumps and household lighting systems under access to Clean Energy Programme.

- Study for analysis of battery and Solar PV modules recycling processes in India along with development of market outreach strategy for Rooftop Solar PV.
- Study on the Investment Potential of Biofuels in India.

A total of 30.57 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed through implementation of various renewable energy programmes/schemes during the period from April, 2014 to February, 2018 in the country. The state-wise and source-wise details of capacity addition is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The details of funds allocated by the Government in the form of Central Financial Assistance for the implementation of various renewable energy programmes/schemes during the last three years i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Source-wise and State-wise achievements made during the last three years and current year
(1st April, 2014 to 28th February, 2018)*

(in MW)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Power	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power	Bio-Power	Waste to Energy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2159.24	3093.25	20	0	10.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.36	0	0.705	0	0
3.	Assam	12.45	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	142.45	0	0	20	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	177.93	0	24	10	0
6.	Goa	0.91	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	670.6	2204.48	13	9.9	1.11
8.	Haryana	205.55	0	3.4	34.5	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.23	0	216.71	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.86	0	22.5	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	9.67	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3626.53	1542.2	199	291.45	0
13.	Kerala	107.91	16.4	60.6	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	893.83	2080.7	0	25	0
15.	Maharashtra	493.82	675.85	45.75	442.8	0
16.	Manipur	1.33	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.06	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0.2	0	5	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0.5	0	1	0	0
20.	Odisha	50.07	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	896.7	0	14.7	15	1.2
22.	Rajasthan	1603.86	1496.7	0	4.95	0
23.	Sikkim	0.01	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1734.12	704.91	0	34	0
25.	Telangana	3176.87	100.8	11.95	0	0
26.	Tripura	5.09	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	522.05	0	0	98.85	8.19
28.	Uttarakhand	289.09	0	34.5	0.12	0
29.	West Bengal	46.32	0	0.1	8	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.97	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	23.2	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.46	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	10.61	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	64.37	0	0	0	12
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0.15	0	0	0	0
Total		16952.37	11915.29	672.915	994.57	33.41

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise details of funds released as Central Financial Assistance during last three years i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto 31.3.2018)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 31.3.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.08	1.92	4.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.47	20.08	45.16
3.	Assam	15.32	60.28	24.86
4.	Bihar	16.19	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	10.03	9.69	2.23
6.	Chhattisgarh	42.64	72.92	161.96
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.34
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	43.16	166.04	311.45
10.	Goa	1.57	0.17	0.002
11.	Gujarat	58.65	74.09	158.89
12.	Haryana	36.26	16.24	2.16
13.	Himachal Pradesh	53.09	36.39	42.30
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	90.92	49.67	16.12
15.	Jharkhand	16.13	12.87	5.58
16.	Karnataka	61.15	52.42	39.54
17.	Kerala	32.76	36.17	44.02
18.	Lakshadweep	3.78	0.46	3.97
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6.95	40.16	442.13
20.	Maharashtra	248.61	155.21	43.12

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Manipur	14.65	12.53	6.65
22.	Meghalaya	8.62	20.52	23.28
23.	Mizoram	10.63	22.38	21.47
24.	Nagaland	7.89	17.97	11.49
25.	Odisha	11.03	21.17	13.55
26.	Puducherry	0.01	1.11	0.31
27.	Punjab	29.19	9.19	4.42
28.	Rajasthan	249.64	86.85	103.14
29.	Sikkim	0.84	2.87	0.18
30.	Tamil Nadu	195.11	169.28	53.50
31.	Telangana	155.04	99.19	174.62
32.	Tripura	5.46	14.57	2.73
33.	Uttar Pradesh	55.66	28.11	36.41
34.	Uttarakhand	51.23	41.92	43.89
35.	West Bengal	9.44	1.37	6.58
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.48	3.03
37.	Central Agency	1762.88	1187.01	1855.49

[English]

**Construction of Barrages on
Mahanadi River**

6397. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Chhattisgarh has taken permission from the Government for construction of six industrial barrages across the main arm of inter-State river Mahanadi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission (CWC) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) carries out techno-economic appraisal of major (Command Area more than 10000 hectare) and medium irrigation projects (Command Area more than 2000 hectare

and less than 10000 hectare) which are planned on Inter-State river/river basins. Details of projects of Chhattisgarh which were accepted by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), MoWR, RD & GR, is given in the enclosed Statement-I. In addition to above, projects which were returned back to Government of Chhattisgarh by CWC is given in the enclosed Statement-II and the list of projects of Chhattisgarh treated as deemed returned due to compliance not submitted by State Government is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of Projects of Chhattisgarh Considered and Accepted by Technical Advisory Committee of MOWR, RD & GR

Sl. No.	Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost in crore	Benefits in ha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	80th	07.02.2003	Mahanadi Reservoir Project	Major	566.88	264000
2.	80th	07.02.2003	Sutiapat Irrigation Project	Medium	46.9474	6,960
3.	81st	04.08.2003	Mongra Irrigation Project	Medium	83.64	9,431
4.	82nd	19.02.2004	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Major	1312.32	4,33,500/ 120
5.	90th	26.09.2007	Mahanadi Reservoir Project (Revised)	Major	845	264000
6.	95th	20.01.2009	Kelo Irrigation Project	New-Major	606.91	22810
7.	98th	09.07.2009	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Scheme (Revised)	Major	1660.88	433000
8.	99th	24.08.2009	Koserteda Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	154.65	11120
9.	104th	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project	New-Medium	99.19	4,100
10.	104th	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project	New-Medium	47.79	3,200
11.	104th	12.05.2010	Sutiapat Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	98.62	6,960

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	105th	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM	Major	101.04	56,300 (Additional Irrigation 15,300)
13.	106th	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project-ERM	Major	159.95	64,771
14.	115th	24.07.2012	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project	Major-ERM	492.31 (PL-2011-12)i	45,116 restoration
15.	130th	30/09/2016	Arpa Bhaiasajhar Project	Major-New	1141.9 Cr. (PL 2014-15)	25000

Statement-II

List of Projects of Chhattisgarh Returned Back to State Government

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	River Basin	Districts Benefited
1.	Rajiv Samoda Nisda diversion Scheme Phase-II	Major	Mahanadi	Raipur
2.	Tandula Reservoir Augmentation Scheme (PFR)	Major	Mahanadi	Durg and Dhamtari
3.	Sukha Nala	Medium	Sukha Nalaa/ Shinath/Mahanadi	Rajnandgaon

Statement-III

List of Projects of Chhattisgarh Treated as Deemed Returned as Compliances not Submitted

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	River Basin	Districts Benefited	Compliances awaited since
1.	Pairi High Dam and Mahanadi Link Project	Major	Pairi/ Mahanadi	Raipur	2006
2.	Sondur Reservoir Project	Major	Sondur/Mahanadi	Raipur, Dhamtari	2012
3.	Mahanadi Reservoir Project (ERM)	Major	Mahanadi/Mahanadi	Dhamtari, Raipur and Durg	2011

Bharatmala Pariyojana

6398. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:
SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:
DR. ANSHUL VERMA:

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

(a) the details of Bharatmala Projects being taken up by the Government in the country including West Bengal and North Eastern Region;

(b) the details of funds allocated, disbursed and utilised for the purpose, year and State-wise;

(c) the progress achieved and the time by which the project is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the Bharatmala Pariyojana will help to create jobs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the number of jobs likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has conceptualized an umbrella programme namely Bharatmala Pariyojana for development

of highways across the country which includes development 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 24,800 km. of roads are proposed for development in the next five years i.e. 2017-18 to 2021-22 at an overall investment of around Rs. 5,35,000 crore. The details of the first phase of Bharatmala Pariyojanay which also include projects in West Bengal and North Eastern Region, are provided in the table below:—

Sl. No.	Component	Length (km.)	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1.	Economic Corridors Development	9,000	120,000
2.	Inter Corridor and Feeder Route Development	6,000	80,000
3.	National Corridors Efficiency improvement (6 laning of GQ, NS-EW, removal of congestion points, development of logistics parks, etc.)	5,000	100,000
4.	Border Roads and International Connectivity	2,000	25,000
5.	Coastal Roads and Port Connectivity	2,000	20,000
6.	Green field Expressways	800	40,000
Total		24,800	385,000
Balance NHDP projects		10,000	150,000

(d) to (e) It is an estimate that 4076 mandays of work is created for every km. of road constructed. In addition, a road project has a force multiplier effect on the economy that results in creation of indirect employment.

Monitoring Programmes on Television

6399. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any monitoring centres to monitor the contents of the programmes being telecast on television in the country;

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

Rajasthan and the rights accorded to these monitoring centres;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has established Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast on private satellite TV channels.

(b) There are no State-wise monitoring centres. EMMC has been mandated to monitor content telecast on private TV channels and report any violation of Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder, to the Ministry. As of now, EMMC does content acquisition of 798 channels for monitoring.

(c) and (d) EMMC has been sanctioned budget allocation of Rs. 18.10 crore for the year 2018-2019.

Job Opportunities under MGNREGS

6400. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opportunities of employment have decreased under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of persons who sought employment and number of them got employment under the said scheme during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last two years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State/UT-wise details of employment demanded, offered and provided to persons under MGNREGS during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	States	Persondays generated (in Lakh)	
		FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1992.1	2058.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.46	85.38
3.	Assam	486.33	466.58

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	670.92	858.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	1013.96	885.94
6.	Goa	1.07	1.26
7.	Gujarat	225.41	271.06
8.	Haryana	48.48	84.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	177.71	236.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	316.32	315.67
11.	Jharkhand	585.61	707.44
12.	Karnataka	598.38	914.06
13.	Kerala	741.74	684.62
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1237.42	1130.39
15.	Maharashtra	763.37	708.99
16.	Manipur	75.33	119.03
17.	Meghalaya	199.71	282.55
18.	Mizoram	131.26	168.23
19.	Nagaland	212.07	290.71
20.	Odisha	894.46	774.61
21.	Punjab	144.34	157.73
22.	Rajasthan	2341.25	2596.74
23.	Sikkim	43.84	46.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	3686.75	3999.42
25.	Telangana	1417.76	1082.16
26.	Tripura	538.75	460.67
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1822.39	1575.35
28.	Uttarakhand	223.87	236.71
29.	West Bengal	2864.97	2355.51
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.68	4.12
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0
32.	Puducherry	5.62	5.37
Total		23514.37	23565.37

Statement-II

(Figure in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17				
		Employment demanded by persons	Employment offered to persons	Employment demanded by persons	Employment offered to persons	Employment demanded by persons	Employment offered to persons			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66.54	66.23	55.59	70.00	69.06	60.63	70.45	69.83	65.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.53	1.48	1.41	2.04	2.00	1.88	2.29	2.26	2.22
3.	Assam	13.87	13.85	12.24	24.41	24.39	21.73	27.05	27.03	23.33
4.	Bihar	18.03	18.02	12.44	24.40	24.36	18.39	37.28	37.26	28.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	41.03	41.00	32.59	55.89	55.84	41.17	52.43	52.38	39.98
6.	Goa	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
7.	Gujarat	10.99	10.96	9.17	12.02	11.98	10.00	16.33	16.27	12.80
8.	Haryana	4.03	4.03	3.26	3.24	3.24	2.60	5.26	5.26	4.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.50	6.49	5.76	6.09	6.09	5.42	7.62	7.62	6.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.06	5.04	4.31	10.41	10.39	9.43	10.02	10.01	8.99
11.	Jharkhand	17.89	17.88	15.73	18.34	18.33	15.68	31.30	31.29	24.70
12.	Karnataka	41.98	40.99	30.08	41.89	40.60	30.27	54.53	52.80	44.17
13.	Kerala	17.48	17.47	15.13	18.96	18.95	16.93	18.39	18.39	16.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	66.87	66.68	58.26	60.23	60.02	51.79	67.28	67.02	52.05
15.	Maharashtra	24.77	24.74	21.56	27.74	27.71	23.95	32.06	32.02	27.26
16.	Manipur	5.05	5.04	4.99	4.94	4.91	4.85	5.55	5.54	5.48
17.	Meghalaya	4.73	4.73	4.63	5.12	5.12	5.00	5.59	5.58	5.46
18.	Mizoram	2.62	2.62	2.61	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.14	2.14	* 2.14

19. Nagaland	4.83	4.82	4.75	5.36	5.36	5.33	5.20	5.19	5.15
20. Odisha	25.92	25.90	21.27	37.27	37.23	31.48	40.63	40.57	32.87
21. Punjab	4.20	4.18	3.37	6.78	6.77	5.76	7.86	7.85	6.51
22. Rajasthan	59.29	59.26	51.43	70.43	70.36	60.23	77.31	77.26	66.53
23. Sikkim	0.73	0.73	0.68	0.85	0.85	0.81	0.87	0.87	0.83
24. Tamil Nadu	70.11	70.07	69.13	75.62	75.59	74.13	77.69	77.68	76.16
25. Telangana	56.84	56.65	43.50	58.01	57.79	45.76	52.63	51.88	44.28
26. Tripura	11.29	11.29	11.01	9.86	9.86	9.56	9.65	9.65	9.30
27. Uttar Pradesh	56.05	56.00	47.17	82.03	81.94	68.54	74.86	74.75	62.48
28. Uttarakhnad	5.95	5.95	5.43	7.51	7.51	6.78	7.96	7.96	7.05
29. West Bengal	86.09	86.07	73.53	102.35	102.30	91.58	97.14	97.12	85.32
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.15
31. Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
32. Puducherry	0.41	0.41	0.32	0.42	0.42	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.34
Total	730.92	728.81	621.61	844.76	841.52	722.60	898.01	894.10	766.92

[English]

Piped Drinking Water to Soldiers

6401. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Government is working on an ambitious proposal to provide piped drinking water to soldiers especially at border outposts in all border States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has asked border States to send proposals containing estimates and implementation plan and if so, the details thereof along with responses of the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether this massive project is to be executed by your Ministry in joint collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, with the latter providing funds and the former the technical expertise for the same and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of border outposts in the country manned by BSF, SSB and ITBP personnel in difficult terrains in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bengal and the north-eastern States and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the progress made and funds allocated in this regard by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government is working on the proposal to provide drinking water facilities/ infrastructure in Border Out Post and nearby habitations. Ministry of Home Affairs has taken this initiative and this Ministry has been given the role of technical examination of the proposals submitted by the Border States.

(b) Yes, this Ministry has requested all Border States to prepare the estimates of drinking water projects in border out posts and nearby habitations and send the same for examination. So far, state governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, West Bengal, Nagaland have submitted proposals/estimates for drinking water infrastructure in Border Out Posts. State Government of

Tripura had submitted the status of coverage of drinking water infrastructure in Border Out Posts.

(c) The role of this Ministry is to undertake technical examination of the proposals submitted by the Border States. As asked by Ministry of Home Affairs, after receipt and examination of proposals from all border states, a comprehensive proposal is to be submitted to them for providing funds.

(d) Central Government proposes to provide drinking water for security forces at Border Out Posts (BOPs). All Border States have been requested to take up drinking water project in those BOPs where such facilities are lacking. The expenditure for same will be considered by government subject to guidelines as and when such proposal are made by State Governments.

(e) Since proposals from some of the Border States are still awaited, the comprehensive proposal for funding by Ministry of Home Affairs has not been completed so far for providing drinking water facility in border out posts. Further, the Ministry is also coordinating with states who have submitted proposals to clarify/sort out issues in the proposals submitted by them.

Effect of Demonetisation on BPL Population

6402. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the population in the country living below poverty line before November, 2016, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the population, which has gone below the poverty line post-demonetisation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the people who have lost their jobs after demonetisation, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The poverty lines for 2011-12 were estimated by the erstwhile Planning Commission following the Tendulkar methodology. The State wise number of people living Below Poverty Line in rural and urban areas as per the Tendulkar methodology is given at in the enclosed Statement. However, no such estimation of poverty has been made post demonetization.

(d) No survey/study has been conducted in this regard by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement*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	11	61.8	5.8	17	9.2	78.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	4.2	20.3	0.7	34.7	4.9
3.	Assam	33.9	92.1	20.5	9.2	32	101.3
4.	Bihar	34.1	320.4	31.2	37.8	33.7	358.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.6	88.9	24.8	15.2	39.9	104.1
6.	Delhi	12.9	0.5	9.8	16.5	9.9	17
7.	Goa	6.8	0.4	4.1	0.4	5.1	0.8
8.	Gujarat	21.5	75.4	10.1	26.9	16.6	102.2
9.	Haryana	11.6	19.4	10.3	9.4	11.2	28.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	5.3	4.3	0.3	8.1	5.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.5	10.7	7.2	2.5	10.3	13.3
12.	Jharkhand	40.8	104.1	24.8	20.2	37	124.3
13.	Karnataka	24.5	92.8	15.3	37	20.9	129.8
14.	Kerala	9.1	15.5	5	8.5	7.1	23.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.7	191	21	43.1	31.6	234.1
16.	Maharashtra	24.2	150.6	9.1	47.4	17.4	197.9
17.	Manipur	38.8	7.4	32.6	2.8	36.9	10.2
18.	Meghalaya	12.5	3	9.3	0.6	11.9	3.6
19.	Mizoram	35.4	1.9	6.4	0.4	20.4	2.3
20.	Nagaland	19.9	2.8	16.5	1	18.9	3.8
21.	Odisha	35.7	126.1	17.3	12.4	32.6	138.5
22.	Punjab	7.7	13.4	9.2	9.8	8.3	23.2
23.	Rajasthan	16.1	84.2	10.7	18.7	14.7	102.9
24.	Sikkim	9.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	8.2	0.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.8	59.2	6.5	23.4	11.3	82.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	16.5	4.5	7.4	0.8	14	5.2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	479.4	26.1	118.8	29.4	598.2
28.	Uttarakhand	11.6	8.2	10.5	3.4	11.3	11.6
29.	West Bengal	22.5	141.1	14.7	43.8	20	185
30.	Puducherry	17.1	0.7	6.3	0.6	9.7	1.2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	0.04	0	0	1	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.6	0.004	22.3	2.3	21.8	2.3
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.6	1.2	15.4	0.3	39.3	1.4
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	12.6	0.3	9.9	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	3.4	0.02	2.8	0.02
All India		25.7	2166.6	13.7	531.2	21.9	2697.8

International Ship Repair Facility

6403. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish an international ship repair facility in the country to make India a global ship repairing hub;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up world class Centre of Excellence in Maritime and Shipbuilding (CEMS) and to provide industry relevant skill development, equip students with technical skills in port and maritime sector; 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) Cochin Shipyard Limited, (CSL) a Miniratna PSU, under Ministry of Shipping, is setting up an International Ship Repair Facility at Cochin Port premises on land leased from port. The facility is being set up on 42 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 970 Crore.

The facility will house a modern Ship Lift and Transfer System of 6000 Tons capacity, which will cater to repairs of all types of small and medium sized vessels, including Indian Navy and Coast Guard ships.

(c) and (d) A Center of Excellence in Maritime and Shipbuilding (CEMS) is being set up, with campuses at Visakhapatnam and Mumbai, for skill development for shipbuilding and ship repair. Estimated cost of CEMS is Rs. 766 Crore, out of which 87% grant is being provided by M/s Siemens Industry Software (India) Private Limited. M/s Siemens Industry Software (India) Private Limited is also providing technology and expertise for the Centre. Ministry of Shipping has sanctioned onetime non-recurring grant of Rs. 50.07 Crore (about 6.5% of total cost) and released Rs. 25.035 Crore as 1st installment. Indian Register of Shipping is also contributing Rs. 50.07 Crore. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been set up to run the Centre. This Centre will have a capacity of training 10,500 trainees per annum.

Training to Port Professionals

6404. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impart

training/skills to port and terminal professionals through modern technical workshops in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the purpose along with the number of professionals trained during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) For imparting training/skills to port and terminal professionals, a center has been set up at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai in collaboration with APEC (Antwerp/Flanders Port Training Centre), Belgium. Fifteen training modules have so far been organized at this centre since February, 2015.

(c) The expenditure on training of professionals is borne by the organizations concerned. 249 professionals have been trained at the above Centre in the last 3 years, out of which 17 have been trained during the current year.

[Translation]

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana

6405. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing 'Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana';

(b) if so, the details thereof including the objectives of the said scheme; and

(c) the progress of the said scheme as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) was launched in the financial year 2003-04 with a view to reduce regional imbalances and speed up development in the 147 identified backward districts of the country. By 31st December, 2009, all 147 RSVY districts had claimed their full allocations of Rs. 45 Crore each. The RSVY was subsumed in the District component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme in the financial year 2006-07. After the acceptance of the recommendations of the Fourteenth

Finance Commission the District Component of BRGF Programme has been delinked from budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from the financial year 2015-16, on account of enhanced fiscal space made available to the States due to higher devolution from 32% to 42% of the Centre's net tax receipts to them.

[English]

Payment of Pending Wages under MGNREGS

6406. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of Rs. 3652.58 crore are pending towards wages, material and administrative cost under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

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

(c) whether the disbursements were withheld due to lack of funds and the Centre and State disputes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry releases funds to the States based on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget (LB), opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous year, if any, and overall performance. During the current FY 2017-18 (as on 31.03.2018), an amount of Rs. 55876.07 crore has been released to States/UTs for liquidating the pending liability of wage component and for running the programme during FY 2017-18.

[Translation]

Use of Toilets

6407. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission which remain unused due to unavailability of water, State-wise;

(b) whether a number of people in the rural areas prefer to defecate in open despite having toilets; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to solve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) 80.65% of rural households have access to toilets in rural areas. A recent independent survey found that 93.2% of households with access to toilets used them. State-wise details of percentage of persons using the toilets is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise, percentage of persons using toilets for the households having toilets

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Percentage of persons using toilets
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98.4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	96.3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	97.5
4.	Assam	99.7
5.	Bihar	95.8
6.	Chhattisgarh	97.0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	99.6
8.	Goa	99.9
9.	Gujarat	97.5
10.	Haryana	99.5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	99.9
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	93.6
13.	Jharkhand	92.2
14.	Karnataka	94.4
15.	Kerala	100.0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	92.9

1	2	3
17.	Maharashtra	96.9
18.	Manipur	100.0
19.	Meghalaya	99.7
20.	Mizoram	100.0
21.	Nagaland	99.8
22.	Odisha	85.4
23.	Puducherry	78.4
24.	Punjab	98.6
25.	Rajasthan	94.3
26.	Sikkim	100.0
27.	Tamil Nadu	71.4
28.	Telangana	95.4
29.	Tripura	99.6
30.	Uttar Pradesh	87.9
31.	Uttarakhand	99.6
32.	West Bengal	94.1
	India	93.2

[English]

Job Creation for Rural Youths

6408. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to examine the proposals that promise to increase job creation for the rural youth and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to focus on specific livelihood missions to scale up employability of rural youth and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the experts have suggested a cluster approach, where villages with similar socio economic condition should be clubbed and every village should have village development motivator; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter-alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay -Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The implementation of these programmes generates direct or indirect employment opportunities, make rural youths employable in the open market through skill development and enable them to undertake self employment enterprises.

MGNREGA aims at providing livelihood security to the rural poor by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. DAY-NRLM provides access to gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. It results in appreciable improvement in the livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong and sustainable, grass roots institutions.

(c) and (d) The development of villages through a cluster based approach is being undertaken under Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM). The objective of SPMRM is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban Clusters. The Mission aims at development of 300 rural growth clusters called 'Rurban Clusters' which have latent potential for growth, in all States and UTs, which would trigger overall development in the region. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills and local entrepreneurship and providing

infrastructure amenities through convergence of resources under various schemes.

[Translation]

Electricity Supply Mechanism

6409. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal of the Government to improve the electricity supply mechanism in the country and to reduce transmission losses;

(b) the number of new grid substations constructed across the country during the last three years; and

(c) the names of the villages selected for 24 hour power supply in Rajasthan after the setting up of the said grid sub stations and the number of villages getting such benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) Government of India has made several interventions such as IT enablement of distribution infrastructure, feeder metering, feeder segregation and monitoring of AT&C loss trajectories through various schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to enable States to improve their electricity supply mechanisms. Losses of Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission system managed by POWERGRID are of the order of 2-3%. Transmission system is continuously augmented to transfer power with minimum transmission losses.

(b) A total of 615 new grid sub-stations has been commissioned during the last three years i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to 28.02.2018).

(c) Government of India have taken up a joint initiative with all States/UTs including Rajasthan for providing "24x7 Power For All" (PFA) to all households, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers, as per State policy, from April, 2019.

[English]

Impact of ODF Drive

6410. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the Open Defecation Free (ODF) drive;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof particularly in Saurashtra region;

(c) whether any reports/complaints has been received that the toilets built under the scheme are not disabled-friendly and have other problems as well; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Open Defecation Free (ODF) has a positive impact on the health of the people. This helps save money spent on treatment of avoidable diseases caused due to open defecation. As per study undertaken by UNICEF, on an average each household in Open Defecation Free villages in India saves Rs.50,000 every year by way of diseases averted, time saved and lives saved. Further, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) has also conducted a study to assess the health impacts of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The study revealed that there is reduction in cases of diarrhea, stunting and wasting among children in ODF areas versus comparable non-ODF areas, and lesser cases of women with lower than average Body Mass Index in ODF areas. The findings of the study are indicative for any ODF areas versus comparable non-ODF areas, which may include the Saurashtra region.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued instructions that households having differently-able persons should be provided disabled-friendly toilets and all Community sanitary complexes need to be made Divyang-friendly.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana

6411. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana

(AGEY) has been implemented across the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the main rural transport vehicle that is being provided under the said yojana; and

(c) whether any special provisions have been made for women under the said yojana and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) is being implemented currently in 9 States across the country. The State-wise details are provided in the following table:-

Sl.No.	State	No. of Vehicles
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Assam	37
3.	Chhattisgarh	124
4.	Jharkhand	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh	63
6.	Meghalaya	2
7.	Mizoram	18
8.	Uttar Pradesh	16
9.	Uttarakhand	10
Total		288

(b) The main type of transport vehicles being provided under the yojana are battery operated e-rickshaws and Multi-Purpose Vehicles (MPV).

(c) The scheme provides interest free loans to members of women Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed under Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) for purchase of vehicles.

Energy Efficient Buildings

6412. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to make all existing and future Government as well as commercial buildings in the country energy efficient;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated quantity and value of power savings as a result of this proposal; and

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

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) Making all buildings, including existing and future Government and Commercial buildings as energy efficient is an ongoing process. Towards this end, the Government of India has taken the following initiatives:-

- (i) Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has published the Energy Efficient Building Code – 2017 (ECBC-2017) which provides guidelines for design and construction of energy efficient buildings. This code is applicable to commercial buildings having a connected load of 100 kW or above or contract demand of 120 kVA or above. Respective authorities including State Governments and Union Territories have been advised to implement this code.
- (ii) Government of India has mandated installation of LED based lighting and energy efficient appliances in all Government buildings. This has been taken up for implementation in Central Government buildings across the country through respective Ministries/Departments.
- (iii) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has released Model Building Bye Laws 2016 (MBBL-2016), which advocates various norms for green buildings including the provisions of making buildings energy efficient. The MBBL has been circulated to all States/UTs for adoption.

Upto 31st March, 2018, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), which is a joint venture of PSUs under the Ministry of Power, has completed building energy efficiency projects in 1346 buildings, resulting in energy savings of over 64.97 million kWh and cost savings of Rs. 68.21 crore. In addition, several Ministries/Departments, including their attached/subordinate offices are also getting their buildings converted into energy efficient buildings by retrofitting of LED based lights and energy efficient appliances, through

other agencies, like the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and Military Engineer Services (MES) etc. These efforts will also lead to additional energy and cost savings.

Spending under CSR

6413. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds spent by various companies in the Ministry under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years;

(b) the details of the amount spent during the above years, State-wise, districtwise and work-wise;

(c) whether less funds have been issued to Karnataka under CSR during the above period due to which people have received less benefits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The details on funds spent by various Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under the Ministry of Power under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The CPSUs under the Ministry of Power, under CSR, incur expenditure on various activities which is broadly categorized as under:-

- (i) Promotion of Education and skills Development
- (ii) Health and Family Welfare
- (iii) Drinking Water and Sanitation
- (iv) Entrepreneurship Development
- (v) Women Empowerment
- (vi) Environment Protection
- (vii) Sports, Art, Culture and Heritage
- (viii) Rural Development
- (ix) Local Area Development
- (x) Infrastructure Development

Information on state-wise and district-wise distribution of funds spends under CSR, including in the state of

Karnataka, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The quantum of funds spent by CPSUs under Ministry of Power under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years:

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	CSR amount spent/disbursed during the last three years		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)	962.47	1030.58	607.58
2.	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation India Limited (THDCIL)	2909.00	1335.00	1534.84
3.	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL)	2483.00	2887.00	3716.12
4.	National Hydro Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)	5223.94	7267.58	7581.87
5.	Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	5168.25	19552.40	12585.08
6.	Powergrid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)	4741.58	11594.03	14728.95
7.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC)	20517.00	49181.00	27781.00
8.	Rural Electrification corporation (REC)	10178.29	12349.43	6670.00

Suspension of AAI Officials

6414. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several officials of Airports Authority of India (AAI) have been suspended due to irregularities committed by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, case-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such officials and also to ensure that such incidents of irregularities do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The details regarding officials of Airports Authority of India (AAI) placed under suspension during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Action against such officers has been taken as per the procedures of AAI Employees (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 2003 and/or criminal procedures as applicable. Further, to ensure that such incidents of irregularities do not recur, the Corporate Vigilance Department of AAI has suggested systematic improvement to the concerned Directorates. Besides, regular workshops are also conducted at regular intervals to update officers for prevention of corruption. In addition, vigilance machinery also regularly inspects the work of different departments of AAI both for preventive and punitive action.

Statement

List of Employees of Airports Authority of India who were placed under suspension during the period from 01.01.2015 to 31.03.2018

Sl. No.	Name and Designation (S/Shri/Smt.)	Allegations	Date of suspension order	Date of Revocation order
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M.R. Srinivasan, AGM (ATC)	CBI bribe case – arrested by CBI, ACB, Hyderabad on 24.07.2015 in connection with RC 18(A)/2015-HYD.	10/17.08.2015 (w.e.f. 24.07.15)	03.05.2016
2.	R.P. Sharma, JE (OL)	Fake claim of Double House Rent Allowance and Taxi Claim.	14/19.08.2015	08.02.2016
3.	P.K. Koley, DGM (E-C)	Incident on 30.07.2015 at Kolkata Airport resulting into death of a CISF constable.	24.09.2015	25.02.2016
4.	A.R. Biswas, AGM(E-C)			25.02.2016
5.	R.S. Lahauria, the then APD, Patna Airport	Display of political advt. of a political party at Patna Airport during Bihar Assemble Election, 2015.	28.10.2015	09.11.2015
6.	N. Jayakumar, JGM (Comml.)	Car Parking Contract at NSCBI Airport, Kolkata	05/06.11.2015	19/22.02.2016
7.	KSL Narasimhan, JGM (ATM)	Making appearance before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay on 30.09.15 without any authorization from AAI.	17.12.2015	27.04.2016
8.	A.K. Mondal, AGM (E-C)	Incident occurred on 04.12.15 at time 1351UTC, Spicejet Aircraft SEJ2458 reportedly hit by pigs on runway while landing at Japalpur Airport and resulted in damage of the aircraft.	21.12.2015	04,02.2016
9.	P.C. Sharma, JGM(E-C)			04.02.2016
10.	A.C. Srivastava, the then APD, Jabalpur Airport			18/21.03.2016
11.	S.S. Luthra, AGM (Fin.)	Leaving station without obtaining prior approval/ sanction of leave and unauthorisedly absenting from duty – Pathankot Civil Enclave Airport.	02.01.2016	04.02.2016
12.	Tilak Raj Guglani, Manager (Security)	Travel by impersonation in Indigo Airlines Flight No. 6E-436 from Srinagar to Delhi on 01.04.2016.	13,05.2016	20.09.2016
13.	Alok Varshneya, the then APD, Aurangabad Airport	CBI bribe case – Arrested on 30.07.16 by CBI, ACB, Pure in case No. RC Pune/2013/A/011 dt. 30.07.16.	03.08.2016 (w.e.f. 30.07.16)	02.02.2017
14.	Ravi Prakash, DGM (E-C)	Distress patches and low-friction values on runway surface at Ahmedabad Airport.	09.08.2017	05.12.2017
15.	R.N. Shah, AGM (E-C)			05.12.2017

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Dheeraj Kumar, Manager (E-C)	Found in inebriated condition and behaving in uncontrolled manner in departure area while boarding the flight from Guwahati to Delhi at Guwahati Airport on 10.10.2017.	13.10.2017	09.03.2018
17.	Girish Sharma, JGM (Cargo)	Arrested and detained by SIB, Customs, NSCBI Airport, Kolkata on 24.10.17 in connection with his involvement of conspiracy/smuggling of restricted/prohibited goods into the country and deletion of information from the Integrated Cargo Management System.	02.11.2017 (w.e.f. 24.10.2017)	—
18.	Prakash Shambharkar, JGM (ATC)	Involvement in ground handling at Aurahgabad and his proceeding to Aurangabad without any official work or station leaving permission from department.	14.03.2018	—

Electricity to all Villages

6415. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is determined to provide electricity to all villages in the country under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of unelectrified villages in the country and the number of such unelectrified villages in Jharkhand; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide electricity to all the remaining villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of India, under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), has targeted to electrify all the remaining un-electrified census villages across the country. As reported by States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country, as on 01.04.2015. Only 323 census villages remained un-electrified as on 01.04.2018. It is targeted to electrify remaining un-electrified census villages by 1st May, 2018.

The State of Jharkhand has reported 2525 un-electrified census villages, as on 1st April, 2015; and these have now been electrified excluding 58 villages found un-inhabited.

[Translation]

Target for Wind Power Generation

6416. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for wind power generation along with the achievements made in this regard during the last Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to identify the locations for the exploitation of wind energy in various parts of the country during the current Finance Commission period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, 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 targets fixed for wind power projects along with achievements made during the last Five Year plan (2012-17) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) During the current Finance Commission period fifty seven wind monitoring stations have been installed covering eleven states in the country to identify

potential locations for wind energy exploitation. The state-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*12th Plan Physical Targets and Achievements
for Wind Energy*

Year	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)
2012-13	2500	1700.30
2013-14	2500	2078.88
2014-15	2000	2311.78
2015-16	2400	3423.05
2016-17	4000	5502.37

Statement-II

*The State-wise number of wind monitoring stations
established during the current Finance
Commission period*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Met. Masts
1.	Tamil Nadu	9
2	Gujarat	1
3.	Telangana	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	10
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1
6.	Assam	7
7.	Tripura	5
8.	Manipur	2
9.	Mizoram	4
10.	Nagaland	3
11.	Meghalaya	11
Total		57

Upgradation of Mining Sector

6417. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the mining sector in a bid to improve it more;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Upgradation/reform in mining sector is an ongoing process to bring an overall positive impact in the mining sector. The Government has already taken steps to upgrade the mining sector by amending the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015. This has been further amended in 2016 to allow transfer of mining leases granted otherwise than through auction for captive purpose.

The most important provision of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, is the grant of mineral concessions through auction by competitive bidding which is a transparent and non-discriminatory method. The other important provisions of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 are as follows:—

- (i) Assured tenure and easy transferability of concessions granted through auctions, in order to attract private investment and Foreign Direct Investment;
- (ii) Constitution of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) to work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations;
- (iii) Stricter punitive provisions to deter illegal mining, wherein penalties have been increased from Rs. 25 thousand per hectare to Rs. 5 Lakh per hectare and the term of imprisonment has also been increased from 2 years to 5 years;
- (iv) Creation of National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) for regional and detailed exploration.

Rules to provide for implementation of the provisions of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 have been framed and published in the Official Gazette.

A "Star Rating" system has been instituted by the Ministry of Mines through Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office under Ministry of Mines) to recognise the efforts and initiatives taken for undertaking sustainable mining, which is based on – self assessment to be done by the lessees. This has been made a statutory requirement. Rule 35 of the Mineral Conservation Development Rules,

2017 mandates that all working mines of major minerals would be required to have at least 4 star rating.

The Ministry of Mines, through Indian Bureau of Mines, has developed the Mining Surveillance System (MSS), which is a satellite based monitoring system which aims to check illegal mining activity through automatic remote sensing detection technology in order to establish a regime of responsive mineral administration.

Setting up of Aviation Universities

6418. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Aviation Universities running in the country as on date;

(b) the role of the Ministry in setting up Aviation Universities;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the State Governments for setting up aviation universities in their respective States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government has set up a dedicated National Aviation University at Fursatganj, Uttar Pradesh, as a Central University under the Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University Act, 2013.

(c) and (d) No. proposal is under active consideration of the Ministry for the setting up of any other aviation university.

Inter-linking of Rivers

6419. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise names of rivers to be inter-linked in the country along with the links on which the work has been initiated by the Government during the last three years;

(b) the current status of Ken-Betwa River Link Project; and

(c) the time by which the people of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are likely to be benefited from this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation, now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) in August, 1980 for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments by the NWDA. After survey and investigations, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and Feasibility Reports of 2 links and draft Feasibility Reports of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Present status, States concerned with Inter Basin Water Transfer Links is given in the enclosed Statement.

Three priority links under Peninsular Rivers Component have been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) viz.; Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP) Phase-I and II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, DPRs of KBLP Phase-I and Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been completed. The techno-economic clearance and various statutory clearances of the KBLP Phase-I have been accorded except clearance from Central Empowered Committee of Supreme Court. Based on the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh, the DPRs of projects included under KBLP Phase-II viz., Lower Orr dam, Bina complex projects and Kotha barrage have been completed by NWDA/Government of Madhya Pradesh and have been referred for techno-economical appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC).

Further, draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of K-B link project has been sent to Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for concurrence.

The Ken-Betwa link project was declared as National Project in 2008. The project will benefit the drought prone areas of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. As per estimation in DPR, the project will take about 8 years for completion.

Statement

Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

Sl.No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi and Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari and Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari and Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem)-Pennar link	Krishna and Pennar	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna and Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar and Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken and Betwa	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Phase-I & II) Completed
11.	Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati Kalisindh and Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (Uttar Pradesh requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi and Narmada	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Damanganga and Pinjal	Maharashtra and Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Bedti and Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Netravati and Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil and Vaippar	Kerala and Tamil Nadu	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi and Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak and Ganga	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda and Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna and Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga and Sone	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone and Badua	Bihar and Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar and Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha and Mahanadi	West Bengal and Odisha	Draft FR completed
12.	Kosi-Meehi link	Kosi and Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga and Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista and Ganga	West Bengal	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

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

[English]

**Management Information System
under MGNREGS**

6420. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Management Information System under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) only calculates delays in wage payments till the Fund Transfer Orders are signed by the second signatory and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is an incomplete method of calculation of length of wage delays and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has been taken into consideration and steps have been taken to rectify this method of calculation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The provisions of para 29(1)(b) of Schedule-II, clearly states that For the purpose of ensuring accountability in payment of wages and to calculate culpability of various functionaries or agencies, the State shall divide the processes leading to determination and payment of wages into various stages such as:—

(i) measurement of work;

- (ii) computerising the muster rolls;
- (iii) computerising of measurements;
- (iv) generation of wage lists; and
- (v) uploading of Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs), and specify stage wise maximum time limits along with the functionary or agency which is responsible for discharging the specific function.

(b) to (d) The Ministry along with the States is making all efforts to increase the timely payment of wages. The payment process has two stages. Stage-I calculates the status till generation and signing of FTOs by 2nd Signatory and Stage-II calculates the status post signing of FTOs by 2nd signatory up to crediting of wages into beneficiary's account. There, is considerable progress in Stage-I payment. This has increased from 43% in the FY 2016-17 to 86% in the current FY, so far. Similarly the Stage-II has been increased from 17% in FY 2016-17 to 43% in the FY 2017-18 (as on February, 2018).

[Translation]

Telecasting of Disguised Advertisements

6421. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several television channels telecast disguised advertisements;

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

(c) the rules formulated by the Government in this regard and the action taken to implement the rules so far; and

(c) the names of the television channels against which the Government has taken action under the said rules during the last three years along with the details of the rules for the violation of which the said action has been taken, channel-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) In so far as private satellite TV channels are concerned, all advertisements telecast on such channels are regulated in accordance with the Advertising Code prescribed in Rule 7 of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 enshrined in the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995. Section 6 of the said Act stipulates that no person shall transmit or re-transmit through a cable service any advertisement unless

such advertisement is in conformity with the prescribed advertisement code. Rule 7(10) of the Advertising Code under the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 provides that all advertisements should be clearly distinguishable from the programme and should not in any manner interfere with the programme viz. use of lower part of screen to carry captions, static or moving alongside the programme. Further, Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of the Advertising Code provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants: provided that a product that uses a brand name or logo, which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants, may be advertised on cable service subject to certain conditions prescribed thereunder. Appropriate action is taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, if any violation of the said code is established. Details of action taken against TV channels for telecasting advertisements in violation of Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of action taken against TV channels for telecast of advertisements in violation of Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) of the Advertising Code

Sl.No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Advertisement of a liquor product by "NDTV Good Times" channel through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning was issued to the channel on 06.04.2010.
2.	Advertisement of a liquor product by "Star Anando" channel through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning was issued to the channel on 06.04.2010.
3.	Advertisement of products of 'Haywards-5000 Soda' and 'Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water'.	A directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
4.	Advertisement of a product of 'McDowell's Soda'.	A directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.

1	2	3
5.	Advertisements of products using brand or logo used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.	A directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
6.	Advertisement of "McDowell's No.1 Platinum Soda" – The No.1 Spirit of Leadership.	The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 22.07.2011 to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. ASCI informed that the complaint has been upheld. It was also informed that the said advertisement has been withdrawn from all channels from 25th July, 2011.
7.	Advertisement of Kingfisher Beer on ET NOW channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.
8.	Advertisement of VB Best Cold Beer on Star Cricket channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.
9.	Advertisement of FTV Vodka.	An Advisory has been issued to FTV channel on 17.1.2013.

[English]

Youth Hostels Association of India

6422. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:
SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Youth Hostels Association of India (YHAI) New Delhi is registered with Registrar of Societies/ Companies and working on the land allotted by the Government, receiving grants, various rebates, tax exemptions etc. from the Government for its activities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the YHAI has adopted any prescribed election procedure and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any Ombudsman or Regulator has been appointed by the Government for the YHAI and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the management/Government authorities have received representations regarding alleged financial irregularities and misconduct of office bearers of the YHAI and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(e) the details of hostels/association authorised to issue licence;

(f) whether the YHAI has intimated to the Government agencies regarding the construction and purchase of hostels at various locations particularly in Mysore and Darjeeling and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(g) the details of participants, staff etc. who lost their lives during the trekking programmes of the YHAI so far and whether any representations have been received in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (g) Youth Hostels Association of India (YHAI) is a private body which is neither under the administrative control nor receiving financial grants from the Department of Youth Affairs. As such details about YHAI are not available with the Department of Youth Affairs. No Ombudsman or Regulator has been appointed by the Department of Youth Affairs for the YHAI. There is no question of YHAI sending any proposal to Department of Youth Affairs as they are not recognized by Government of India for such purpose.

Sometimes, complaints regarding YHAI were received by the Department of Youth Affairs which were forwarded to YHAI for appropriate action.

The details of participants, staff etc. who lost their lives during the trekking programmes of the YHAI are not available with the Department nor any representation has been received in this regard.

**Road Construction under PMGSY
in Rajasthan**

6423. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the length of the roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last four years in Rajasthan, District-wise with special reference to Jalore and Sirohi district;

(b) the number of villages yet to be connected with roads in the said districts;

(c) whether there is any concrete plan for connecting all the villages under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the task is likely to be completed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 5575.73 km. of rural roads have been constructed in Rajasthan, out of which, 760.99 km. and 124.60 km. has been constructed in Jalore and Sirohi district, respectively during the last 4 years. Year-wise and District-wise details of road length constructed under PMGSY (including Jalore and Sirohi district) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under PMGSY, the unit of programme is a habitation and habitation and not a village. State Government of Rajasthan has reported that all eligible habitations of Jalore and Sirohi district under PMGSY have been connected.

(c) to (e) For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, has formulated an Action Plan to complete the connectivity mandate of the balance eligible habitations under PMGSY-I by March, 2019, before the earlier set target date of 2022. Accordingly, all State governments have also formulated annual action plan to complete all sanctioned PMGSY road works within the stipulated time frame.

Statement

Details of roads constructed under PMGSY during the last 4 years in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Year	District	No. of Roads	Sanctioned Length (in Km.)	Road length Constructed (in Km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2014-15	Ajmer	18	37.15	35.08
2.	2014-15	Banswara	138	253.20	253.20
3.	2014-15	Bhilwara	16	34.98	34.28
4.	2014-15	Bikaner	38	199.00	157.60
5.	2014-15	Churu	6	22.00	21.24
6.	2014-15	Dausa	45	117.54	115.70
7.	2014-15	Hanumangarh	1	7.85	7.30
8.	2014-15	Jalore	69	263.40	258.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	2014-15	Rajsamand	13	23.75	23.75
10.	2014-15	Udaipur	242	705.40	691.35
Sub-Total			586	1664.27	1597.95
1.	2015-16	Banswara	20	38.78	38.78
2.	2015-16	Bhilwara	3	15.23	15.20
3.	2015-16	Churu	5	18.85	18.85
4.	2015-16	Jalore	48	165.70	158.76
5.	2015-16	Udaipur	19	56.48	56.26
Sub-Total			95	295.04	287.84
1.	2016-17	Ajmer	16	39.35	37.20
2.	2016-17	Banswara	64	123.44	122.94
3.	2016-17	Banner	148	548.13	544.11
4.	2016-17	Bikaner	41	191.80	195.69
5.	2016-17	Churu	2	12.50	10.93
6.	2016-17	Dungarpur	135	294.79	281.82
7.	2016-17	Jaipur	4	8.00	7.50
8.	2016-17	Jaisalmer	12	83.35	85.00
9.	2016-17	Jalore	105	349.58	343.78
10.	2016-17	Jhunjhunu	113	266.58	252.03
11.	2016-17	Jodhpur	211	727.65	713.88
12.	2016-17	Nagaur	45	105.85	105.60
13.	2016-17	Pali	44	87.55	83.82
14.	2016-17	Pratapgarh	53	97.58	99.84
15.	2016-17	Rajsamand	11	15.54	15.54
16.	2016-17	Sikar	41	89.63	87.69
17.	2016-17	Sirohi	42	136.30	124.60
18.	2016-17	Udaipur	225	602.97	578.00
Sub-Total			1312	3780.55	3689.95
Grand Total			1993	5739.85	5575.73

Implementation of SVEP

6424. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the implementation of Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) across the country, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on the implementation of SVEP since the launch of the scheme till now, State-wise; and

(c) whether any review of SVEP has been undertaken and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

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

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in 114 blocks across 19 States including Maharashtra as on 28th February, 2018. 16,612 enterprises have been supported under the programme as on 28th February, 2018. The State-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Till 31st March, 2018, the total release to States under SVEP as Central share has amounted to Rs. 14,566.41 lakhs. The state-wise details of release is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The programme has been launched only in 2015-16 and has been effectively grounded only in 2016-17. No review of the programme has therefore been undertaken so far. The progress of implementation is, however, reviewed and monitored periodically in the Performance Review meetings held in the Ministry from time to time.

Statement-I

State-wise and block-wise details of enterprise formation as on February 28, 2018

Sl. No.	States	No. of Blocks where AAP approved	No. of Blocks where DPR is approved	No. of Blocks where enterprise formations started	No. of enterprises formed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	4	2,845
2.	Bihar	12	12	6	2,633
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	3	1,474
4.	Gujarat	3	3	3	88
5.	Haryana	6	2	2	611
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	238
7.	Jharkhand	12	12	6	593
8.	Kerala	14	14	2	693
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8	8	3	1,669
10.	Maharashtra	2	2	2	1,818
11.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Nagaland	2	2	2	968
13.	Odisha	8	8	2	271
14.	Punjab	1	1	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	5	2	2	828
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0
17.	Telangana	8	2	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	2	817
19.	West Bengal	7	2	2	1,066
Total		114	88	43	16,612

Statement-II*State-wise expenditure on SVEP as on 31 March, 2018 since inception*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds sanctioned (Central and State share)	Central share	Central Share released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,383.30	2,029.98	1,232.74
2.	Bihar	6,404.21	3,842.53	1,955.45
3.	Chhattisgarh	2,137.20	1,282.32	975.24
4.	Gujarat	1,617.20	970.32	242.58
5.	Haryana	1,126.97	676.18	525.13
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	931.09	837.98	628.49
7.	Jharkhand	5,643.06	3,385.84	1,679.80
8.	Kerala	7,582.08	4,549.25	1,819.82
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4,260.52	2,556.31	1,094.83
10.	Maharashtra	1,045.00	627.00	470.25
11.	Meghalaya	30.00	27.00	27.00
12.	Nagaland	1,112.37	1,001.13	750.86
13.	Odisha	4,055.51	2,433.31	916.22

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Punjab	30.00	18.00	18.00
15.	Rajasthan	1,161.29	696.77	375.39
16.	Tamil Nadu	60.00	36.00	36.00
17.	Telangana	1,074.12	644.47	483.39
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3,230.26	1,938.16	820.81
19.	West Bengal	1,093.14	655.88	514.41
Total		45,977.32	28,208.43	14,566.41

National Institute of Rural Development

6425. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the State of Kerala to open a branch of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered the same and taken any decision on the request; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Driving Training Centre

6426. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether it is true that the Union Government is going to implement 'Driving Training Centre' scheme across the country and if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government is extending financial assistance to State Governments to implement this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of Driving Training Centres set up in each State, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the time frame fixed for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been implementing a scheme for setting up of Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR) since 10th Five Year Plan. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for setting up of IDTR.

Now, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has launched a scheme for setting up of Driving Training Centre (DTC), which is smaller to IDTR, provide quality training to commercial vehicle drivers, improve road and environment safety and strengthen overall mobility on roads. Any entity such as a State Undertaking/NGO/Trust/Cooperative Society/Vehicle Manufacturer/Firm etc. i.e. any legal entity registered under a State or Central Government Law are eligible to apply under the scheme. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways shall provide one-time assistance to the extent of 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 crore, for setting up the DTC.

(d) The scheme for setting up of DTC has been launched only in February, 2018, no DTC has been sanctioned so far. However, the details of Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR) sanctioned/set up by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways IDTR is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The scheme of setting up of DTC shall remain in operation till 31.03.2020. The project implementation period is of about one year.

Statement

*Details of IDTR sanctioned during
10th Five Year Plan*

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

*Details of IDTR sanctioned during
11th Five Year Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of the State
1.	Sarkaghat (Himachal Pradesh)
2.	Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)
3.	Rajsamand (Rajasthan)
4.	Pune (Maharashtra)
5.	Bhiwani (Haryana)
6.	Aurangabad (Bihar)
7.	Agartala (Tripura)
8.	Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)
Total	

*Details of IDTR sanctioned during
12th Five Year Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of the State
1.	Naya Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
2.	Karimnagar (Telangana)
3.	Dasri (Andhra Pradesh)
4.	Imphal (Manipur)
5.	Latur (Maharashtra)
6.	Pakyong (Sikkim)
7.	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)
Total	

ODF Villages in Madhya Pradesh

6427. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages in Madhya Pradesh which have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent to make these villages open defecation free during the said period; and

(c) the policy bottlenecks and implementation deficiencies noticed in making a village open defecation free along with the remedial action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) In total 23,537 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Madhya Pradesh during last 3 years as on 28.3.2018.

(b) Rs. 2640.64 crores have been spent as Central share in Madhya Pradesh under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

(c) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], upto 5% of the programme funds is to be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building at the State and District level, and upto 3% is to be spent at the

Central level. States are also carrying out IEC campaign including interpersonal Communication (IPC). Many States are focusing on community approaches, wherein the people are directly triggered and made aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene using interactive individual/community-based triggering tools. Besides, conventional IEC tools are also used to educate the people.

Tree Plantation along NHs

6428. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trees cut down for widening of National Highways (NHs) in the country;

(b) whether it is mandatory/policy to plant sufficient trees along the newly constructed NHs as part of the fulfillment of the projected road works, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the planting of trees along the newly constructed NHs in Assam has not been done so far; and

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government against those road construction companies which do not plant trees as per the Government policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Trees are cut for providing space for widening of National Highways under different statutory conditions and by different agencies including the Forest Department depending on requirement of site. Information regarding tree cutting is not compiled by National Highways Authority of India.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has promulgated Green Highways (Plantations, Transplantations, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy 2015 to develop

green corridors along National Highways for sustainable environment and inclusive growth. Tree planting is also generally a part of the project specific conditions stipulated by the Statutory authorities while granting clearances to a project. The Right of Way (ROW) of highway section is provided with median plantation and avenue plantations as per availability of clear space.

(c) and (d) Tree planting is an ongoing activity and is done as per the availability and requirement of site. In Assam so far 84,981 trees have been planted on the avenues and the medians by National Highways Authority of India. Median Plantation and Avenue Plantation are done by the contractors as per provisions of the Contract Agreement and defaults, if any, are dealt as per provisions of the Contract Agreement.

Hydro Power Plants in Kerala

6429. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of hydro power plants in the State of Kerala, which all together account for about 50 per cent of the total power generated in the State, have crossed their useful life and are running without renovation and modernization, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Kerala State Electricity Board has sought more funds from the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission to cover for the increased operation and maintenance costs of the hydro power plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Commission thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The list of hydro power plants with station capacity of greater than 25 MW which have crossed their useful life and are running after Renovation and Modernization (R&M) is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Category	Year of Completion of R&M works
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pallivasal	37.5	Renovation Modernisation and Life Extension (RM&LE)	2002-03

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Sengula	48	RM&LE	2002-03
3.	Panniar	30	RM&LE	2002-03
4.	Neriamangalam	70	Renovation Modernisation Uprating and Life Extension (RMU&LE)	2006-07
5.	Sabarigiri	300	RM&U	2014-15
6.	Poringalkuthu	32	RMU&LE	2015-16

R&M works are in progress in the Idukki Stage-I Units and Sholayar HEP. Tender for R&M of Kuttiyadi HEP is already floated. Idukki Stage-II is planned (scheduled for R&M during 2022-27).

(b) and (c) Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd. and Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission have not sought any funds from Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) to cover for the increased operation and maintenance costs of the Hydro Power Plants.

PMAY in Andhra Pradesh

6430. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to Government of Andhra Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) during the last three years;

(b) the name of Districts in the State covered under the scheme; and

(c) the number of houses constructed/likely to be constructed in East and West Godavari District of the State under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) from 01.04.2016. The detail of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) during the last three years is given below:—

Financial Year	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)
2015-16	28113.322
2016-17	21712.785
2017-18	35192.885

(b) All the districts of Andhra Pradesh are covered under PMAY-G.

(c) As reported by the State Government on 02.04.2018, the detail of house constructed/likely to be constructed under PMAY-G in East and West Godavari districts is given below:—

District	2016-17		2017-18	
	Houses constructed	Houses likely to be constructed	Houses constructed to be	Houses likely to be constructed
East Godavari	3488	10701	75	10611
West Godavari	3128	4112	147	6567

Representations on Inter-linking of Rivers

6431. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations from Tamil Nadu to implement the inter-linking of the Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery-Vaigai rivers;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that due to excessive financial implications the inter-linking of river projects on any segment would not be possible;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to generate separate fund sources for this project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government on this issue so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation, now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of the 16 links proposed under Peninsular Component of NPP, Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar river link has been identified as the nine link system which will benefit the Southern States. Mahanadi-Godavari is the mother link of this system. The details of the projects under the nine link system and the States concerned and benefitted, etc., is given in the enclosed Statement.

During the various meetings of NWDA members/representatives of Government of Tamil Nadu requested to implement the interlinking of Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar rivers.

The Mahanadi-Godavari link project has been considered as one of the priority link under the inter-linking of river (ILR) programme. Government of Odisha is not agreeable to Manibhadra dam due to large submergence involved. On the request of Government of Odisha, NWDA has carried out alternate studies for Mahanadi-Godavari link project with proposed Barmul dam site with reduced submergence and submitted the report to Government of Odisha. Hydrological studies were also carried out through NIH, Roorkee. However, Government of Odisha did not agree for the water balance computed at Barmul Dam site. For taking up the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Mahanadi-Godavari link, the consensus building with concerned States is necessary.

Further, out of the above nine links, Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the implementation of Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link project according to their own planning.

As per the directions of Supreme Court, a Committee called "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of WR, RD & GR for the implementation of ILR programme vide Gazette Notification dated 23rd September, 2014. Fourteen meetings of the Special Committee for ILR have been held so far (last meeting held on 17.01.2018 at New Delhi), wherein State Irrigation/ Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States participated. The Special Committee on ILR takes into consideration all the suggestions/observations of the stakeholders while planning and formulating the ILR projects. The Committee, after considering the views of all the stakeholders, is proceeding ahead to expedite the objectives of the interlinking of rivers as per terms of reference. Vigorous efforts have been made for generating consensus with development of alternative plans and also setting out road maps for implementation of mature projects.

(c) to (e) The ILR programme has been taken up on high priority. The Government is pursuing the ILR program in a consultative manner.

The implementation of ILR projects involves various steps such as preparation of Pre Feasibility Reports (PFRs)/FRs; negotiation and consensus among concerned States; preparation of DPRs; clearance from appraisal agencies including clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) and Ministry of Tribal

Affairs; techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects of MoWR, RD&GR; investment clearance and the actual construction time required for the completion of the project as per DPR.

The implementation of a project is taken up after preparation of its DPR with the consensus of concerned

States and obtaining requisite statutory clearances. The financial implication will be available only after the preparation of DPRs of all the links.

Further, the Central Government constituted a Group for Financial Aspects under the Task Force-ILR on 12.09.2017. Six meetings of the Group have been held so far, and the last meeting was held on 27.02.2018.

Statement

States, Rivers concerned and benefitted under proposed Inter State Water Transfer Links

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefitted	Present status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Telangana	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	Feasibility Report completed.
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-do-	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	Feasibility Report completed.
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chattisgarh and Telangana	Telangana	Feasibility Report completed.
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chattisgarh and Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report completed. (Government of Andhra Pradesh started to implement this project as per own planning)
5.	Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Feasibility Report completed.
6.	Krishna (Srisailem)-Pennar link	-do-	Andhra Pradesh	Feasibility Report completed.
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	-do-	Feasibility Report completed.
8.	Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Feasibility Report completed.
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) Vaigai-Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report completed.

Solar Energy to Remote Villages

6432. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of remote villages covered under Rural Electrification scheme;

(b) whether the Government has also included remote villages under this scheme for 100% electrification through solar energy based power units in those villages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total number of villages equipped with solar energy based power units to achieve the target of rural electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) (a) to (c) All the un-electrified census villages in the country, including remote villages, are targeted for electrification under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) either through on-grid or off-grid mode. As on 27.03.2018, 4,375 Decentralized Distribution Generation (DDG) solar energy based projects covering 3,377 villages have been sanctioned across the country. Out of this, 2,321 DDG projects covering 1,446 villages have already been commissioned.

BPL Population in Economically Backward Regions

6433. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Below Poverty Line (BPL) population in 2017-18 in the economically backward regions of the country including Bundelkhand, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of BPL population out of the total population in those States;

(c) the percentage of BPL population out of the total population in the country; and

(d) the measures/steps which have been taken by

the Government to mitigate poverty in the economically backward regions of the country including Bundelkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living below the poverty line (BPL) in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. A combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 was conducted by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with the financial and technical support of the Ministry of Rural Development to generate information on a large number of socio-economic indicators for ranking of households across the country. 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 on the basis of 13 parameters automatic exclusion of 07.07 crore (39.34%) of households as not poor, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.89%) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and on the basis of seven parameters grading of deprivation of 8.70 crore (48.41%) of rural households. Statement indicating State/UT-wise details of households showing data on Automatic Exclusion, Automatic Inclusion and Deprivation is enclosed.

The SECC data are being used in the implementation of development programmes viz., Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Saubhagya Yojana etc. which are implemented with an objective of bringing about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, development of rural infrastructure and provision of other basic amenities. These programmes have direct and indirect bearing on reduction in poverty.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Households	Automatic Exclusion	Automatic Inclusion	Considered for Deprivation	Households with no Deprivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	1601606	761875	13791	825940	239595
02.	Himachal Pradesh	1263756	840852	1938	420966	161111
03.	Punjab	3269467	2438567	8004	822896	44651
04.	Chandigarh	15657	9250	10	6397	2472
05.	Uttarakhand	1479742	823330	4726	651686	221798
06.	Haryana	2969509	1779954	6519	1183036	185907
07.	NCT of Delhi	1051097	881667	1127	168303	78559
08.	Rajasthan	10223073	4069999	72091	6080983	915771
09.	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	4*85897	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Andhra Pradesh	9344180	3595077	59470	5689633	867529
28.	Telangana	5643739	3143322	13543	2486874	350715
29.	Karnataka	8048664	4022702	30074	3995888	1159349
30.	Goa	220731	185010	135	35586	11770
31.	Lakshadweep	10929	9410	13	1506	51
32.	Kerala	6319215	4388457	14289	1916469	447302
33.	Tamil Nadu	10088119	4657981	38549	5391589	686650
34.	Puducherry	115249	65854	311	49084	8748
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68481	39354	168	28959	12983
Total		179787454	70754003	1595469	107437982	20134034

[Translation]

Overall Development of Villages

6434. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take any steps to develop villages on the lines of cities with regard to education, drinking water, mid-day meal, health and connectivity facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some villages and areas have been identified for the purpose and work has been started in them;

(c) if so, the details along with the amount of funds allocated for the purpose and the current status of the scheme thereof, State-wise;

(d) the name of the villages identified and the amount of funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh;

(e) whether the State Government has started work on this scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, inter-alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. Besides, programmes on education, drinking water, mid-day-meal, healthcare etc. are being implemented by respective Ministries.

(c) to (f) The rural development programmes are being implemented in rural areas of the country through State Governments/UT Administrations including in the State of Uttar Pradesh. State-wise details of fund allocated under the rural development programmes for the financial year 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

PMAY-G/IAY

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18 Central Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26661.140
3.	Assam	48816.800
4.	Bihar	413112.960
5.	Chhattisgarh	158566.700
6.	Goa	0.000
7.	Gujarat	68221.670
8.	Haryana	9649.040
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3055.380
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26467.830
11.	Jharkhand	124547.280
12.	Karnataka	39150.260
13.	Kerala	7392.150
14.	Madhya Pradesh	296389.390
15.	Maharashtra	113019.380
16.	Manipur	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	4520.410
18.	Mizoram	2182.940
19.	Nagaland	0.000
20.	Odisha	269164.020
21.	Punjab	4953.310
22.	Rajasthan	167453.400
23.	Sikkim	0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	97504.240

1	2	3
25.	Telangana	14762.590
26.	Tripura	1531.950
27.	Uttar Pradesh	298544.560
28.	Uttarakhand	5980.570
29.	West Bengal	280522.200
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	329.980
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	999.650
32.	Daman and Diu	33.700
33.	Lakshadweep	0.000
34.	Puducherry	0.000
Total		2495516.330

PMGSY

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18 Central Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	700.00
3.	Assam	437.00
4.	Bihar	2728.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	727.00
6.	Goa	0.00
7.	Gujarat	38.00
8.	Haryana	52.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	365.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1400.00
11.	Jharkhand	1109.00
12.	Karnataka	152.00

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	172.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1733.00
15.	Maharashtra	317.00
16.	Manipur	292.00
17.	Meghalaya	189.00
18.	Mizoram	200.00
19.	Nagaland	18.00
20.	Odisha	1559.00
21.	Punjab	326.00
22.	Rajasthan	902.00
23.	Sikkim	237.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	400.00
25.	Tripura	277.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1769.00
27.	Uttarakhand	497.00
28.	West Bengal	1000.00
29.	Telangana	203.00
Total		17999.00

DAY-NRLM

(Rs. is lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18 Central Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6214.57
2.	Bihar	25343.75
3.	Chhattisgarh	5629.01
4.	Goa	300
5.	Gujarat	4010.2
6.	Haryana	2359.27

1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	993.58
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1227.8
9.	Jharkhand	9556.09
10.	Karnataka	8044.95
11.	Kerala	3609.74
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12058.92
13.	Maharashtra	15902.89
14.	Odisha	12185.48
15.	Punjab	1146.58
16.	Rajasthan	6108.79
17.	Tamil Nadu	9420.09
18.	Telangana	4438.98
19.	Uttar Pradesh	36486.54
20.	Uttarakhand	1921.04
21.	West Bengal	13541.73
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100
23.	Daman and Diu	100
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100
25.	Lakshadweep	100
26.	Puducherry	400
Total		181300

North Eastern States

27.	Arunachal Pradesh	920
28.	Assam	9885
29.	Manipur	920
30.	Meghalaya	1380
31.	Mizoram	1840
33.	Nagaland	2760

1	2	3
33.	Sikkim	690
34.	Tripura	3105
Total		21500
Grand Total		202800

NSAP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18 Central Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27076.08
2.	Bihar	106563.53
3.	Chhattisgarh	28329.15
4.	Goa	659.9
5.	Gujarat	25442.88
6.	Haryana	9697.31
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3252.03
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3670.83
9.	Jharkhand	36862.27
10.	Karnataka	45529.31
11.	Kerala	2020.24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66817.22
13.	Maharashtra	44260.91
14.	Odisha	60510.56
15.	Punjab	7399.39
16.	Rajasthan	34416.99
17.	Tamil Nadu	55351.14
18.	Telangana	19350.65
19.	Uttar Pradesh	163923.31
20.	Uttarakhand	10707.55
21.	West Bengal	65193.92

1	2	3
North Eastern States		
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1116.55
23.	Assam	15063.35
24.	Manipur	2268.15
25.	Meghalaya	2765.41
26.	Mizoram	1036.74
27.	Nalagand	2215.19
28.	Sikkim	578.73
29.	Tripura	4912.87
Sub-Total		865174.14

Union Territories

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	133.82
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	NCT Delhi	5458.51
35.	Lakshadweep	12.49
36.	Puducherry	952.02
Sub-Total		6556.85
Grand Total		871731

*As reported by Awas Soft as on 05.03.2018.

[English]

**Airport Operations Control Centre
in Chennai**

6435. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airports Authority of India (AAI) has installed the Airport Operations Control Centre (AOCC) in

Chennai which allows airport officials, security agencies and other stakeholders to see the live feeds about ground and air operations throughout India except Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether because of this, the above mentioned metros are unable to anticipate and prepare for flight delays and disruptions, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure safety and convenience of the passengers travelling to and from Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad;

(d) whether the AOCC would be interlinked to these cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has established Airport Operations Control Centres (AOCC) at 12 airports including Chennai airport for providing operational data pertaining to that particular airport in real time to the stakeholders for taking operational decisions. Installation of AOCC at Chennai Airport does not impact the operations of other airports including metros.

(c) All the airports follow the regulations laid down by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ensure safety of the passengers. Moreover, infrastructural development for the convenience of the passengers is a continuous process and is undertaken by the AAI or the concerned airport operator from time to time depending upon the commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land etc.

(d) and (e) No such plan is under consideration in the Ministry. AAI disseminates the data on flight operations and delays or disruptions, if any, to all other airports including Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad airports through other aeronautical channels.

Regulation of Contents of News

6436. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate the contents of the news aired on 24/7 News Channels and for the censorship of rumour mongering paid news;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken keen note of the increasing trends of paid news and the menace of news sensitization and breaking news culture;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stringent action or plan of action proposed to be taken/adopted by the Government to tackle the above-said issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (e) As per existing regulatory framework, the telecast of content on private satellite TV channels is regulated as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the aforesaid Act and the rules framed thereunder. Action is taken against TV channels whenever violation of the said codes is established. (The Programme Code and Advertising Code are available on the Ministry's website: mib.nic.in).

The Programme and Advertising Codes contain a wide range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on such TV channels including the content likely to pose menace of news sensationalism and breaking news culture. In this regard, some specific provisions made in the Programme Code are given as under:—

Rule 6(c) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which contains attack on religions or communities or visuals or words contemptuous of religious groups or which promote communal attitudes;

Rule 6(d) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half-truths;

Rule 6(e) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which is likely to encourage or incite violence or contains anything against maintenance of law and order or which promote anti-national attitude.

It is further stated that no specific instance of paid news in electronic media (private satellite TV channels) has been brought to the notice of this Ministry. Instances of paid news during Election time are directly dealt by Election Commission of India under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The existing provisions contained in the Programme and Advertising Codes and the existing mechanism are considered adequate to regulate content on TV channels.

Back-end Infrastructure Cost under SAUBHAGYA

6437. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the SAUBHAGYA scheme does not provide for any back-end system infrastructure improvement (HT network including 11 KV/33 KV lines, Transformer etc.) whereas the earlier central schemes like RGGVY and DDUGJY scheme provided assistance for this purpose, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government is considering the provision of back-end infrastructure cost under SAUBHAGYA scheme as followed under RGGVY & DDUGJY schemes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India have launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya with the objective to achieve universal household electrification. Projects have been sanctioned to the States under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) including RE component for strengthening electricity infrastructure for village electrification and efficient rural distribution system through feeder segregation, creation of sub-stations of adequate capacity together with 33 KV lines, distribution transformers and 11 KV & LT lines of adequate capacity in each village. Thus DDUGJY provides necessary back-end system infrastructure for Saubhagya. Saubhagya provides for the last mile connectivity and free electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas.

Driving Licenses

6438. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that despite the cancellation of driving licenses, errant individuals are freely driving vehicles as there is no embedded technology that identifies and flags such usage in the existing forms of licenses;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce technologies that will store and disseminate such data, so that people driving vehicles without proper/legal licenses can be located and prevented from plying on the roads;

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to constitute an expert team to study similar models in practice in other nations and adopt such technologies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Provisions regarding issue of learner's licence and driving licence are contained in Chapter-II of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Chapter-II of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). Ministry has introduced "online" based citizen centric application VAHAN 4.0 for vehicles registration and SARATHI 4.0 for driving licences under digitization to ease out the processes and curb corruption. Notification mandating online issuance of licence with the use of Aadhaar based identification has been issued vide GSR 243(E) dated 20th March, 2018. This will help to prevent making of illegal driving licences. Implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) comes under the purview of State Governments.

National Database on Driving Licenses and Vehicle registration has already been created and being used. National Informatics Centre (NIC) who has been entrusted with the design, development, computerization roll-out and maintenance of the VAHAN and SARATHI project across all the states and Union Territory Administrations has achieved almost 100% success in terms of deployment of core Schema/product for Vehicle Registration (VAHAN) and for Driving Licenses (SARATHI) across the country. Subsequently to consolidate the database, State Register (SR) for all the states and National Register (NR) were established. Almost all the sites in 36 States/Union Territory Administrations are connected. More than 20 crore Vehicle records and 10 crore Driving License records are available in National Register repository. State Transport Departments and enforcement agencies have been provided access to data on National Register to facilitate instant verification of all driving licenses (DLs)/Registration Certificate (RCs) and the digitalized data is also made accessible through Mobile by sending SMS from their registered number.

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017, passed by Lok Sabha and presently in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing, provides for centralised register of driving licences. This will further help to carry reforms in the driving licence testing process and eliminating the duplicate licences.

[Translation]

Repairing of Reservoirs

6439. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for repair of reservoirs have been received from certain States by the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the proposals received from the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a), (b) and (d) 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 Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies etc.

The details of proposals received under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies Scheme during 2015-16 to 2017-18 and funds released for the same are given in the enclosed Statements-I to III.

(c) In India-WRIS Project, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in association with NRSC has mapped a total of 7,98,908 water bodies with water spread area of more than 0.01 ha. in the country. Further, as per the 4th Minor Irrigation Census

conducted by this Ministry, there are 5,23,816 water bodies in rural areas and used for minor irrigation. Out of these, 4,43,688 water bodies were in use and 80,128 water bodies were not in use.

In addition, Government of India initiated Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) with the financial assistance of the World Bank in April, 2012. Under DRIP, 198 dam projects across seven States namely,

Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand have been taken for rehabilitation and improvement. It is a State Sector Scheme wherein total project cost is shared in the ratio of 80:20 by World Bank (loan) and respective States/ Implementing Agency. The Central Water Commission (CWC) acts as the Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) for implementation of DRIP. The project is planned to be completed in June, 2020.

Statement-I

Status of proposals received under RRR of Water Bodies Scheme during the year 2015-16

Sl. No.	State	No. of water bodies	Central Assistance Released (in Rs. crore)	Remarks
1.	Rajasthan	32	35.925	
2.	Uttar Pradesh	8	15.361	
3.	Uttar Pradesh	12	1.0477	
4.	Odisha	760	54.746	
5.	Tamil Nadu	49	5.1279	
6.	Tamil Nadu	56	4.0956	
7.	Telangana	182	44.876	
8.	Uttarakhand	5	—	CA could not be released due to paucity of funds
Total			161.179	

Statement-II

Status of proposals received under RRR of Water Bodies Scheme during the year 2016-17

Sl. No	State	No. of water bodies	Central Assistance Released (in Rs. crore)	Remarks
1.	Rajasthan	32	-	Fund could not be released due to non availability of funds under scheme

Statement-III*Status of proposals received under RRR of Water Bodies Scheme during the year 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	No. of water bodies	Central Assistance Released (in Rs. crore)	Remarks
1.	Meghalaya	9	2.663	
2.	Odisha	103	3.00	
3.	Rajasthan	36	14.3026	
4.	Rajasthan	32	—	There was shortfall in expenditure
5.	Telangana	176	21.6887	
6.	Telangana	147	28.900	
7.	Telangana	70	9.0946	
8.	Mizoram	1	—	Proposal was incomplete
9.	Bihar	47	—	State share not released by the State
Total			79.6489	

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6440. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for making basic facilities available for development and promotion of sports in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the facilities being provided under the said schemes across the country including Rajasthan; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for the said purpose during the last eight years particularly for Ajmer district of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) This Ministry is not implementing any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for making basic facilities available for development and promotion of sports.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry was implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) implemented during the period from 2008-09 to 2013-14 to encourage mass participation in sporting activities. Under PYKKA Scheme, sports competitions, namely, rural sports competitions, women sports competitions and north east games were conducted and playfields were developed in Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats all over India. PYKKA Scheme was reviewed and revised as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and was implemented during the period 2014-15 and 2015-16. Under RGKA Scheme, besides rural sports competitions, women sports competitions and north east games, competitions in left wing extremism affected areas were also held. Both PYKKA and RGKA were applicable all over India including rural areas. District-wise allocation of funds were not made under these Schemes. Details of grants released to States/UTs from 2009-10 to 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement. The RGKA Scheme was revised and revamped as a Central Sector Scheme called Khelo India during the year 2016-17.

Statement

State-wise detail of Grant Released under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Infra-structure	Competition	Infra-structure	Competition	Infra-structure	Competition	Infra-structure	Competition	Infra-structure	Competition
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	0.95	25.98	11.26	25.98	10.63	11.5	7.27		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.44		10.51	2.05	0	0				
3.	Assam	3.85		0	3.34	0	10.28				
4.	Bihar	5.02	3.42	0	6.19	0	0				
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.06	1.17	0	2.01	0	2.23	25.27	2.31	0	
6.	Goa	0.18		0	0.26	0	0.18				
7.	Gujarat	7.1		2.55	2.69	13.43	0				
8.	Haryana	3.25	1.1	14.43	1.81	5.09	1.6	0	0.85	3.34	1.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	0.7	8.8	1.33	3.66	1.24	6.34	1.26	2.99	0.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.1		0	2.1	0.56	0				
11.	Jharkhand	2.39		0	3.16	2.4	0				
12.	Karnataka	3.12	1.42	14.86	2.94	0	2.17	9.61	3.27	10.2	2.86
13.	Kerala	0.8		11.17	1.32	0	0.23	10.36			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2.64	0	4.79	39.99	4.91	0	4.75	32.55	4.65
15.	Maharashtra	4.86		41.94	4.36	0		0	3.44	0	
16.	Manipur	0	0.47	0	0	0.22	0	0	1.02	0	
17.	Meghalaya	1.06		1.19	0.79	1.72	0.08	0	0.67	0.44	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18.	Mizoram	0.21	0.37	2.27	0.71	2.07	0.1	2.07	1.29	4.1	0.81
19.	Nagaland	0.3	0.56	2.96	0.13	4.7		0	1.03	6	0.27
20.	Odisha	8.05	2.11	5.98	4.27	7.34		19.21	4.39	7.53	0.27
21.	Punjab	6.27	1.18	26.66	1.85	0		0	0.24	0	1.58
22.	Rajasthan	4.72	1.93	0	0	2.75	1.72	0	3.88	0	
23.	Sikkim	0.13	0.32	2.02	0	1.66	1.2	2.51	1.12	0.79	
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.91	2.63	0	5.1	0		0	1.25	658	8.89
25.	Tripura	0	0.36	3.24	0.78	4.09	0.79	0	0.92	4.3^	0.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16.96	2.55	62.27	9.47	18.39	8.2	9.03		4.92	1.15
27.	Uttarakhand	5.9	1.03	19.43	1.47	0	1.4	3.38	1.28	22.84	1.2
28.	West Bengal	2.32		2.32	3.31	0		0		0	
	UTs										
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		1.06	0	0		0		0	
30.	Chandigarh	0		0	0.03	0		0		0	
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0		0		0.14		0	
32.	Lakshadweep	0		0.51		0		0		0	
33.	Puducherry	0		0.69		0		0		0	
	Total	105	24.91	260.84	77.52	134.05	25.87	109.01	44.47	113.85	25.07

State-wise details of funds released under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhivan (RGKA) during 2014-15 and 2015,16

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15		2015-16	
		Infrastructure	Competition	Infrastructure	Competition
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3.05	0.80	3.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.68		
3.	Assam		1.27		
4.	Bihar				
5.	Chhattisgarh				
6.	Goa				
7.	Gujarat		5.84		
8.	Haryana		3.05		
9.	Himachal Pradesh		1.8		0.72
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.13		0.37
11.	Jharkhand		0.25		
12.	Karnataka		5.91		1.72
13.	Kerala		4.17		
14.	Madhya Pradesh		8.85		0.42
15.	Maharashtra		5.18		
16.	Manipur		1.42		1.43
17.	Meghalaya		0.99		
18.	Mizoram		1.33		0.31
19.	Nagaland				
20.	Odisha		4.7		3.9
21.	Punjab		3.49	0.40	1.12
22.	Rajasthan				3.17
23.	Sikkim		0.6		
24.	Telangana		7.6		0.59
25.	Tamil Nadu			0.40	0.35
26.	Tripura		1.45		1.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttarakhand		1.7		1.21
28.	Uttar Pradesh		13.25		
29.	West Bengal		5.1		
	UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
31.	Chandigarh				
32.	Daman and Diu				
33.	Lakshadweep				
34.	Puducherry				
35.	National Level Competitions released to SAI		0.82		0.72
36.	Advt. and Pub.		0.21		
	Total		83.84	1.60	21.02

Note: No funds released under RGKA for Infrastructure during 2014-15.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama and Shri Ashok Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment motion on different matters, But I have not allowed any notice of Adjournment Motion.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

...(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): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Tubular Fluorescent Lamps) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. BEE/S&L/TFL/63/2017-18 in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2018.
- (2) The Energy Conservation Building Code Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 168(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2018.

- (3) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Manner and Intervals of Time for Conduct of Energy Audit of Commercial Buildings or Establishments) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. B/DC/EA-2017(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st February, 2018. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9128/16/18]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Rural Roads Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Rural Roads Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9129/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi, and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9130/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9131/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Aircraft (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.721(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2017 under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9132/16/18]

[*English*]

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): On behalf of Shri Babul Supriyo, 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 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9133/16/18]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (b) of (1) above. ...(*Interruptions*).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9134/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9135/16/18]

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

THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): 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. 3594(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th November, 2017, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
- (ii) S.O. 3718(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd November, 2017, declaring highways, mentioned therein, as new National Highways.
- (iii) S.O. 3807(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th December, 2017, declaring new National Highways, mentioned therein, under Bharatmala Pariyojana.
- (iv) S.O. 3808(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th December, 2017, declaring new National Highways, mentioned therein, under Bharatmala Pariyojana.
- (v) S.O. 3866(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th December, 2017, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (vi) S.O. 3867(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th December, 2017, directing that the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited shall exercise the function relating to the development and maintenance of the stretches, mentioned therein.
- (vii) S.O. 3926(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2017, entrusting the stretches of National Highway No. 330 in the State of Uttar Pradesh, to National Highways Authority of India.
- (viii) S.O. 3927(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2017, making certain

- amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (ix) S.O. 4043(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th December, 2017, declaring new National Highways, mentioned therein, in the State of Gujarat.
- (x) S.O. 4007(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017, declaring new National Highways, mentioned therein, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xi) S.O. 4008(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
- (xii) S.O. 06(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2018, declaring new National Highways, mentioned therein, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiii) S.O. 88(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th January, 2018, declaring new National Highways, mentioned therein, in the State of Punjab.
- (xiv) S.O. 541(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th February, 2018, declaring new National Highways, mentioned therein, in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xv) S.O. 542(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th February, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
- (xvi) S.O. 547(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th February, 2018, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of National Highway No. 316A to National Highways Authority of India.
- (xvii) S.O. 646(E) and S.O. 647(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2018, entrusting the stretches, mentioned therein, of new National Highways, in the State of Madhya Pradesh to National Highways Authority of India.
- (xviii) S.O. 812(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
- (xix) S.O. 813(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
- (xx) S.O. 814(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
- (xxi) S.O. 896(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2018, declaring new National Highways, mentioned therein, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxii) S.O. 897(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 689(E) dated 4th April, 2011.
- (xxiii) S.O. 1004(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 765 in the State of Telangana.
- (xxiv) S.O.1028(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 3 in the State of Madhya Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 9136/16/18]

12.04 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS
OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eleventh Report, presented to the House on 4th April, 2018, have recommended that leave of absence from the sittings of the

House be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:—

1. Shri P.V. Midhun Reddy 15.12.2017 to 05.01.2018
2. Shri Neiphu Rio 15.12.2017 to 05.01.2018
3. Shri Tapas Paul 17.07.2017 to 11.08.2017;
15.12.2017 to 05.01.2018;
29.01.2018 to 05.02.2018;
and
05.03.2018 to 07.03.2018
4. Shri Rayapati 05.03.2018 to 31.03.2018
Sambasiva Rao

Is it the pleasure of the House that the leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

HON. SPEAKER: Leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

73rd to 76th Reports

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (Haridwar): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Seventy-third Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).
- (2) Seventy-fourth Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).
- (3) Seventy-fifth Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce).
- (4) Seventy-sixth Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of AYUSH:

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

Action Taken Statement

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour on Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Standing Committee on Labour contained in their Thirty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Twenty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Textiles.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge Ji, What do you want to say?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker, Congress Party and all opposition parties are ready to discuss No Confidence Motion, Dalits issue, farmer's issue, and that of Nirav Modi who has looted money and escaped. We are ready to discuss all those issues. Kindly permit us.

The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is saying that we are not ready to discuss. We are ready to discuss every issue and we will reply to them. Therefore, I request you to kindly allow us to move the No Confidence Motion and other issues in the Parliament. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Karunakaran Ji, do you also want to speak on this matter?

... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Madam, we are ready to discuss any issue – Congress Party and all other political parties. So, we demand that you take up the No Confidence Motion. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Saugata Ji, you also speak about this.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, for the last few days the House has been taking up No Confidence Motion without resolution. Kharge-ji just spoke in favour of it. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, please listen to me. I want to point out Rule 198 where the No Confidence Motion is to be judged. ...*(Interruptions)* It is your position that the House has to be in order. This is what you are saying. But the Rules do not allow ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am taking it and according to Rule I am taking.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Anant Kumar Ji, what do you have to say?

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Madam Speaker, I would like to say that if Lok Sabha has been functioning for the last 21 days and the other House has also not been functioning then sole reason for this is Congress and its leadership ...* and ...* as House has not been functioning because of them only. ...*(Interruptions)* They have caused disruption. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, the Session started from 5th and from 5th to 27th they did not give notice of No Confidence. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to appreciate all members of NDA and BJP that they have taken a bold decision not to take salary and allowances for 23 days. ...*(Interruptions)* This is people's service. ...*(Interruptions)* The money belongs to the people. ...*(Interruptions)* The money belongs to the country. ...*(Interruptions)* The money belongs to taxpayers. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, we have decided that we will not take salary and allowances voluntarily. ...*(Interruptions)* They are working against democracy, they are working with intolerance. ...*(Interruptions)* They are not able to digest the fact that Narendra Bhai Modiji, Modi Government and BJP Government have got mandate that is why they are resorting to such things in both Houses. ...*(Interruptions)* But we have decided not to take salary and allowances for 23 days as we had made promises to citizen of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, appreciate all. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nobody's name will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No names will go on record.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam Speaker, at last I have to say only this that what will Opposition do? ...*(Interruptions)* *What will they do. ...*(Interruptions)* ...* What will they do and what will other people do? ...*(Interruptions)* Now, they are disrupting the proceedings of the House, will they take salary and allowances the whole country is watching them. ...*(Interruptions)* They will have to explain to whole country for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.10 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Notices of Motion of No-Confidence

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, N.K. Premachandran, Thota Narasimham, Y.V. Subba Reddy, Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy, Kesineni Srinivas, P.V. Midhun Reddy, P. Karunakaran, Mohammad Salim, Jyotiraditya M. Scindia and Mallikarjun Kharge. I am duty-bound to bring the notices before the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a position to count the 50 Members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Please go back to your seats. All of you have to go to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I cannot count like this. You have to go to your seats. What is happening?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Since the House is not in order, I will not be able to bring the notice before the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 6th April, 2018.

12.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 06, 2018/Chaitra 16, 1940 (Saka).

*Not recorded.

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