

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Fourteenth Session**  
**(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Thursday, March 8, 2018/Phalguna 17, 1939 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

##### International Women's Day

[*Translation*]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, as you are aware that 8th March is celebrated as International Women's Day.

The theme for this year's International Women's Day is, 'Time is now: Rural and Urban activists Transforming Women's lives.

Empowerment of women, that is, enabling them is the need of the hour and a big challenge before the world.

If we consider men and women as two wings of humanity, it is very important for both of them to be equally strong and successful. Moreover.

If we work in a dedicated manner to bring all round progress and positive change in the life of women, I believe that India is sure to soar high in the sky of development.

I will take half minute time more. I always have had a strong feeling about women which I have expressed in the following lines:

"nahi kisi ki ari (ari means foe),  
Wah Hai Bhartiya nari.  
Phir bhi yugon yugon se rahi,  
Tadan ki adhikari."

Women always lives in the present and carries her children as well as her culture together. The 'Bindi' a

woman puts on her forehead, manifests her rich culture. I have expressed the same in the following lines:

"Kal ko mathe par tilk sa rakh  
Aaj ki ungli pakad,  
Chal rahi hai wah ujwal bhavishya ki ore  
Digbhramit vishwa ko digdarshan karane."

I would say one more thing here. One thing is always said about women:

"Abla jeevan, hai tumhari yahi kahani."

But, I always tell the women that it is not so and I ask them to be positive and reflect:

"Sabla bankar likho ek nayi kahani,  
Mann me ho vishwas, bano swabhimani, rashtrabhimani."

However, all this will be possible only when we all contribute and cooperate in this endeavour. I observed two-three things about women when they came to see me today. They were representing their respective states. A woman told me that she was wearing a saree of her state. This is their emotion. I hope they will have the same emotion for the nation at large. Therefore, I, on my behalf and on behalf of the entire House, congratulate the women of India and of the whole world on the occasion of International Women's Day.

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...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

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

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to say something?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: If they are allowing, I have no objection.

...(Interruptions)

11.06 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri P. Kumar, Shri Jayadev Galla, Shri B. Vinod Kumar, Shri Y.V. Subba Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Ananthkumar ji.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, please take up the Question Hour. After 'Question Hour', we are ready to discuss the issue about the irregularities in banking sector ...*(Interruptions)* The issue regarding irregularities in banking sector is already listed in today's List of Business under Rule 193. After 'Question Hour', we are ready to take it up ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour. Question No. 181—Shri Dhananjay Mahadik.

...(Interruptions)

11.07 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 181, Shri Dhananjay Mahadik.

#### Swajal Project

+  
181. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch six pilot projects for clean drinking water supply in villages under Swajal Project and if so, the details thereof including the number of districts likely to be covered under the Project and the time by which it is likely to be launched, Statewise;

(b) whether the Project will involve locals in civil work and maintenance of the system and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funding pattern under the Project including the ratio of funds to be borne by the Ministry and the Panchayats;

(d) whether local residents will be required to pay a certain amount of water charge for maintenance of the system and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to cover all the districts of the country which are facing acute drinking water shortage and if so, the future plan chalked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the table of the house.

#### Statement

(a) Yes Madam. Ministry has initiated a pilot project in the name of "Swajal" that is designed as a demand driven and community centred program to provide sustainable access to drinking water to people in rural areas. The Sajal Project aims to provide rural people with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis.

Swajal Project which was started in 1996 in erstwhile Uttar Pradesh demonstrated that people are willing to pay for water supply and can assume responsibility for planning, implementation and management of their water supply schemes. The demonstrated success of Swajal in rural water supply and sanitation sector based on demand driven approaches has contributed a lot to the replication of such models in other states, leading to the formulation of a central government level program for mainstreaming Swajal principles countrywide.

The current pilot project is to be implemented at the Gram Panchayat level initially in six States viz. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. So far two pilot projects have been launched in Baghori village of Uttarakashi district in Uttarakhand State and Bhikampura village of Karauli district in Rajasthan State. In other four districts, it will be launched shortly.

(b) Yes, Madam. It is envisaged that under the Swajal Project the rural local government in partnership with rural communities; shall plan, design, construct, operate

and maintain their water supply and sanitation schemes; so that they get potable water and attain health and hygiene benefits. The State Government and its sector institutions shall act as supporter, facilitator and co-financier and as per need shall provide technical assistance, training and cater for bigger construction works and sectoral contingencies.

Decentralized operation and maintenance is the hallmark of Swajal Project. People will take full responsibility and pay for operation and maintenance of the schemes.

(c) Under the Swajal Pilot Project, people, local government would be co-financers and own the scheme. They would contribute partially towards capital cost and fully towards the operation and costs. 90% of funds under Swajal project would be provided through NRDWP (both Central and State share), 5% mobilized from Gram Panchayats and remaining 5% would be collected from the beneficiary community. The funds allocated will be transferred to a dedicated account for the project to Gram Panchayats/Village Water and Sanitation Committee. They would be responsible for managing and utilizing the funds.

(d) Yes Madam. The people benefitting from the scheme will pay for the operation and maintenance costs as per the requirement of the scheme. The past experience and evidence in the sector demonstrate that even a small contribution by people towards operation and maintenance increases people's ownership of the scheme and improves its sustainability. Swajal project envisages to make the people the owners of their water supply scheme and hence would mobilise people to pay for the operation and maintenance costs. The details of water charge, periodicity of payment etc. will be decided by people themselves depending on the local needs and requirements.

(e) Depending on the results of the pilot project being implemented in six States, this will be considered for scale up in the States the agree to follow the Swajal Principles. These principles include participation of people in planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of the scheme, community contribution towards capital cost and operation and maintenance costs, decentralized operation and maintenance arrangements etc.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Helicopter Services under UDAN Scheme

\*182. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently brought the helicopter services under the purview of the UDAN Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any record regarding the applications received for operating helicopters and permission granted under the UDAN Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) in October 2016 to promote regional air connectivity of the country by making it affordable. Helicopter services was included in the scheme document. However, considering the need of priority areas (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, North Eastern Region, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep Islands), following incentives were provided for helicopter services:

- i. Helicopter operations under the Scheme are allowed in Priority Areas.
- ii. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) caps for helicopter operations enhanced.
- iii. Up to 10% of the estimated annual inflow in Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) shall be earmarked for operations through helicopters.
- iv. All seats up to 10 passengers seats for helicopter shall be considered as RCS seats and accordingly VGF shall be provided.

(c) and (d) In 1st round of bidding under RCS-UDAN, M/s Pawan Hans Limited had submitted five proposals but the same were found technically invalid. In the 2nd round, bids for 33 RCS Networks were received. Out of these bids, 23 RCS Networks have been awarded to Selected Airline Operators on 24.01.2018. A list of bids awarded is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***List of Helicopter Proposals awarded under RCS-UDAN-2*

Sr.No.	Network	Awardee
1.	Shimla Mandi (Heliport) Dharmashala Mandi (Heliport) Shimla [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
2.	Shimal Mandi (heliport) Kullu Manali (Heliport) Kullu Mandi (Heliport) Shimla [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
3.	Shimla Rampur (Heliport) Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport) Rampur (Heliport) Shimla [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
4.	Imphal Moreh (Heliport) Imphal [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
5.	Imphal Tamenglong (Heliport) Jiribam (Heliport) Tamenglong (Heliport) Imphal [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
6.	Imphal Thanlon (Heliport) Parbung (Heliport) Thanlon (Heliport) Imphal [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
7.	Guwahati Tezpur Jorhat Dibrugarh Jorhat Tezpur Guwahati [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
8.	Guwahati Nagaon (Heliport) Tezpur Itanagar (Heliport) Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport) Guwahati [Helicopters]	Skyone Airways
9.	Dehradun New Tehri Srinagar (Heliport) Gaucher Joshimath (Heliport) Gaucher Srinagar (Heliport) New Tehri Dehradun [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
10.	Dehradun Mussoories (Heliport) Dehradun [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
11.	Dehradun Ramnagar (Heliport) Pantnagar Nainital (Heliport) Pantnagar Almora (Heliport) Pithoragarth (Heliport) Almora (Heliport) Pantnagar Ramnagar (Heliport) Dehradun [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
12.	Chinyali saur Sahastradhara (Heliport) A [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
13.	Gauchar Sahastradhara Chinyali Saur [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation
14.	Dibrugarh Lilabari Itanagar (heliport) Ulabari Dibrugarh [Helicopters]	Skyone Airways
15.	Dibrugarh Daparizo Yinghiong Dibrugarh [Helicopters]	Skyone Airways
16.	Dibrugarh Passighat Tuting Dibrugarh [Helicopters]	Skyone Airways
17.	Dibrugarh Tezu Walong Dibrugarh [Helicopters]	Skyone Airways
18.	Dibrugarh Itanagar (Heliport) Ziro Dibrugarh [Helicopters]	Heligo Charters
19.	Chandigarh Kasauli (Heliport) Shimla Kasauli (Heliport) Chandigarh [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
20.	Dharchula (Heliport) Haldwani (Heliport) Haridwar (Heliport) [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation
21.	Haldwani (Heliport) Dharchula (Heliport) [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation
22.	Haldwani (Heliport) Haldwani (Heliport) [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation
23.	Sahastradhara (Heliport) Gaucher [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation

**Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth  
Development**

\*183. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development to empower the youth in the country especially in Kerala;

(b) the details of the skill development plans being undertaken by the Institute; and

(c) the number and the details of beneficiaries under the aforesaid programmes in Kerala during the last four years?

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) In order to empower the youth, RGNIYD has taken several steps like organizing/imparting training related to Youth Development, *i.e.* Training of Trainers (ToT) in Capacity Building programmes, Workshops, Awareness/Sensitization/ Orientation Programmes on various areas of Youth Development as per the National

Youth Policy 2014 throughout the country. The institute also offers 6 Post Graduate Courses *viz* (i) M.Sc. in Counseling Psychology, (ii) M.A. in Development Policy and Practice, (iii) M.A. in Gender Studies, (iv) M.A. in Local Governance and Development, (v) M.A. in Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship and (vi) M.A. in Social Work (Youth & Community Development). RGNIYD also organizes training programmes on Youth Development in Kerala *i.e.* Training of Trainers in Disaster Preparedness, Employability Skills through Life Skills Approaches, Career Guidance Seminar, Capacity Building Programme in Nutrition for Tribal Youth, Interstate Youth Exchange and Home Stay Programme, Learning Exchange and Youth Leadership Workshop, Capacity Building in Food Processing, Capacity Building in Mushroom Cultivation etc.

(b) and (c) The details of the skill development plans undertaken by RGNIYD and the number and the details of beneficiaries during the last four years under the aforesaid programmes are given in the enclosed Statement.

The details of beneficiaries under Youth Development Programmes carried out by Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development in the state of Kerala during the last four years are as under:-

*The details of beneficiaries under Youth Development Programmes carried out by Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development in the state of Kerala during the last four years are as under*

**a. Youth Development Programmes:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Dates	Venue	Target Group	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Training of Trainers in Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction	30th October – 4th November 2014	Palakkad, Kerala	NSS volunteers Kannur, University	38	30	68
2.	Training of Trainers in Employability Skills through Life Skills Approaches	28th November – 2nd December 2014	Mar Gragerous Training Centre, Trivandrum, Kerala	NSS Programme Officers	34	14	48
3.	Training of Trainers in Career Guidance and Life Skills	30th December - 2nd January, 2015	Navajyothi Centre, Calicut, Kerala	40 NSS Programme Officers, Directorate of Vocational Higher Secondary Education, Kerala	-	-	40
4.	Orientation Programme in Youth Employability Skills	29th – 30th June 2014	Kristu Jyoti Animation Center, Kollam, Kerala	UG passed out students Karaka	87	58	145

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Capacity Building Training in Youth Employability Skills	1st – 2nd July 2014	YMCA, Aluva, Kerala	UG students includes	17	24	41
6.	Training of Trainers in Employability	21st – 25th June 2014	Trivandrum, Kerala	Scheduled Tribe Youth Club Leaders of NYKS	24	25	49
7.	Capacity Building Programme in Nutrition for Tribal Youth	14th - 18th December 2014	Kerala	Tribal Youth	—	—	—
8.	Interstate Youth Exchange and Home Stay Programme	15th – 24th July 2014	Youth Hostel, Calicut, Kerala	NYKS Volunteers from North Eastern States along with Kerala NYKS Volunteers	—	—	80
9.	Learning Exchange and Youth Leadership Workshop	20th October 2014	Centre for Water Resource Management, Kozhikode	NSS Programme Officers and Volunteers	71	59	130
10.	ToT on Entrepreneurship Development	20 – 24 April 2015	Amal Jyothi College of Engineering, Kottayam, Kerala	NSS Programme Officers from Kerala	18	2	20
11.	Career Guidance Seminar	05 May 2015	Amal Jyothi College of Engineering, Kottayam, Kerala	Higher Secondary Students Higher Secondary School Teachers Parents	810 153 79	699 149 66	1509 299 145
12.	Capacity Building Programme for the Elected Members of Wayanad District Panchayat, Kerala	5 - 6 May 2015	RGNIYD	Elected Members of Wayanad District Panchayat	5	4	9
13.	Training of Students on Entrepreneurship Development	April 2015 – March 2016	Kerala	College Students	528	312	840
14.	Discussions with the key functionaries of the KSYWB	22 December 2015	Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	Functionaries of KSYWB and FH, RGNIYD	04	0	04
15.	Youth Led Sustainable Development - Inclusion and social justice	24-26 February 2016	Sree. Narayana College, Nattike, Kerala	SC Students	40	60	100
16.	ToT on Career Counselling	29 February – 4 March, 2016	NYKS Kollam District, Kerala	SC Youth	21	24	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	ToT on Gender Equity	3 - 7 March, 2016	NYKS, Kollam, Kerala	SC Youth	27	21	48
18.	Training of Tribal Youth as Social Animators	23 – 27 July 2015	Casa Mariya Training Center, Kottayam, Kerala	Tribal Youth NYKS	9	31	40
19.	Training for Tribal Youth as Social Animators	3 - 7 August 2015	Wayanad Social Service Society, Kerala	Tribal youths	34	6	40
20.	Workshop on PRA/PLA	13-15 November 2015	Malappuram, Kerala	PG Students and faculty	30	24	54
21.	Consultations with the functionaries of the KSYWB	05-06 November 2015	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Functionaries of KSYWB and FH, RGNID	05	0	05
22.	Training of Tribal Youth as Social Animators	28 July-01 August 2016	Munnar, Kerala	Tribal Youth	21	19	40
23.	Life Skills Training Programme for College Students	06-08 March 2017	Union Christian College, Aluva, Kerala	College Students	25	76	101
24.	International Youth Day Celebration 2016 - "The Road to 2030: Eradicating Poverty and Achieving Sustainable Production and Consumption"	12 August 2016	Union Christian College, Aluva, Kerala	Student Youth	94	166	260

#### **b. Skill Development Programmes for the Youth**

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Dates	Venue	Target Group	Male	Female	Total
1.	Training and Capacity Building of Tribal Youths in innovative farming techniques and agro-enterprises (Yuvajyothi)	7-10 October, 2015	Wayanad, Kerala	Tribal Youths	36	20	56
2.	Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Value Addition of Pepper, Coffee and Ginger	November 2015	MSSRF Wayanad	Tribal Youth	23	27	50
3.	Capacity Building of Tribal youth in Precision Farming	2-4 December 2015	Wayanad, Kerala	Tribal Youth	55	12	67
4.	Capacity Building of Tribal youth in Mushroom Cultivation	16-18 December 2015	Wayanad, Kerala	Tribal youth	1	33	34
5.	Yuva Jyothi-Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Food Processing	20-22 January, 2016	Wayanad, Kerala	Tribal Youth	1	61	62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Capacity Building of Tribal youth in Mushroom Cultivation	16-18 March 2016	Wayanad, Kerala	Tribal Youth	29	26	55
7.	Yuva Jyoti - Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Good Livestock Practice	06-08 April 2016	Kerala Veterinary Animal Science University, Pookot, Wayanad	Tribal Youth	17	25	42
8.	Yuva Jyoti - Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Fruits & Vegetable Processing	25-27 April 2016	Kerala Agricultural University, Ambalavayal, Wayanad	Tribal Youth	17	35	52
9.	YUVA JYOTI-Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Apiary Beekeeping	11-13 May 2016	Wayanad	Tribal Youth	26	14	40
10.	YUVA JYOTI-Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Value Addition of Pepper, Ginger and Spices	18-20 May 2016	Wayanad	Tribal Youth	19	23	42
11.	Yuva Jyoti - Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Precision Farming	06-08 June 2016	Wayanad, Kerala	Tribal youth	26	16	42
12.	Yuva Jyothi - Capacity Building Tribal youth in Mushroom Cultivation	20-22 June 2016	Wayanad, Kerala	Tribal Youth	18	14	32
13.	Yuva Jyothi -Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Cattle Farming	07, 08 & 11 July 2016	Wayanad, Kerala	Tribal youth	21	46	67
14.	Yuva Jyothi -Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Food Processing	18 -20 July 2016	Wayanad, Kerala	Tribal youth	2	54	56
15.	Yuva Jyothi - Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Beekeeping – Apiary	03-06 August 2016	Wayanad	Tribal Youth	19	40	59
16.	Yuva Jyothi - Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Value addition & Marketing of Spices	23 -26 August 2016	Wayanad	Tribal Youth	16	32	48
17.	Yuva Jyothi - Capacity Building of Tribal Youth in Good Livestock Practice	28-29 September 2016	Wayanad, Kerala	Tribal youth	16	33	49

### Second Phase of UDAN-2

\*184. ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States where maximum number of airports and helipads would be operationalised under UDAN-2 scheme;

(b) whether bids were received from helicopter operators under the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had decided not to increase regional air connectivity levy of Rs. 5,000/- charged from airlines flying on major routes to fund the UDAN Scheme; and



(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A State wise list of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) airports/helipads awarded in 2nd round of bidding on 24.01.2018 for operation of RCS flights under RCS is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) In 1st round of bidding under RCS-UDAN, M/s Pawan Hans Limited had submitted five proposals but the same were found technically invalid. In the 2nd round, bids for 33 RCS Networks were received. Out of these bids, 23 RCS Networks have been awarded to

Selected Airline Operators. A list of bids awarded is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) has been created under The Aircraft Rules, 1937, which is to be funded by a levy by the Central Government on scheduled flights being operated within India, at such rates as the Central Government may notify from time to time. Considering the requirements of RCS, Ministry of Civil Aviation may review the RCS provisions as and when necessary for accomplishment of objectives. However, review or revision of RCF levy, if any, would be undertaken by Ministry of Civil Aviation after due consultation with the stakeholders. At present, no such revision is proposed.

**Statement-I**

*A State wise list of RCS airports/heliports identified in 2nd round of bidding for operation of RCS flights under RCS UDAN-2*

Name of States	Type of aircraft	Airport
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	Fixed-Wing	Passighat Tezu
	Helicopter	Daparizo Itanagar (Heliport) Passighat Tezu Tuting Walong Yinghiong Ziro
Assam	Fixed-Wing	Jorhat Lilabari Rupsi Tezpur
	Helicopter	Jorhat Lilabari Nagaon (Heliport) Tezpur
Bihar	Fixed-Wing	Darbhunga
Gujarat	Fixed-Wing	Kandla

1	2	3
Haryana	Fixed-Wing	Keshod
Himachal Pradesh	Helicopter	Porbandar
		Hissasr
		Kasauli (Heliport)
		Manali (Heliport)
		Mandi (Heliport)
		Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport)
		Rampur (Heliport)
		Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	Fixed-Wing	Kargil
Jharkhand	Fixed-Wing	Bokaro
		Dumka
Uttarakhand	Helicopter	Chinyali saur
		Dharchula (Heliport)
		Gaucher
		Haldwani (Heliport)
		Haridwar (Heliport)
		Joshimath (Heliport)
		Mussoories (Heliport)
		Nainital (Heliport)
		New Tehri (Heliport)
		Pithoragarh (Heliport)
		Ramnagar (Heliport)
		Sahastradhara (Heliport)
		Srinagar (Heliport)
Karnataka	Fixed Wing	Baldota/Koppal
		Hubli
Kerala	Fixed-Wing	Kannur
Maharashtra	Fixed-Wing	Jalgaon
		Kolhapur
		Ozar (Nasik)
		Sholapur

1	2	3
Manipur	Helicopter	Jiribam (Heliport) Moreh (Heliport) Parbung (Heliport) Tamenglong (Heliport) Thanlon (Heliport)
Punjab	Fixed-Wing	Bhatinda
Rajasthan	Fixed-Wing	Bikaner Jaisalmer Kishangarh Uterlai
Sikkim	Fixed-Wing	Pakyong
Tamil Nadu	Fixed-Wing	Tanjore Vellore
Uttar Pradesh	Fixed-Wing	Aligarh Allahabad Azamgarh Bareilly Chitrakoot Jhansi Moradabad Muirpur (Korba) Shravasti
West Bengal	Fixed-Wing	Burnpur Cooch Behar

**Statement-II***List of Helicopter Proposals awarded under RCS-UDAN-2*

Sl. No.	Network	Awardee
1	2	3
1.	Shimla Mandi (Heliport) Dharmashala Mandi (Heliport) Shimla [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
2.	Shimal Mandi (heliport) Kullu Manali (Heliport) Kullu Mandi (Heliport) Shimla [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
3.	Shimla Rampur (Heliport) Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport) Rampur (Heliport) Shimla [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
4.	Imphal Moreh (Heliport) Imphal [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
5.	Imphal Tamenglong (Heliport) Jiribam (Heliport) Tamenglong (Heliport) Imphal [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited

1	2	3
6.	Imphal Thanlon (Heliport) Parbung (Heliport) Thanlon (Heliport) Imphal [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
7.	Guwahati Tezpur Jorhat Dibrugarh Jorhat Tezpur Guwahati [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
8.	Guwahati Nagaon (Heliport) Tezpur Itanagar (Heliport) Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport) Guwahati [Helicopters]	Skyone Airways
9.	Dehradun New Tehri Srinagar (Heliport) Gaucher Joshimath (Heliport) Gaucher Srinagar (Heliport) New Tehri Dehradun [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
10.	Dehradun Mussoories (Heliport) Dehradun [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
11.	Dehradun Ramnagar (Heliport) Pantnagar Nainital (Heliport) Pantnagar Almora (Heliport) Pithoragarth (Heliport) Almora (Heliport) Pantnagar Ramnagar (Heliport) Dehradun [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
12.	Chinyali saur Sahastradhara (Heliport) A [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation
13.	Gauchar Sahastradhara Chinyali Saur [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation
14.	Dibrugarh Lilabari Itanagar (heliport) Ulabari Dibrugarh [Helicopters]	Skyone Airways
15.	Dibrugarh Daparizo Yinghiong Dibrugarh [Helicopters]	Skyone Airways
16.	Dibrugarh Passighat Tuting Dibrugarh [Helicopters]	Skyone Airways
17.	Dibrugarh Tezu Walong Dibrugarh [Helicopters]	Skyone Airways
18.	Dibrugarh Itanagar (Heliport) Ziro Dibrugarh [Helicopters]	Heligo Charters
19.	Chandigarh Kasauli (Heliport) Shimla Kasauli (Heliport) Chandigarh [Helicopters]	Pawan Hans Limited
20.	Dharchula (Heliport) Haldwani (Heliport) Haridwar (Heliport) [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation
21.	Haldwani (Heliport) Dharchula (Heliport) [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation
22.	Haldwani (Heliport) Haldwani (Heliport) [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation
23.	Sahastradhara (Heliport) Gaucher [Helicopters]	Heritage Aviation

### **Inter-linking of Rivers Project**

\*185. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far on the inter-linking of rivers project;

(b) whether the issue that the State of Kerala had

with the Pamban-Achankovil- Vaippar river linking project has been resolved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by

the then Ministry of Irrigation in August 1980 for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments. After survey and investigations, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links and draft FRs of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Present status, States concerned, and benefits are given in the enclosed Statement. The Inter-Linking of River (ILR) programme has been taken up on high priority.

Four priority links under Peninsular Rivers Component have been identified for preparation of DPR viz; Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP) Phase –I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project, Par-Tapi- Narmada link project and Mahanadi-Godavari link project. The preparation of DPR of a project is taken up after consent of concerned State Governments. DPRs of KBLP Phase-I & Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been completed. The techno- economic clearance and various statutory clearances of the KBLP Phase-I have been accorded. Based on the request of Government of M.P., the DPRs of projects included under KBLP Phase-II viz., Lower

Orr dam, Bina complex projects and Kotha barrage have been completed by NWDA/ Government of M.P. and submitted for techno-economical appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC).

The techno-economic clearance of the Damanganga-Pinjal link project has been accorded subject to statutory clearances. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project has been submitted for technical appraisal in CWC. The DPR of the Mahanadi – Godavari link could not be taken up as the Government of Odisha was not agreeable for Mahanadi – Godavari link, a mother link of 9 link system viz., Mahanadi – Godavari – Krishna – Pennar – Palar – Cauvery – Vaigai – Gundar linkage due to large submergence involved in Manibhadra Dam. Based on the suggestions of Govt. of Odisha, NWDA has prepared a preliminary revised proposal of Mahanadi- Godavari Link Project with reduced submergence and submitted to the Govt. of Odisha.

(b) and (c) Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link project under NPP pertains to State of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. NWDA has completed its FR in 1995 and submitted to concerned States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. However, in 2003, Kerala Assembly has passed a resolution against taking up this link project. The Central Government has taken note of it and has decided not to treat it as a priority link for consensus building purpose at present.

### Statement

*Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers, proposed benefits and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report*

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha)	Domestic and Industrial supply (MCM)	Hydro power (MW)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Peninsular Component</b>							
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, Chattisgarh & Telangana	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	0.91+3.52=4.43	802	445	FR completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-do-	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	1.09+5.04=6.13	413	—	FR completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, AP, Karnataka, Chattisgarh & Telangana	Telangana	2.87	237	975	FR completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, Chattisgarh & Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	5.82	162	—	FR completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana & AP	Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	1.90+0.68 = 2.58	56	—	FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisaillam) – Pennar link	-do-	—	—	—	17	FR completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, AP & Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	5.81	124	90	FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	AP, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	0.49+4.36 + 0.06 = 4.91	1105	—	FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	3.38	185	—	FR completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link (a) Ken-Betwa Link Phase-I	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	2.66 + 3.69 =6.35	49	78	FR&DPR (Ph-I&II) completed
	b) Ken-Betwa link Phase-II	-do-	Madhya Pradesh	0.99	6	—	
11.	Parbati - Kalisindh-Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building )	Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	*Alt.I: 2.05+0.25 =2.30 (Alt.II: 1.77+0.43 = 2.20)	13.2	—	FR completed
12.	Par-Tapi- Narmada link	Maharashtra & Gujarat	Gujarat & Maharashtra	2.32	76	22	FR & DPR completed
13.	Damanganga- Pinjal link (As per DPR )	-do-	Maharashtra (only water	—	895 (including	—	FR&DPR completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			supply to Mumbai)		316 MCM from Pinjal dam proposed by GoM)		
14.	Bedti- Varda link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	Karnataka	0.60	—	4	PFR completed
15.	Netravati- Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	Karnataka	0.34	—	—	PFR completed.
16.	Pamba- Achankovil- Vaippar link	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	0.91	—	508	FR completed

**Himalayan Component**

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha)	Domestic and Industrial supply (MCM)	Hydro power (MW)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Manas-Sankosh- Tista-Ganga (M- S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	Assam, West Bengal & Bihar	2.08 + 1.82 + 2.64 = 6.54	—	5287	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar , Uttar Pradesh & Nepa	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	8.17+ 0.67 + 1.74 (Nepal) = 10.58	48	—	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	37.99+2.41 (Nepal)= 40.40	700	—	Draft completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	25.30 + 1.35 (Nepal) =26.65	1391	10884	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, UP, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	3.45 + 0.30 = 3.75	6250	3600	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna- Rajasthan link	UP, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Haryana & Rajasthan	0.435 + 2.442 = 2.877	57	—	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Rajasthan & Gujarat	5.35 + 2.04= 7.39	282	—	Draft FR completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar & UP	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	0.30 + 0.37 = 0.67	—	—	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar & Jharkhand	Bihar & Jharkhand	2.99 + 0.08 = 3.07	360	95	PFR completed
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	7.63 + 0.30 + 0.55 = 8.47	484	—	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal & Odisha	West Bengal & Odisha	0.18 + 0.365 = 0.545	—	9	Draft FR completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal Bihar		2.99 + 1.75 (Nepal) = 4.74	24	3180	PFR completed (Entirely lies in Nepal)
13.	Farakka- Sunderbans link	West Bengal	West Bengal	1.50	184	—	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista- Farakka link (Alternative to M- S-T-G)	-do-	Assam, West Bengal & Bihar	—	216	1115	Alternate to M-S-T-G link dropped.

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

### Load Shedding in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

\*186. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general public made agitation/dharna/protest against the UT Administration on account of unlimited load shedding in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken by the Administration to restore the power supply in the Islands;

(c) whether the Government has received demand from the Member of Parliament representing Andaman and Nicobar Islands vide letter No. 97/MP/ANI/Perl/2017/Del-743 dated 21.12.2017 for resolving the power crisis in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide uninterrupted/24x7 power supply in the Islands?

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) People protested against the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands against the load shedding due to sudden closure of 20 MW Plant, Bambooflat during July, 2017. In this regard, a letter from Hon'ble Member of Parliament representing Andaman and Nicobar dated 21.12.2017 has also been received in the Ministry of Power, Government of India.

The steps taken for improvement of power supply position in Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands are as under:-

- i. Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has signed an agreement on 27.07.2017 with M/s Sudhir Ready Genset Consortium, New Delhi for supply of 10 MW continuous power to Electricity Department, A&N Administration for a period of 02 years.



ii. The Department of Power, Andaman and Nicobar Islands placed a Letter of Award on 01.09.2017 for establishment of 15 MW Power Plant to procure power from M/s Perennial Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Pune but the firm backed out from executing the project and the Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) by the firm has been forfeited.

iii. A meeting was held on 10.01.2018 in the Ministry of Power, Government of India and following decisions were taken to augment power supply in A&N Islands:

- NTPC has been entrusted to establish 15 MW Power Plant in South Andaman before 31st March 2018 as a short term solution to tide over the present power crisis.
- To set up 50 MW Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) based power plant for ensuring availability of firm power round the clock.
- NTPC Ltd. and NLC India Ltd. to setup solar power plants of 25 MW and 20 MW capacity respectively along with requisite Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to absorb the intermittencies due to cloud movement etc.

iv. Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) & Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) the following steps have been taken:

- The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the Electricity Department of A&N were approved by the Monitoring Committee.
- The Monitoring Committee has sanctioned Rs. 20.96 Crores for DDUGJY & Rs. 17.86 Crores for Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in accordance with the DPRs submitted by the Electricity Department.

#### **Access to Potable Water**

\*187. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:  
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data of the areas without access to potable water in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has approved the mineral quality of Aquaguard water system machines in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) to (b) The coverage of rural drinking water supply is maintained in terms 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 Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, state-wise details of rural habitations without access to safe drinking water till date is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per information received from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), following Indian Standards (IS) on point of use water purification systems have been formulated:

i. IS 14724 : 1999-Water Purifiers with Ultra-violet Disinfection

ii. IS 16240 : 2015 Reverse Osmosis (RO) Based Point-of-Use (PoU) Water Treatment System – Specification

Both the above mentioned standards do not prescribe any specific mineral quality of the output water.

As per BIS, there is no licensee in the name of Aquaguard,

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	State	No of Quality Affected Habitations ( <i>i.e.</i> Not getting safe drinking water)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman And Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	417

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31
4.	Assam	11023
5.	Bihar	4212
6.	Chhattisgarh	1166
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	0
9.	Haryana	127
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16
12.	Jharkhand	2877
13.	Karnataka	1021
14.	Kerala	361
15.	Madhya Pradesh	186
16.	Maharashtra	279
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	32
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	30
21.	Odisha	3036
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	3542
24.	Rajasthan	19754
25.	Sikkim	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	197
27.	Telangana	1161
28.	Tripura	2542
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1379
30.	Uttarakhand	16
31.	West Bengal	17997
	Total	71402

(source: format C-17)

### Unauthorised Fitment of Crash Guards/Bull Bars

\*188. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increasing trend of unauthorised use/fitment of crash guards/bull bars on the motor vehicles;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb this illegal practice?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) and (b) The issue of fitment of Bull Bars/Crash Guards on motor vehicles has been raised in a court case *i.e.* WP No. 6340 of 2017 filed by Ms. Aarshi R. Kapoor & Anr. Versus Union of India & Ors. before High Court of Delhi on the ground that the life of pedestrians/driver/passengers of vehicles is presently endangered due to installation and fixing of aftermarket heavy steel/metal bars known and sold as "CRASH GUARD"/"BULL BARS" on front and rear ends of all sorts of vehicles, small, medium or heavy built, by their owners, both private and government.

(c) The subject matter of fitment of Crash Guards/Bull Bars was examined in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and referred to Central Motor Vehicle Rule Technical Standing Committee (here in after referred as CMVR-TSC). The Committee in its 50th meeting held on 5th September 2017, discussed the matter and concluded that "Fitment of crash bars and bull bars as aftermarket fitment on vehicles pose a threat to pedestrian safety. Therefore it was agreed that such fitment shall not be allowed on vehicles and that provisions in CMVR also do not allow such fitment. It was decided that Ministry of Road Transport and Highways may issue an advisory to the State Authorities".

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued advisory vide letter RT-11021/38/2017-MVL dated 7th December 2017 to all the States and Union Territories for taking action against unauthorised fitment of Crash Bars/Bull Bars on the Motor Vehicles. It was brought to the notice of the States and Union Territories that the fitment of Crash Guards/Bull Bars is in contravention of

Section 52 of the Motor Vehicle Act 1988, and attracts penalty under section 190 and section 191.

[*Translation*]

### Dark Zones

189. RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has declared many regions of the country as dark zones;

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

(c) the details of the arrangements being made/the schemes formulated by the Government to provide irrigation as well as drinking water facilities in these zones?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per the assessment of dynamic ground water resources of country (As on 31st March 2013) carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Departments, out of the total 6584 numbers of assessment units (Block/ Taluks/Mandals/watershed/Firkka), 1034 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited'. State-wise number of 'Over-exploited' units are given in the enclosed Statement.

(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 the efforts of the State Governments, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has been providing financial

assistance to State Governments for its irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97. During 2015-16, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched and AIBP is one of its components. Funds have been provided to the projects as per their eligibility and availability of funds through budget till 2015-16.

During 2016-17, Ninety Nine (99) ongoing Major/ Medium Irrigation Projects (including 14 projects of Madhya Pradesh) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having potential of 76.03 lakh ha., have been prioritized in consultation with States for completion in phases by December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, funding mechanism under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share as per above estimated cost.

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme called National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, no separate funds are provided to over-exploited blocks to formulate drinking water supply schemes. However, the State Government is free to prioritize implementation of the scheme including implementation of schemes for over-exploited blocks. It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems.

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](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf).

### Statement

#### *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

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

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Union Territories</b>				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	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
<b>Total (UTs)</b>		51	1	2
Grand Total		6584	1034	16

[English]

**Funds under NRDWP**

\*190. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated to the State Government of Karnataka under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the quantum of funds utilised by the State Government for the implementation of NRDWP during the said period;

(c) whether any requests have been received from the State Government of Karnataka for release of more funds under this Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the quantum of funds allocated to the State Government of Karnataka and funds utilized during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Financial Year	Amount Allocated	Amount released	Amount utilized
2014-15	623.20	563.91	622.37
2015-16	307.62	278.08	366.68
2016-17	359.38	343.72	341.33
2017-18 (As on 28.02.2018)	290.86	365.81	268.34

(c) and (d) No such request has been received from State Government of Karnataka for release of more funds under NRDWP. However, this Ministry has

released incentive funds of Rs. 86.13 crores during 2017-18 to Karnataka, being a performing State as per the criteria envisaged in the restructured NRDWP.

### **National Rural Drinking Water Programme**

\*191. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and the current status of its implementation in the country;

(b) the percentage of the population, that does not have access to piped water supply, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government under the Programme to tackle the problem of drinking water quality;

(d) whether it is true that the implementation of the Programme is suffering from problems like unutilized funds and missed targets, etc.; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address these problems?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) is a centrally sponsored scheme wherein this Ministry gives technical and financial assistance to states/UTs to provide safe drinking water to rural population. Under NRDWP, at present the minimum norm for providing drinking water supply in rural areas is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) which is required to meet the needs of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils and ablution, based on basic minimum need. State Governments have been given the flexibility to fix their own higher norm based on water availability, demand and capital cost involved. Under the NRDWP, supply of the minimum required quantity of safe drinking water is monitored in terms of coverage of rural habitations. The funds under the programme are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of a pre approved criteria and is fixed at the beginning of financial year on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP) submitted by the States /UTs. The States have been delegated the powers to select, approve and implement the drinking water supply projects.

As per information available on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), 77.64 % rural habitations is Fully Covered (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water), 18.22% rural habitations is Partially Covered (*i.e.* getting less than 40 litre per capita safe drinking water) and 4.14% rural habitation is Quality Affected (*i.e.* containing at least one chemical contaminant like Iron, Arsenic, Fluoride etc.)

(b) As per information available on IMIS, State/UT-wise percentage of the population, that does not have access to piped water supply is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) This Ministry has taken following steps to tackle the problem of drinking water quality in States/UTs:

- NRDWP has been restructured wherein 10% weightage for making allocation of funds to States/UTs is based on Population residing in habitations having affected by chemical contaminants.
- 2% of total allocation is earmarked for Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected districts.
- Rs. 2421.64 crore has been released till 05.03.2018 under National Water Quality Submission (NWQSM) to provide safe drinking water to arsenic/fluoride affected habitations.
- 5% (max.) of every release can be utilised for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities.

(d) and (e) As far as NRDWP release at the central level is concerned, there are no unspent balances of the allocated amount every year. The Ministry is able to release most of allocation to the States. The unspent funds lying with the State/UT at the end of a financial year is spent in the next year. The effort of the Ministry has been to release due allocation of funds to the States well in time after obtaining the utilization certificates and other requisite documents.

Recently, this Ministry has restructured National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented and focuses mainly on piped water supply schemes. Moreover, under restructured NRDWP, release of fund under various components is as under:

- 50% of allocation will be released as first instalment as per approved criteria of allocation of funds to the States/UTs.
- 25% Sustainability (Functionality) component of allocation will be released on the basis of a third party evaluation study of completed piped water supply schemes in States/UTs.
- 25% (in reimbursement cum competition mode) of allocation will be released after complete utilisation of available central fund and pre-financing & utilization of this part of allocation along with state matching share by the States/UTs within a time frame.

Under NRDWP, the execution of rural water supply scheme is done by the respective State Government. States are free to plan, design and execute Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme (RWSS) after getting the same approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). States are advised regularly to monitor the expenditure and reduce the unspent balance.

Further, as on 05.03.2018, out of total allocation of Rs. 7050 crore, Rs. 6026.34 crore has been released to States and rest of the fund will be released by the end of the current financial year.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State	% of Population not having access to piped water supply
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	8.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.67
4.	Assam	54.07

1	2	3
5.	Bihar	89.07
6.	Chhattisgarh	64.64
7.	Goa	100
8.	Gujarat	3.35
9.	Haryana	0.82
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.69
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.57
12.	Jharkhand	73.56
13.	Karnataka	2.17
14.	Kerala	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	62.44
16.	Maharashtra	16.68
17.	Manipur	11.42
18.	Meghalaya	31.23
19.	Mizoram	7.13
20.	Nagaland	5.64
21.	Odisha	56.97
22.	Puducherry	43.55
23.	Punjab	13.32
24.	Rajasthan	46.3
25.	Sikkim	0.22
26.	Tamil Nadu	0
27.	Telangana	1.24
28.	Tripura	13.74
29.	Uttar Pradesh	84.29
30.	Uttarakhand	24.96
31.	West Bengal	42.2
Total		44.55

(source: format C-30)

### Hydro Electric Projects

\*192. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

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

(b) the details of projects which are stalled/held up due to financial constraints and other reasons; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for timely completion of Hydro Electric Projects 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) As on 31.01.2018, there were 38 under construction Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) (above 25 MW) across the country, aggregating to 11523.50 MW. The State wise details of these projects is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Out of the 38 under construction HEPs, 16 HEPs, aggregating to 5182 MW are stalled/held up due to financial constraints and other reasons. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The steps taken by the Government for timely completion of HEPs across the Country are as under:

- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects

through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and equipment suppliers. CEA holds review meetings periodically with the developers and other stakeholders to identify and resolve issues that are critical for commissioning of Projects.

- Regular reviews are also undertaken in Ministry of Power (MoP) to identify the constraints areas and facilitate faster resolution of interministerial and other outstanding issues.
- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP), set up by the MoP independently follows up and monitors the progress of the hydro projects.
- Issues are also raised in PRAGATI, for proactive governance and timely implementation, as and when required.
- In case of CPSUs, the project implementation parameters/milestones are incorporated in the annual MoU signed between respective CPSUs and MoP and the same are monitored during the Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings of CPSUs and other meetings held in MoP/CEA.
- The issues related to erection and supply of Electro-Mechanical equipment is expedited in various meetings held in CEA/MoP and other local issues affecting the progress of works are taken up with respective State Governments by the Concerned CPSUs/MoP.

### Statement-I

*List of under construction hydro electric projects (above 25 MW) in the country—state-wise*

(As on 31.01.2018)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme (Executing Agency)	Sector	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Polavaram (PPA)	State	960.00 (12x80)



1	2	3	4
	Sub-total: Andhra Pradesh		960.00
	Arunachal Pradesh		
2.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	600.00 (4x150)
3.	Pare (NEEPCO)	Central	110.00 (2x55)
4.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	2000.00 (8x250)
5.	Gongri(Dirang Energy)	Private	144.00 (2x72)
	Sub-total: Arunachal Pradesh		2854.00
	Himachal Pradesh		
6.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	800.00 (4x200)
7.	Uhl-III (BVPCL)	State	100.00 (3x33.33)
8.	Sawra Kuddu (HPPCL)	State	111.00 (3x37)
9.	Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL)	State	450.00 (3x150)
10.	Bajoli Holi (GMR)	Private	180.00 (3x60)
11.	Sorang (HSPCL)	Private	100.00 (2x50)
12.	Tangnu Romai (TRPG)	Private	44.00 (2x22)
13.	Tidong-I (NSL Tidong)	Private	100.00 (100.00)
	Sub-total: Himachal Pradesh		1885.00
	Jammu & Kashmir		

1	2	3	4
14.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Central	330.00 (3x110)
15.	Parnai (JKSPDC)	State	37.50 (3x12.5)
16.	Lower Kalnai (JKSPDC)	State	48.00 (2x24)
17.	Ratle (RHEPPL)	Private	850.00 (4x205+1x30)
	Sub-total: Jammu & Kashmir		1265.50
	Kerala		
18.	Pallivasal (KSEB)	State	60.00 (2x30)
19.	Thottiyar (KSEB)	State	40.00 (1x30+1x10)
	Sub-total: Kerala		100.00
	Madhya Pradesh		
20.	Maheshwar (SMHPCL)	Private	400.00 (10x40)
	Sub-total: Madhya Pradesh		400.00
	Maharashtra		
21.	Koyna Left Bank (WRD, MAH)	State	80.00 (2x40)
	Sub-total: Maharashtra		80.00
	Punjab		
22.	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL)	State	206.00 (3x33+3x33+1x8)
	Sub-total: Punjab		206.00
	Sikkim		
23.	Bhasmey (Gati Infrastructure)	Private	(3x17)
24.	Rangit-IV (JAL Power)	Private	(3x40)

1	2	3	4
25.	Rangit-II (Sikkim Hydro)	Private	(2x33)
26.	Rongnichu (Madhya Bharat)	Private	(2x48)
27.	Teesta St. VI (LANCO)	Private	(4x125)
28.	Panan (Himagiri)	Private	(4x75)
	Sub-total: Sikkim		1133.00
	Telangana		
29.	Pulichintala (TSGENCO)	State	30.00
	(3 units Comm.)		(4x30)
	Sub-total: Telangana		30.00
	Uttarakhand		
30.	Lata Tapovan (NTPC)	Central	171.00 (3x57)
31.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	520.00 (4x130)
32.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Central	1000.00 (4x250)
33.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	Central	444.00 (4x111)
34.	Naitwar Mori (SJVNL)	Central	60.00 (2x30)
35.	Vyasi (UJVNL)	State	120.00 (2x60)
36.	Phata Byung (LANCO)	Private	76.00 (2x38)
37.	Singoli Bhatwari (L&T)	Private	99.00 (3x33)
	Sub-total: Uttarakhand		2490.00
	West Bengal		
38.	Rammam-III (NTPC)	Central	120.00 (3x40)
	Sub-total: West Bengal		120.00
	Total		11523.50

**Statement-II***Stalled Under Construction Hydro Electric Projects*

(As on 31.01.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Executing Agency/ Capacity (MW)	State	Reasons for Stuck up
1	2	3	4
Central Sector			
1.	Lata Tapovan, NTPC Limited 3x57=171 MW	Uttarakhand	Construction work stopped vide Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 7.5.14.
2.	Subansiri Lower NHPC Limited 8x250=2000 MW	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam	-Since 16.12.2011 works stopped due to agitation by various activists, fearing dam safety and downstream impacts of dam. -Case in Hon'ble NGT, Kolkata bench.
State Sector			
3.	Shahpurkandi Irr. Deptt., Pb. & PSPCL 3x33+3x33+1x8=206 MW	Punjab	- Works of Dam (J&K side) stopped since 30.08.2014 due to inter-state disputes between Punjab and J&K Government.
4.	Thottiyar KSEB 1x30+1x10=40 MW	Kerala	- Works are almost standstill since Nov, 2015. The contractor has put forward a proposal for foreclosure of the Project due to their financial stringency.
5.	Koyna Left Bank PSS WRD, Govt. of Maharashtra 2x40=80 MW	Maharashtra	- Project stalled since July, 2015. The current expenditure on the project has already reached to almost original administrative approved cost level hence expenditure on the project is stopped and project work is processing at very slow rate. Revised cost is under approval by State Govt.
Private Sector			
6.	Maheshwar Shree Maheshwar Hydrel Power Corporation Limited 10x40= 400 MW	M. P.	Works suspended since Nov-11 due to cash flow problem with developer.
7.	Teesta VI Lanco Teesta Hydro Power Ltd. 4x125=500 MW	Sikkim	There is almost no progress since April, 2014. (Funds Constraints)
8.	Rangit-IV Jal Power Corp. Ltd. (JPCL) 3x40= 120 MW	Sikkim	Works stopped since Oct-13 due to funds constraints with developer.
9.	Panan Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt Ltd. 4x75=300 MW	Sikkim	Major Civil Works could not start since April, 2014 for want of NGT Clearance.

1	2	3	4
10.	Ratle GVK Ratle Hydro Electric Project Pvt. Ltd. 4x205+1x30=850MW	J&K	There is no progress since 11th July, 2014. (R&R issues, Local issues, Law & order problem, Indus Water Treaty etc.)
11.	Tangnu Romai Tangnu Romai Power Generation 2x22=44 MW	H.P.	The developer informed that the project suffered due to very poor geology in HRT, due to which project got delayed and cost had increased. Further Works stalled since January, 2015 due to fund constraints.
12.	Tidong-I NSL Tidong Power Generation Ltd. 2x50=100 MW	H.P.	Works are stalled since July, 2016 due to funds constraints with developer.
13.	Sorang Himachal Sorang Power Ltd. 2x50=100 MW	H.P.	Works are stalled since 18.11.2015 due to rupture in the surface penstock pipe when unit#2 was under trial run.
14.	Gongri Dirang Energy Pvt. Ltd. 2x72=144 MW	Arunachal Pradesh	Works stopped since 2nd week of April, 2016 due to fund flow problem with promoter/lenders. Works restarted in July 2016 but again stalled since October, 2016 due to fund constraints with developer.
15.	Bhasmey Gati Infrastructure 2x25.5=51 MW	Sikkim	Works are stalled since Sept., 2016 due to funds constraints with developer.
16.	Phata Byung Lanco 2x38=76 MW	Uttarakhand	Works held up due to Financial crunch with the contractor/ developer.
Total = 16 Nos. (5182 MW)			

#### Use of Farm Stubble Pellets in Power Plants

\*193. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is inclined to turn the use of farm residue based fuel into a policy for all power plants in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NTPC has implemented a plan for mixing of farm stubble pellets up to 10 per cent of the total fuel in a power plant and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether mixing of farm stubble pellets will affect the efficiency in terms of gross calorific value and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether NTPC has planned to expand the scheme of mixing of farm stubble pellets gradually in all its plants and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the use of farm stubble pellets in power plants will increase the cost of power generation 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) Ministry of Power has issued a policy to use 5-10% of biomass pellets along with coal for power generation in thermal power plants. Further, in order to promote use of the Biomass pellets, Central Electricity Authority vide letter dated 24.11.2017 has written to all Central/State Utilities, State Governments, Power Equipment Manufactures/IPPs/Generating Companies that all fluidized bed and pulverized coal units (Coal based thermal power plants) except those having ball and tube mill, of power generating utilities, public or private located in India, shall endeavour to use 5-10% blend of Biomass pellets made, primarily, of agro residue along with coal after assessing the technical feasibility, viz. Safety aspects etc.

(b) to (e) NTPC has test fired up to 10% biomass pellets along with coal at its NTPC Dadri plant.

To begin with, NTPC has invited tenders for procurement of 500 TPD (tonnes per day) agro residue based biomass pellets and 500 TPD of agro residue based torrefied biomass pellets/briquettes for power generation at NTPC Dadri Project to be supplied over a period of two years. NTPC has informed that mixing of biomass pellets with coal shall have a minor impact on the efficiency of the power plant.

The impact on the cost of generation will depend on difference in price of biomass pellets and that of coal, change in efficiency, auxiliary power consumption and additional capital expenditure required for biomass pellets material handling infrastructure.

*[Translation]*

#### **Disappearance of Saraswati River**

\*194. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has conducted any search to trace the disappeared Saraswati river and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any budgetary provision is under consideration for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make a provision of budget under the project for drinking water/irrigation in Haryana and Rajasthan in view of water crises there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR constituted

an Expert Committee to review available information on Palaeo-channels. The Expert Committee based on Remote Sensing, Geological, Hydrogeological and Archaeological evidences has concluded that a large Himalayan born river flowed through the wide channel of Ghaggar-Hakara-Nara from Himalayas to Rann of Kachh.

(b) to (e) At present, there is no budget provision in the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR for Saraswati River project.

#### **Rural Development Schemes**

\*195. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rural development schemes being implemented in the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under these schemes during the last eight years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of schemes being implemented with foreign assistance in rural areas;

(d) whether the Government has evaluated the implementation of these schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National RuRBAN Mission and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities.

(b) The detail of funds allocated, released and utilized under major rural development programmes for the financial years 2010-11 to 2017-18, State/UT wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I to VII.

(c) The Government has availed a credit of US\$ 500 million from the International Development Association (IDA) for implementing the National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) under DAY-NRLM. The project duration of NRLP was from July, 2011 to December 31, 2017, which has now been extended up to June, 2018. The National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) is being implemented in 13 high poverty states accounting for about 90% of rural poor in the country. The NRLP has been designed as a sub-set of DAY-NRLM to create 'proof of concept', build capacities of the Centre and States and create an enabling environment to facilitate all States and Union Territories to transit to the NRLM.

(d) and (e) In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure and the objectives of schemes are achieved, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multitool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes which include Review by the Union Ministers, Performance Review Committee Meetings, State Vigilance & Monitoring Committees, District Development Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee named as "DISHA", Common Review Mission, Submission of reports by third party monitoring through National Level Monitors, Area Officers Schemes, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. Some of the recent studies conducted to assess the implementation of DAY-NRLM, MGNREGA and PMGSY have found positive socio-economic impacts of these programmes in rural areas. The recent evaluation reports/studies can be accessed at <http://rural.nic.in/documents/institute-rural-management-anand-irma>.

### **Statement-I**

*Statement referred to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 195 due for reply on 08.03.2018  
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Central Fund Release									Total Expenditure								
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18 as on 05/03/2018	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 as on 05/03/2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.82	7418.07	1477.58	3216.74	4750.49	2903.14	3073.80	3940.21	5077.30	4509.18	5439.39	4245.88	5123.78	5293.43	2851.39	4651.04	4557.91	5615.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.34	35.28	60.79	68.34	138.53	27.04	43.95	156.76	207.17	17.26	50.57	0.95	53.46	95.82	35.01	66.12	155.68	203.37
3.	Assam	7.79	609.29	426.86	534.46	573.50	500.23	878.30	1254.60	1025.00	1033.90	921.04	747.53	651.53	699.59	497.40	620.64	1497.60	1317.85
4.	Bihar	10.33	2103.65	1300.73	1227.81	1580.71	959.68	1024.12	1667.41	2474.32	1816.88	2664.25	1326.97	1860.45	2030.71	1077.76	1625.98	2192.86	2705.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.27	1685.05	1638.56	2031.36	1446.02	1505.70	1063.41	2231.94	2904.10	1322.67	1633.98	2040.03	2221.78	2023.64	1752.46	1283.04	2753.15	2849.97
6.	Gujarat	7.77	894.86	324.29	474.41	335.30	354.43	305.99	643.24	824.09	739.38	788.22	659.05	617.42	488.50	470.78	428.63	742.14	818.36
7.	Haryana	1.24	131.00	275.12	349.36	376.88	167.15	124.71	287.71	299.65	143.55	214.70	312.84	380.63	381.27	216.13	142.42	324.72	278.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.95	636.25	311.38	361.30	477.97	355.43	396.10	388.61	588.24	556.56	501.96	509.52	496.10	568.03	405.93	392.20	563.28	523.90
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.76	313.60	781.31	762.76	603.16	521.71	558.02	804.09	993.78	185.31	377.77	443.67	853.34	764.38	393.90	769.78	845.42	1025.46
10.	Jharkhand	8.12	962.87	1237.33	809.17	621.43	724.33	978.80	1679.14	1213.15	1379.70	1284.35	1169.67	1152.36	911.75	1026.03	1331.62	1831.88	1392.26
11.	Karnataka	27.70	1573.05	662.57	1231.94	1596.07	1716.87	991.55	2258.65	2923.99	2739.19	2537.17	1622.27	1448.61	2062.97	1665.88	1821.94	3309.77	2792.31
12.	Kerala	4.68	704.23	951.05	1311.18	1277.11	1587.58	1526.34	1582.49	1858.25	471.51	704.34	1048.08	1416.56	1300.41	1616.73	1483.51	2426.37	1495.58
13.	Madhya Pradesh	35.19	2565.77	2968.51	1610.15	1839.82	2451.63	2367.32	3448.92	3739.51	3722.28	3637.25	3410.38	2934.64	2580.69	2808.74	2500.47	3648.12	3990.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Maharashtra	2.50	204.71	1040.44	1573.24	1152.92	799.52	1238.35	1657.09	1833.79	321.09	358.12	1601.50	2170.29	1266.48	1615.96	1857.61	2095.05	1976.36
15.	Manipur	4.37	342.99	624.97	590.23	231.00	219.97	255.32	343.70	158.53	393.17	440.71	295.17	600.08	254.76	267.14	231.22	369.24	129.01
16.	Meghalaya	2.11	209.81	284.98	226.11	271.06	277.86	221.83	860.69	865.27	183.53	319.02	298.69	265.88	317.48	309.02	272.31	794.18	1036.71
17.	Mizoram	2.77	216.03	329.57	252.29	244.74	111.41	285.17	144.51	200.92	238.24	293.15	230.68	290.39	257.72	114.20	298.59	149.83	199.98
18.	Nagaland	5.63	511.57	673.47	460.12	292.15	113.05	266.66	501.53	906.39	499.46	605.37	563.40	428.29	294.80	157.82	194.85	618.73	708.80
19.	Odisha	4.46	1561.86	978.22	847.98	757.53	1035.30	1479.41	1895.27	2134.08	938.98	1533.14	1039.08	1177.67	1281.68	1060.92	2051.55	2136.18	2160.05
20.	Punjab	1.43	128.79	114.29	114.21	226.15	189.48	245.33	490.73	556.45	149.92	165.84	159.81	157.69	258.85	213.04	300.20	534.00	590.68
21.	Rajasthan	59.43	2788.82	1619.70	2585.34	2059.43	2976.10	2695.83	4818.17	4567.74	5669.03	3289.07	3156.60	3271.27	2624.73	3251.81	3268.44	5156.96	4723.49
22.	Sikkim	0.89	44.49	100.80	74.07	106.84	73.86	86.23	132.63	100.79	64.09	85.26	48.24	81.34	108.89	76.43	95.85	137.60	100.13
23.	Tamil Nadu	13.71	2024.90	2815.52	3546.05	4690.21	3781.80	5470.37	4552.78	5719.94	1761.23	2323.32	2923.20	4121.29	3903.44	3624.51	6027.83	5677.70	6089.88
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1919.96	1824.85	1806.85	2532.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.89	1930.14	2407.43	2574.75	2534.15
25.	Tripura	886.36	382.61	959.33	768.90	943.66	636.62	1358.94	1016.29	407.04	729.41	631.87	942.52	971.02	1074.76	819.71	1371.52	1200.43	448.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5318.87	5266.59	4240.48	1292.02	2896.39	2513.41	2695.69	3915.85	3677.99	5900.04	5631.20	5016.25	2665.25	3446.18	3135.11	2976.17	4254.95	4093.03
27.	Uttarakhand	279.60	289.81	373.51	268.27	330.01	286.36	450.77	514.35	718.51	283.09	380.20	388.30	311.86	380.63	322.89	492.59	720.34	595.07
28.	West Bengal	1787.29	2117.61	2597.03	3395.48	2894.38	3744.95	4711.74	5377.23	5945.01	2108.98	2532.46	2837.02	3850.88	3724.04	4010.06	4847.72	7248.71	7556.93
29.	Andaman And Nicobar	2.41	7.69	16.44	13.81	19.18	13.02	10.36	8.01	9.66	12.26	9.04	15.97	13.00	17.56	9.75	3.99	2.42	1.32
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.39	0.48	1.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Goa	0.21	5.08	2.60	2.41	2.06	1.38	2.47	4.26	0.56	4.70	9.93	6.98	1.45	2.97	4.57	3.01	4.00	2.54
33.	Lakshadweep	2.00	2.34	0.35	1.18	0.17	0.45	0.12	0.00	0.27	2.01	2.52	2.41	1.53	0.74	0.71	0.30	0.20	0.12
34.	Puduchery	4.60	29.82	1.00	8.86	8.80	7.40	12.93	3.47	15.23	7.27	10.82	10.18	12.15	11.37	6.50	9.18	11.01	12.37
Total		8533.98	35768.95	29189.77	30009.96	32743.68	32476.87	36644.80	48387.16	54479.50	37905.23	39377.27	37072.82	39601.98	38475.15	35748.42	43827.77	58535.18	57968.78

\*Including Rs. 58268.00 lakh of failed FTOs of all NeFMS State/UT during current financial year 2006-17  
# MGNREGA is a demand driven programme, hence, no allocation of fund is made.

### Statement-II

#### Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)/Indira Awaas Yojana

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50434.77	82082.9	89937.81	86772.58	87366.082	113480.85	84762.050	89237.169	111300.650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1954.81	3483.08	2835.43	3372.56	3784.305	3821.79	3294.850	3197.949	580.450
3.	Assam	43225.67	68352.61	62704.1	74575.72	71031.774	93331.94	72857.400	76768.361	91573.690



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Bihar	148870.28	239781.53	215436.08	256130	226058.94	332483.781	250195.440	217691.100	273858.073
5.	Chhattisgarh	7799.32	15849.04	10733.47	13418.67	13279.757	19630.74	13107.750	25387.097	34623.571
6.	Goa	310.64	289.24	398.37	534.46	517.425	803.9	522.070	545.200	1183.640
7.	Gujarat	24734.35	35837.53	33836.84	42555.24	51934.989	69276.7	41569.230	38069.291	57884.595
8.	Haryana	3472.72	5031.21	5357.24	5974.79	5974.795	8226.32	5836.350	6045.434	8163.193
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1224.84	1805.54	2329.51	2107.33	2143.042	2925.477	2058.510	2118.67	22765.312
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3804.44	7128.93	3938.54	6545.51	6643.345	5375.77	6393.850	5830.043	2591.463
11.	Jharkhand	13278.58	29692.35	16379.73	56595.67	55864.195	69357.02	22316.330	21816.657	51599.172
12.	Karnataka	19431.14	28209.02	21783.7	33431.11	38798.372	48249.34	32656.500	29895.677	30267.460
13.	Kerala	10805.52	15655.73	15190.55	18590.8	18590.8	23758.63	18160.050	18964.620	26418.420
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15511.42	23436.36	40829.83	26687.27	44223.472	32418	26068.920	43588.240	68247.660
15.	Maharashtra	30415.7	47024.34	54559.1	52329.94	52313.819	105934.6	51117.440	53881.901	90493.566
16.	Manipur	1696.87	1640.08	425.4	2927.55	2541.308	1450.049	2860.100	2362.857	1558.982
17.	Meghalaya	2955.34	2138.36	2642.64	5098.75	5572.447	5404.875	4981.270	5513.122	7072.800
18.	Mizoram	629.81	1250.85	1528.75	1086.6	1335.551	1340.29	1061.560	1108.600	1261.255
19.	Nagaland	1955.65	3959.18	5498.61	3374.01	4455.684	5081.19	3296.270	3442.320	4740.038
20.	Odisha	29248.2	46082.17	25709.24	50321.27	47573.664	69101.95	49155.320	62730.576	62887.570
21.	Punjab	4294.73	6204.31	4429.98	7389.05	6358.576	7641.13	7217.840	2175.071	6274.370
22.	Rajasthan	12429.38	18111.46	20453.65	21384.64	37422.225	37643.04	20889.150	39472.876	60449.367
23.	Sikkim	374.02	578.85	685.6	645.29	852.164	1328.4	630.420	501.535	1024.140
24.	Tamil Nadu	20192.94	29414.38	33943.24	34741.77	34801.207	44072.395	33936.800	35173.294	45354.310
25.	Telangana	It was part of Andhra Pradesh				It was part of Andhra Pradesh			It was part of Andhra Pradesh	
26.	Tripura	3807.83	6696.99	6343.68	6569.52	10826.767	8621.910	6418.130	11530.633	14927.330
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66866.42	97568.5	107097.03	115043.1	114990.418	147833.000	112377.530	115805.740	142435.340
28.	Uttarakhand	3352.28	4856.72	4242.68	5767.56	5395.008	8062.200	5633.930	5827.079	7444.250
29.	West Bengal	40345.46	57212.41	45394.67	69414.01	63014.359	79682.630	67805.680	67609.087	85404.896
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	639.67	92.55	74.3	1100.55	77.090	234.830	1075.040	98.040	247.090
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	106.58	53.29	16.65	183.37	91.685	0.000	179.120	89.560	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	47.68	0	0	82.03	41.015	0.000	80.170	0.000	0.000
33.	Lakshadweep	41.34	59.88	73.54	71.12	71.120	0.000	69.470	0.000	0.000
34.	Puducherry	318.6	0	24.37	548.16	0.000	0.000	535.460	0.000	0.000
	Total	564577	879579.39	834834.33	1005370	1013945.400	1346572.747	949120.000	986477.801	1292632.653

\*As reported by AwaasSoft as on 05.03.2018

#PMAY-G started from 01.04.2016

**Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)/Indira Awaas Yojana**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	20012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93916.180	84243.653	84083.010	113374.342	114122.778	155874.010	42729.188	42660.114	50545.920
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3640.220	3327.411	413.600	4831.031	5706.507	328.120	1416.257	1813.737	175.290
3.	Assam	80494.430	57349.208	30383.916	97521.240	90006.560	54071.022	128586.168	92867.665	120627.922
4.	Bihar	277216.040	171817.377	221227.091	331160.543	295703.992	147107.730	153019.468	103487.974	229093.627
5.	Chhattisgarh	14523.360	16780.230	13526.605	26252.536	50327.441	37852.253	23417.646	39984.452	22028.924
6.	Goa	578.460	490.385	450.570	761.985	380.289	474.010	320.277	540.429	0.000
7.	Gujarat	46058.620	20813.872	25083.610	58997.094	26652.670	37870.956	18621.643	5041.494	43441.224
8.	Haryana	6466.670	6357.543	3571.837	9859.680	9831.139	7794.250	18985.094	9492.490	13689.515
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2280.820	2178.764	1405.822	4139.236	4226.623	4712.230	2742.505	1433.542	2310.030
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7084.380	3531.395	828.586	9347.319	5642.490	123.304	7888.384	4232.385	806.550
11.	Jharkhand	24726.460	12508.240	17691.052	36724.517	35268.666	25481.549	27137.023	21030.137	18307.346
12.	Karnataka	36183.340	17826.490	28771.690	48024.508	49293.631	45507.360	51867.695	28524.509	111288.510
13.	Kerala	20121.290	14539.635	7712.090	25013.462	22626.021	27283.871	32247.234	16075.332	30510.350
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28884.310	218336.650	22482.839	61762.399	47268.564	46372.064	62891.875	57020.431	18774.425
15.	Maharashtra	56638.030	46981.941	35122.610	75093.747	75540.131	92243.308	102822.276	94599.371	97972.731
16.	Manipur	3159.900	1459.777	525.368	5633.393	3649.979	1221.019	3270.353	2715.770	485.215
17.	Meghalaya	5503.420	2991.259	2915.471	9749.275	8063.524	8548.094	5920.633	4629.682	6779.118
18.	Mizoram	1172.840	709.990	503.125	2574.534	2570.022	1320.924	908.185	455.242	216.254
19.	Nagaland	3641.790	1820.895	0.000	7340.446	7328.368	0.000	1039.151	4575.011	826.918
20.	Odisha	54464.000	41884.651	17584.324	70031.181	84418.513	72173.895	87693.074	68403.594	6751.427
21.	Punjab	7997.360	659.485	1112.495	10681.358	2739.947	577.388	30985.911	0.000	2122.850
22.	Rajasthan	23145.130	11572.565	23523.837	46736.143	46886.921	65563.282	55154.412	41385.736	64895.095
23.	Sikkim	696.500	348.250	0.000	1009.929	877.032	7.540	1288.122	1287.467	1207.500
24.	Tamil Nadu	37601.900	30934.901	19848.526	48363.671	56206.021	43725.732	29172.571	38213.492	22960.523
25.	Telangana	It was part of Andhra Pradesh			It was part of Andhra Pradesh			36752.189	41035.176	53671.630

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Tripura	7090.900	3545.450	0.000	9399.841	12800.434	1461.941	6704.136	12244.450	5452.933
27.	Uttar Pradesh	124514.060	69208.819	31362.997	162543.863	145531.682	124292.873	232213.428	161431.103	240079.986
28.	Uttarakhand	6242.380	3121.190	3271.075	8210.640	6405.187	2788.557	6694.360	4004.400	5375.782
29.	West Bengal	75128.550	38948.835	46857.628	101496.871	86566.870	52715.890	236310.748	210429.278	213040.580
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1191.150	791.810	91.820	1517.639	221.312	109.250	631.692	0.000	75.940
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	198.460	0.000	0.000	305.698	0.000	NR	162.367	81.172	39.030
32.	Daman and Diu	88.790	0.000	0.000	118.179	0.000	NR	44.284	0.000	0.000
33.	Lakshadweep	76.980	0.000	0.000	137.474	137.470	1.210	16.656	0.000	0.000
34.	Puducherry	593.280	0.000	0.000	776.607	0.000	NR	300.000	0.000	0.000
	Total	1051320.000	885080.671	640351.593	1389490.380	1297000.783	1057603.632	1409955.005	1109695.635	1383553.144

\*As reported by Awaas Soft as on 05.03.2018

### Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)/Indira Awaas Yojana

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28818.242	28113.322	50441.227	56200.250	21712.785	16706.827	0.000	7092.260	20235.805
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	952.509	4240.285	0.000	10993.117	5412.300	0.000	2661.140	1210.970	0.000
3.	Assam	86481.143	87865.745	82447.387	267324.750	132197.898	62273.367	48816.800	25985.680	158988.660
4.	Bihar	103203.063	90718.460	128994.227	477477.968	211427.064	60613.395	413112.960	60257.060	327785.685
5.	Chhattisgarh	17990.121	14025.750	25604.100	181109.260	83815.912	78748.934	158566.700	179611.850	355905.858
6.	Goa	216.009	268.143	135.600	569.573	284.785	353.400	0.000	0.000	31.050
7.	Gujarat	12559.255	12274.953	19666.661	85059.614	36527.407	9626.155	68221.670	10734.420	100418.620
8.	Haryana	12804.383	9174.585	9884.080	19136.611	7414.461	8214.350	9649.040	2153.840	15519.050
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1849.666	2191.749	2374.072	5931.190	3253.818	2368.300	3055.380	3560.185	3338.265
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5320.273	5363.087	5060.037	20709.693	8033.007	2.250	26467.830	4982.112	5173.300
11.	Jharkhand	18302.402	29740.267	27393.221	172863.885	79630.141	42654.232	124547.280	100356.215	279374.533
12.	Karnataka	34981.856	60406.492	124448.353	69686.757	27863.995	61239.274	39150.260	40482.625	43273.958

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	21748.954	35717.191	39305.391	24380.433	10049.440	15389.975	7392.150	2140.780	11635.445
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42417.048	57139.162	45769.415	342581.680	170114.866	196840.708	296389.390	471801.410	741259.291
15.	Maharashtra	69347.868	34673.934	58413.247	172540.337	73566.023	93826.695	113019.380	31164.150	193772.762
16.	Manipur	2199.489	4681.350	366.000	11851.131	5767.410	1169.888	0.000	588.130	6413.793
17.	Meghalaya	3981.945	4950.954	3467.967	20722.043	8078.230	1037.363	4520.410	4273.762	9191.034
18.	Mizoram	610.803	759.240	277.425	5847.664	2482.986	393.675	2182.940	644.250	2183.500
19.	Nagaland	698.885	1068.221	0.000	10319.534	4676.217	0.000	0.000	832.990	0.000
20.	Odisha	70154.488	98281.938	167655.765	311871.520	149452.934	70944.720	269164.020	176709.850	509063.965
21.	Punjab	20898.262	1124.292	660.285	18322.329	7559.100	377.090	4953.310	1602.060	2445.780
22.	Rajasthan	37198.563	39834.597	54931.400	187393.353	87153.102	72782.225	167453.400	189566.230	401808.015
23.	Sikkim	866.332	433.166	239.650	2381.207	1190.605	186.650	0.000	0.000	844.750
24.	Tamil Nadu	23069.206	21273.315	22011.097	132041.902	69059.770	19922.355	97504.240	20355.317	96056.664
25.	Telangana	24787.640	24787.526	34364.600	38157.735	14263.335	0.000	14762.590	4815.530	0.000
26.	Tripura	6640.164	6876.038	5652.162	28875.108	13455.455	3060.463	1531.950	17550.480	23311.870
27.	Uttar Pradesh	156614.954	158312.826	197684.364	430753.033	223980.445	116942.346	298544.560	407039.550	963372.385
28.	Uttarakhand	4514.971	4164.847	5499.390	13216.023	7484.090	4937.960	5980.570	1381.400	6000.787
29.	West Bengal	159378.367	172273.428	305120.747	331772.002	139363.741	170856.240	280522.200	320800.018	721685.396
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	443.290	0.000	0.000	262.511	196.370	0.000	326.980	33.070	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	113.945	56.972	0.000	378.928	282.830	0.000	999.650	330.880	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	31.077	0.000	0.000	67.353	49.880	0.000	33.700	8.740	0.000
33.	Lakshadweep	11.689	0.000	0.000	70.920	0.000	0.000	0.000	68.190	0.000
34.	Puducherry	400.000	0.000	0.000	400.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		969606.860	1010791.835	1417867.870	3451269.416	1605800.402	1111468.837	2495516.330	2088134.004	4999090.221

\*As reported by Awaas Soft as on 05.03.2018

**Statement-III****Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13			2013-14		
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	877.46	886.37	672.15	473.94	607.47836	291.75	0.00	0.00	205.66	386.00	5.00	152.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	282.52	247.61	371.87	348.85	214.2693	173.37	455.18	455.18	310.54	391.00	8.00	249.36



**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release (upto Feb, 2018)	Expenditure (upto Jan, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.00	32.98	330.25	379.20	379.20	411.53	197.585	197.59	214.54	200.00	92.37	117.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	350.00	345.92	362.68	375.00	375.00	390.81	421	205.92	339.01	700.00	348.45	359.02
3.	Assam	321.00	316.07	538.22	347.82	347.82	475.2	475.76	475.76	273.75	437.00	575.58	195.86
4.	Bihar	1650.00	1548.16	2259.30	2781.00	2781.00	1776.87	3002.77	2958.34	2830.38	2728.00	1348.05	1013.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	277.00	270.75	925.18	498.00	498.00	759.94	718	449.81	313.59	727.00	338.96	373.37
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	400.00	418.77	685.91	474.10	474.10	793.66	31.04	31.04	40.42	38.00	0.00	46.31
8.	Haryana	224.00	218.96	383.83	304.70	304.69	291.81	44.01	44.01	57.65	52.00	0.00	26.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.00	99.40	215.04	268.40	268.40	315.88	396.61	396.61	213.38	365.00	396.34	296.34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	424.00	416.60	422.73	488.00	488.00	258.39	786	755.61	-0.11	1400.00	1400.00	559.13
11.	Jharkhand	257.00	249.48	785.02	865.00	864.99	552.44	820	819.59	652.62	1109.00	1122.26	880.17
12.	Karnataka	237.00	237.00	411.23	140.80	140.80	279.4	331.95	331.95	291.81	152.00	1.52	41.67
13.	Kerala	152.00	151.41	190.59	151.00	151.00	160.16	180	179.45	223.90	172.00	169.13	136.12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	726.00	708.00	1667.32	1122.00	1122.00	1798.39	1979.48	1979.48	1393.94	1733.00	1237.39	1507.74
15.	Maharashtra	221.00	212.53	540.37	553.30	553.30	622.66	606	606.00	578.87	317.00	155.33	335.34
16.	Manipur	100.00	100.00	173.94	299.80	299.80	284.7	417.82	412.19	236.22	292.00	158.50	188.77
17.	Meghalaya	64.00	62.56	83.24	150.70	150.70	119.31	215.9	211.99	154.21	189.00	50.04	101.10
18.	Mizoram	56.00	54.74	72.35	50.90	50.90	44.11	95	93.36	74.07	200.00	197.23	56.43
19.	Nagaland	60.00	58.99	50.47	4.00	4.00	30.42	8.05	8.05	2.08	18.00	8.80	8.99
20.	Odisha	1178.00	1051.50	1666.10	1382.70	1382.70	1857.5	1925.67	1925.67	1479.39	1559.00	2147.80	1924.25
21.	Punjab	302.00	310.21	285.03	221.10	221.10	236.52	275.66	275.66	225.25	326.00	339.15	89.1
22.	Rajasthan	415.00	425.66	649.97	559.90	559.90	776.33	571	559.41	575.08	902.00	1120.26	446.31
23.	Sikkim	96.00	94.59	94.50	68.60	68.60	121.01	138.16	138.16	80.67	237.00	237.00	144.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	227.00	239.65	580.72	205.00	205.00	98.03	309.58	309.58	253.19	400.00	636.39	458.99
25.	Tripura	190.00	187.36	322.83	274.83	274.83	281.45	447	392.3725	84.88	277.00	135.38	92.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	591.00	638.70	1002.26	1110.35	1110.35	250.36	1238.22	1234.87	900.57	1769.00	866.81	1249.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Uttarakhand	305.00	314.92	425.17	409.20	409.19	1083.39	550.2	550.2	315.36	497.00	702.21	358.21
28.	West Bengal	1209.00	1193.80	1414.20	1427.58	1427.58	455.24	1256	819.18	753.54	1000.00	557.59	703.37
29.	Telangana	0.88	0.88		273.73	273.73	1259.84	146.03	146.0255	164.31	203.00	99.22	87.64
	Total	10151.88	9959.58	16538.45	15186.71	15186.68	15785.35	17584.491	16507.85	12722.57	17999.00	14441.74	11799.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands												5.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli												
32.	Daman and Diu												
33.	Delhi												
34.	Lakshadweep												
35.	Pondicherry												
	Total UTs												10.00
	Grand Total											18009.00	14446.74

**Statement-IV****Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2011-12			2012-13					2013-14			
		Central Allocation		Central Release	Central Allocation		Central Release			Central Allocation		Central Release	
		NRLM	NRLM	NRLP	Expenditure*	NRLM	NRLM	NRLP	Expenditure*	NRLM	NRLM	NRLP	Expenditure*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11472.00	5736.00	570.00	14410.52	11623.00	15141.90	399.00	19343.00	23466.00	22063.98	1691.93	31738.25
2.	Bihar	27291.00	17516.00	4646.00	14639.25	27649.00	13825.00	6969.00	6364.17	19616.00	3060.50	63.07	16804.78
3.	Chhattisgarh					6141.00	7871.62	1348.445	8681.03	4405.00	2202.50	1234.2	16804.78
4.	Goa												
4.	Gujarat					4375.00	2279.00	1841.00	8574.58	3201.00	490.50		2273.01
5.	Haryana									2028.00	731.20		550.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh									966.00	394.03		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir									3552.94	2837.79		1373.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Jharkhand					10425.00	5212.50	1120.93	5891.36	7423.00	1136.50	3401.13	4854.99
9.	Karnataka							78.27		9489.00	4744.50	1167.94	1913.55
10.	Kerala			100.00	0.00	3938.00	3586.40	225.00	1643.72	4537.00	3272.00	301.35	3737.69
11.	Madhya Pradesh					13156.00	15940.38	3763.74	16370.77	9305.00	4497.00	4643.74	11120.76
12.	Maharashtra					17349.00	9900.25	3979.00	17040.62	12866.00	6433.00	3998.30	12968.53
13.	Odisha					13294.00	10489.02	2389.84	9477.08	10655.00	3692.50	1250.00	5239.82
14.	Punjab					1251.00	974.68				1020.00	494.31	1371.00
15.	Rajasthan					6664.00	3332.00	1493.63	12433.04	5276.00	974.00		1749.02
16.	Tamil Nadu					10277.00	9831.76	3279.10	1712.89	11679.00	5839.50	1414.50	7139.44
17.	Telengana												
18.	Uttar Pradesh							200.00		28747.00	5731.50	2618.43	574.25
19.	Uttarakhand									1634.00	699.13		59.00
20.	West Bengal							155.26	43.78	11558.00	5236.20	4172.64	5430.55
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands												
22.	Daman and Diu												
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli												
24.	Lakshadweep												
25.	Pondicherry										0.00		
	Total	38763.00	23252.00	5316.00	29049.77	126142.00	98384.51	27242.20	107576.04	171423.94	74530.64	25957.23	125702.42
<b>North Eastern States</b>													
26.	Arunachal Pradesh										358.21		
27.	Assam					16194.00	10847.37	4357.80	5304.28	18897.00	5329.93	3445.01	6278.73
28.	Manipur									1328.00	178.19		
29.	Meghalaya					1216.00				1462.00	640.42		47.92
30.	Mizoram					281.00	140.48			472.00	279.31		298.00
31.	Nagaland					834.00				1046.00	1441.04		733.00
32.	Sikkim									459.00	145.01		
33.	Tripura									2643.00	1317.74		
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18525.00	10987.85	4357.80	5304.28	26307.00	9689.85	3445.01	7357.65
	Grand Total	38763.00	23252.00	5316.00	29049.77	144667.00	109372.36	31600.00	112880.32	197730.94	84220.49	29402.24	133060.07

\*Expenditure Against Total Available Funds which also includes State share, Opening Balance and Misc. Receipts



**Statement-IV**  
**Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission**

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2014-15			2015-16				2016-17			2017-18 (as on date)					
		Cental Allocation	Cental Release		Expenditure*	Cental Allocation	Cental Release		Expenditure*	Cental Release		Expenditure	Cental Release				
		NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLM	NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLM (Including Interest Subvention (Cat.-II))	NRLM	NRLM	Total Cental Allocation	NRLM	NRLM	Expenditure	Total Cental Allocation	NRLM	NRLM	Expenditure	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	32
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20301.00	8157.36	0.00	4069.20	2680.53	3289.45	0.00	2353.52	1185.81	1778.73	0.00	8188.04	6214.57	6214.57	0.00	8722.33
2.	Bihar	10142.00	0.00	10909.50	58730.92	5690.71	1241.90	10503.00	43203.27	4835.89	4835.90	11174.65	31477.64	25343.75	25343.75	6236.68	36987.77
3.	Chhattisgarh	2208.00	0.00	3255.00	5441.06	1265.58	0.00	3777.78	8013.42	1074.08	537.04	6085.52	11841.41	5629.01	5629.01	1142.30	10241.26
4.	Goa					153.75	75.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	1652.00	0.00	2046.00	3075.85	916.37	0.00	501.32	3156.09	765.19	382.60	1934.58	3659.58	4010.20	3005.10	528.11	5457.91
5.	Haryana	1009.00	0.00	0.00	1732.78	546.41	693.66	0.00	1194.64	450.18	450.18	0.00	157.05	2359.27	2282.54	0.00	966.41
6.	Himachal Pradesh	466.00	0.00	0.00	455.60	231.68	97.38	0.00	527.86	189.59	94.80	0.00	329.86	993.58	496.79	0.00	163.74
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4871.00	3750.00	0.00	4560.81	2031.38	4267.54	0.00	4523.41	2500.00	2368.00	0.00	5084.30	1227.80	6590.53	0.00	5200.39
8.	Jharkhand	3692.00	0.00	5778.87	11620.64	2143.55	0.00	9269.43	19612.87	1823.41	911.71	9175.84	14117.69	9556.09	8907.35	4396.60	35643.72
9.	Karnataka	5606.00	601.35	829.50	3775.01	2191.83	1471.30	2945.30	9653.59	1535.07	940.06	2287.39	1144.50	8044.95	4022.48	582.44	4527.23
10.	Kerala	2396.00	677.17	1296.72	3447.86	977.90	1005.64	2003.26	2987.43	688.78	511.88	0.00	3885.66	3609.74	3199.20	0.00	3009.11
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4719.00	0.00	10560.00	17216.17	2709.81	0.00	8641.50	18132.11	2300.98	3097.82	14673.78	27068.35	12058.92	6029.46	2189.23	-8573.08
12.	Maharashtra	6732.00	0.00	1516.00	15776.32	3651.46	4101.48	5502.00	15887.97	3034.46	3034.46	9891.84	18821.45	15902.89	15093.08	3401.39	14070.12
13.	Odisha	5730.00	0.00	0.00	7738.92	2854.41	937.02	3836.00	10725.66	2325.13	2325.14	6534.44	16196.22	12185.48	12001.65	2091.70	10272.17
14.	Punjab	484.00	0.00	0.00	677.21	262.72	122.37	0.00	980.73	218.78	143.57	0.00	654.24	1146.58	573.29	0.00	291.81
15.	Rajasthan	2754.00	0.00	0.00	1205.13	1417.07	0.00	495.00	4937.92	1165.63	1165.64	3444.14	8886.86	6108.79	6055.84	1167.86	8461.39
16.	Tamil Nadu	7329.00	826.00	2534.59	20508.87	2602.08	2050.22	1923.50	12677.06	1797.46	1797.46	2920.50	12047.36	9420.09	9197.79	764.13	9372.41
17.	Telangana	6585.44	0.00	229.61	1915.71	1480.54	0.00	3126.11	847.01	423.51	0.00	797.77	4438.98	2219.49	0.00	1399.94	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	14223.00	0.00	0.00	5658.06	8261.14	3575.83	2230.31	10852.46	6962.06	5163.55	9531.42	22852.20	36486.54	27362.74	1752.06	33758.00
19.	Uttarakhand	772.00	0.00	0.00	450.32	434.61	0.00	0.00	603.26	366.56	366.56	0.00	1253.56	1921.04	1921.04	0.00	1368.56
20.	West Bengal	7028.00	2016.68	3617.25	8847.28	3221.30	3880.16	2000.00	15119.93	2583.93	3490.93	7619.68	20428.24	13541.73	13393.46	2134.06	14087.32
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands								25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	
22.	Daman and Diu								25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24.	Lakshadweep								25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	
25.	Pondichery	350.00	135.34	0.00	0.00	475.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102464.00</b>	<b>22749.34</b>	<b>42343.43</b>	<b>175217.62</b>	<b>46635.00</b>	<b>28439.49</b>	<b>53628.40</b>	<b>188269.31</b>	<b>37150.00</b>	<b>34194.54</b>	<b>85273.78</b>	<b>208891.99</b>	<b>181300.00</b>	<b>160039.16</b>	<b>26386.56</b>	<b>195428.51</b>
	<b>North Eastern States</b>																
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	226.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.82	0.00	0.00	68.51	600.00	576.51	0.00	528.66	920.00	1496.33	0.00	867.62
27.	Assam	7103.00	0.00	0.00	7997.20	4588.89	0.00	500.00	9404.06	7000.00	5884.57	4242.32	11841.41	9885.00	9496.27	2122.91	9525.33
28.	Manipur	467.00	0.00	0.00	206.74	285.71	0.00	0.00	142.64	800.00	782.18	0.00	280.42	920.00	460.00	0.00	291.26
29.	Meghalaya	467.00	0.00	0.00	22.11	319.00	0.00	0.00	561.89	400.00	400.00	0.00	544.70	1380.00	3500.80	0.00	1215.10
30.	Mizoram	207.00	64.00	0.00	239.76	74.75	329.50	354.50	97.93	1600.00	1600.00	0.00	983.59	1840.00	2991.78	0.00	1893.91
31.	Nagaland	318.00	185.00	0.00	968.35	221.66	545.22	789.50	658.46	2400.00	2400.00	0.00	1204.94	2760.00	1380.00	0.00	1199.89
32.	Sikkim	146.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.43	72.00	0.00	143.07	600.00	564.66	0.00	489.72	690.00	619.36	0.00	2771.29
33.	Tripura	866.00	0.00	0.00	414.70	535.74	226.44	0.00	746.73	2700.00	2373.53	0.00	1651.93	3105.00	2677.15	0.00	529.64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9800.00</b>	<b>249.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9848.86</b>	<b>6270.00</b>	<b>1173.16</b>	<b>1644.00</b>	<b>11823.29</b>	<b>16100.00</b>	<b>14581.45</b>	<b>4242.32</b>	<b>17525.36</b>	<b>21500.00</b>	<b>22621.69</b>	<b>2122.91</b>	<b>18294.04</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>112264.00</b>	<b>22998.34</b>	<b>42343.43</b>	<b>185066.48</b>	<b>52905.00</b>	<b>29612.65</b>	<b>55272.40</b>	<b>200092.60</b>	<b>53250.00</b>	<b>48775.99</b>	<b>89516.10</b>	<b>226417.36</b>	<b>202800.00</b>	<b>182660.85</b>	<b>28509.47</b>	<b>213722.55</b>

**Statement-V***Deen Dayal Upadhyaya—Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)  
State- wise release of DDU-GKY*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/Uts	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 28-02-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—	8619.250	82.900	5874.000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.075	—	61.000	1056.462
4.	Assam	5245.284	3337.446	10046.831	—
5.	Bihar	315.455	5637.000	3606.000	9660.000
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	2604.193	145.000	8947.200	—
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
9.	Delhi	—	—	—	—
10.	Goa	—	—	60.000	—
11.	Gujarat	703.230	225.537	154.293	1766.100
12.	Haryana	860.890	598.601	58.038	3098.891
13.	Himachal Pradesh	—	342.908	3670.435	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3773.401	2266.698	7360.088	5974.970
15.	Jharkhand	50.736	153.000	6464.429	-
16.	Karnataka	2246.028	7485.552	256.738	8280.863
17.	Kerala	5979.986	139.000	4711.713	3347.286
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2800.517	188.000	7546.455	—
19.	Maharashtra	—	9665.578	96.065	—
20.	Manipur	—	—	461.000	—
21.	Meghalaya	—	—	461.000	501.873
22.	Mizoram	—	—	460.500	—
23.	Nagaland	—	—	461.000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Odisha	8233.757	4214.820	2195.443	14028.000
25.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—
26.	Punjab	—	2862.500	11.300	—
27.	Rajasthan	—	375.500	63.000	5785.000
28.	Sikkim	662.020	—	460.500	—
29.	Tamilnadu	—	4390.225	2590.999	—
30.	Telangana	—	4422.000	2190.620	3875.580
31.	Tripura	930.331	131.000	3838.949	—
32.	Uttar Pradesh	17064.776	1048.129	549.559	—
33.	Uttarakhand	—	65.091	1891.121	—
34.	West Bengal		1047.851	146.000	8890.369
35.	Multi-State	4122.440	1504.475	441.096	31.471
	Total	56862.970	57963.310	78088.641	63280.496

# Scheme commenced on 25.09.2014

**Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**  
**State- wise release of Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 28-2-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65.03	125.78	315.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
4.	Assam	94.67	531.00	343.60	96.39
5.	Bihar	50.00	557.00	550.00	200.00
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	210.71	211.02	515.00	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
9.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Gujarat	216.07	150.00	481.00	305.42
12.	Haryana	0.00	89.25	500.00	0.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	89.00	194.46	0.00	0.00
15.	Jharkhand	0.00	375.00	975.00	0.00
16.	Karnataka	265.00	0.00	260.04	508.77
17.	Kerala	62.50	40.00	50.00	0.00
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	667.50	574.85	750.00	100.00
20.	Maharashtra	150.00	274.19	769.41	528.97
21.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	11.00	100.00	28.34
23.	Mizoram	4.47	0.00	0.00	15.17
24.	Nagaland	8.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Odisha	233.93	221.38	532.21	316.68
26.	Puducherry	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Punjab	134.42	246.38	350.00	214.59
28.	Rajasthan	150.00	391.00	200.00	200.00
29.	Sikkim	0.00	1.88	0.00	0.00
30.	Tamilnadu	0.00	713.42	118.71	0.00
31.	Telangana	46.47	0.00	270.00	0.00
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	134.33	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	450.00	2281.29	568.71
34.	Uttarakhand	0.00	50.00	332.34	0.00
35.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	50.00	150.00
Total		2503.15	5207.61	10177.93	3233.04

**Statement-VI***National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
		Allocation/ Release	Utilized	Allocation/ Release	Utilized	Allocation/ Release	Utilized	Allocation/ Release	Utilized	Allocation/ Release	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36443	36443	39667	35684.89	40949.02	51471.47	67563.36	67563.73	62861.79	62862.61
2.	Bihar	59776	56090.29	56002	68092.76	97147.75	75185.79	101216.67	85682.35	141881.03	119563.21
3.	Chhattisgarh	15577	15690.05	17952	18489.77	23506.54	20518.2	23072.95	22435.59	31522.75	25927.42
4.	Goa	196	179.55	84	186.61	129	0	292	42.02	0	3.64
5.	Gujarat	7262	4815.13	5871	7728.64	8998	8344.66	13246.21	10172.33	13608	10930.8
6.	Haryana	3532	3767.35	5324	4850	6929.82	7404	7505.39	7505.39	8316.67	8316.67
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2179	2611.98	2828	2673.05	2934.39	2795.69	3098.36	3600.24	3522.86	4477.8
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3322	3756.35	2564	3332.99	2372	3280.21	2821.15	2828.24	4173.95	2916
9.	Jharkhand	23606	19039.37	18166	21818.93	27728.08	22833.97	18215.64	23354.87	33618.19	25200.56
10.	Karnataka	31261	32057.8	32296	31070.25	39782.87	37448.64	45649.44	48811.76	40014	49873.92
11.	Kerala	5943	5943	6615	4505	8594.37	8719	9164	15423.33	16103.39	16858.66
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29747	40468.5	34686	39084.53	53973.36	42857.02	54351.43	59844.67	80137.9	50622.59
13.	Maharashtra	41540	17079.45	28573	35183.87	20505.99	29567.18	43866	29353.42	0	30719.64
14.	Odisha	22043	13663.91	37288	41378.49	51086.43	51625.74	74305.32	59055.49	72925.64	67307.18
15.	Punjab	3769	5443.06	4845	4236.81	4414	4365.83	5763.11	5475.52	5055	2050.29
16.	Rajasthan	15259	16080.67	14507	16839.94	25538.44	23035.38	25513.08	24776.49	34008.33	32447.54
17.	Tamilnadu	28618	23140.62	22876	31151.6	31909	39267.64	57350.39	53532.34	60936.74	71276.79
18.	Telangana	NA									
19.	Uttar Pradesh	112302	104698.44	110319	96227.51	131679.43	108741.96	111027.03	122423.7	164710.68	124000.48
20.	Uttarakhand	4745	4456	4562	5234.05	7578.09	6803.02	7904.87	7927.82	10882.87	8523.72
21.	West Bengal	37384	35713.98	39407	37185.6	47504.93	58411.07	78165.01	71459.4	89807.63	84480.7
<b>NE States</b>											
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	365	556.27	285	461.95	504.12	604.54	1138.98	913.33	792	1105.82
23.	Assam	17265	15825	16787	11718	11207.5	16875.71	22504.42	15613.5	16188	19481.9
24.	Manipur	2213	1126	1126	2212.4	1893.93	1374	1044.22	1517.85	2519.18	1709
29.	Meghalaya	830	1497.11	1664	1447.73	1486.49	1611.54	1062	1153.22	2175.2	1915.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Mizoram	578	750.22	750	705.03	792.78	837.3	867.57	868.02	839.09	839.11
27.	Nagaland	691	798.17	1164	1164	1027.72	1315.67	1048.52	1048.51	1639.13	1605.22
28.	Sikkim	530	479.15	422	230.92	455.53	370.85	236	576.86	685.06	355.5
29.	Tripura	3948	4221.06	4370	3714.1	3978.37	3816.88	4491.91	6212.61	5713.78	5529.97
	Sub Total	510924	466391.48	511000	526609.42	654607.95	629482.96	782485.03	749172.6	904638.86	830902.73
<b>Union Territories</b>											
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	39	75	75	198	25.64	174	21.82	0	19.39
31.	Chandigarh	212.66	212.66	145	145	158	175.79	190	170.75	150.49	180.55
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96	96	215	215	238	238	204	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16.08	16.08	17	17	32	32	33	0	0	1075.79
34.	NCT Delhi	3995.98	4862	3998	7425	3709	3709	4455	4455	5458.63	5458.63
35.	Lakshadweep	2	2	11	11	22	22	21	0	0	13.67
36.	Puducherry	264	264	739	739	682	682	873	436	997.68	999
	Sub Total	4625.72	5491.74	5200	8627	5039	4884.43	5950	5083.57	6606.8	7747.03
	Grand Total	515549.72	471883.22	516200	535236.42	659646.95	634367.39	788435.03	754256.17	911245.66	838649.76

**National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		
		Allocation/ Release	Utilized	Allocation/ Release	Utilized	Allocation/ Release	Utilized	Allocation	Release	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33847.55	37447.56	24912.08	30423.97	46226.17	46226.17	27076.08	30664.44	23038.65
2.	Bihar	99293.82	149438.13	149965.37	124923.4	78156.74	113181.51	106563.53	106014.99	52703.9
3.	Chhattisgarh	23410.32	26762.24	21502.74	32093.57	30369.25	21585.05	28329.15	12151.06	14302.19
4.	Goa	0	57.01	0	11.55	0	0	659.9	0	0
5.	Gujarat	11583.3	12940.78	11032.34	16129.28	18622.91	20354.24	25442.88	14661.17	10358.56
6.	Haryana	5847	5847	6329.55	6329.55	13141.65	12711.07	9697.31	10493.1	4198.73
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2492.27	4346.16	2858.49	4848.73	4161.19	5283.84	3252.03	6433.4	2637.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3453.06	4251.43	3435.46	3286.49	4568.62	4865.5	3670.83	4666.52	2115.93
9.	Jharkhand	21899.13	30113.5	38883.88	29764.26	34438.7	36162.28	36862.27	35305.31	22010.82
10.	Karnataka	40012.5	53348.57	38233.55	52571	65061.43	65061.43	45529.31	51897.94	25587.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Kerala	10489.89	27225	15205.19	15205.18	11548.91	11339.51	20202.24	21751.21	22200.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55840.38	50720.05	83699.44	87295.19	77286.2	97389.74	66817.22	75424.06	56457.65
13.	Maharashtra	37053.67	32842.81	29266.57	35003.74	14926.87	33499.72	44260.91	29385.87	21306.79
14.	Odisha	53471.22	67748.59	74634.84	67234.41	66059.46	66362.33	60510.56	68156.3	34369.65
15.	Punjab	5054.5	4809.76	5308.96	8074.49	3062.85	8259.95	7399.39	0	1168.34
16.	Rajasthan	23456.55	29356.13	23996.44	26061.16	17594.63	26017	34416.99	41765.77	9428.32
17.	Tamilnadu	43889.54	65490.51	73018.07	69693.02	48672.96	60599.28	55351.14	63219.31	37751.27
18.	Telangana	13024.02	60161.51	17468.16	19592.95	31411.93	20959.94	19350.65	10957.57	13973.29
19.	Uttar Pradesh	109269.59	136148.25	112759.81	151199.1	174069.69	142608.75	163923.31	151906.43	168711.03
20.	Uttarakhand	6584.44	8925.21	7126	6741.06	8099.25	8002.03	10707.55	6594.16	3660.84
21.	West Bengal	71603.7	79761.87	70709.83	79749.75	100129.34	72310.8	65193.92	57939.11	17581.81
<b>NE States</b>										
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	825.84	825.86	205.02	197.06	546.97	0	1116.55	0	0
23.	Assam	20150.36	24890.44	32736.6	30403.09	17333.97	13256.94	15063.35	0	18516.87
24.	Manipur	1778.79	2497.43	882.78	0	929.82	900.04	2268.15	1703.14	929.72
29.	Meghalaya	1416.96	1826.95	2409.99	3311.8	1849.99	1494.44	2765.41	713.11	1088.38
26.	Mizoram	718.68	718.68	1264.12	1264.12	1106.37	1102.04	1036.74	505.06	505.06
27.	Nagaland	1377.93	1838	1445.7	1445.7	2057.72	1034.49	2215.19	0	1364.32
28.	Sikkim	504.36	555.16	269.23	484.33	533.64	256.47	578.73	526.53	39.58
29.	Tripura	5177.89	5648.97	5445.95	3783.45	5016.75	4929	4912.87	2260.82	1579.92
Sub Total		703527.26	926543.56	855006.16	907121.4	876983.98	895753.55	865174.14	805096.38	567586.72
<b>Union Territories</b>										
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	13.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	233.95
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	201.97	178.72	0	0	133.82	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	NCT Delhi	4093.92	4093.92	5429.89	5429.88	5458.5	5299.52	5458.51	5458.5	2649.74
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.49	0	0
36.	Puducherry	749.01	705.3	893.73	446.86	893.73	446.86	952.02	893.73	650.7
Sub Total		4842.93	4812.89	6525.59	6055.46	6352.23	5746.38	6556.85	6352.23	3534.39
Grand Total		708370.19	931356.45	861531.75	913176.86	883336.21	901499.93	871731	811448.61	571121.11

**Statement-VII**

*Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission or the National Rurban Mission (NRuM)  
Release of Funds to States in FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18*

**Release of funds in three years**

Sl. No.	State	Funds Release (Rs. in Crore)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.35	51.10	33.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.25	4.95	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	1.75	32.40
5.	Bihar	1.40	22.65	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	1.30	58.90	27.10
7.	Dadra and Nagar	0.00	0.00	9.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.35
9.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.35
10.	Goa	0.35	5.40	0.00
11.	Gujarat	1.30	18.05	17.99
12.	Haryana	1.75	33.45	0.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	20.80	1.05
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.25	8.90	4.05
15.	Jharkhand	1.00	15.99	21.35
16.	Karnataka	0.95	13.60	0.00
17.	Kerala	1.40	21.40	46.20
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.35
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2.35	34.60	2.10
20.	Maharashtra	2.40	36.30	21.60
21.	Manipur	0.35	8.10	8.45
22.	Meghalaya	0.25	4.85	12.15
23.	Mizoram	0.25	9.00	4.30
24.	Nagaland	0.00	4.40	4.40
25.	Odisha	1.65	45.05	20.30



1	2	3	4	5
26.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.35	9.00
27.	Punjab	0.70	12.55	27.35
28.	Rajasthan	1.70	26.65	24.10
29.	Sikkim	0.25	4.50	0.35
30.	Tamil Nadu	1.75	28.05	44.25
31.	Telangana	1.35	20.00	35.55
32.	Tripura	0.70	33.45	12.15
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3.50	0.00	86.77
34.	Uttarakhand	0.70	16.90	4.75
35.	West Bengal	2.35	35.85	0.40
Total		32.05	597.54	511.61

*Fund Utilized by the States as on date 07.03.2017*

Sl. No.	State	Fund Utilised (Rs. in Crore)	1	2	3
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00			
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00			
20.	Maharashtra	0.00			
21.	Manipur	0.25			
22.	Meghalaya	0.25			
23.	Mizoram	0.12			
24.	Nagaland	3.10			
25.	Odisha	18.83			
26.	Pondicherry	9.03			
27.	Punjab	27.21			
28.	Rajasthan	0.25			
29.	Sikkim	0.30			
30.	Tamil Nadu	44.77			
31.	Telangana	18.95			
32.	Tripura	0.01			
33.	Uttar Pradesh	40.50			
34.	Uttarakhand	4.28			
35.	West Bengal	0.00			
Total		284.81			

**Under Construction National Highways**

\*196. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the details of National Highways under construction in the country;

(b) whether a new National Highway has been approved in the State of Chhattisgarh;

(c) if so, the details including the route thereof;

(d) the funds sanctioned for construction of National Highway per kilometre; and

(e) the details of plans formulated for maintenance of this National Highway after its construction?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) to (e) 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. The details of the new NHs declared/approved

during the last three years in the state of Chhattisgarh are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of the funds allocated/sanctioned for the construction of the NHs during the current financial year 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. As regards per km cost of construction of NHs, it varies as per configuration *i.e.* 2-lane, 2 lane + Paved Shoulders, 4-lane (with or without Service Roads), 6-lane and 8-lane. Further, provision of structures (Flyovers, VUPs, interchange, etc) have a bearing on the cost depending upon requirement. Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process, condition of the highways is checked & maintained regularly by the field officers & regional officers & Branch Officers of the Ministry/National Highway Authority of India/ National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation. On completed sections, repair & maintenance is carried out by Operation & Maintenance contractors/Build Operate Transfer concessionaires as part of their obligations in the contract. Stretches entrusted to State PWD/NHAI/NHIDCL but where work is yet to start are maintained either directly by NHAI/NHIDCL or through State PWD. Where concessionaire fails to repair roads as per concession agreement, State PWD/NHAI/NHIDCL undertakes repairing work at risk and cost of the concessionaire.

**Statement-I***Details of the new NHs declared/approved in Chhattisgarh*

Sr. No. of Schedule	Date	NH No.	Stretch	Additional length (km)
1	2	3	4	5
275	03.01.2017	130D	The highway starting from its junction with NH-30 near Kondagaon connecting Narainpur, Kutul in the state of Chhattisgarh connecting Bingunda, Laheri, Dhodraj, Bhamragard, Hemalkasa and terminating at its junction with NH-353C near Allapalli in the state of Maharashtra.	64.00
336	14.06.2016	45 Ext.	The Highway starting from its junction with NH-46 near Obdullaganj connecting Bareli, Tendukheda, Jabalpur, Kundam, Shahpura, Dindori, Sagartola, Kabir Chabutra in the state of Madhya Pradesh connecting Keonchi (Kionchi) and terminating at its junction with NH-130 near Bilaspur in the state of Chhattisgarh.	90.00

1	2	3	4	5
418	05.12.2017	130CD	The highway starting from its junction with NH-30 (Kurud Bypass), Umarda, Megha, Bijhuli, Singhpur, Dugli, Dongardula, Nagari, Sonamagar, Sihawa, Ratawa in the state of Chhattisgarh connecting Ghutkel, Kundei, Hatabharandi, Raighar, Beheda, Umerkote, Dhodra, Dhamanaguda, Dabugaon and terminating at its junction with new NH No. 26 near Papdahandi in the State of Odisha.	108.40
280	05.12.2017	130A	The highway starting from its junction with NH-30 near Pondi connecting Pandaria, Mungeli, Bilaspur, Sipat, Dhania, Baloda, Panthora, Uрга, Hasti, Bhaisma, Nonbira, Dharamjayagarh and terminating at its junction with NH-130 near Pathalgaon in the State of Chhattisgarh.	182.36

**Statement-II**

*Details of the funds allocated and expenditure occurred in development of NHs as on 31st Jan in 2017-18*

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/Agency (Sl. 1 to 32 contains allocation under NH(O), NHDP-IV through State PWD, EAP, PBFF)	Development (in crores)	
		Alloc.	Expd.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,645.48	1,498.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	21.61
3.	Assam	121.31	222.72
4.	Bihar	1,848.10	1,020.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	846.35	888.11
6.	Goa	400.00	400.28
7.	Gujarat	252.79	128.60
8.	Haryana	100.00	77.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	241.45	260.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	30.93
11.	Jharkhand	200.00	217.70
12.	Karnataka	996.16	925.16
13.	Kerala	162.77	116.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	850.00	783.03

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	3,226.88	2,255.06
16.	Manipur	61.38	49.07
17.	Meghalaya	26.94	24.03
18.	Mizoram	30.00	21.87
19.	Nagaland	92.00	36.27
20.	Odisha	630.84	520.77
21.	Punjab	755.61	682.59
22.	Rajasthan	980.57	789.47
23.	Sikkim	5.75	4.69
24.	Tamil Nadu	700.00	557.30
25.	Telangana	395.00	312.90
26.	Tripura	33.00	53.53
27.	Uttar Pradesh	924.94	871.48
28.	Uttarakhand	701.37	663.59
29.	West Bengal	1,063.00	710.19
30.	Chandigarh	6.00	5.30
31.	Delhi	2.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	15.00	6.88
33.	NHAI-Cess	11,429.45	11,429.45
34.	NHAI-Toll	8,462.14	8,462.14
35.	NHAI-NH(O)	0.00	0.00
36.	NHIDCL under NH(O)	125.00	125.00
37.	SARDP-NE including Arunachal Package	5,265.00	4,137.97
38.	LWE including Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	900.00	627.76
39.	Externally Aided Projects	601.00	121.50
40.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI	59,279.00	37,791.00
Grand Total		1,03,426.28	76,851.79

*[English]***Electricity Generation Capacity**

\*197. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC is planning to borrow Rs.16,000 crore for adding 6,900 MW of fresh electricity generation capacity by March, 2019 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NTPC is currently working on adding 21,000 MW capacities and projects are at different stages of execution and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NTPC has planned capital expenditure of Rs. 23,000 crore for 2018-19 which includes both debt and equity essentially for capacity addition through the greenfield route; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) NTPC proposes to borrow Rs.16,985.40 crore & Rs.12,467.83 crore during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively for investment in various ongoing projects including renovation & modernisation of existing stations, renewable energy projects, coal mining projects, new coal based projects and other miscellaneous schemes. Details of projects that are under construction are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the Annual Plan of NTPC for the F.Y. 2018-19, capital outlay of Rs.22,300 crore has been planned in BE 2018-19, which is proposed to be funded through borrowing of Rs.12,467.83 crore & internal resources of Rs.9,832.17 crore. The capital outlay includes expenditure on ongoing projects (both Brownfield and Greenfield projects) including renewable, renovation & modernization of existing stations, completed projects, new projects, coal mining projects and miscellaneous schemes.

**Statement***Projects Under Construction*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Project	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NTPC owned Projects</b>				
1.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Coal	250
2.	Bihar	Barh-I	Coal	1980
3.	Chhattisgarh	Lara-I	Coal	1600
4.	Jharkhand	North Karanpura	Coal	1980
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Coal	1320
6.	Karnataka	Kudgi	Coal	800
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara-I	Coal	1600
8.	Maharashtra	Solapur	Coal	660
9.	Odisha	Darlipalli-I	Coal	1600
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda-II	Coal	1320

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Singrauli CW Discharge	Hydro	8
12.	Uttarakhand	Tapovan Vishnugad	Hydro	520
13.	Uttarakhand	Lata Tapovan	Hydro	171
14.	West	Bengal Rammam-III	Hydro	120
15.	Telangana	Telangana	Coal	1600
<b>Sub Total</b>				15,529
<b>Subsidiary/Joint Venture Projects</b>				
16.	Bihar	Nabinagar, BRBCL	Coal	500
17.	Bihar	Nabinagar, NPGCPL	Coal	1980
18.	Uttar	Pradesh Meja, MUNPL	Coal	1320
19.	Odisha	Rourkela PP-II	Coal	250
20.	West Bengal	Durgapur Power Project III	Coal	40
21.	Bangladesh	Khulna JV(BIFPCL)	Coal	1320
Sub Total				5410
Grand Total (MW)				20,939

### Treatment Drainage of Toilet Sewage

\*198. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount spent and the estimated amount required till 2019 to achieve 100 per cent sanitation coverage under Swachh Bharat Mission;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for the drainage of toilet sewage which is causing pollution in the ponds in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for the treatment of sewage as the chemicals used in toilets are polluting pond water, which is used by the cattle for drinking and for the purpose of irrigation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the action plan chalked out by the Government for the drainage of polluted water which is the major problem of almost every small and big village in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) As per Cabinet approval, Rs. 80632 crore was approved as central share under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Till date, Rs. 34458.4 crore have been spent under SBM(G).

(b) to (d) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), twin-leach pit toilets are being promoted. This technology does not require underground sewerage system and are much cheaper than septic tanks and equally effective.

(e) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral components of SBM(G) and activities like low cost drainage, soakage channels/ pits, waste stabilization ponds system, reuse of waste water etc.

can be taken up. Depending upon the amount of waste water generated, the State can choose the type of liquid waste management facility. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with a cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto (150/300/500/500 and more) households.

### **Amendments to Electricity Act, 2003**

\*199. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to bring amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the move would lead to commercialisation of electricity in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Electricity Employees Federation of India has represented to the Government seeking to stall amendments to the Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government of India has enacted the Electricity Act, 2003 to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry and for protecting the interest of consumers. Reform is an ongoing process and hence the amendments to Electricity Act are being carried out as and when required after due consultation with various Stakeholders. So far, two amendments have been done in the Electricity Act in the year 2003 and 2007.

Though, there have been impressive achievement in the areas of augmentation of generation and transmission capacity, establishment of National Grid, a robust regulatory framework, private sector participation, development of electricity markets and exchanges and restructuring of State Electricity Boards, still there is a need to review the provisions keeping in view the overall

objectives of the said Act to bring in further competition and efficiency. Accordingly, Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced before the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. The Bill was then referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy. The Committee, after detailed examination, has submitted its report on 07.05.2015. Amendments to the Act pursuant to the recommendations of Standing Committee and the need to operate the electricity sector on the basis of sound financial and commercial principles to ensure financial viability of the sector and attract investment and at the same time ensuring availability of electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates are under process. Government propose to have consultations with the State Governments before introducing the amendments.

*[Translation]*

### **Sex and Violence in Films**

\*200. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any necessary corrective measures to check the negative impact of rising depiction of sex and violence in films on the male and female youth in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films in accordance with the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and the guidelines issued thereunder.

The Principles for guidance in certifying films as per Section 5B of the Act lay down that a film shall not be certified for public exhibition if, in the opinion of the authority competent to grant the certificate, the film or any part of it is against, inter alia, public order, decency or morality. The guidelines framed under Section 5B (2) of the Cinematograph Act in 1991 already lays down

the following provisions for certification of films by CBFC to check the negative impact of depiction of sex and violence in films:

- pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror, scenes of violence primarily intended to provide entertainment and such scenes as may have the effect of desensitizing or dehumanising people are not shown;
- human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity;
- such dual meaning words that obviously cater to baser instincts are not allowed;
- scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented;
- scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation or scenes showing sexual perversions or scenes of a similar nature are avoided, and if any such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;
- scenes showing sexual perversions shall be avoided and if such matters are germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown.

CBFC also conducts workshops for the benefit of the Advisory Panel members and Examining officers which sensitizes them to the guiding principles for certification of films.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Service Scheme**

2071. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Service Scheme (NSS) units operational in the country along with the number of students involved therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken to make the NSS more effective;

(c) the total amount spent on NSS during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether any assistance is taken from other Ministries and Public Undertakings etc. for making the NSS more effective and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any efforts are being made to involve the NSS with other initiatives such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Skill 632 Development Programme, Afforestation and Entrepreneurship Development Programme, etc.; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE(RETD.)]: (a) The number of National Service Scheme (NSS) Units operational in the country along with the number of students/volunteers involved is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Government has taken initiatives to enhance the effectiveness of implementation of NSS, including measures taken for close monitoring of the Programme and for improving its effectiveness. Some of these are as follows:

- i. Timely release of grants/funds to the States/UTs for NSS activities.
- ii. Training/Capacity Building of NSS Programme Officers for effective implementation of NSS programmes.
- iii. Close monitoring of the ongoing programmes/ activities of NSS through the network of NSS Regional Centres and State NSS Cells.
- iv. In order to bring more transparency in the Government fund flow, registration on Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and Expenditure Advanced Transfer (EAT) module has been made mandatory for incurring financial expenditure up to the end user.
- v. Regular Meetings of NSS Advisory Committees at various levels, for effective implementation of NSS



programmes and for removing bottlenecks, if any.

(c) The total amount spent on NSS during each of the last three years and the current year is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Total amount spent on NSS (Rs. in Crores)
1.	2014-15	88.46
2.	2015-16	93.51
3.	2016-17	130.62
4.	2017-18	121.16
		(as on 28.02.2018)

(d) At present there is no provision for taking financial assistance from other Ministries and PSUs for NSS activities.

(e) and (f) The Government has made conscious efforts for effectively connecting NSS to other government programmes. NSS has been very proactively involved in various flagship programmes of the Government. NSS volunteers have been actively involved in various programmes of other Ministries viz., Swatchh Bharat Mission, Digital India, Yoga Programmes, Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, etc.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Units	No. of NSS volunteers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	1600
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2095	209500
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	14300
4.	Assam	470	46994
5.	Bihar	578	57800
6.	Chandigarh	180	17816
7.	Chhattisgarh	958	95800
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	1600
9.	Daman and Diu	12	1270
10.	Delhi	586	70000
11.	Goa	310	31055
12.	Gujarat	1847	184700
13.	Haryana	1051	122600
14.	Himachal Pradesh	870	87074
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	385	39000
16.	Jharkhand	578	57800
17.	Karnataka	3011	278200
18.	Kerala	1828	267666

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	14	1161
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1616	161600
21.	Maharashtra	3526	352590
22.	Manipur	210	20950
23.	Meghalaya	375	37450
24.	Mizoram	361	36100
25.	Nagaland	114	11400
26.	Odisha	1095	109500
27.	Puducherry	191	19100
28.	Punjab	136	123604
29.	Rajasthan	1959	195500
30.	Sikkim	165	16500
31.	Tamil Nadu	4242	424200
32.	Telangana	1462	146200
33.	Tripura	334	32780
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2990	299030
35.	Uttarakhand	615	61500
36.	West Bengal	70	7020
Total		34409	3640960

[English]

**Safe Drinking Water in Arsenic-hit Areas**

2072. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several reports have expressed their concern over the rising crisis of drinking water in arsenic-hit areas in the country specially in Assam and urged the Government to take serious note for providing drinking water in such areas;

(b) if so, the details of the States and areas which are affected by arsenic and fluoride; and

(c) the details of the schemes and funds allocated by the Government to provide safe drinking water to the people of arsenic-hit areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Ministry is aware that there is crisis of safe drinking water in arsenic affected areas in some parts of the country. Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State

Government who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. State-wise number of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations as reported by the states into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 1st March, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India has released Rs. 800 crore in March 2016 for commissioning Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) so that safe water for drinking and cooking needs are addressed immediately. In addition, funds to the tune of Rs. 100 Crore each are also provided for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems in West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for the last mile connectivity

in commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic/fluoride affected habitations. As on date, Rs. 2421.64 Crore has been released under NWQSM to provide safe drinking water in arsenic/fluoride affected habitations and 1872 habitations have been provided with potable water so far.

The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can also be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise number of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations as reported by the states into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 01st March, 2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Nos. of Fluoride affected habitations	Nos. of Arsenic affected habitations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	348	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	285	4,518
5.	Bihar	898	871
6.	Chhattisgarh	403	19
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0
9.	Haryana	118	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0
12.	Jharkhand	552	102
13.	Karnataka	580	4

1	2	3	4
14.	Kerala	34	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	171	0
16.	Maharashtra	79	0
17.	Manipur	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0
21.	Odisha	104	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Punjab	301	701
24.	Rajasthan	6,065	0
25.	Sikkim	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
27.	Telangana	798	0
28.	Tripura	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	179	748
30.	Uttarakhand	0	0
31.	West Bengal	1,336	10,162
Total		12,255	17,125

#### **Irrigation of Agricultural Land under PMKSY**

2073. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to cover 28.5 lakh hectares of agricultural land under irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total area of agricultural land benefited thereunder along with financial implication for the

purpose during the last three years and as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 to improve access to irrigation and mitigate risk of farmers by providing assured irrigation.

Targets in this regard during 2015-16 to 2019-20 are as under:

Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) (Potential Creation)	7.5 Lha.
Har Khet Ko Pani (Surface Minor Irrigation-SMI scheme, Repair, Renovation & Restoration-RRR of water bodies etc.) (Potential Creation)	6.0 Lha.
<b>Sub Total (Potential Creation)</b>	<b>13.5 Lha.</b>
CCA coverage under Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) subcomponent of PMKSY	15.0 Lha.

Further, during 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY- AIBP, having ultimate potential of 76.03 lakh ha. have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their CADWM works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been

approved by the Government for both central and state share.

Central Assistance (CA) in respect of above components during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (so far) and Irrigation potential created (IPC)/culturable command area (CCA) coverage during 2015-16 to 2016-17 is as under:

Component	CA released (Rs. in Cr.)			IPC/CCA coverage (Th. ha.)	
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17
AIBP	2327.82	3307.86	1364.19	517.05	521.34
HKKP (SMI, RRR etc.)	763.11	148.01	467.59	121.63	57.3
Sub Total (Potential Creation)	3090.93	3455.87	1831.78	638.68	578.64
CADWM	1142.71	853.96	524.9	571.54	480.35

State-wise details of CA released and IPC/CCA covered is given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, Polavaram Project having ultimate irrigation potential of 2.90 L ha. has been declared as National Project during 2014. An amount of Rs. 600 cr., Rs.

2514.16 cr. and Rs. 2000 cr. has been released for this project during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (so far) respectively.

### **Statement**

*Details of CA released (Rs. in Cr.), Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) (th. Ha) & CCA (th.ha.) under PMKSY*

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation Potential Created under AIBP & HKKP					CCA covered under CADWM				
		CA released			IPC created		CA released			CCA covered	
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	7.40	0.00	29.11	11.89	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.22	20.52	0.00	2.80	0.00	8.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	247.33	87.86	286.66	36.00	39.76	24.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Bihar	47.87	0.00	46.32	13.20	10.31	7.75	12.64	0.00	0.00	2.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	32.77	13.29	0.00	13.61	15.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.88	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	128.00	961.88	555.88	185.91	116.50	354.72	681.64	414.29	258.82	385.28
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.39	0.00	0.00	58.75	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.13	49.28	1.60	1.62	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	118.34	0.00	31.36	8.20	7.00	27.67	0.00	0.00	5.04	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	281.62	145.75	0.00	0.00	79.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	208.16	135.47	184.43	100.31	24.62	61.09	31.43	0.00	0.00	4.78
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.07	1.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	188.21	300.15	74.58	62.84	79.45	104.31	77.79	59.48	15.81	71.82
15.	Maharashtra	307.81	379.88	133.67	17.82	57.94	4.78	15.17	8.96	0.76	0.00
16.	Manipur	182.38	146.99	0.00	8.00	4.00	27.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	72.99	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1.98	0.00	3.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	61.45	18.50	9.25	2.90	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	228.55	457.66	241.06	7.76	33.42	57.95	35.28	39.73	72.66	9.37
21.	Punjab	1.05	52.42	0.00	2.89	0.00	155.92	0.00	0.00	82.05	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	81.44	45.89	122.74	6.48	7.00	113.22	0.00	2.48	46.22	6.86
23.	Sikkim	4.34	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.27	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00
25.	Telangana	157.38	545.45	51.23	69.22	20.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	571.45	135.63	0.00	63.78	67.40	76.93	0.00	0.00	23.41	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	121.37	0.00	32.40	4.88	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	3090.93	3455.87	1831.78	638.68	578.64	1142.71	853.96	524.9	571.54	480.35

[*Translation*]

### Performance of Regional Newspapers

2074. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian print media including regional newspapers has registered better performance in recent years;

(b) if so, the number-wise details of the newspapers published in various States including Chhattisgarh State;

(c) whether the cases of alleged corruption have come to light through certain regional newspapers; and

(d) if so, the details of such cases during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon in various States including Chhattisgarh during the said period?

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) As per the records of the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI), the number of registered publications as on 31st March during the last three years, is as under:

Year	No of Registered Publications	Percentage (%) increase over last year
2015	1,05,448	5.80
2016	1,10,851	4.87
2017	1,14,820	3.58

The growth of the Indian Print Media in the recent years, therefore, has been consistent.

(b) As on 31.3.2017, the State-wise number of registered publications, including Chhattisgarh State, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No record of cases of alleged corruption brought to light by newspapers in the country, is

maintained by the Government. Cognizance/action in such cases, is taken directly by the concerned enforcement/regulatory agencies.

### Statement

*The State-wise Number of Registered Publications, Including Chhattisgarh State, as on 31.3.2017*

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Registered Publications
1	2	3
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	99
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6683
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29
4.	Assam	727
5.	Bihar	1951
6.	Chandigarh	571
7.	Chhattisgarh	1498
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32
9.	Daman and Diu	19
10.	Delhi	12721
11.	Goa	146
12.	Gujarat	5811
13.	Haryana	1843
14.	Himachal Pradesh	339
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1075
16.	Jharkhand	479
17.	Karnataka	6596
18.	Kerala	3285
19.	Lakshadweep	7
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10502
21.	Maharashtra	15673
22.	Manipur	182
23.	Meghalaya	95

1	2	3
24.	Mizoram	185
25.	Nagaland	25
26.	Odisha	2052
27.	Puducherry	164
28.	Punjab	1919
29.	Rajasthan	6409
30.	Sikkim	116
31.	Tamil Nadu	6332
32.	Telangana	595
33.	Tripura	157
34.	Uttar Pradesh	17736
35.	Uttarakhand	3443
36.	West Bengal	5324
Total		114820

#### **Excavation Work of Canals**

2075. SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavation work of canals in several States including Madhya Pradesh has not been started due to shortage of funds during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise; and

(c) the amount spent so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Water Resources Project including their canals are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has been providing financial assistance to State Governments for its irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97. During 2015-16, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched and AIBP is one of its components. Funds have been provided to the projects as per their eligibility and availability of funds through budget till 2015-16.

During 2016-17, Ninety Nine (99) ongoing Major/ Medium Irrigation Projects (including 14 projects of Madhya Pradesh) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having potential of 76.03 lakh ha., have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases by Dec., 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, funding mechanism under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share as per above estimated cost.

Central Assistance released during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Central Assistance Released (Rs. In Cr.) under PMKSY-AIBP*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	7.40	0.00
2.	Assam	89.22	107.92	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	41.51	0.00	46.32



1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	13.29	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1033.94	128.00	961.88	555.88
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.21	34.31	0.00	9.57
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	281.62	145.75	0.00
8.	Karnataka	150.82	208.16	135.47	184.43
9.	Madhya Pradesh	96.01	188.21	300.15	74.58
10.	Maharashtra	32.00	307.81	379.88	133.67
11.	Manipur	82.68	142.38	127.00	0.00
12.	Odisha	19.98	173.80	457.66	238.06
13.	Punjab	0.00	1.05	52.42	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	9.49	45.51	45.89	108.44
15.	Telangana	65.33	112.50	545.45	13.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	307.99	555.04	135.63	0.00
	Total	1901.67	2327.82	3307.86	1364.19

Note: In addition, details of funds released to Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh	250.00	600.00	2514.16	1582.56
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[English]

**Power from Central Power Generating Stations**

2076. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:  
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:  
PROF. RICHARD HAY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central Power Generating Stations across the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the demand and allocation of power by these stations during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is any difference between the demand and allocation of power to some of the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal from these States for allocation of additional power; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The State/UT-wise details of Central Generating Stations including conventional sources and Renewable sources in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The details of the demand and allocation of power during the last three years and the current

year, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In most of the states, the allocation from Central Generating Stations is less than the demand of the state. Electricity is a concurrent subject. It is the responsibility of the State Government to arrange power from various sources viz state's own generation, Power exchanges, other states to meet the requirement of the state. The Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission system in Central Sector through

Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the States/UTs.

(e) and (f) Various States/UTs request for additional allocation of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) from time to time in times of deficit. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs being limited, it can only supplement the power available from other sources. During 2017-18, requests for additional allocation of power were received from Goa and Gujarat. The details of the requests received and the action taken thereon are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise capacity of Central Power Generating Stations based on Conventional Sources as on 31.01.2018*

State	Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	1	BADARPUR TPS	705
Delhi Total			705
Haryana	1	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	1500
	2	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59
Haryana Total			1931.59
Himachal Pradesh	1	BAIRA SIUL HPS	180
	2	CHAMERA-I HPS	540
	3	CHAMERA-II HPS	300
	4	CHAMERA-III HPS	231
	5	KOLDAM	800
	6	NATHPA JHAKRI HPS	1500
	7	PARBATI-III HPS	520
	8	RAMPUR HPS	412.02
Himachal Pradesh Total			4483.02
Jammu and Kashmir	1	CHUTAK HPS	44
	2	DULHASTI HPS	390
	3	NIMBOO BAZDO HPS	45

1	2	3	4
	4	SALAL HPS	690
	5	SEWA-II HPS	120
	6	URI-I HPS	480
	7	URI-II HPS	240
Jammu and Kashmir Total			2009
Rajasthan	1	BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	250
	2	DAE (RAJASTHAN)	100
	3	RAJASTHAN A.P.S.	1080
	4	ANTA CCPP	419.33
Rajasthan Total			1849.33
Uttar Pradesh	1	DADRI (NCTPP)	1820
	2	RIHAND STPS	3000
	3	SINGRAULI STPS	2000
	4	TANDA TPS	440
	5	UNCHAHAR TPS	1550
	6	NARORA A.P.S.	440
	7	AURAIYA CCPP	663.36
	8	DADRI CCPP	829.78
Uttar Pradesh Total			10743.14
Uttarakhand	1	DHAULI GANGA HPS	280
	2	KOTESHWAR HPS	400
	3	TANAKPUR HPS	94.2
	4	TEHRI ST-1 HPS	1000
Uttarakhand Total			1774.2
Chhattisgarh	1	BHILAI TPS	500
	2	KORBA STPS	2600
	3	SIPAT STPS	2980
Chhattisgarh Total			6080

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	1	KAKRAPARA	440
	2	GANDHAR CCPP	657.39
	3	KAWAS CCPP	656.2
Gujarat Total			1753.59
Madhya Pradesh	1	VINDHYACHAL STPS	4760
	2	INDIRA SAGAR HPS	1000
	3	OMKARESHWAR HPS	520
Madhya Pradesh Total			6280
Maharashtra	1	MAUDA TPS	2320
	2	SOLAPUR STPS	660
	3	TARAPUR	1400
	4	RATNAGIRI CCPP	2220
Maharashtra Total			6600
Andhra Pradesh	1	SIMHADRI	2000
Andhra Pradesh Total			2000
Karnataka	1	KUDGI STPP	1600
	2	KAIGA	880
Karnataka Total			2480
Kerala	1	R. GANDHI CCPP (Liq.)	359.58
Kerala Total			359.58
Tamil Nadu	1	NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	420
	2	NEYVELI TPS-I	600
	3	NEYVELI TPS-II	1470
	4	NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	500
	5	TUTICORIN (JV) TPP	1000
	6	VALLUR TPP	1500
	7	KUDANKULAM	2000
	8	MADRAS A.P.S.	440

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu Total			7930
Telangana	1	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2600
Telangana Total			2600
Bihar	1	BARH II	1320
	2	KAHALGAON TPS	2340
	3	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	610
	4	NABI NAGAR TPP	500
Bihar Total			4770
Jharkhand	1	BOKARO 'B' TPS	210
	2	BOKARO TPS 'A' EXP	500
	3	CHANDRAPURA (DVC) TPS	630
	4	KODARMA TPP	1000
	5	PATRATU TPS	0
	6	MAITHON HPS.	63.2
	7	PANCHET HPS.	80
	8	MAITHON GT (Liq.)	0
Jharkhand Total			2483.2
Odisha	1	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	460
	2	TALCHER STPS	3000
Odisha Total			3460
Sikkim	1	RANGIT HPS	60
	2	TEESTA V HPS	510
Sikkim Total			570
West Bengal	1	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	1000
	2	DURGAPUR TPS	210
	3	FARAKKA STPS	2100
	4	MEJIA TPS	2340
	5	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	1200

1	2	3	4
	6	TEESTA LOW DAM-III HPS	132
	7	TEESTA LOW DAM-IV HPS	160
West Bengal Total			7142
Arunachal Pradesh	1	RANGANADI HPS.	405
Arunachal Pradesh Total			405
Assam	1	BONGAIGAON TPP	500
	2	KOPILI HPS.	225
	3	KATHALGURI CCPP	291
Assam Total			1016
Manipur	1	LOKTAK HPS.	105
Manipur Total			105
Meghalaya	1	KHONDONG HPS.	50
Meghalaya Total			50
Mizoram	1	TUIRIAL HPS	60
Mizoram Total			60
Nagaland	1	DOYANG HPS.	75
Nagaland Total			75
Tripura	1	AGARTALA GT	135
	2	MONARCHAK CCPP	101
	3	TRIPURA CCPP	726.6
Tripura Total			962.6
Grand Total			80677.25

*State/UT-wise capacity of Central Sector Renewable energy sources (RES) Stations as on 31.12.2017*

		1	2
State/UTs	Central Capacity (MW)		
1	2		
Chandigarh	0	Haryana	5
Delhi	0	Himachal Pradesh	0
		Jammu and Kashmir	0
		Punjab	0
		Rajasthan	294

1	2	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	30	Andaman and Nicobar	5.1
Uttarakhand	0	Bihar	0
Chhattisgarh	0	Jharkhand	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	Odisha	10
Daman and Diu	0	Sikkim	0
Goa	0	West Bengal	0
Gujarat	238.3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
Madhya Pradesh	300	Assam	0
Maharashtra	123	Manipur	0
Andhra Pradesh	250	Meghalaya	0
Karnataka	0	Mizoram	0
Kerala	50	Nagaland	0
Lakshadweep	0	Tripura	5
Puducherry	0	Grand Total	1502.3
Tamil Nadu	181.9		
Telangana	10		

Note: Name of Stations not available for RES based stations.

**Statement-II**

*Peak demand and allocation of power from Central generating stations (CGS) during last three years and current year*

State/System/ Region	April, 2017- January, 2018	As on 31.1.2018	April, 2016- March, 2017	As on 31.3.2017	April, 2015- March, 2016	As on 31.1.2018	April, 2014- March, 2015	As on 31.1.2018
	Peak Demand MW	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand MW	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand MW	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand MW	Allocation in MW from CGS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	363	280	361	246	342	221	367	176
Delhi	6553	4842	6,342	4815	5,846	4445	6,006	3725
Haryana	9671	2591	9,262	2553	9,113	2553	9,152	2565
Himachal Pradesh	1594	1504	1,499	1482	1,488	1634	1,422	1349

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	2899	2668	2,675	2206	2,544	2203	2,554	2013
Punjab	11705	2281	11,408	2281	10,852	2281	11,534	2310
Rajasthan	11722	3378	10,613	3187	10,961	3096	10,642	3008
Uttar Pradesh	20274	6337	17,183	6549	16,988	6527	15,670	6352
Uttarakhand	2149	1077	2,037	1040	2,034	1029	1,930	932
Chhattisgarh	4169	1347	3,875	1224	3,932	1180	3,817	1214
Gujarat	16590	3995	14,724	3848	14,495	3701	13,603	3608
Madhya Pradesh	12338	5206	11,512	5033	10,902	4911	9,755	4769
Maharashtra	22542	7078	22,516	6663	20,973	6555	20,147	6994
Daman and Diu	362	318	334	306	307	326	301	320
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	790	951	784	911	740	871	714	899
Goa	559	578	546	513	583	507	501	522
Andhra Pradesh	8571	2521	7,969	1936	7,400	1782	7,144	2003
Telangana	9522	2353	9,187	2085	6,854	2405	7,884	2148
Karnataka	10358	3904	10,261	2893	10,202	2656	10,001	2147
Kerala	3889	2045	4,132	1975	3,977	1836	3,760	1858
Tamil Nadu	15001	6319	14,823	6227	14,190	5649	13,707	5020
Puducherry	390	483	371	483	368	445	389	415
Bihar	4521	3518	3,883	3250	3,735	2793	2,994	2864
Jharkhand	1332	739	1,498	631	1,153	584	1,075	584
Odisha	4370	1884	4,012	1848	4,091	1750	3,920	1750
West Bengal	8137	1603	7,931	1548	7,905	1548	7,544	1548
Sikkim	96	169	112	169	109	159	83	159
Arunachal Pradesh	145	181	148	168	139	157	139	133
Assam	1822	1304	1,673	1160	1,491	993	1,450	777
Manipur	202	218	163	199	168	175	150	123
Meghalaya	369	289	331	259	400	236	370	205
Mizoram	105	126	98	112	102	97	90	74
Nagaland	155	136	148	124	140	108	140	79
Tripura	342	404	284	385	300	371	310	105



**Statement-III***Request Received For Additional Allocation From States In 2017-18*

Sl. No.	Request received from (State/UT)	Received during (month)	Quantum of Power requested	Action Taken
1.	Goa	November, 2017	80 MW of Power	50 MW allocated from unallocated pool from Nov, 2017.
2.	Gujarat	June, 2017	Maximum unallocated power	No Power allocated as Power Supply position was comfortable

*[Translation]***Care of Injured People on NHs**

2077. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced any pilot project for the care of people injured in accidents on National Highways in the country;

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

(c) the status of the existing projects being run in collaboration with State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had launched the pilot projects for cashless treatment of road accident victims on followings stretches of National Highways:-

(i) Gurgaon – Jaipur stretch of National Highway (NH) No.8. (launched in 2013-14)

(ii) Vadodara – Mumbai stretch of NH No. 8 (launched in 2014-15)

(iii) Ranchi – Rargaon – Mahulia stretch of NH No. 33. (launched in 2014-15)

The objective of the project was to save lives of accident victims by providing prompt and appropriate medical care during 'Golden Hour', and thereby reduce fatalities and disabilities due to road accidents. The pilot project ended on 31.03.2016.

(d) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill in the House covering entire gamut of road safety. The Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha. Lok Sabha referred the Bill to Rajya Sabha. The Bill also envisages to make a scheme for the cashless treatment of the victims of road accident during golden hour.

*[English]***Status of Modernisation of Land Records**

2078. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up the work of modernization of land records in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the progress made under the scheme till date, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set any time-frame for the completion of the modernisation of land record projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilized under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (d) The erstwhile National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 2008-09. It has been revamped as the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) in 2015-16. The DILRMP has been made a Central Sector Scheme with cent per cent Central funding with effect from 1st April, 2016.

The DILRMP has the following components:

- (1) Computerization of Land Records
- (2) Survey/Resurvey and updating of the survey and settlement Records
- (3) Computerization of Registration
- (4) Modern Record Rooms-Land Records Management Centre at Tahsil/Taluk/Circle/Block level.
- (5) Training and capacity building
- (6) Core GIS
- (7) Legal Changes and

(8) Programme management

One or more components have been sanctioned in 457 districts of the 36 States/Union Territories in the country. States can supplement and add State-specific needs and requirements as they may deem relevant and appropriate.

State/UT-wise progress details under DILRMP is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State/UT-wise funds allocation and utilization under DILRMP during the last three year and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The funds are released to the states/UTs to implement the scheme in the irrespective States/UTs. The work is at various stages of implementation. The implementation of this programme is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time-consuming processes. Gestation period of completion of the various activities/components of this programme is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. It is a demand driven programme and completion of various components under DILRMP depends upon the effectiveness & capacity of the States/UTs Governments to implement the programme.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Activity	States/UTs who have made substantial progress
1	2	3
1.	Computerization of Land Records (31 States/UTs)	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu Puducherry, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Assam, Manipur (Partial), West Bengal (Partial), Andaman and Nicobar (Partial), Chandigarh(partial), Lakshadweep & Odisha
2.	Computerization of Property Registration (30 States/UTs)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat Goa Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar Havoli, Delhi and Puducherry, Daman and Diu, Meghalaya, & Andaman & Nicobar (Partial)
3.	Integration of Land Records and Property Registration (11 States/UTs)	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Maharashtra, Odisha, Tripura, Telangana and & West Bengal (Partial) Pradesh, Kamataka, Puducherry Partial)

1	2	3
4.	Digitisation of Cadastral Maps (25 States/UTs)	Assam, Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha Puducherry, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar (Partial), Andhra Pradesh (Partial), Chhattisgarh (Partial), Gujarat (Partial), Haryana (Partial), Jharkhand (Partial), Kerala (Partial), Maharashtra (Partial), Punjab (Partial), Rajasthan (Partial), Tamil Nadu (Partial), Telangana (Partial), Uttarakhand (Partial), Uttar Pradesh (Partial) & West Bengal (Partial).
5.	Issuance of Digitally Signed in RoRs. (21 States/UTs)	Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, D & N Haveli, Puducherry, Telangna4 Assam (Partial), Bihar (Partial), Chhattisgarh (Partial), Gujarat (Partial), Haryana (Partial), Himachal Pradesh (Partial), Jharkhand (Partial), Madhya Pradesh (Partial), Maharashtra (Partial), Punjab (Partial), Rajasthan (Partial), Tamil Nadu (Partial), Tripura (Partial), Uttarakhand (Partial), Uttar Pradesh (Partial) & West Bengal (Partial).
6.	RoRs on the web (29 States/UTs)	Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Assam Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana" Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Delhi Odisha, Fuducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise funds allocation and utilization under DILRMP during the last three year and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year-wise Funds released				Utilization of Funds	Utilization Reported
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh		0	2000.00	1950.00	945s.44	5201.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1011.48	147.34			1207.42	621.91
3.	Assam			1523.00		3660.56	1670.95
4.	Bihar					7771.42	5182.43
5.	Chhattisgarh					3345.57	1935.62
6.	Gujarat	1641.990	2700.00	1000.00	1000.00	14309.75	t3249.75
7.	Goa	398.55				398.55	51.30
8.	Haryana	99.20	80.00	49.02		4144.65	2489.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1949.10	50.00	4.00	10.00	4344.45	2198.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				477.00	1465.56	866.58
11.	Jharkhand			1000.00	250.00	3757.55	3506.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Kamataka					2451.20	22.56
13.	Kerala			1249.00		2807.24	1558.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.86	4.00	2500.00	1754.00	14442.50	12326.50
15.	Maharashtra					6536.16	3722.54
16.	Manipur					168.53	0.00
17.	Meghalaya					623.75	78.07
18.	Mizoram	90.00	119.55	200.00		1837.63	1811.35
19.	Nagaland		120.00			1547.62	1547.62
20.	Odisha					9628.04	6750.56
21.	Punjab	317.00				2796.26	1050.09
22.	Rajasthan			2000.00	2645.00	12919.55	9098.23
23.	Sikkim	116.00		76.74	314.88	1333.81	989.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	1502.00	277.13	40.00	10.00	3211.73	3033.06
25.	Telangana	8385.21				8385.21	1111.00
26.	Tripura	581.73	13.11	51.00	685.12	2983.59	2292.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh					1852.49	538.35
28.	Uttarakhand	762.17		10.00	7.29	779.46	265.02
29.	West Bengal			1658.25		9188.82	8044.39
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					72.25	53.49
31.	Chandigarh		50.00	69.60		69.60	40.74
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					65.78	39.91
33.	Delhi					132.07	5.04
34.	Daman and Diu					103.72	68.60
35.	Lakshadweep			50.00		216.41	166.41
36.	Puducherry				154.00	498.57	274.48
37.	Miscellaneous	220.14	437.00	372.32	139.12	1821.87	1637.00
	Total All States/UTs	18079.43	3998.13	13852.93	9396.41	140304.76	93499.20

[*Translation*]

**SPMRM in Maharashtra**

2079. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the village of Bodhegaon in Shevgaon Tehsil and Khed village under Karjat Tehsil of Ahmadnagar district have been selected under the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM);

(b) if so, the nature of works likely to be carried out under the said Mission and the facilities provided to the above-said villages at present along with the facilities likely to be provided in future; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the above said villages so far under the said Mission and the amount of funds spent out of the same along with the facilities provided so far?

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

(a) No Madam, the village of Bodhegaon in Shevgaon Tehsil and Khed village under Karjat Tehsil of Ahmadnagar district, are not part of the Clusters selected under Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM). However, selection of Phase 3 clusters under SPMRM is in under process at the State level. Hence the final status on the above-mentioned two villages will be known only when the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) approval is completed for Phase 3 clusters.

(b) and (c) Part (a) of the above, question does not arise.

[*English*]

**Increase in Import Duties on Solar Equipment**

2080. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the import duties on solar equipment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are enough Lithium reserves in the country to fulfil the demand of the solar industry and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this fulfils the Governments commitment to promote harnessing the solar 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 Government has not increased import duties on solar equipment.

(b) and (c) Lithium is largely being imported in the country. It is required in the Solar Industry for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS).

Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) is presently not a significant component in the country's solar power projects because of high cost, and as such, limited domestic availability of lithium does not affect the Government's commitment to promote harnessing the solar energy in the country.

**Handloom Clusters**

2081. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing handloom clusters developed by the Government in various parts of the country along with the details and number of incentives/benefits extended to the people employed therein;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more handloom clusters across the country including Maharashtra and Telangana;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of the locations, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the funds allocated and utilized under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

(e) whether the Government has achieved the desired success in the clusters development programme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) During 2015-16 to 2017-18 (till December, 2017), Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has taken up 358 clusters in various Blocks across the country under National Handloom Development Programme(NHDP) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme(CHCDS) for their integrated & holistic development. In the cluster, financial assistance is provided on need basis upto Rs. 2.00 crore per cluster for implementation of various interventions. Mainly, four incentives *i.e.* construction of workshed, purchase of loom/accessories, purchase of Lighting unit and skill up-gradation, benefitting individual weavers have been provided which varies from cluster to cluster.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Cluster projects including their location are recommended by the State Government concerned.

(d) Block level cluster was introduced in 2015-16 and funds are met out from overall budget allocated under NHDP & CHCDS. State-wise & year-wise number of clusters sanctioned & weavers covered under NHDP & CHCDS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Duration of cluster development project is 03 year from the date of sanction. These projects are at different stages of implementation. Mid-term evaluation of 115 clusters conducted by an Independent Agency revealed positive outcome.

### Statement

*Statement showing State-wise and year-wise number of block level clusters (BLCs) sanctioned under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (till December 2017)*

Sl. No.	States	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on Dec. 2017)	
		No. of BLCs sanctioned	No. of Benf. Covered	No. of BLCs sanctioned	No. of Benf. Covered	No. of BLCs sanctioned	No. of Benf. Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	28113	14	4259	3	665
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1103	4	2066	2	1154
3.	Assam	8	7226	27	24668	21	19022
4.	Bihar	1	358	10	4413	2	701
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	2841	1	245	2	529
6.	Gujarat	0	0	3	357		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	842	2	709	1	200
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	485	5	1022	1	205
9.	Jharkhand	22	14403	8	9740		
10.	Karnataka	0	0	1	626	1	386
11.	Kerala	4	1442	0	0	1	450
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2256	0	0	1	7347

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Maharashtra		0	0	5	4100		
14. Manipur		4	8000	6	11195		
15. Meghalaya		3	1102	0	0		
16. Mizoram		7	3019	0	0		
17. Nagaland		5	10090	8	1140		
18. Odisha		15	5816	4	2136		
19. Rajasthan		0	0	1	503		
20. Sikkim		1	72	0	0		
21. Tamilnadu		32	50754	11	23375	4	1473
22. Telangana		2	1032	6	1570		
23. Tripura		3	2009	0	0		
24. Uttar Pradesh		4	2027	31	10238	4	952
25. Uttarakhand		1	233	0	0		
26. West Bengal		1	505	3	2110		
Total		165	143728	150	104472	43	33084

#### **Patrolling and Emergency Services on NHs**

2082. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated and utilized by the Government in providing patrolling and other emergency services on the National Highways during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is aware that there has been a shortage of patrolling and emergency service vehicles across various National Highways;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the conditions prevalent especially on National Highways passing through Rajasthan;

(d) whether the emergency ambulances currently deployed along the National Highways have adequate facilities for dealing with the road accidents, if so, the

details along with any specific guidelines which needs to be followed thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to re-equip the ambulances for providing better emergency trauma services?

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) Madam, there is no separate allocation for patrolling and other emergency services on the National Highways. It is a part of Maintenance Budget proposed by National Highways authority of India (NHAI). The Maintenance Budget is as follows:

- (i) Revised Estimates (RE) for 2017-18:- ₹1,509.11 cr.
- (ii) Budget Estimates (BE) for 2018-19:- ₹1,737.61 cr.

(b) Yes Madam. However, many highways are already covered by ambulances, patrol vehicles and tow-away cranes through Incident management services provided by BOT and OMT highway concessionaires. To address the stretches that are not currently serviced, the NHAI is in the process of rolling-out an Integrated setup through the Traffic Incident Emergency Management System (TIMS), where Incident Management Contractors will be appointed at a State/Regional Office level for providing ambulances, tow-away cranes and highway surveillance vehicles across all highways in the State/Region and a Regional Command and Control Centre for monitoring and operations in the States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh on a pilot basis.

(c) In the State of Rajasthan, tentatively 100-110 additional ambulances are required to provide adequate coverage across all National Highways entrusted to NHAI. These ambulances are proposed to be provided by the Incident Management Contractor being engaged through the Traffic Incident Emergency Management System (TIMS).

(d) Yes Madam. Emergency ambulances deployed on National Highways are suitably equipped for dealing with road accidents. The standards and specifications are as defined in Section 7 of Incident Management of the NHAI Maintenance Manual for Operations and Maintenance of Highways.

(e) Under the Traffic Incident Emergency Management System (TIMS), the specifications of ambulances have been further enhanced, to be in line with the latest AIS standards that have been published for ambulances, and in line with latest technology for victim extrication and stabilization. These new specifications are in the process of being implemented across the country.

### **Development of New Express Highways**

2083. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN;  
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any new initiatives for the development of New Express Highways and elevated roads for easing the traffic in major cities and strategically important cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of such special projects initiated during the last three years along with their budget and current status of construction;

(c) whether the Government has adopted any comprehensive and innovative strategy to combat and solve various road traffic problems including frequent fatal accidents occurring on National Highways using safety and security gadgets and technological innovations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of the projects on which work has been initiated during the last three years along with their approximate cost estimates and current status are enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The details are enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of some of the new initiatives for development of new Express Highways and elevated roads for easing the traffic in major cities and strategically important cities in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status	Project Cost Estimates (approx)
1	2	3	4
<b>Delhi</b>			
1.	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	Under execution	10,500 Cr



1	2	3	4
2.	Western Peripheral Expressway	Under execution	Govt. of Haryana
3.	Delhi – Meerut Expressway	Under execution	5,000 cr
4.	Urban Extension Road (UER-2)	DPR stage	3,000 cr
5.	Dwarka Expressway	Part stretches Under bidding + DPR Stage	7500 cr
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	Jaipur Ring Road (Part)	Project Awarded	1377 cr.
<b>Bengaluru</b>			
1.	Satellite Ring Road along with Hosur Ring Road	DPR Stage	5000 Cr
<b>Chennai</b>			
1.	Nallur Flyway	DPR stage	1000 Cr
2.	Tambaram-Chengalpattu	DPR stage	2000 Cr
3.	Madhuravayol – Chennai Port	DPR stage	2000 Cr
4.	Madhuravayol – Sri Perumbadur	DPR stage	1500 Cr
<b>Lucknow</b>			
1.	Lucknow Ring Road	Under execution	1,000 cr
<b>Nagpur</b>			
1.	Nagpur Ring Road	Under execution	1,300 cr
<b>Varanasi</b>			
1.	Varanasi Ring Road	Under execution	1,500 cr
<b>Jammu</b>			
1.	Jammu Ring Road	Bids received	1,739 cr
<b>Srinagar</b>			
1.	Srinagar Ring Road	Under Bidding	2,000 cr

**Statement-II**

*Details of comprehensive and innovative strategies for Road safety and security and technological innovations to combat and address various road traffic problems including frequent fatal accidents occurring on National Highways*

1. Road Safety has been an area of concern with the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. As regards the accidents caused due to road

engineering deficiencies, a total of 789 black spots have been identified, of which 189 have been rectified. Work has been awarded in respect of another 219 black spots and 206 black spots are planned to be rectified over a period of next two years. The road safety provisions include construction of bypasses, flyovers, vehicular underpasses (VUPs), which are being implemented to ensure enhancement of safety features.

2. Special focus is being laid on improving geometry of the roads with the intent of removal of unsafe turns and curves while taking up new road projects.
3. One of the Concessionaires has used Robots for traffic diversion signaling during the road construction/ maintenance works, leading to no accidents at construction sites. The feasibility of replication of this use of technology by other contractors is being explored.
4. Construction of elevated sections is being taken up in respect of National Highways which pass through the urban/inhabited areas in a number of cases. Details of the specific projects/ expenditure incurred thereon are being collected.
5. All the Concessionaires are mandated to make provision for recovery vans, cranes and ambulances stationed at various Toll Plazas in order to address the 'golden hour' rescue management operation in the event of accidents. The NHAI has now invited bids for 'Total Incident Management Services' in respect of two states of Rajasthan and UP as a pilot.
6. The use of effective technology solutions like ROMDAS & equivalent solutions have been introduced for monitoring the road conditions/ health of roads as part of the monitoring mechanism.
7. 100% of the lanes on 418 Toll Plazas managed by NHAI are being equipped with ETC systems, which is expected to be completed by 31.03.2018. Use of Fastags for efficient pass through the Toll Plazas is being enhanced. So far, more than 9.00 lakh Fastags have been issued.
8. Further, Information Technology (IT) enabled Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) is proposed to be implemented in the Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE). The use of ITS envisages the use of Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) along-with Automated Tolling, Electronic Toll Collection and Video Detection as well as incident management system. ITS is expected to play a significant role in reducing congestion project enabling seamless traffic flow and enhancing safety.

[Translation]

#### **Participation in International Sports Events**

2084. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sportspersons sent to participate in the last Olympic, Commonwealth and Asian games, sports/ discipline-wise along with the details of funds spent on their training;

(b) the number of umpires, trainers and managers sent as part of team for these events;

(c) the details of the medals won by them along with the manner in which the medal winning players were felicitated by the Government;

(d) the number of sportspersons who failed the doping test along with the penalty awarded thereto; and

(e) whether any special training was imparted to the sportspersons selected for Rio-Olympic and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Madam, the number of sportspersons sent to the Rio Olympic-2016, Glasgow Commonwealth Games-2014 and Incheon Asian Games-2014, discipline-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Training of sportspersons/teams for Asian/ Commonwealth/Olympic Games is a continuous process. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, Government provides assistance to the identified sportspersons/teams for intensive coaching through national coaching camps, foreign exposures/ competitions, etc. The details of funds allocated under the scheme during the last 3 years and the current financial year, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Madam, while no umpire was sent for these events, the number of coaches and support staff sent as part of the Indian contingent is given below:

Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2014	Incheon Asian Games 2014	Rio Olympics 2016
81	147	76

(c) Details of medals won in the last Olympics, Commonwealth Games and Asian Games are given below:

Sl. No.	Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1.	Glasgow Commonwealth Games-2014	15	30	19	64
2.	Incheon Asian Games-2014	11	10	36	57
3.	Rio Olympics 2016	—	1	1	2

The Government felicitates the medal winners of Olympics, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and other major international events by giving cash awards as per the provisions of the 'Scheme of Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Events and their Coaches'. The Government also honours the Sportspersons by conferring National Sports Awards, such as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, and Arjuna Awards.

(d) National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), which is responsible for enforcing the anti-doping code in the country, has informed that three (03) sportspersons qualified for Rio Olympics 2016 were found positive for the presence of prohibited substance in their urine samples collected by NADA. The details of actions taken against them are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of athlete/sports discipline	Remarks
1.	Mr. Narsingh Yadav, Wrestling	The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), rendered a sanction of four years ineligibility on wrestler.
2.	Mr. Dharmbir Singh, Athletics	The Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel rendered a sanction of eight years and one day ineligibility on the athlete.
3.	Mr. Inderjeet Singh, Athletics	Anti Doping Rule Violation case has been initiated.

(e) National Coaching Camps for the athletes qualified for Rio Olympics were organized at various Centres, under Indian and foreign coaches, where infrastructure, services and facilities at par with

international standards were available. Also financial assistance was provided to elite sportspersons from the National Sports Development Fund for personalized training/coaching, purchase of sports equipment etc.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Discipline	Rio Olympics 2016	Glasgow Commonwealth Games-2014	Incheon Asian Games-2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Archery	04	NIL	16
2.	Athletics	36	41	56

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1	2	3	4	5
3.	Badminton	07	10	16
4.	Boxing	03	11	13
5.	Golf	03	Nil	7
6.	Gymnastics	01	7	12
7.	Hockey (Men & Women)	36	32	32
8.	Judo	01	14	4
9.	Rowing	01	Nil	32
10.	Shooting	12	30	43
11.	Swimming	02	4	7
12.	Table Tennis	04	10	10
13.	Lawn Tennis	04	Nil	12
14.	Weightlifting	02	15	7
15.	Wrestling	07	14	18
16.	Cycling	Nil	13	6
17.	Lawn Bowls	Nil	10	Nil
18.	Basketball	Nil	Nil	24
19.	Squash	Nil	6	8
20.	Canoeing & Kayaking	Nil	Nil	19
21.	Equestrian	Nil	Nil	11
22.	Football	Nil	Nil	38
23.	Hand Ball	Nil	Nil	32
24.	Kabaddi	Nil	Nil	24
25.	Sepak Takraw	Nil	Nil	24
26.	Taekwondo	Nil	Nil	2
27.	Bolleyball	Nil	Nil	24
28.	Wushu	Nil	Nil	8
29.	Yachting	Nil	Nil	11

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**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Discipline	Budget Allocated for 2013-14	Budget Allocated for 2014-15	Budget Allocated for 2015-16	Budget Allocated for 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Archery	985	985	1000	1100
2.	Athletics	1155	1155	1950	2000
3.	Badminton	1216	1216	1200	1520
4.	Boxing	1862	1862	1400	1040
5.	Hockey	1050	1050	1800	2100
6.	Judo	350	350	400	190
7.	Shooting	2000	2280	2300	2430
8.	Taekwondo	350	350	200	170
9.	Weightlifting	700	700	800	780
10.	Wrestling	1300	1300	1400	1540
11.	Gymnastic	227	227	300	430
12.	Golf	105	105	80	150
13.	Kabaddi	266	266	250	200
14.	Rowing	389	389	400	390
15.	Squash	178	178	275	325
16.	Swimming	137	137	300	280
17.	Tennis	341	341	153	138
18.	Wushu	167	267	270	430
19.	Yachting	324	324	350	95
20.	Bridge	0	0	35	39
21.	Basketball	276	266	0	217
22.	Billiards and Snooker	94	94	75	100
23.	Chess	150	150	200	320
24.	Cycling	400	400	350	550
25.	Deaf Sports	68	68	50	80

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Equestrian	100	100	84	100
27.	Football	309	300	250	450
28.	Football U-17 FIFA World Cup–2017	0	0	734	830
29.	Handball	100	100	150	0
30.	Kayaking & Canoeing	162	250	250	325
31.	Paralympics	183	183	400	440
32.	Sepak Takraw	50	50	150	165
33.	Special Olympics Bharat	275	275	500	400
34.	Table Tennis	340	340	340	300
35.	Volleyball	372	372	440	340
36.	SGFI	100	100	150	175
37.	AIU	0	0	75	100
38.	Fencing				100
39.	Kho Kho (Asian Kho Kho Championship)				60
Total		16081	16530	19061	20399

[English]

**Less Access to Water for use in Toilets of  
Rural Areas**

2085. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in rural areas of the country only 42.5 per cent of households were found to have access to water for use in the toilet as compared to 88 per cent in urban areas;

(b) if so, whether such water scarcity is a challenge towards the target set by the Government to stop 100% open defecation by the year 2019; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) As per National Sample Survey Office Report 2015, 93.9 percentage of rural households having toilet had access to water for use in toilets. Further, under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000, to provide for water availability, including for storing water for hand-washing and cleaning. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP) guidelines also provide for convergence towards implementation of the programmes of sanitation and water, and to maximize the availability of water for sanitation purposes. Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages are being prioritized for providing Piped Water Supply Schemes(PWSS) under NRDWP.

### Policy on Youth Affairs and Sports

2086. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy on youth affairs and sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any policy/scheme for the character development of the young students in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the 'Khelo India' scheme has been expanded to cover the rural areas also to encourage/promote sports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has formulated National Youth Policy as well as National Sports Policy. The National Youth Policy (NYP-2014) aims "To empower youth of the county to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of Nations". The National Youth Policy has identified 5 Objectives which need to be pursued, the priority areas under each of the Objectives and suggested Policy interventions under each of these Priority Areas are as follows:

Objectives	Priority Areas
1. Create a productive workforce that can make sustainable contribution to India's economic development	1. Education
2. Development a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges	2. Employment and Skill Development
3. Instill Social values and promote community service to build national ownership	3. Entrepreneurship
4. Facilitate participation and civic engagement at all levels of governance	4. Health and healthy lifestyle
5. Support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all disadvantaged and marginalized youth.	5. Sports
	6. Promotion of social values
	7. Community engagement
	8. Participation in politics and governance
	9. Youth engagement
	10. Inclusion
	11. Social Justice

National Sports Policy, 1984 was the first move towards developing an organized and systematic framework for the development and promotion of sports in the country, and the precursor of the present National Sports Policy, 2001.

Salient Features/Components of National Sports Policy, 2001

- Broad basing of sports and achievement of excellence
- Up-gradation and development of infrastructure

- Support to National Sports Federations and other sports bodies
- Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports
- Special incentives to promote sports
- Enhanced participation of women, scheduled tribes and rural youth
- Involvement of corporate sector in sports promotion and
- Promote sports mindedness among the public at large

(c) and (d) The National Youth Policy, 2014, inter-alia, lays strong emphasis on development of character and instil social values and promotion of community service among youth.

(e) A Scheme called “Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports” was formulated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to promote sports through creation of sports infrastructure and conduct of annual sports competitions in the entire country, and implemented from the financial year 2016-17. The earlier Khelo India Scheme, has been revised and revamped during the current financial year 2017-18. The revamped Scheme, through its twelve verticals, aims to encourage/promote sports by creating an eco-system of sports in the country including rural areas. Salient features of the Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Salient features of the Khelo India Scheme*

#### **Vision**

To infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country.

#### **Mission**

To encourage sports for all thus allowing the population across gender and all age groups to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children & youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development.

The Khelo India Scheme includes the following components/objectives:-

- i. Play Field Development
- ii. Community Coaching Development
- iii. State Level Khelo India Centres
- iv. Annual Sports Competitions
- v. Talent Search and Development
- vi. Utilisation and Creation/Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure

- vii. Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies
- viii. Physical Fitness of School going Children
- ix. Sports for Women
- x. Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities
- xi. Sports for Peace and Development
- xii. Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games

### **Utilisation of Rain and Flood Water**

2087. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the quantity of water being wasted in the country due to various factors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering for effective utilization of excess rain and flood water of major rivers flowing to Pakistan and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any plan in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the plan is likely to be implemented?

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 average annual water availability has been assessed as 1869 BCM. It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1137 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water resources. Further, it has been estimated that about 450 BCM of surface water is being utilized for various purposes. As per the latest assessment of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB),



annual ground water utilization is 253 BCM. Thus, the quantity of water flowing down to the sea or across the border can be considered approximately as 1166 BCM (1869 - 450 - 253).

(b) to (d) Under the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 with Pakistan, Pakistan is entitled to receive unrestricted use of the Western rivers namely, Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab, which India is under obligation to let flow and shall not permit any interference with these waters except for domestic and non-consumptive use as provided in the Treaty.

Under the provisions of the Treaty, all the waters of the Eastern Rivers namely, Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi has been allocated to India for unrestricted use. To effectively utilize these waters, India has constructed the storage works like Bhakra dam on Sutlej, Pandoh and Pong dam on Beas and Thein (Ranjit Sagar) dam on Ravi. These storage works, together with other works like Beas-Sutlej Link, Madhopur-Beas Link, and Indira Gandhi Nahar Project and other regulation structures like Nangal dam, Ropar barrage, Harike barrage, Ferozepur barrage, etc., has helped India utilize nearly entire share of waters of Eastern rivers.

To further utilize the waters of river Ravi, a detailed project report (DPR) of the Ujh multi- purpose project on the river Ujh (a tributary of river Ravi) has been prepared which envisages an storage of about 0.65 million acre-feet (MAF). Further, Shahpurkandi Dam project, which is under construction on river Ravi, will help in utilizing the waters of river Ravi for irrigation as well as for power generation. The 2nd Ravi Beas Link has been proposed (at present at pre-feasibility stage) for optimal utilization of remaining water of Ravi river. Ujh Project, Shahpurkandi Dam Project and 2nd Ravi Beas Link projects have been declared as the National projects and are, thus, eligible for receiving financial assistance from the Government of India. Implementation of these projects vests with the respective State Governments. No time frame has been finalized for implementation of these projects.

#### **Minerals Used in Cement Manufacturing**

2088. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that minerals for manufacturing of cement are available in abundance in the country

and if so, the names and the quantity of such minerals mined during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the extent to which such minerals are exported and to which countries including the quantity of such minerals exported during the said period; and

(c) whether there is any policy to promote greater use of such minerals for manufacturing cement within the country and if so, the details and the impact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per information made available by Indian Bureau of Mines (a sub-ordinate office of the Ministry of Mines), the minerals used for manufacturing of cement are limestone, gypsum, laterite, calcite, mudstone or shale, marl, clay, etc. The details of reserves/resources of these minerals in the country as on 01.04.2015 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The production details of limestone 'which is the major mineral used in manufacture of cement' during the period of 2014-15 to 2017-18 (upto December 2017) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Country-wise details of quantum of limestone exported during the year 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The National Mineral Policy 2008 provides for uninterrupted supply of the mineral raw material from domestic sources to encourage the user industry. The Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957 (MMDR) has been amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 to provide for, inter alia, auction through competitive bidding as the procedure for grant of mineral concessions. Further, State Governments have been empowered to reserve a mineral block put to auction for any particular end use including for use in cement plant. So far, 34 auctions for grant of mineral concession have taken place in various states, out of which, in respect of limestone, 16 mineral blocks have been auctioned for grant of mining lease and 2 have been auctioned for grant of Prospecting License-cum-Mining Lease. Out of these 18 limestone mineral blocks, 6 blocks have been reserved for end users (cement/clinker plants).

**Statement-I***Mineral wise reserves/resources as on 1-04-2015*

Mineral	Unit	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
Calcite	Tonne	3,448,867	19,555,082	23,003,949
China Clay	'000 Tonnes	229,469	2,711,777	2,941,247
Limestone	'000 Tonnes	16,335,753	186,888,998	203,224,752
Gypsum	'000 Tonnes	36621	1292892	1329513
Laterite	'000 Tonnes	124733	581819	706552
Marl	Tonne	123,855,856	11,704,870	135,560,726
Shale	'000 Tonnes	15,472	3,781	19,253

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

**Statement-II***Details of production of limestone during the last three years*

(Quantity in thousand tonnes)

All India	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)	2017-18 (P) (upto December 2017)
	293273	307001	313196	244027

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

(P): Provisional

**Statement-III***Country-wise details of export of limestone during the year 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(Quantity in tonnes)

Name of the Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)
1	2	3	4
All Countries	3812759	3236010	4330822
Bangladesh	3684066	3063174	4199960
U K	35929	71891	51238
Bhutan	28510	27482	17512
U S A	4036	6015	3561

1	2	3	4
Ireland	6869	8168	6167
Belgium	6024	6302	4969
France	4329	6317	5366
Nepal	16134	16342	10093
Korea Republic	1837	3233	1668
Japan	2489	2094	2317
Other Countries	22536	24992	27971

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

(P): Provisional

*[Translation]***Increase in Number of Air Passengers**

2089. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of air passengers is increasing every year in Gujarat, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of flights in view of the increasing number of air passengers in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Madam. Total air passengers handled at airports of Gujarat is 60.32 Lakhs, 65.67 Lakhs, 82.11 Lakhs and 90.04 Lakhs respectively during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The Compounded Annual Growth Rate of passengers during the last three years is 16%.

(b) and (c) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation sector was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the

airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by Government.

**Identification of Talented Sportspersons**

2090. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for identification of talented sportspersons from the backward areas in the country;

(b) the details of talented sportspersons selected as a result thereof from the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the achievements of sportspersons selected from backward areas at national or international level till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) The Ministry is implementing the Khelo India Scheme which inter-alia has a vertical of "Annual Sports Competitions" include which Khelo India School Games and Khelo India University Games. The Scheme

also has a vertical of "Talent Identification and Development". Under this vertical, talented sports persons will be identified in priority sports disciplines at various levels through different avenues, including competitions, and out of them 1000 best talents will be provided annual financial assistance, at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakh per annum, for a period of 8 years under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme. The vertical caters to sports persons from the entire country, including backward areas.

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

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

Presently under SAI Schemes 14912 talented sports persons (10481 boys and 4431 girls) are provided with regular sports training in 27 sports disciplines on residential and non residential basis in 287 SAI sports centres.

The majority of the sports persons identified under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes belong to the rural, tribal, backward, coastal and inaccessible hilly areas of the country and are provided with training facilities in the form of expert sports coaches, requisite playing facilities, boarding & lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical/insurance and stipend as per the scheme approved norms.

Further, this Ministry through Sports Authority of India (SAI) has launched the National Sports Talent Search

Portal (NSTSP) on 28.08.2017 where players, both boys and girls belonging to various sports disciplines can register themselves and upload their performance/achievements in different sports events through an online application process. The portal will also act as one of the avenues for identification of sporting talent.

The details of the schemes mentioned above are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The details of SAI Schemes Trainees in the State of Uttar Pradesh including other backward areas performance of last three years & current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

The Special Area Game Scheme of SAI specifically scouts talented sports persons who belong to the tribal, coastal, backward and the remote hilly region of the country. Currently there are 20 SAG Centres where 2167 trainees (1189 girls and 978 boys) are being trained and provided with expert sports coaches, playing facilities, consumable and non consumable sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical and insurance and stipend for day boarders as per the approved scheme norms. The SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme which is implemented in partnership with the State Govt., where a State Govt. provides the sports infrastructure to SAI and SAI selects talented sportsperson (majority of them from rural areas) in the age group of 10-18 years from the region and nurtures them by providing regular scientific training in 27 sports disciplines on Resi. & Non-Resi. basis. Presently under the scheme 6867 trainees (Boys 4804 & Girls 2068) are being trained in 59 Centres across the country.

Similarly, the Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme which is a joint venture with Indian Army also scouts talent from the rural and tribal areas falling under various regimental centres where the BSCs are located. The trainees in the age group of 8-14 years are admitted in ABSC centres for regular sports training and most of them on having found to be medically fit are enrolled in the Army on attaining the age of 17½ years. Presently, 1591 boys are being trained under ABSC Scheme of SAI.

**Statement-II***Details of medals won by SAI schemes trainees during the last three years & the current year*

Sl. No.	2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1. National	18	16	21	2	2	3	14	10	23	0	0	1
2. International	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	0	2
Total	20	17	23	2	2	3	14	10	24	0	0	3

*Details of medals won by SAI schemes trainees during the last three years & the current year in the backward areas*

Sl. No.	2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1. National	600	412	512	491	352	407	438	397	434	600	412	512
2. International	34	26	50	43	40	40	81	41	34	34	26	50

*[English]***Darkening of Siang River**

2091. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints on unusual darkening of Siang river in Arunachal Pradesh before meeting with Brahmaputra river in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any specific survey on the issue and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to take up the matter with China at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has received information regarding

contamination of Siang River through different sources. Water samples collected and tested by Central Water Commission (CWC) and North Eastern Research Institute for Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) during the month of November, 2017 and December, 2017 at Tuting and Passighat Hydrological observation sites on Siang river were found to be highly turbid in nature. Presence of Aluminium (Al) & Iron (Fe) was also found to be beyond the permissible limit for drinking water as per IS 10500:2012. Though, the contamination has reduced significantly over the period since December 2017, but it was still beyond permissible limit on 14/15 January, 2018 as per IS 10500:2012.

(d) Ministry of External Affairs, GoI has informed that as a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the trans-border rivers, Government of India has consistently conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels, and has urged them to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas. The issue was also taken up by Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs of India with the Chinese Foreign Minister during his recent visit to India on 11 December 2017. Government intends to remain engaged with China on the issue of trans-border rivers to safeguard our interests.

[Translation]

**New Bill for Rights of Air Passengers**

2092. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new bill in view of problems being faced by the air passengers; and

(b) if so, the manner in which said bill is likely to provide better facilities to the air passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the proposal to formulate a Passengers Charter is under consideration.

**Sports Radio Channel**

2093. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched or proposes to launch any sports radio channel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the frequency of the radio channel for receiving the said channel in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar; and

(c) the details of sports for which information is likely to be broadcast through the said channel?

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) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

**Allotment of Houses Under PMAY-G**

2094. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether allotment of houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) in the entire rural region of Jharkhand especially in Sahebganj, Pakur, Godda and Dumka districts is being done through middlemen and consequently the entitled persons are not being benefitted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the rules of the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to have a control on the middlemen in the said districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No such incident has been reported to the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) and (d) Under PMAY-G, identification of beneficiaries is based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data base. Accordingly, all the rural houseless households and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses with kucha wall and kucha roof, subject to the exclusion process, and duly verified by Gram Sabha are provided financial assistance for construction of house. The assistance is transferred directly into the bank account of the beneficiaries electronically through Fund Transfer Order from the State Level Nodal Bank Account of PMAY-G.

**Construction of Ponds Under MGNREGS**

2095. SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is according priority to the construction of ponds and water conservation structures under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in drought affected areas;

(b) if so, the details of the number of workers securing job through digging of ponds along with the

number of ponds constructed under the said scheme in Bundelkhand region during the last three years; and

(c) the details of other benefits or reliefs provided to MGNREGS workers in drought affected areas of the country including Bundelkhand region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):  
(a) As per the Schedule I of the MGNREGA Act 2005, water conservation, water harvesting and watershed management works are permitted. The State Government has been advised to accord priority to the construction of ponds and water conservation structures in drought affected areas. A Mission Water Conservation (MWC) Framework was circulated to all States/UTs on 1st November, 2016 in consultation with Ministry of Water Resource, Department of land Resource and Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare under which 2264 Mission Water Conservation Blocks spreading in 21 States of the country including Bundelkhand region were listed out. The MWC framework calls for leveraging of knowledge of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and

Central Water Commission (CWC). All NRM components of MNREGA labour budget are to be part of District Irrigation Plan (DIP) at the district level.

(b) The households are provided works on the basis of available shelf of projects during the financial year in that area and not specifically for digging of ponds only. Number of farm ponds and households provided employment during the last three years in Bundelkhand region under MGNREGS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. Forest Rights Act (FRA) beneficiaries are entitled to 150 days of wage employment per household in a Financial Year.

An additional 50 days of wage employment are provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas of the States/UTs on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State	Districts	Farm Ponds			Households provided employment (In Nos)		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	82	75	128	41811	40062	48394
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	607	237	306	60769	44494	49845
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	691	152	43	14557	14461	15700
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	583	183	330	45518	45537	44259
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	414	240	235	63249	52715	61801
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	107	105	94	52989	42758	43228
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	152	70	95	58050	81016	67993
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	17	45	79	38490	57324	49523
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	16	36	52	36009	53977	48261
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	82	155	30	67542	83563	83454
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	52	14	43	60457	76125	59808
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	70	89	53	61513	85885	65250
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	24	60	83	15135	37607	27543
<b>Total</b>			<b>2897</b>	<b>1461</b>	<b>1571</b>	<b>616089</b>	<b>715524</b>	<b>665059</b>

[English]

**Utilisation of Funds for Ganga River Cleaning**

2096. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA :  
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:  
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee of secretaries to expedite the process of cleaning Ganga River and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that about 20% of Rs. 3,700 crore funds allocated in the first two years of the programme were not utilised and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to reinvigorate Ganga river cleaning programme;

(c) whether the National Council for River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) or the NCRG has become fully operational after the transfer of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) to the ministry and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the cleaning of rivers across the nation and to address the concerns of National Green Tribunal in this regard?

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) A Group of Secretaries (GoS) from key Ministries comprising of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Urban Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Rural Development, Tourism, and Shipping had worked together during 2014-15 to develop a comprehensive action plan for Ganga Rejuvenation. One High Level Task Force (HLTF) on Ganga has been constituted under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to facilitate interaction among Ministries/Departments and State Governments and to ensure effective coordination and implementation of the programme. Government of India

has constituted Empowered Task Force (ETF) in 2016 on river Ganga under the chairmanship of Union Minister for Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation consisting of Secretary of concerned Ministries and Chief Secretary of states and CEO, Niti Aayog.

(b) An amount of Rs. 773.59 crore has been released by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) against Rs. 1,958 crore provided by Government of India during the Financial Year 2014-15 and 2015-16. The physical progress has not been commensurate with the financial targets fixed, because of the fact that in initial phase, pace of expenditure was slow as proper planning was needed to take up the projects in a scientific and planned manner. Pace of expenditure would increase with the start of the large number of projects sanctioned in recent times.

(c) With the constitution of NMCG as an Authority in terms of order dated 7.10.2016, the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been dissolved. The said order provides for a National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga, also called as National Ganga Council under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, with representation of Union Ministers of concerned departments and Chief Ministers of the five Ganga States besides others.

(d) Certain measures have been initiated to expedite the implementation process. National mission for Clean Ganga have been restructured and strengthened recently so that it is empowered to discharge its functions in an independent and accountable manner and also to sanction and complete various projects on fast track. Under Namami Gange Programme, provision has been kept for long term (10– 15 years) operation & maintenance of the assets created so as to ensure that the assets created are permanent and operate in a sustainable manner. Regular monitoring of these projects is being done by NMCG. Reviews are being held up with State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs)/ Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) on regular basis to expedite these projects and to comply with the direction of National Green Tribunal (NGT). In segment A of Ganga (as per NGT), all the projects related to STPs have been sanctioned.



*[Translation]***Declaration of NHs in Uttar Pradesh**

2097. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has approved to declare Sismaiyaa-Nighaasan-Puranpur, Lakhimpur-Gaurifanta and Belroya-Patrasa in Lakhimpur District of Uttar Pradesh as National Highways;

(b) if so, the present status of National Highways; and

(c) the total cost of this project and the amount allocated for this 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 (c) The conversion of new National Highway is done by Union Government based on the recommendation of State Government, inter se priority regarding importance of the road. The roads Sismaiyaa-Nighaasan-Puranpur, Lakhimpur-Gaurifanta and Belroya-Patrasa are not declared as National Highway.

*[English]***Road Connectivity Projects to Link JNPT**

2098. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether road connectivity projects have been undertaken to link Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the status of the road connectivity projects, projectwise;

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned for each road connectivity project, project-wise; and

(d) whether the road connectivity projects linking JNPT have been given environmental clearance, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The road projects undertaken for connectivity to the JNPT in the State of Maharashtra are as following:

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Cost of work awarded (in cr.)	Physical Progress (%)
1.	Construction of Karal Phata Interchange from Km 3.600 to Km 6.073 of NH-4B & from Km 5.300 to Km 7.422 of NH-348 (old SH-54) and connectivity to proposed 4th Terminal of JNPT on EPC mode. (Package – I)	539	28.75
2.	Construction of Gavan Phata Interchange from Km 14.740 to Km 15.894 of NH-4B, Km 13.160 to Km 14.880 of NH348 (old SH-54) & Km 5.360 to Km 6.785 of Amra Marg and NH-4B (Km 6.073 to Km 14.740 and Km 15.894 to Km 21.200) on EPC mode. ( Package – II)	594.7	21.5
3.	Construction of NH-348 (old SH-54) from Km 7.422 to Km 13.160 and Amra Marg from Km 0.000 to Km 5.360 on EPC mode (Package – III)	504	23.52
4.	Construction of NH-4B from Km 21.200 to Km 27.270 and Km 0.000 to Km 4.492 on EPC mode. (Package – IV)	414	45

(d) No Madam, as the project length is less than 100 km, environmental clearance is not required for these projects.

**Amendments in National Mineral Policy**

2099. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether district level authorities have been involved in the process of granting environmental clearances in minor mineral base cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have raised questions on the ambiguity of the role of district level authorities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Union Government is contemplating to make necessary changes in the National Mineral Policy to clear the doubts of the State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) vide notification dated 15.01.2016, has delegated the Authority of Environmental Clearance up to 5 hectares of individual mining lease of minor minerals and 25 hectares in clusters to the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) headed by the District Magistrate/ District Collector. The MoEFCC has also notified the constitution of DEIAA and District Expert Appraisal Committee (DEAC) vide notification SO No. 190 (E) dated 20.01.2016. The MoEFCC has further clarified the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and issued the amendments in the EIA Notification, 2006 on 01.07.2016 for mining of minor minerals, in situation of a large number of leases or quarry licenses of very small size in contiguous area.

(c) As per information made available by the MoEFCC, no questions have been raised by the State Governments in this regard.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply given to (c) above.

**Behaviour Change for Open Defecation Free Country**

2100. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the sanitation experts laid emphasis on bringing about a sustained behavioural change in the local communities to achieve the target of making the villages, towns and district Open Defecation Free (ODF) in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the sanitation experts have suggested that the harmful impacts of open defecation on people's health and children's nutrition should be brought to their notice and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make the country Open Defecation Free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Madam. Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices.

(b) Yes, Madam. There is a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, open disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene has a direct bearing on the high infant mortality rate, malnutrition and are also the causes of a host of medical problems like Schistosomiasis, Dysentery, Japanese Encephalitis, Malaria, Dengue fever and Trachoma. Indirect loss of working days due to repeated episodes of these diseases results in huge economic loss.

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM (G)) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. The following steps are being taken by the Ministry for effective implementation of SBM-G in the country:

- Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States

are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior.

- The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.
- There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of knowledge capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders. From the Government of India side, the States and select organizations (termed Key Resource Centres) are being trained. These in turn are, carrying out trainings at the sub-State level. The key official at the district level (DC/DM) has been roped in the programme to provide leadership at the district level.
- The programme is being run as a janandolan with cooperation from all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are also being actively involved.
- Zila Swachh Bharat Preraks (trained young professionals) are also being engaged for providing technical support to the districts.

#### **Use of Toilets for other Purposes**

2101. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that toilets made under various Government schemes are used to shelter small animals or to store tools, bikes and grains, etc.;

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

(c) whether deep-seated attitudes may present an even bigger barrier to improve sanitation than the lack of pipes and pits in the country; 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) As per Swachhata Status Report 2016, published by National Sample Survey Office, in rural India, of the households having sanitary toilet, 95.6% were found to be using them. There may be isolated instances where toilets are used to shelter small animal or to store tools bikes and grain etc. Sanitation is a state subject and accordingly records of such instances (and action taken thereof) is limited to them.

(c) and (d) Yes, Swachh Bharat Mission is currently focusing on taking up Sanitation primarily as a behavior change issue. This involves changing the mindset amongst people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. This is achieved through sustained engagement of community and skills in facilitation, 'triggering' and toilet usage that are largely defined as IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities. Up to 8% of total budgetary resources can be spent on IEC by the states. Many States are focusing on community approaches, wherein the people are directly triggered and made aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene using socio-cultural triggering tools. Besides these, conventional IEC tools such as IPC (Inter personal communication ) are also used to educate the people.

#### **Violation of Flight Duty Time Limitations**

2102. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent move of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to come out with a draft Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) to discipline pilots who feign sickness, has caused resentment and met with opposition by three pilots unions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many airlines violate Flight Duty Time Limitations (FDTL) with impunity due to the CAR on FDTL being open to interpretation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many airlines do not hire enough pilots and offer more lucrative terms to fly overtime; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration by DGCA.

(b) There is no violation of Flight Duty Time Limitations (FDTL) by airlines due to CAR on FDTL being open to interpretation. FDTL requirements of flight cabin crew and cabin crew are prescribed in CAR Section 7, Series J, Part III and CAR Section 7, Series J, Part I respectively. Under the provisions of CAR, airlines are required to establish, FDTL scheme for their flight/ cabin crew. Subsequently, the FDTL scheme is submitted to DGCA for approval.

(c) and (d) No such information is available with this Ministry.

#### **Grounding of Air India Flight**

2103. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air India flight from Birmingham to Delhi was grounded by a rare fault recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to this rare fault, the flight could not operate on the same day; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) On following four occasions, Air India flights from Birmingham to Delhi were not able to depart on same day during last 6 months:

- i. 31.08.2017 - Due to Aircraft Battery Snag;
- ii. 12.09.2017- Due to Left 1 Gen processor module fault;
- iii. 16.09.2017 - Due to suspected lightning strike;
- iv. 23.09.2017- Due to defect in Passenger address and cabin interphone.

In order to ensure enforcement of the flight schedules, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Air Transport Circular (ATC) 05 of 2017 on

“Procedure to be followed to mitigate flight delays”. In order to ensure appropriate protection for the air travelers in case of flight disruptions, DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section 3-Air Transport, Series-M, Part-IV titled “Requirement of facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delay in flights.” and CAR Section 3 - Air Transport, Series-M, Part-V titled “Facilitation in case of diversion” on passenger facilitation.

#### **Boosting Export of Handicrafts**

2104. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to boost the sale and export of handicrafts and other speciality textile products from the country especially from the State of Punjab and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has set up any fairs/ exhibitions at the international level to help market and promote Indian handicrafts abroad and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to organise a similar event like Textile India in Punjab to showcase the manufacturing/designing capacity and regional handicraft quality to help promote and develop the industry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The steps taken to boost the sale and export of handicrafts from all over the country (including State of Punjab) are detailed as under:-

- Participation of Indian exporters (Handicrafts & Carpets) in popular exhibitions/fairs, road shows, awareness campaign/promotional stalls, Buyer Seller Meets, craft live demonstrations & display etc. carried out in standalone basis or combined with main exhibition events with the support from both MDA/MAI of Commerce Ministry and grants from office of DC(Handicrafts) under Marketing Support Scheme (MSS).
- Textiles India 2017, first ever mega international trade fair for Textile Industry was conducted during 30th June to 2nd July, 2017 in Gandhinagar,

Gujarat and five Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed from handicrafts sector during Textiles India 2017 fair. It showcased crafts & textiles from all states including Punjab.

- Special product specific pavilion on pan India basis also erected in Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair (Autumn & Spring) Fair.

- Publicity of crafts is also being carried out through international publicity campaign for overseas buyers under MSS Scheme. During FY 2017-18, so far 85 numbers of fairs, exhibitions and road shows have been organized to market Indian handicrafts abroad. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *International Events Abroad—2017-18*

Sl. No.	Name of the Event	Date of the event	Country/City	Organization (IA)	Type of activity under MSS Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hong Kong Intl. Home Textile & Furnishing Fair	20-23 April, 2017	Hong Kong	CEPC	Participation in Exhibition
2.	Hong Kong Houseware Show	20-23 April, 2016	Hong Kong	EPCH	Road Show cum Awareness Campaign (Promotional Stall)
3.	China Import & Export Fair	23-27 April, 2017	China	EPCH	Road Show-cumAwareness Campaign
4.	Hong Kong Gift & Premium Fair	27-30 April, 2017	Hong Kong	EPCH	Road Show-cumAwareness Campaign
5.	-do-	27-30 April, 2017	Hong Kong	HP State HDC	Participation in Exhibition
6.	Fame - Manila	21-23 April, 2017	Manila, Philippines	EPCH	Thematic Exhibition/Awareness Campaign (Recommended by Indian Embassy Manila, Philippines)
7.	Yiwu Imported Commodities Fair	6-9 May, 2017	Yiwu, China	EPCH	Participation in Exhibition/Live Demonstration
8.	Global Indian Festival	30 May – 04 June, 2017	Malasiya	Karnataka State HDC	Participation in Exhibition
9.	2017 China (Qinghai) Intl. Carpet Exhibition	2-6 June, 2017	Xining, China	CEPC	Participation in Exhibition
10.	Dallas Temp Show	22-25 June 2017	Dallas Market Centre, USA	EPCH	Thematic Exhibition/Products display/Awareness Campaign
11.	Giftex World 2017	5-7 July, 2017	Tokyo, Japan	EPCH	Participation in Exhibition
12.	Atlanta International Gift & Home Furnishing Market	11-18 July, 2017	Atlanta, USA	EPCH	Thematic Exhibition/Products display/Awareness Campaign
13.	27th India Home Furnishing Fair	20-22 July, 2017	Osaka, Japan	EPCH	Thematic Exhibition/Products display/Awareness Campaign
14.	Stockholm Cultural Festival	15-19 August, 2017	Stockholm, Sweden	Departmental	CEP
15.	Stand Alone Show (Buyer Seller Meet)	January, 2018	Johannesburg & Durban, South Africa	EPCH	BSM (The BSM to be planned in coordination with Indian Mission in South Africa)

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Maison & Objet	8-12 September, 2017	Paris, France	EPCH	Thematic Exhibition & Awareness Campaign (Promotional Stall)
17.	Autumn Fair International	4-7 September, 2017	Birmingham, U.K.	EPCH	Participation in Exhibition/Live Demonstration
18.	-do-	4-7 September, 2017	-do-	CEPC	Participation in Exhibition
19.	Bhutan International Trade Fair	14-18 September, 2017	Thimphu, Bhutan	BRAWFED, Assam	Thematic Exhibition
20.	Asian Gifts, Premium & Household Product Show	20-23 October 2017	Hong Kong	EPCH	Road Show-cumAwareness Campaign (Promotional Stall)
21.	High Point (Spring) Market	22-26 October, 2017	North Carolina, USA	EPCH	Thematic Exhibition/Awareness Campaign
22.	Symbols and Scripts Fair-2018	17 November 2017 to 31 May, 2018	Singapore	Dastkari Haat Samiti, New Delhi	Participation in Exhibition/Live Demonstration
23.	India Nepal Crafts Festival (INCF)	7-11 November, 2017	Kathmandu, Nepal	COHANDS	Thematic Exhibition
24.	AFL Artigiano in Fiera	2-10 December, 2017	Milan, Italy	EPCH	Participation in Exhibition/Live Demonstration
25.	Heimtextil	9-12 January, 2018	Frankfurt, Germany	EPCH	Participation in Exhibition
26.	Domotex	12-15 January 2018	Hannover, Germany	EPCH	Thematic Exhibition/Awareness Campaign
27.	IMM Cologne	15-21 January, 2018	Cologne, Germany	EPCH	Participation in Exhibition
28.	Maison & Objet Fair	19-23, January, 2018	Paris, France	EPCH	Thematic Exhibition & Awareness Campaign (Promotional Stall)
29.	Spring Fair International	4-8 Feb, 2018	Birmingham, UK	EPCH	Participation in Exhibition/Live Demonstration
30.		4-8 Feb, 2018	-do-	J&K Handicrafts (Sales & Export) Corp. Ltd., Srinagar	Participation in Exhibition
31.	Ambiente Fair	09-13 February, 2018	Frankfurt, Germany	EPCH	Live Demonstration
32.	-do-	09-13 February, 2018	-do-	EPCH	Brand Image Promotion Seminar
33.	-do-	09-13 February, 2018	-do-	HHEC	Participation in Exhibition
34.	-do-	09-13 February, 2018	-do-	CCIC	Participation in Exhibition
35.	Janadriyah Festival	7-24 February, 2018	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	FICCI, New Delhi	CEP
36.	Index 2018	26-29 March, 2018	Dubai, UAE	CEPC	Participation in Exhibition
37.	-do-	26-29 March, 2018	-do-	EPCH	Participation in Exhibition

**PMPRPY**

2105. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI M. MURALI MOHAN:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY);

(b) the number of textile sector employees registered under the Yojana during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated and disbursed to various States including Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that beneficiaries have not been able to receive their claims due to errors in Aadhaar linkage to their PAN numbers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Salient features of PMPRPY are given below:

- PMPRPY is a labour reform initiative under which Government is bearing the entire 12% of the employers' contribution to the Employers Provident Fund Scheme for new employees of garment and made-ups sectors for the first 3 years of their employment.
- At present, 8.33% of employer's contribution is already being provided by Government under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY). Additional 3.67% of employer contribution is made available under PMPRPY to garment and made-ups segments to new workers with wage up to Rs. 15,000/- per month.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of number of textile sector employees registered and funds disbursed during 2016-17 & 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement. Quantum of funds allocated under PMPRPY Scheme is Rs. 30 crores and the amount disbursed up to 27.02.2018 is Rs. 16,23,05,091/-.

(d) and (e) There is no requirement to link Aadhaar with PAN. However, employees have to submit verified Aadhaar for availing benefits.

**Statement**

States	Registered Employees		Funds Disbursed	
	09-08-2016 to 31-03-2017	01-04-2017 to 27-02-2018	09-08-2016 to 31-03-2017	01-04-2017 to 27-02-2018
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1	4843	450	2395163
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	999	0	1305914
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	5675	0	4721637
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	142	4043	34490	3199778
Haryana	2208	66151	60280	36814021
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	3017	76794	187537	46549785
Kerala	1845	6612	899579	9258807
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	452	0	14745
Maharashtra	20	2418	0	1166098
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	384	2762	77956	1825436
Rajasthan	0	2485	0	549465
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2136	61886	527702	37550606
Telangana	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	114	33071	0	14579418
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	1545	0	586224
Total	9867	269736	1787994	160517097



**Demand and Supply of Power**

2106. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of power is ten times less as compared to its demand in the country;

(b) if so, the details of current demand and supply of power in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to provide sufficient power to all farmers and people in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expected time and expenditure to complete this dream project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As reported by States, there is only a marginal demandsupply gap of only 0.7% in terms of energy and 2.0% in terms of peak in

the country during the current financial year (up to January, 2018). The State-wise details of demand and supply of power during the current year (April, 2017-January, 2018) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Central Government have drawn up a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State specific plans for providing 24x7 Power for All (PFA) to all households/homes, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State Policy. The roadmap for all the States/UTs has been finalized and is under implementation.

These documents contain the details of funds requirement for various activities required to achieve 24x7 Power for All within the States/UTs. Electricity is a concurrent subject. Therefore, the funds would be arranged by the States/UTs from their own resources, loans from financial Institutions including from REC and PFC and also through schemes of Government of India like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) & Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

**Statement***Power Supply Position for 2017-18 (Provisional)*

State/ System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2017 - January, 2018				April, 2017 - January, 2018			
	Energy Require- ment	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	(%)	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	(%)
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,423	1,415	9	1	363	363	0	0
Delhi	28,017	28,000	17	0.1	6,553	6,526	27	0.4
Haryana	43,628	43,628	0	0.0	9,671	9,539	132	1.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,883	7,839	44	0.6	1,594	1,594	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	15,605	12,476	3,128	20.0	2,899	2,319	580	20.0
Punjab	48,004	48,004	0	0.0	11,705	11,705	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	59,346	58,851	495	0.8	11,722	11,564	158	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	1,02,488	1,00,957	1,531	1.5	20,274	18,061	2,213	10.9
Uttarakhand	11,356	11,327	29	0.3	2,149	2,149	0	0.0
Northern Region	3,17,750	3,12,498	5,252	1.7	60,749	58,448	2,301	3.8
Chhattisgarh	21,862	21,779	83	0.4	4,169	3,887	282	6.8
Gujarat	91,609	91,597	12	0.0	16,590	16,590	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	59,170	59,169	0	0.0	12,338	12,301	37	0.3
Maharashtra	1,24,401	1,24,172	230	0.2	22,542	22,494	48	0.2
Daman and Diu	2,113	2,113	0	0.0	362	362	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,143	5,143	0	0.0	790	790	0	0.0
Goa	3,419	3,419	0	0.0	559	558	1	0.2
Western Region	3,07,717	3,07,392	325	0.1	50,491	50,099	392	0.8
Andhra Pradesh	47,848	47,805	43	0.1	8,571	8,558	13	0.1
Telangana	48,420	48,387	34	0.1	9,522	9,500	22	0.2
Karnataka	54,677	54,576	101	0.2	10,358	10,347	11	0.1
Kerala	20,593	20,541	52	0.3	3,889	3,862	27	0.7
Tamil Nadu	87,599	87,531	67	0.1	15,001	14,975	26	0.2
Puducherry	2,214	2,210	5	0.2	390	387	3	0.7
Lakshadweep	39	39	0	0	9	9	0	0
Southern Region	2,61,351	2,61,049	302	0.1	43,180	43,115	65	0.1
Bihar	22,718	22,339	379	1.7	4,521	4,515	6	0.1
DVC	18,031	17,867	163	0.9	2,964	2,964	0	0.0
Jharkhand	6,479	6,393	86	1.3	1,332	1,260	72	5.4
Odisha	24,036	24,000	36	0.1	4,370	4,370	0	0.0
West Bengal	42,137	41,982	155	0.4	8,137	8,114	23	0.3
Sikkim	399	398	0	0.1	96	96	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar	271	245	25	9	58	54	4	7
Eastern Region	1,13,799	1,12,980	819	0.7	20,274	20,208	66	0.3
Arunachal Pradesh	663	653	10	1.5	145	145	0	0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	7,918	7,623	295	3.7	1,822	1,745	77	4.2
Manipur	709	684	25	3.6	202	195	7	3.5
Meghalaya	1,318	1,316	2	0.1	369	368	1	0.2
Mizoram	418	409	9	2.0	105	96	9	8.6
Nagaland	678	659	18	2.7	155	146	9	5.9
Tripura	2,317	2,286	31	1.3	342	342	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	14,022	13,631	390	2.8	2,629	2,520	109	4.1
All India	10,14,639	10,07,550	7,089	0.7	1,64,066	1,60,752	3,314	2.0

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

#### Use of Mobile Phones in Flights

2107. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to grant permission to use mobile phones in the flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this would come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal with this Ministry. However, Rule 29B of Aircraft Rules 1937 regulates the use of portable electronic devices, including mobile phones, which *inter-alia* states that Pilot-in-Command may permit the use of cellular telephone by the passengers of a flight after the aircraft has landed and cleared active runway, except when the landing takes place in low visibility conditions. Further, Civil Aviation Requirements Section-5, Series-X, Part-I permits the use of mobile/cellular phone in non-transmitting mode *i.e.* Flight/Airplane mode during flight.

#### Solid Wastes in Water Bodies

2108. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing amount of solid wastes in various water resources including back waters in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any surveys and studies regarding the impact and amount of wastes in these water bodies and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to stop the dumping of solid wastes and cleaning of the water bodies?

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) Management of Solid Wastes (SWM) is a State subject & Municipal function and as such local bodies are responsible for performing this important activity. The local bodies in the country are, therefore, required to plan, design, operate, and maintain the SWM system in their respective cities/towns.

Under Namami Gange programme, following initiatives have been taken to reduce the solid waste in the river Ganga/Yamuna:

1. River surface cleaning through mechanical trash skimmers at 11 locations namely Haridwar, Garhmukteshwar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Sahibganj, Kolkata, Nabadweep, Delhi and Mathura-Vrindavan.
2. Ghat cleaning activities at Varanasi
3. Awareness creation and public outreach activities regarding management of solid waste.

Apart from the above for cleaning of river Ganga various measures such as sewage treatment, treatment of industrial effluent, in-situ bioremediation of drains, rural sanitation, ghats & crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity are also being undertaken.

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on cost sharing basis between the Central & State Governments for taking up various pollution abatement works. The works taken up under NRCP, *inter-alia*, includes interception & diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage system, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation, river front/bathing ghat development, etc. 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 & sewage treatment capacity of 2466.43 mld (million litres per day) has been created under the NRCP.

For conservation, management and restoration of identified lakes and wetlands in the country in a holistic manner, Ministry of MoEFCC is currently implementing a scheme namely, National Plan Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Government. The scheme provides assistance for various components which includes solid waste management, insitu cleaning *i.e.* desilting, dewatering etc. MoEF&CC had notified the

Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 to regulate various activities within the wetlands. The prohibited activities include solid waste dumping, discharge of untreated sewage, effluents etc. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 also prohibit the said activities.

### **Driving Licenses**

2109. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the wide usage of fake/duplicate driving licenses, in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to link the driving licenses with Aadhaar;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Committee constituted for road safety has submitted its report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which its report is likely to be submitted?

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 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.

(b) and (c) Ministry has finalised the notification to amend the form of application for license to drive a motor vehicle and the form of driving license, prescribed in the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 for incorporating suitable provisions in regard to Aadhaar number. The final notification is presently with Ministry of Law & Justice, Legislative Department, OL Wing for hindi translation.

(d) to (f) The Committee on Road Safety constituted in pursuance of order dated 22nd April, 2014 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has submitted a number of reports. In its 13th Report, Hon'ble Supreme Court has inter-alia asked the Committee to examine the issues for procurement of fake licences and how to eliminate this.

#### **Electric Vehicle Charging Stations**

2110. RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Electricity Act, 2003 to expedite the process of setting up of Electric vehicle charging stations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any Committee has been constituted to look at the new policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The Amendments to Electricity Act, 2003, are under process and necessary changes, if required, will be carried out to expedite the process for setting up of Electrical Vehicle Charging Stations.

(b) and (c) Two committees have been constituted to look into the issues and draw a road-map for setting up of charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles:

1. Committee on Technical Aspects under the Chairmanship of Member (Planning), Central Electricity Authority (CEA).
2. Committee on Policy/Regulatory and Planning Aspects under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Power.

#### **Per Capita Consumption of Electricity in N.E. States**

2111. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of electricity of North Eastern States for the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any measures have been taken by the Union Government to improve the consumption of electricity in the North-Eastern region, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has collected district-wise data on per capita consumption of electricity; and

(d) if so, the details of district-wise data for Assam, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The per capita consumption of electricity of North Eastern States during the last three years i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) In order to improve the consumption of electricity in the North Eastern region, Central Government have assisted the North-Eastern States by allocating power from Central Generating Stations to them. The State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Further, three Hydro projects of 770 MW are under construction in North-Eastern Region and are scheduled to be completed during 2018-22.

Central Government is supporting states in strengthening of their transmission and distribution network through various Central Government funded schemes. Government is also supporting in electrification of villages and providing access of electricity to all unelectrified households through Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) and Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

All these measures would improve the consumption of electricity in the North Eastern region.

(c) and (d) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA), has started the collection of district wise data on per

capita consumption of Electricity from the states from this financial year for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-

17. State of Assam is yet to submit the district - wise data to CEA.

**Statement-I**

*Per Capita Consumption of North-Eastern States (kWh)*

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
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

**Statement-II**

*Allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) to North-Eastern States*

State	Allocation in MW from CGS as on 31.01.2018
Arunachal Pradesh	181
Assam	1304
Manipur	218
Meghalaya	289
Mizoram	126
Nagaland	136
Tripura	404

**Revenue from FM Radios**

2112. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:  
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government is earning revenue from the FM Radios;

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

(c) the details of the FM Radio stations operating as on date, State-wise;

(d) the average estimated cost for setting up of FM Radio stations;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up some more FM radio stations in the country; and

(f) if so, the details of locations selected for setting up of the said FM Radio stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio is earning revenue through FM by Commercials (advertisements) and has earned gross revenue of ₹206.6 crore during the current Financial Year up to January 2018. Details are available under the link "Revenue from FM radios" at AIR's website <http://allindiaradio.gov.in/information/commercial%20code/pages/default.aspx>. The amount of revenue received from Private FM Radio as on date State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that as on date, there are 440 AIR Broadcasting Stations having FM transmitters in the country, including 100W FM relay transmitters at 229 locations for localized coverage. Details available in the website <http://allindiaradio.gov.in>. Also, 323 Private FM Radio channels are operating as on date. State-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The estimated cost for setting up of a typical 10 kW FM Radio Station along with 100-meter tower and Multipurpose studio facility for All India Radio is about –15 crores.

(e) and (f) Prasar Bharati has informed that AIR FM transmitters at 154 new locations in the country have been approved for installation including 100 W FM Relay transmitters at 113 locations. Details available at AIR's website <http://allindiaradio.gov.in>. The present Policy on expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting services through Private Agencies (phase III) approved by Union Cabinet on 07.07.2011 envisages to extend FM radio services to 227 new and uncovered cities, in addition to the present 86 cities, with a total of 839 new FM radio channels. The details are available at Ministry's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in).

**Statement-I**

*Statement of Revenue received from Private FM Radio Broadcasters*

Sl. No.	State	Revenue Earned
1	2	3
1.	Revenue received in Phase-I (1999-2005) (State-wise bifurcation not available for this period.)	3535236891
<b>Details of Revenue receipt from 2006 to 05/03/2018</b>		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1314839405
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3268439
4.	Assam	100925442
5.	Bihar	917882169

1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1153015666
7.	Chhattisgarh	218990750
8.	Daman (UT)	1127502
9.	Delhi (UT)	8074549450
10.	Goa	125060488
11.	Gujarat	3343100181
12.	Haryana	122234547
13.	Himachal Pradesh	104334575
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	109914887
15.	Jharkhand	176331801
16.	Karnataka	5116854286
17.	Kerala	2515002479
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1512695340
19.	Maharashtra	12406092143
20.	Meghalaya	29254965
21.	Mizoram	4136096
22.	Odisha	216527270
23.	Puducherry (UT)	336652356
24.	Punjab	759882591
25.	Rajasthan	1782409695
26.	Sikkim	20037813
27.	Tamil Nadu	4976511058
28.	Telangana	2262559848
29.	Tripura	11405067
30.	Uttar Pradesh	3175978898
31.	West Bengal	1658223512
Total		5254,97,98,719
Grand Total		5608,50,35,610

Sl. No.	State	No. Of Channels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	7
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	7
7.	Delhi (UT)	9
8.	Goa	2
9.	Gujarat	20
10.	Haryana	7
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
13.	Jharkhand	8
14.	Karnataka	14
15.	Kerala	17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	16
17.	Maharashtra	55
18.	Meghalaya	3
19.	Mizoram	2
20.	Odisha	7
21.	Puducherry (UT)	3
22.	Punjab	12
23.	Rajasthan	26
24.	Sikkim	2
25.	Tamil Nadu	22
26.	Telangana	8
27.	Tripura	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	38
29.	West Bengal	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>

### Collection of Toll Tax by Private Agencies

2113. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private agencies engaged by the Government to collect toll tax on National Highways (NHs);

(b) whether the Road Safety Forum has recommended for reducing the number of toll gates on the National Highways; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken to reduce the delay at toll gates?

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 OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The user fee on National Highways is being collected through private agencies on 156 no. of fee plazas under public funded projects and 313 no. of fee plazas under PPP mode.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

### Incidents of Piracy at Sea

2114. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of piracy at sea are on the rise affecting the Indian sailors and if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the incidents of piracy are very rampant off the Somali coast near the Horn of Africa and in the Gulf of Guinea with the demands of high ransom for releasing the hostages and if so, the details of such incidents involving Indian sailors during the said period;

(c) whether it is a fact that a vessel sailing under Panama flag "Marine Express" with 22 Indian sailors onboard and another vessel "MT Barret" with 22 crew members were hijacked by pirates off the coast of Benin in Africa and were released only on payment of ransom and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has prepared any proposal to curb the incidents of piracy against Indian vessels and Indian sailors and if so, the details thereof; and



(e) whether the Government proposes to set up any overseas naval base such as set up by China in Djibouti for quick intervention in the event of hijacking/piracy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The details of the incidents of piracy off the Somali coast near the Horn of Africa and in the Gulf of Guinea, involving Indian sailors during the last three years and the current year are as follow:

Sl. No.	Name of the Vessel	Flag	Date of hijacking	Date of released	No. of Indian Sailors	No. of Indian Sailors released
1.	M.T. Ananta	Comoros	09.12.2015	24.12.2015	4	4
2.	M.V. Tulja Bhawani	Panama	11.12.2015	24.12.2015	1	1
3.	M.T. Maximus	Panama	11.02.2016	19.02.2016/ 20.03.2016	11	11
4.	M.T. Sampatiki	Liberia	26.03.2016	10.05.2016	1	1
5.	MSVAI Kausar	Indian	31.03.2017	12.04.2017	10	10
6.	M.T. Barrett	Harshal Islands	10.01.2018	16.01.2018	11	11
7.	M.T. Marine express	Panama	01.02.2018	06.02.2018	22	22

(c) M.T. Barrett (Flag- Marshal Islands) with 11 Indian crew was hijacked off Cotonou Anchorage in Benin on 10.01.2018 and released on 16.01.2018. Government has no information regarding the ransom paid by the owners.

M.T. Marine Express (Flag-Panama) with all 22 Indian crew was hijacked off Cotonou Anchorage in Benin on 01.02.2018 and released on 06.02.2018 without payment of any ransom.

(d) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMGo) was set up by the Government under the Ministry of Shipping to deal with the hostage situation arising out of the hijacking at sea of merchant vessels with Indian crew. Government had also approved the Contingency Plan for dealing with piracy and hijacking of merchant ships and constituted a Committee of Secretaries on Anti-Piracy and Hijacking at sea (COSAPH) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. In addition to this, the following anti-piracy measures have been put in place for Indian flag merchant vessels and Sailing vessels:

- (i) Guidelines for anti-piracy measures to be implemented on Indian ships through issue of Merchant Shipping Notice No. 1 of 2011 dated 14.01.2011. The guidelines provide for elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices), including safe house/citadel for vessels.
- (ii) Banning of sailing vessels to ply in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male through Merchant Shipping Notice No. 3/2010 dated 31.3.2010
- (iii) Advisory issued by Directorate General of shipping vide Notice No. 35-NT(2)/2017 dated 6th April, 2017 for not transiting through Gulf of Aden.
- (iv) Naval escort provided by Indian naval ships in the Gulf of Aden since 2008.
- (v) Enhanced vigil by the Indian Navy in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and westward upto 65 degree east longitude.

(vi) Active participation by India in the security meetings of the International Maritime Organization, Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) and other international fora.

(e) The Indian Navy has maintained a continuous presence in the Gulf of Aden since 2008, towards anti-piracy operations. The ships deployed have been carrying out Operational Turn Around at the ports including the port of Djibouti.

### **Shortage of Manpower in NMCG**

2115. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of manpower shortage in the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) during the year 2016-17 and the reasons for the same;

(b) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details and the reasons for not utilising the funds amounting to Rs. 2,133.76 crore by NMCG and Rs. 59.28 crore by the executing agencies/central public sector undertakings; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard 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) and (b) As per the approval of the Competent Authority, no permanent posts for National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) is to be created. However, permanent posts, wherever necessary, would be created separately with the approval of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, the present manpower requirement for NMCG is being met as per organogram contained in the relevant Cabinet Note, as per which, the revised manpower for NMCG has been fixed at 111 from earlier 59 posts. There are at present 96 numbers of technical and administrative manpower drawn from open market, Project Management Consultancy and from Government on deputation. The percentage manpower shortage works

out to be 14% during the year 2016-17. The filling up of vacancies is continuous process and suitable staff is engaged as and when need is felt for the same as per due process.

(c) and (d) It is true that Rs. 2,133.76 crore remained unutilized in the bank accounts of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) as on 31 March 2017. Funds flow to the Central Public Sector Undertaking and other executing agencies through the mother and child account arrangement, hence unutilized bank balance was lying with them. The reasons for non utilisation of funds are that during 2014-15 funds were released only for the ongoing Projects and after approval of Namami Gange Program in May 2015 though budgetary allocation and releases were substantial, actual expenditure, incurred was as per demand from field level executing agencies and the unspent balances were therefore taken forward for utilization during the ensuing years.

Further, it was decided that future Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) would be setup under Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) which included Operation & Maintenance (O&M) cost for a period of 15 years. This was approved by competent authority in 2016. The Government has since constituted NMCG as an Authority and after its operationalization in December 2016, the pace of sanction of STPs, Interception and Diversion (I&D) Works and associated projects, as also various other projects leading to capital creation, have gained pace and are at different stages of implementation and execution. Since the end of 2016, a number of projects have been sanctioned and process is on to take up all STP projects, across 118 cities on main stem Ganga, in the first phase. It is thus expected that the pace of expenditure under major component of 'Namami Gange' Program i.e. STPs and I&D works, is likely to gain pace in the coming months.

### **Accessibility to Safe Drinking Water**

2116. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has more people in rural areas living without access to safe drinking water than any other country according to a national/international agency and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to reduce the urban-rural disparity in terms of sanitation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this disparity has large State-wise variation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) As per the report published by WaterAid, a leading Non Profitable Organization, based in London, UK regarding access to safe drinking water, about 63.4 million people living in rural areas are without access to clean water than any other country in the world. However, as per information entered by States on Integrated Management Information System, 4.14% of rural habitations (*i.e.* 48.17 million rural populations) are Quality

Affected (*i.e.* containing at least one chemical contaminant like Iron, Arsenic, Fluoride etc.)

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behavior change and usage of toilets. The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. The programme is being run as a *janandolan* with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporate, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.

(c) to (d) State/UT-wise Sanitation Coverage in Rural and Urban areas of the Country as per Census 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *State/UT-wise Sanitation Coverage in Rural and Urban areas as per Census 2011*

State/UT	Sanitation Coverage (Rural)	Sanitation Coverage (Urban)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61.08	92.23
Andhra Pradesh	34.88	88.09
Arunachal Pradesh	55.75	93.27
Assam	61.54	95.01
Bihar	18.61	71.12
Chandigarh	94.31	96.85
Chhattisgarh	14.85	65.56
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.28	88.89
Daman and Diu	65.80	95.89
Goa	72.60	90.49
Gujarat	34.24	91.26

1	2	3
Haryana	57.71	91.22
Himachal Pradesh	67.45	93.12
Jammu and Kashmir	41.71	89.26
Jharkhand	8.33	69.01
Karnataka	31.89	89.28
Kerala	94.41	98.33
Lakshadweep	98.34	98.13
Madhya Pradesh	13.58	77.52
Maharashtra	44.20	92.31
Manipur	87.73	97.65
Meghalaya	56.94	97.60
Mizoram	87.10	99.12
Nagaland	77.69	97.78
NCT of Delhi	86.50	96.97
Odisha	15.32	66.83
Puducherry	40.41	87.83
Punjab	71.89	94.20
Rajasthan	20.13	83.33
Sikkim	85.14	97.81
Tamil Nadu	26.73	83.79
Tripura	84.59	98.73
Uttar Pradesh	22.87	85.18
Uttarakhand	54.96	95.28
West Bengal	48.70	88.75
India	32.67	87.37

**Growth in Air Passenger Traffic**

2117. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed a comprehensive 25 year master plan for airports to keep

pace with the double digit growth in passenger traffic, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the master plan, among other methods would also look into the need for multiple airports in cities, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Airports Authority of India is currently undertaking expansion of a number of its airports with new terminal buildings at an approximate cost of Rs. 4,200 crore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Augmentation of airport infrastructure is a continuous process and Airports Authority of India (AAI) regularly reviews and monitors the development needs of various airports based on traffic demand. In order to augment capacity to meet the present and forecasted growth, AAI has reviewed airport infrastructure *i.e.* runway capacity, taxiways, Rapid Exist Taxiways, apron, new terminal building/expansion of existing building, construction of cargo building, hangars, car parking and approach road etc. of top 20 airports and initiated action to meet the demand. Further, the modernisation of Air Navigation Services infrastructure is also being taken up to meet the growing congestion in air due to increase in number of aircrafts and their movement en-route and at airports.

(b) The existing airports in metro cities are getting congested due to constraints of existing airport infrastructure and land availability for further expansion, which are likely to be saturated within next decade resulting in need for second Greenfield airport for the city. Government has already granted permission for second airport at Goa and Mumbai and initiated construction of second airport. Government has also granted site clearance for new Greenfield Airport at Jewar in Greater Noida to meet the passenger traffic demand generated by Delhi-NCR. AAI/Ministry of Civil Aviation are coordinating with State Government of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu for construction of new Greenfield Airport for Kolkata and Chennai.

(c) and (d) AAI has identified 11 airports and initiated the process for construction/modernisation of Terminal Buildings namely Agartala, Guwahati, Lucknow, Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Dehradun, Leh, Jaipur, Pune, Jabalpur and Patna with an estimated cost of Rs. 10251.28 crore.

#### **Piped Water Supply in Villages**

2118. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Gram Panchayats in the country including the State of Odisha where the facility of Piped Water Supply has been provided by the Government, State wise;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised for the Piped Water Supply Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to revise the allocation for the State of Odisha to cover more villages with the Piped Water Supply Scheme;

(d) if so, the time by which the above facility is likely to be provided to include uncovered habitations within the ambit of supply of safe drinking water through Piped Water Supply Schemes; and

(e) the extent to which the Piped Water Supply Scheme is sustainable in terms of providing drinking water to the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S.AHLUWALIA): (a) This Ministry maintains information in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. As per information entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 05.03.2018, state-wise details of habitations including the state of Odisha where Piped Water Supply (PWS) has been provided under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Under NRDWP, funds are not being released separately for Piped Water Supply (PWS) till 10th November, 2017. After this date, funds are mainly released for Piped Water Supply Schemes. The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under NRDWP which includes funds for PWS Schemes during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) As per restructured guideline, allocation of funds under NRDWP is made as per below criteria:

Criteria	Weightage (%)
Rural Population (as per last Census)	40
Rural SC and ST population (as per last Census)	10
States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40
Population (as per IMIS) residing in habitations having affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31st March of preceding financial year)	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

The funds received under NRDWP is allocated to all States including Odisha as per above criteria.

(d) 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 UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2030.

(e) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance

to complement the efforts of state government in providing safe drinking water to rural population. Rapid increase in population and gradual decrease in natural resources including water due to environmental factors have paved the way for providing drinking water to rural population using sustainable sources. Sustainability of any sources depends on community participation and availability of resources. As per restructured guideline, the focus is mainly on providing Piped Water supply to rural households which will in turn help in minimizing wastage of water and enhances efficient utilization of water.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	State	No. of habitations with PWS
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	260
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39009
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3632
4.	Assam	35523
5.	Bihar	7683
6.	Chhattisgarh	24734
7.	Goa	201
8.	Gujarat	32928
9.	Haryana	7875
10.	Himachal Pradesh	51958
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14933

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	19284
13.	Karnataka	49523
14.	Kerala	21435
15.	Madhya Pradesh	23511
16.	Maharashtra	68087
17.	Manipur	2684
18.	Meghalaya	6093
19.	Mizoram	668
20.	Nagaland	1347
21.	Odisha	41969
22.	Puducherry	215
23.	Punjab	13974
24.	Rajasthan	45713
25.	Sikkim	2078
26.	Tamil Nadu	99052
27.	Telangana	22079
28.	Tripura	6821
29.	Uttar Pradesh	25353
30.	Uttarakhand	37448
31.	West Bengal	52928
Total		758998

(Source: format-C-17)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.16	0	0.44	0.22	0	0.3	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	372.43	377.78	427.08	156.69	170.05	190.6	183.01	204	157.38	165.68	217.66	167.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.21	109.83	119.5	58.08	65.4	66.23	97.39	110.84	113.71	88.78	84.69	30.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Assam	501.1	585.32	586.88	268.26	284.11	216.2	353.23	348.06	206.61	400.02	334.27	205.62
5.	Bihar	441.07	399.11	381.9	229.6	202.73	295.38	336.89	373.81	473.29	430.32	300.03	149.52
6.	Chhattisgarh	159.08	150.74	173.08	63.69	60.83	64.64	87.86	84.28	65.66	72.74	49.84	38.93
7.	Goa	4.61	0	0	2.08	1.66	0	2.38	1.19	3.35	1.67	0	0
8.	Gujarat	509.48	405.58	491.44	240.13	238.91	274.78	279.07	278.5	265.16	225.51	290.86	191.19
9.	Haryana	218.09	277.98	228.82	97.65	122.65	150.74	113.67	111.53	116.42	104.48	88.82	52.53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	131.84	120.89	120.18	65.2	64.38	69.88	88.06	83.31	66.04	76.74	76.74	58.69
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	461.33	474.41	458.03	199.4	192.12	222.16	227.5	225.14	219.94	241.98	240.23	132.18
12.	Jharkhand	169.86	175.18	206.88	126.85	132.09	133.7	134.76	131.74	157.89	149.72	123.43	122.01
13.	Karnataka	623.2	563.91	622.37	307.62	278.08	366.68	356.12	343.72	341.33	279.69	365.81	268.34
14.	Kerala	115.59	124.1	131.86	52.78	48.05	64.45	78.98	75.22	74.21	70	95.16	46.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	397.18	440.18	399.94	181.76	193.73	381.15	241.17	232.26	212.48	201.68	135.51	95.72
16.	Maharashtra	780.06	748.23	901.96	344.16	330.88	584	406.83	404.45	412.32	397.47	161.08	153.11
17.	Manipur	90.35	88.54	92.25	28.98	27.92	43.44	36.08	40.61	18.87	37.24	37.24	45.68
18.	Meghalaya	59.61	69.5	81.02	30.52	31.24	30.92	34.55	40.42	49.29	48.15	48.15	19.43
19.	Mizoram	42.43	34.5	39.81	17.71	17.32	23.16	21.33	24.49	24.82	25.92	46.1	11.05
20.	Nagaland	108.19	101.44	86.45	39.27	38.53	61.9	33	36.84	40.2	27.1	12.81	13.7
21.	Odisha	205.69	230.67	272.83	96.9	103.19	165.25	136.2	134.96	100.59	120.17	83.59	59.22
22.	Puducherry	1.62	0	0	0.74	0	0	0.83	0.29	0	0.62	0	0
23.	Punjab	93.88	97.38	90.23	39.77	42.79	36.57	51.16	51.89	53.56	68.47	147.64	76.24
24.	Rajasthan	1194.46	1304.64	1386.8	547.17	526.75	480.21	1074.15	1072.92	681.21	558.08	714.24	517.44
25.	Sikkim	30.38	31.7	32.03	10.64	12.05	12.49	18.11	19.42	15.21	9.14	17.51	11.1
26.	Tamil Nadu	367.36	382.46	432.39	169.5	182.35	164.85	174.05	174.68	188.98	144.5	185.1	137.99
27.	Telangana	200.65	212.24	189.25	88.77	97.71	106.42	131.07	133.09	111.89	555.37	671.66	473.64
28.	Tripura	62.06	68.31	64.81	28.07	31.68	39.97	38.72	43.73	38.73	43.65	83.93	30.77
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1006.43	1073.22	1146.2	477.69	490.31	690.46	650.36	621.95	639.54	497.48	459.62	363.62
30.	Uttarakhand	135.01	111.48	138.05	63.57	60.06	99.79	89.17	88.19	99.95	82.93	110.28	112.35
31.	West Bengal	436.53	431.09	480.72	199.68	216.85	288.75	422.33	440.15	444.86	737.29	844.34	450.67
	Total	9007.64	9191.22	9783.16	4233.31	4264.58	5324.8	5898.47	5931.9	5393.49	5862.89	6026.34	4035.432119



### **Cautious Approach on Reporting Hoax Calls**

2119. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring on board the electronic media with the instructions to be cautious while reporting the news of any hoax calls/fake letters about planting of bombs at public places/trains/airports etc. as highlighting such news many-a-times leads to unnecessary sensationalization and fear in peoples mind and disruption of public utilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, would take some concrete steps for the benefit of public at large and dissuade such hoax callers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the Ministry has issued an Advisory to all the State Governments/UT Administrations on 26.02.2016 regarding misleading letters/communications about planting of bombs at public place and requested them to get cases registered under relevant Sections of Law when such incidents occur and get them investigated professionally.

[*Translation*]

### **Development of Hilly Terrains**

2120. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted or proposes to constitute any Board for the development of hilly terrains in the country including Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) There is no specific proposal under consideration of Department of Rural Development to constitute a Board for the development of hilly terrains in the country. However, specific provisions have been made for hilly and adjoining districts in the Guidelines of specific programmes administered by Department of Rural Development. Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), higher financial assistance is being provided to beneficiaries located in hilly and difficult terrains. Similarly, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the criteria for selection of habitations has relaxed norm for hilly and difficult areas.

### **Diseases due to Contaminated Drinking Water**

2121. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether contamination of heavy metals such as lead, mercury, chromium, cadmium, copper and Aluminium in drinking water is harmful and causes deadly diseases like mental deformity, myalgia, joint pain, gastrointestinal deformities etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether industrial workers and population residing near polluting industries are more prone to these diseases due to non-supply of safe drinking water; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S.AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) As reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 28th February, 2018, there are 12,720 habitations affected by manganese, copper, aluminum, mercury, uranium, lead, cadmium, selenium, zinc. Many of the heavy metals have different effects on human metabolism and some of them are carcinogenic.

Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State

Government who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems, which also include rural areas near polluting industries.

### **Dry Port**

2122. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a dry port in Bhawatada at Sonchore in Rajasthan to promote importexport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated/released for the purpose; and

(d) the time limit set to complete the construction of the said dry port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Proposals for setting up of Inland Container Depots (ICDs) which are considered as Dry Ports, Container Freight Stations (CFSs) and Air Freight Stations (AFSs) are received from Central and State Govt PSUs and Private developers from time to time. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) is functioning under the aegis of Department of Commerce since 1992 for giving single window clearance to these agencies for setting up of ICDs/CFSs in India. Department of commerce itself does not set up such a facility. Presently, there is no such proposal with IMC for constructing a dry Port in Bhawatada at Sanchore in Rajasthan.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

### **Definition of an Electrified Village**

2123. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of an electrified village;

(b) whether around 18,000 villages have been electrified as per Government estimates in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of households which need to have electricity connections in a village, the minimum hours of electricity supply and the minimum hours of electricity usage, etc. as per the definition of electrified village given by the Government; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to specify these parameters in the definition of electrified village, if they are not specified now 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) According to Rural Electrification Policy 2006, a village is reported as electrified, if

(i) basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the locality inhabited by weaker sections of the society/hamlet where it exists;

(ii) electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc.; and

(iii) the number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

(b) As per information provided by the States, there were 18,452 unelectrified census villages in the country on 01.04.2015; as of 28.02.2018, only 908 census unelectrified villages are left for electrification. It is targeted to electrify all the remaining un-electrified census villages by 1st May, 2018.

(c) and (d) Currently, there is no proposal to change this norm. Now, Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya, to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas across the country. All the remaining unelectrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019. All State Governments and UTs have already agreed for 24x7 Power for All from April, 2019.

### Access to Solar Microgrids

2124. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have access to solar microgrids and its impact on boosting economic activities in these villages; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to expand the capacity of solar Microgrids

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) So far solar micro grids of 1899 kWp aggregated capacity have been installed in 63 villages of the country with financial support from the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy.

Solar micro-grids provide better livelihood opportunities to the population living in remote villages through increased productive man-hours, thereby having positive impact on economic activities in these villages.

(b) Under the Solar Off-grid and Decentralized Applications Programme, the Ministry provided financial support up to 30% of the cost of microgrid systems for installation in the rural areas of the country.

### Development of Solar Cities

2125. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:  
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) the status of the approved/ sanctioned proposals under the scheme of Development of Solar Cities in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(b) the proposed pilot and model cities in the country, State-wise;

(c) the funds approved/sanctioned and released by the Government so far under the said scheme, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has accorded sanction for preparation of Master Plan for development of 52 Green Campuses in the educational Institutions, office complexes, residential and commercial complexes etc. 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) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under its scheme, Development of Solar Cities, has approved/sanctioned 60 Cities including 13 Pilot and 5 Model Cities upto 12th Fiveyear Plan period. The State/UT-wise details of all 60 Solar Cities are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Master Plans of 49 Solar Cities have been prepared. The Stake-holders Committees have been constituted in 21 Cities and Solar City Cells have been created in 37 Solar Cities. Solar PV projects with aggregate capacity of 8069.16 kWp and Solar Water Heating System with aggregate capacity of 7894 m<sup>2</sup> collector area have been sanctioned under the programme.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of funds approved/ sanctioned and released so far under Development of Solar Cities scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has accorded sanction for preparation of Master Plan for development of 52 Green Campuses in given in the enclosed Statement-III upto 12th Five Year Plan period. The Ministry provides Central Financial support upto Rs. 5.0 lakh for preparing Master Plan for development of green campus in the educational Institutions, office complexes, residential and commercial complexes etc.

### Statement-I

*State-wise names of approved solar cities (including Pilot and Model)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Approved Solar Cities (including Pilot and Model)		
		Cities	Pilot	Model
1	2		3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Vijayawada	-

1	2	3	
	Narsapur Town		
2. Assam	Guwahati	—	—
	Jorhat		
3. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	—	—
4. Bihar	Gaya		
5. Chandigarh	—	—	Chandigarh
6. Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Raipur	—
7. Gujarat	Surat	Rajkot	Gandhinagar
8. Goa	Panaji City	—	—
9. Haryana	Gurgaon	Faridabad	—
10. Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Shimla	—
11. Jammu and Kashmir	—	Leh	—
12. Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	—	Mysore
13. Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	—	—
	Kochi	—	—
14. Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivli	Thane	Nagpur
		Shirdi	
	Aurangabad		
	Nanded		
	Pune		
15. Madhya Pradesh	Indore	—	—
	Gwalior		
	Bhopal		
	Jabalpur		
	Rewa		
16. Manipur	Imphal		
17. Mizoram	—	Aizawl	—
18. Nagaland	Kohima	—	—
	Dimapur		

1	2	3	
19.	Delhi	New Delhi (NDMC area)	—
20.	Odisha	—	Bhubaneswar
21.	Punjab	Ludhiana SAS Nagar (Mohali)	Amritsar —
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Jaipur Jodhpur	— — —
23.	Tamil Nadu	—	Coimbatore —
24.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	—
25.	Tripura	—	Agartala —
26.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Haridwar & Rishikesh Chamoli-Gopeshwar	— — —
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Moradabad Allahabad	— — —
28.	West Bengal	Howrah Madhyamgram New Town Kolkata	— — —
29.	Puducherry	-	Puducherry —

**Statement-II**

*State-wise cumulative funds allocated and released so far including the current year (i.e. upto 28-02-2018) under "Development of Solar Cities Programme".*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(Rs. in crore) Funds sanctioned	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.46	1.654
2.	Assam	0.94	0.25

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1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	0.16
4.	Chandigarh	9.99	8.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.40	0.24
6.	Delhi	0.50	0.00
7.	Gujarat	13.40	0.61
8.	Goa	0.43	0.020
9.	Haryana	3.46	0.35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.40	1.79
11.	Karnataka	10.36	0.87
12.	Kerala	0.39	0.19
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.48	0.43
14.	Maharashtra	17.41	3.655
15.	Manipur	0.49	0.040
16.	Mizoram	2.99	2.53
17.	Nagaland	0.96	0.24
18.	Odisha	9.97	0.040
19.	Puducherry	2.99	0.311
20.	Punjab	3.90	0.26
21.	Rajasthan	0.94	0.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.99	0.66
23.	Tripura	2.96	1.37
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.49	0.66
25.	Uttarakhand	1.37	0.32
26.	West Bengal	1.50	0.42
Total		101.64	25.92

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**Statement-III**

Sl. No	State	Green Campus
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	University College of Engineering and Technology, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur. Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University, Masab Tank, Hyderabad.
2.	Assam	Tezpur University, Tezpur.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Government Polytechnic Namsai, Village Jaipur, Namsai.
4.	Bihar Bihar	Agricultural University Sabour, Bhagalpur.
5.	Gujarat	M.S. University, Baroda.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur. Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry Nauni (Solan). Shoolini University of Biotechnology and Management Sciences, Solan.
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu, Rahya-Suchani (Bagla), District Samba, Jammu. Patnitop Campus, University of Jammu, Jammu.
8.	Jharkhand	Basukala Private Industrial Training Institute, Village Aragaro, Thana Chandawara, Koderma.
9.	Maharashtra	Malkapur Nagar Panchayat, Malkapur. Shri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal (Amravati). Sharad Institute of Technology College of Engineering, Yadraval, Kolhapur. Modern Education Society's College of Engineering, 19 Late Principal V.K. Joag Path, Wadia College Campus, Pune. Smt. Nankibai Wadhvani Kala Mahavidyalaya, Grampanchayat Moha, Dhamangaon Road, Yavatmal Hislop College, Temple Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	AISECT University, Raisen. Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar. Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramoday University, Chitrakoot, Distt. Satna.
11.	New Delhi	Jamia Milia Islamia, Jamia. School of Planning & Architecture.
12.	Odisha	KIIT University, Bhubaneswar. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar. Silicon Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar. Synergy Institute of Engineering & Technology, Dhenkanal. National Institute of Science & Technology, Berhampur.
13.	Puducherry	Silver Jubilee Campus of Pondicherry University. Auroville Campus, Auroville.
14.	Punjab	Gian Jyoti Group of Institutions, Mohali. Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Nursing, Ferozepur. Swami Parmanand Group of College, Mohali. Aryans College of Engineering, Village Nepra-Thuha, Tehsil Rajpura, District Patiala.
15.	Rajasthan	Pacific Medical University, Udaipur. The LNM Institute of Information Technology, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Dayalbagh Nagar Panchayat, Agra. Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur. Kunwar Haribansh Singh College of Pharmacy, Jaunpur. Central Electronics Limited (CEL), Ghaziabad. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	
17.	Uttarakhand	Pant Nagar University, UdhamSingh Nagar. Maya Institute of Technology & Management, Dehradun. Uttaranchal University, Arcadia Grant, P.O. Chandanwari, Premnagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Technical University, P.O. Chandanwari, Prem Nagar, Suddhowala, Dehradun.	
18.	West Bengal	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narendrapura. Delhi Public School, Ruby Park, Kolkata. Delhi Public School, Durgapur. Om Dayal Group of Institutions, Engineering and Architecture College Indian Institute of Engineering, Science & Technology, Shibpur. Jadavpur University, Jadavpur. Writers Building, Kolkata.	

### **Height Restrictions for Construction around Mumbai Airport**

2126. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of reviewing the existing law for height restrictions for construction/development around Mumbai Airport;

(b) whether the Ministry has requested Government of Maharashtra to communicate willingness to undertake ICAO Survey for the entire Mumbai city and around Mumbai Airport and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that Municipal Commissioner, Mumbai has already given willingness in this regard and agreed to bear the cost of the same, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra has given any response in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which approval for survey for the entire Mumbai city and around Mumbai Airport would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Ministry of Civil Aviation have already initiated the amendment to the Ministry of Civil Aviation (Height Restrictions for Safeguarding of Aircraft Operations) Rules, 2015

published vide G.S.R.751 (E) dated 30.09.2015, which govern construction/development of buildings around all airports, including Mumbai airport;

(b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Civil Aviation had requested the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra to convey the willingness of the State Government to undertake the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) survey for the entire Mumbai along with the coordinates of the specific areas in Mumbai where the study has to be conducted.

(c) Yes, Madam. Dr. Kirit Somaiya, Hon"ble MP, vide his DO letter No.KS/DEL/Mumbai-height/2017 dated 12th June, 2017 had informed this Ministry about the willingness of Municipal Commissioner, Mumbai to get the aeronautical study conducted at their cost.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) No formal request for conducting the aeronautical study of the whole Mumbai has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

*[Translation]*

### **Awareness Programme for Water Conservation**

2127. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is organising or has organised any awareness training programmes to



encourage the common citizens including women about water conservation and management and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of such programmes organised during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh; and

(c) the number of the participants imparted training in the country during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A number of training programmes are organized about

water conservation and management by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Central Water Commission (CWC) and North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) under this Ministry. The details are given below:

National Ground Water Training & Research Institute (NGWTRI), the training wing of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), of MoWR, RD & GR, is organizing block level training (Tier-III) programmes through various Regional Offices of CGWB for the public including women to educate them on water conservation and ground water management issues. The details of such training programmes for the recent years showing the total numbers of participants including women are given in table below:

	No. of Tier III trainings	No. of women participants	Total no. of participants
2014-15	35	830	4930
2015-16	46	2498	7437
2016-17	34	1168	5132
2017-18 (until 28.02.2018)	47	1674	6418

The State wise and year wise details of the training programme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Central Water Commission has also organized various training programmes. CWC launched "Jal Kranti Abhiyan" in June 2015. The main aim of the Abhiyan is to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders making it a mass movement. The Jal Kranti Abhiyan will continue upto March 2018. There are four components under Jal Kranti Abhiyan namely, Jal Gram Yojana, Model Command Area, Pollution Abatement and Mass Awareness Programme. Out of which, Jal Gram Yojana and Mass Awareness Programme in 21 States/UTs are to be coordinated by CWC.

Under the Jal Gram Component of the Abhiyan, two water stressed villages are to be selected in each district of the country as Jal Grams for ensuring optimal and sustainable provision of water with effective involvement

of stakeholders. In addition to above, Ministry has also decided to select 100 Dalit dominated villages as Jal Gram in the country. The State-wise details of identification of Jal Grams are given in the enclosed Statement-II. 21 States/UTs, coordinated by CWC, 727 villages have been identified as Jal Grams. In addition 13 Dalit dominated villages have also been identified.

The number of participants attending Workshop/ Training under Jal Kranti Abhiyan/other programs on water conservation during the said period is 3657. The detailed information is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Tezpur, an Institute under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, has also conducted awareness programmes related to Water Conservation and Water Management for common citizen including women is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT wise number of block level training (Tier-III ) conducted by NGWTRI (CGWB)  
under the HRD&CB scheme for the public*

State/UT	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (till Feb 2018)			
	No. of Tier III Trainings	No of Women Participants	No. of partici-pants	No. of Tier III Trainings	No of Women Partici-pents	No. of partici-pants	No. of Tier III Trainings	No of Women Partici-pents	No. of partici-pants	No. of Tier III Trainings	No of Women Partici-pents	No. of partici-pants	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Punjab	1	6	103	1	0	102	1	52	745	2	50	210	
2. Haryana	1	6	215	1	17	130	1	65	112	1	49	125	
3. Chandigarh													
4. Rajasthan	3	45	412	3	145	1301	1	19	129	3	139	404	
5. Gujarat	1	6	130	2	27	340	1	26	115	2	4	240	
6. Daman and Diu							1	34	95				
7. Chhattisgarh	1	52	136	2	238	329	2	73	227	3	11	356	
8. Maharashtra	1	12	163	3	78	360	1	6	130	3	76	442	
9. Dadra and Nagar Haveli							1	45	140				
10. Uttar Pradesh	13	310	1907	4	293	1002	2	13	561	2	116	558	
11. Bihar	1	46	140	1	87	140	1	40	130	2	78	277	
12. Jharkhand	1	24	153	2	69	260	1	23	134	1	45	126	
13. West Bengal	1	6	123	3	126	336	1	21	114	2	43	212	
14. Sikkim													
15. Andaman Nicobar Islands							1	25	123	1	35	103	
16. Assam	1	47	106	4	188	492							
17. Meghalaya				1	55	140							
18. Manipur							1	58	98	1	100	125	
19. Mizoram	1	31	93				1	18	56				
20. Nagaland										1	53	123	
21. Tripura				1	50	100				1	70	122	
22. Arunachal Pradesh				1	30	79				1	45	130	
23. Odisha				2	94	213	2	69	203	2	83	245	
24. Andhra Pradesh	1	24	113	2	126	250	1	59	121	2	57	260	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	Telengana	1	40	127	2	139	237	1	27	106	2	53	287
26.	Karnataka	1	60	147	1	48	135	1	53	130	3	76	371
27.	Goa							1	25	137			
28.	Kerala				2	140	240	1	89	135	2	104	237
29.	Lakshadweep							1	68	125	1	63	120
30.	Himachal Pradesh				1	27	98	1	66	122	1	56	118
31.	Jammu and Kashmir					0		2	32	248	1	103	112
32.	Tamilnadu	1	32	214	2	102	313	1	65	253	3	73	445
33.	Puducherry							1	12	130			
34.	Madhya Pradesh	5	83	648	3	116	415	2	46	286	2	24	452
35.	Uttarakhand				2	303	425	2	39	227	1	48	98
36.	Delhi										1	20	120
All-India total		35	830	4930	46	2498	7437	34	1168	5132	47	1674	6418

**Statement-II**

State-wise status of Jal Grams/Dalit Jal Gram Identified and Integrated Water Security Plan Prepared/Approved in 21 States/UTs Coordinated by Central Water Commission

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	Jal Gram			Integrated Water Security Plan			Dalit Jal Gram		
			Jal Gram to be Identified	Jal Gram Identified	Jal Gram (Balance)	Integrated Water Security Plan Prepared	Integrated Water Security Plan Approved	Integrated Water Security (Balance)	Dalit Jal Gram to be Identified	Dalit Jal Gram Identified	Dalit Jal Gram (Balance)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	26	26	0	0	0	26	10	0	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	40	40	0	0	0	40	NA	NA	NA
3.	Bihar*	38	76	30	46	0	0	76	NA	NA	NA
4.	Gujarat	33	66	50	16	8	0	58	NA	NA	NA
5.	Haryana	21	42	42	0	4	0	38	NA	NA	NA
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	24	24	0	12	0	12	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	44	44	0	0	0	44	NA	NA	NA
8.	Jharkhand	24	48	48	0	39	39	9	10	3	7
9.	Karnataka	30	60	60	0	1	0	59	10	10	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51	102	53	49	0	0	102	10	0	10
11.	Meghalaya	11	22	22	0	22	22	0	NA	NA	NA
12.	Mizoram	8	16	14	2	0	0	16	NA	NA	NA
13.	Odisha	30	60	60	0	60	0	0	10	0	10
14.	Sikkim	4	8	8	0	0	0	8	NA	NA	NA
15.	Telangana*	10	20	18	2	18	0	2	10	0	10
16.	Uttar Pradesh	75	150	150	0	0	0	150	10	0	10
17.	Uttarakhand	13	26	26	0	19	0	7	NA	NA	NA
18.	Chandigarh*	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	NA	NA	NA
19.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	NA	NA	NA
20.	Daman and Diu	2	4	4	0	0	0	4	NA	NA	NA
21.	NCT of Delhi*	9	18	6	12	0	0	18	NA	NA	NA
Total		428	856	727	129	183	61	673	70	13	57

Note: \*The respective States have indicated that Jal Grams cannot be selected in 06(12 Jal Grams) districts of Bihar, 01 District (02 Jal Grams) of Chandigarh, 06 Districts (12 Jal Grams) of NCT of Delhi and 01 Districts (02 Jal Grams) of Telangana due to various reasons. So, the total Balance Jal Grams which can be identified are 101(129-28).

### **Statement-III**

#### *Details of Workshop and Trainings held under Jal Kranti Abhiyan/Water Conservation Programme by CWC*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Workshop on JKA	Venue	No. of Participants	Training	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.12.2015	At Jammu at Conference Hall of Agriculture Department	80	—	
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	At Jammu at Institution of Engineering Hall	50	15.03.2016	
3.	Chandigarh	18.03.2016	At Chandigarh at CITCO Parkview Hotel Hall	75	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Haryana	19.03.2016	At Kurukshetra, at HIRMI Auditorium	188	—	
5.	Haryana	—	At Yamuna Nagar at DC office Conference Hall	77	14.03.2016	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19.03.2016	At Shimla at DC office Bachat Bhawan	130	—	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	At Dharamshala at DC office Bachat Bhawan.	90	29.03.2016	
8.	Delhi	10.03.2016	Conference Hall,CWC, Kalindi Bhawan	119	—	
9.	Bihar	—	Hotel Ashoka Patliputra, Patna	65	28.03.2016	
10.	Bihar	11.01.2016	Hotel Ashoka Patliputra, Patna	100	—	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	18.03.2016	Lucknow, UP	120	—	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	—	Varanasi, UP	50	29.03.2016	
13.	Uttarakhand	29.03.2016	Dehradun, Uttrakhand	60	—	
14.	Uttarakhand	—	Dehradun, Uttrakhand	40	21.03.2016	
15.	Jharkhand	—	Kishan Bhawan, Murhu Block, District Khunti, Jharkhand	66	18.03.2016	
16.	Karnataka	—		167	13.02.2017	
17.	Meghalaya	29.01.2016	Nongsder, Meghalaya	80	—	
18.	Meghalaya	—	Upper Shillong, Meghlaya	19	28.03.2016	
19.	Telangana	06.11.2015	Zilla Parishad High School, Vaspula Village, Midjil Mandal, Mahbub Nagar District, Telangana.	500		
20.	Andhra Pradesh	10.03.2016	Water & Land Management Training Research Institute, Hyderabad	150	—	
21.	Andhra Pradesh	—	National Institute of Hydrology, Kakinada, East Godavari District, Andhara Pradesh	44	17.03.16	
22.	Andhra Pradesh	28.03.2016	LAM Farm, Guntur, Pradesh Andhara	134	—	
23.	Telangana	30.03.2016	Meeting Hall, District collectorate office, Nalgonda, Telangana	125	—	
24.	Andhra Pradesh	29.06.2016	Jal Gram-Venkatpur Village, Kalwakurthy Mandal Mahbub Nagar District, Telangana.	120	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.03.2016	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	150	–	
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	Itanagar	50	18.03.2016	
27.	Mizoram	22.03.2016	Aizwal	150	–	
28.	Daman and Diu	16.03.2016	Agricultural Training & Farmers Training Centre, Silvassa.	60	–	
29.	Odisha	12.01.2016	The Institution of Engineers (India), Bhubneshwar	300	–	
30.	Odisha	–	M&ERO, Conference Hall, Mahanadi Bhawan, Bhubneshwar	25	17.03.2016	
31.	Madhya Pradesh	18.03.2016	WALMI, Bhopal	128	–	
32.	Gujarat	28.02.2016	H.T. PAREKH Hall, Amavastratur, Ahemdabad	97	–	
33.	Gujarat	–	WALMI Campus, sector-8 Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat	48	19.03.2016	
Total				3657		

**Statement-IV***Training Programme organized by NERIWALAM, Tejpur*

Sl. No.	Title of programmes	Date	Venue	No. of Participant	Male	Female
1.	Water Conservation and Water management	13th October, 2017	Tezpur, Assam	33	–	33
2.	Water Conservation and Water Management	28-29 December, 2017	Tezpur, Assam	31	–	31
3.	Water Conservation and Water Management	2nd February, 2018	Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh	38	–	38
4.	Demonstration of Micro irrigation using solar pump	3rd February, 2018	Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh	20	13	07
5.	Demonstration of Micro irrigation using solar pump	21st February, 2018	Dhekiajuli, Assam	47	19	28
Total				169	32	137

### **Fake Booking of Air Tickets**

2128. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some airlines and online travel portals are engaged in fake bookings so that they can sell seats at a higher price and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken any action in this regard;

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

(d) whether Air India has reduced the commission of travel agents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No such complaints substantiating that some airlines and online travel portals are engaged in fake bookings, so that they can sell seats at a higher price, has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(d) No, Madam.

[English]

### **Solar Power Production**

2129. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of solar power production at present and its per unit cost of generation and transmission in the country;

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to promote and facilitate research in solar energy generation to make it cost effective; and

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that Municipal Commissioner, Mumbai has already given willingness in this regard and agreed to bear the cost of the same, 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) As on 31st January, 2018, 18454 MW of Solar Power has been installed in the Country. The quantum of solar power production was 19.85 BU till Jan'2018 (*i.e.* from April'2017 to January'2018). The cost of energy keeps changing from State to State depending on technology, location of power plants and radiation at site. Solar power is being procured through open tenders and e-bidding. Lowest tariff till date obtained is Rs. 2.44/kWh in Bhadla solar power project in Rajasthan.

(b) The following steps are taken to promote and facilitate research in solar energy generation to make cost effective:

- Under the National Solar Mission, a R&D programme has been focusing on improving efficiency in existing applications, reducing costs of Balance of Systems, testing hybrid co-generation and addressing constraints of variability, space-intensity and lack of convenient and cost-effective storage.
- The Ministry supports a scheme "Research, Design, Development, Demonstration (RDD&D) and Manufacture of Solar Energy" through various research institutions and industry. Ministry provides upto 100% financial support to Government/non-profit research organizations/NGOs and upto 50% to industry/civil society organizations
- Fiscal and financial incentives in the form of accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duties, preferential tariffs and generation based incentives are being provided to improve viability of solar power generation units.
- 38 Solar Parks in 22 States are sanctioned in various parts of the country to achieve cost reductions of solar power generation through economies of scale and combined power evacuation facility.
- Procurement of solar power by Government CPSUs like NTPC, NLC, SECI etc.
- Long term vision and stable policy framework so that investors can plan better for investment.
- Transparent E-reverse auction for procurement of solar power, which has already resulted in a price of Rs." 2.44/Kwh, almost at grid parity with the conventional sources of electricity.

- Waiver of charges for Inter State Transmission of the solar power till March, 2022.

(c) The Ministry has already taken initiative to partner with other countries to develop solar energy projects. The details of sanctioned project with international collaboration are given below:

- Indo-German for 1 MW solar thermal power plant at Mount Abu by WRST Mumbai.
- Indo-Spanish for monitoring system for the energy reception elements in Solar Thermal plants by TERI, New Delhi.
- Indo-Japan for 30 kW cross liner-CSP system Test Unit by RGPV Bhopal.
- Indo-US for High Energy Density Thermal Energy Storage for Concentrated Solar Plant by RKDF University, Bhopal.

#### **Widening of Roads**

2130. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of schemes of the Government for the improvement and expansion of road networks in States at present including Haryana;

(b) the funds allocated, released and spent on the above schemes, State-wise;

(c) the details of work started to improve the road network in Jharkhand and Haryana during the last three years; and

(d) the details of National Highways that have been constructed by the Government in Jharkhand and Haryana during the last three years?

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 Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The

development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs, including those in the State of Haryana, are, accordingly, taken up depending upon inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

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

The total length of NHs as on 31.03.2014 was about 91,287 km, including about 2,050 km in the State of Haryana; this has been enhanced to about 1,22,432 km since then, including about 2,741 km in the State of Haryana at present. Further, the Ministry has approved "InPrinciple" about 55,233 km length of State roads (including about 1,017 km in the State of Haryana) as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

The Ministry has taken up development of NHs/roads under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads, Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, Externally Aided Projects (EAP), National Highways (Original) [NH(O)] scheme, etc.

The Ministry had taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non-Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes along with integration with Sagarmala, etc., under "Bharatmala Pariyojana". Under this proposal, the Ministry has identified stretches for development of about 26,200 km length of Economic Corridors, 8,000 km of Inter Corridors, 7,500 km of Feeder Routes, 5,300 km Border and International connectivity roads, 4,100 km Coastal and Port connectivity roads, 1,900 km Expressways, National Corridor Efficiency improvement by development of ring roads around 28 cities, decongestion of about 125 choke points and 66 congestion points, development of 35 nos. of Multimodal Logistics Parks.

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 programme is targeted for completion in 2021-2022.

(b) State/UT-wise details of allocation and expenditure for development of NHs/roads under various schemes during the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The details of length of roads/NHs, in which development works were awarded and completion of construction were achieved during the last three years in the State of Jharkhand and Haryana are as follows:

(Length in km)

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Award	Construction	Award	Construction	Award	Construction
Haryana	424	86	203	170	230	369
Jharkhand	78	126	189	118	299	211

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of allocation and expenditure for development of NHs during the current year*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency/Scheme	2017-18 <sup>@</sup>	
		Allocation	Expenditure <sup>#</sup>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,645.48	1,498.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	21.61
3.	Assam	121.31	222.72
4.	Bihar	1,848.10	1,020.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	846.35	888.11
6.	Goa	400.00	400.28
7.	Gujarat	252.79	128.60
8.	Haryana	100.00	77.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	241.45	260.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	30.93
11.	Jharkhand	200.00	217.70
12.	Karnataka	996.16	925.16
13.	Kerala	162.77	116.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	850.00	783.03

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	3,226.88	2,255.06
16.	Manipur	61.38	49.07
17.	Meghalaya	26.94	24.03
18.	Mizoram	30.00	21.87
19.	Nagaland	92.00	36.27
20.	Odisha	630.84	520.77
21.	Punjab	755.61	682.59
22.	Rajasthan	980.57	789.47
23.	Sikkim	5.75	4.69
24.	Tamil Nadu	700.00	557.30
25.	Telangana	395.00	312.90
26.	Tripura	33.00	53.53
27.	Uttar Pradesh	924.94	871.48
28.	Uttarakhand	701.37	663.59
29.	West Bengal	1,063.00	710.19
30.	Chandigarh	6.00	5.30
31.	Delhi	2.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	15.00	6.88
33.	Other projects under NH(O)*	210.00	210.00
34.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)-Cess*	11,429.45	11,429.45
35.	NHAI-Toll	8,462.14	8,462.14
36.	NHAI-NH(O)	1,500.00	1,500.00
37.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	100.00	100.00
38.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	5,265.00	4,137.97
39.	Special Programme for development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	900.00	627.76
40.	Externally Aided Projects - Head Quarters	601.00	121.50
41.	IEBR/Borrowings by NHAI*	59,279.00	37,791.00

#-Expenditure has been allowed for State/UTs on first cum first serve basis for various schemes

\*- State/UT-wise allocations are not made.

@-Upto January, 2018

### **Basic Amenities Provided to Panchayats**

2131. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the basic amenities provided by the Government to the Panchayats till now;

(b) the achievements made during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the basic amenities provided to Panchayats with a view for improving the standard of living in villages in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the empowerment of Panchayats; and

(e) the action taken/plan chalked out for providing required basic amenities to the Panchayats during the next two years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Panchayat being a State subject, it is for the concerned State Government to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of selfgovernment and implement schemes for economic development and social justice including providing basic amenities to improve the standard of living in villages of the country.

Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), Rs. 2,00,292.20 crore have been allocated to the Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 States, amounting to an assistance of Rs. 488 per capita/annum at an aggregate level, for the award period 2015-20, for delivering basic services including water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewerage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths and street-lighting, and burial and cremation grounds, and any other basic service within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. The FFC funds are expected to improve the living conditions of the people in the rural areas. 10% of basic grants can be used by Gram Panchayats for their operation and maintenance including purchase of computer, paying

wages for contractual staff etc. Till 2014-15 Panchayats were being supported with grants under Thirteenth Finance Commission Award.

Ministry of Finance (MoF) guidelines dated 08.10.2015 enjoin upon States to constitute a High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) headed by Chief Secretary for monitoring and concurrent evaluation of local bodies and to ensure that funds are utilized for the purpose recommended by the FFC. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has constituted a Coordination Committee under the Secretary, Panchayati Raj to inter-alia guide and support States and local bodies in the implementation of FFC recommendations, monitor progress of expenditure of grants by local bodies and suggest remedial measures, if needed.

The State-wise total allocation and release under Finance Commission award for the Panchayats during the last three years and the current year (as on 05.03.2018) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Under the FFC award, total grants to the tune of Rs.1,05,756.29 crore have been allocated for devolution to Gram Panchayats during the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 for the purpose of providing basic amenities. Further, the Ministry, under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)/Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CBPSA) [erstwhile scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)] has been providing financial and technical support to the states for Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions with focus on Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) so as to enable them to discharge their mandated functions effectively. Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) applications have been developed by the Ministry to cater to various aspects of Panchayats' functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services. Ministry has also organized strategic workshops for sharing of best practices in Panchayats across states. The new restructured scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) aims at strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by way of capacity building of the PRIs and its functionaries, through more use of technology and handholding some Panchayats as peer learning centres. The scheme envisages to provide certain infrastructure requirement of Panchayats viz. construction of GP building, HR Support, Computers etc.

**Statement**

*State-wise allocation and releases of Finance Commission Grant to Rural Local Bodies for the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as on 05.03.2018)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	828.11	1744.40	934.34	928.41	1463.45	1454.05	1686.85	1485.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.02	36.33	88.52	88.52	138.66	77.37	159.82	0.00
3.	Assam	458.07	352.76	584.80	584.80	915.98	511.10	1055.80	0.00
4.	Bihar	1392.65	1254.70	2269.18	2269.18	3554.23	3142.08	4096.80	3630.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	511.83	393.28	566.18	566.18	886.82	886.82	1022.18	905.81
6.	Goa	25.43	0	14.44	14.44	22.62	22.62	26.07	0.00
7.	Gujarat	684.68	527.04	932.25	932.25	1460.18	1460.18	1683.08	1491.47
8.	Haryana	305.41	238.36	419.28	419.28	656.72	656.72	756.98	670.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	157.06	151.78	195.39	195.39	306.05	306.05	352.76	312.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	258.19	199.11	373.96	367.72	585.73	66.79	675.15	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	496.27	380.36	652.83	652.83	1022.53	1022.53	1178.63	1044.45
12.	Karnataka	1266.22	976.48	1002.85	972.36	1570.77	1547.66	1810.55	1580.179
13.	Kerala	548.10	527.44	433.76	433.76	679.40	679.39	783.12	693.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1209.51	757.38	1463.61	1463.61	2292.46	2292.46	2642.40	2341.57
15.	Maharashtra	1561.52	1787.82	1623.32	1623.32	2542.61	2542.61	2930.76	2597.10
16.	Manipur	65.12	129.98	22.25	22.25	34.84	34.84	40.16	0.00
17.	#Meghalaya	97.12	20.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	#Mizoram	60.27	14.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	#Nagaland	93.74	17.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	771.50	454.73	955.52	955.52	1496.64	1496.64	1725.11	1528.71
21.	Punjab	316.31	416.04	441.70	441.70	691.84	386.04	797.45	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	1114.30	872.96	1471.95	1471.95	2305.52	2305.52	2657.47	2354.92
23.	Sikkim	51.830	38.36	16.03	16.04	25.11	25.11	28.95	12.825

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	866.84	668.48	947.65	947.65	1484.31	1484.31	1710.90	758.06
25.	Telangana	652.88	895.16	580.34	580.34	908.99	908.99	1047.75	928.47
26.	Tripura	87.15	66.10	36.24	36.24	56.76	56.76	65.43	57.98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2751.40	2121.81	3862.60	3852.60	6050.02	6034.33	6973.57	3089.83
28.	Uttarakhand	166.15	98.81	203.26	203.26	318.37	318.37	366.97	325.19
29.	West Bengal	1168.18	1068.32	1532.21	1470.86	2399.91	2319.48	2766.26	2369.18
Total		18042.86	16210.96	21624.46	21510.46	33870.52	32038.82	39040.97	28178.58

#Fourteenth Finance Commission funds have not been recommended to the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland

#### Transportation of Goods through Waterways

2132. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total volume of goods carried by water transport during the last ten years;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the said volume over a period of time;

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

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard and also to protect the

livelihood of those engaged in the concerned industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The total quantity of cargo transported on National Waterways (NWs) since 2008-09 upto January, 2018 is 134.61 million tonnes. The year wise details are given below:

(b) to (d) No, Madam. In fact, there has been a gradual increase in the overall quantity of cargo transported on NWs in the last few years.

#### Cargo transported on National Waterways (NWs)

(in Million Tonnes)

YEAR	NW-1	NW-2	NW-3	NWs in Goa <sup>#</sup>	NWs in Maharashtra <sup>#</sup>	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09	1.35	2.18	0.77	—	—	4.30
2009-10	1.81	2.11	0.67	—	—	4.59
2010-11	1.87	2.16	0.89	—	—	4.92
2011-12	3.31	2.41	1.34	—	—	7.06
2012-13	2.72	2.43	1.24	—	—	6.39
2013-14	3.35	2.48	1.07	—	—	6.90
2014-15	5.05	0.52	0.97	—	—	6.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2015-16	6.24	0.60	1.06	—	—	7.90
2016-17	4.62	0.61	1.03	15.65	33.29	55.20
2017-18*	2.49	0.48	0.38	6.3	21.16	30.81
Grand Total						134.61

\*Till January, 2018

#Inland Waterways in Goa and Maharashtra were declared as "National Waterways" under the National Waterways Act, 2016 with effect from 12th April, 2016.

### **National Film Heritage Mission**

2133. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films that have been identified so far as part of the National Film Heritage Mission and set aside for preservation, conservation and restoration;

(b) the number of films that have been officially declared lost; and

(c) the number of films that cannot be set aside for preservation, conservation and restoration?

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) The objectives of National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM) includes preventive conservation of 1,32,000 film reels, 2k/4k picture and sound restoration of 1086 landmark feature films and 1152 short films and recording of new picture and sound inter-negatives of each film, and digitization of 1160 feature films and 1660 shorts. As per records, no film has been officially declared lost. Under NFHM, it has been an endeavor to source, acquire and preserve the cinematic heritage of all periods of Indian cinema for preservation, conservation and restoration.

### **Flood Control**

2134. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a team with specialists for study of flood protection in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with allocation of funds for the purpose;

(c) whether construction of embankments and other construction relating to flood control are being carried out on both the banks of the Brahmaputra/Barak and other rivers in Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said work is likely to be completed; and

(e) the estimated cost of the said project along with the amount spent on the same 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) Yes, Madam. The Water Resources Deptt, Government of Assam (GoA) has constituted two Expert Committees during the year 2017-18 - one for "Flood and Erosion Protection of Majuli Island" and the other for "Fluvial Morphology of River Brahmaputra, Sediment Management with possibility of Dredging by adopting Modern Technology". The Expert Committees as stated above have been constituted by the W.R. Department, GoA for effective solution of flood and erosion of Majuli Island and the Brahmaputra River as a whole. The Expert Committees were constituted vide no. WR(G)75/2016/1, dated Dispur, the 21st February, 2017 and no. WR(G)77/2016/1, dated Dispur, the 21st February, 2017 respectively.

Fund allocated for the purpose of protection of Majuli Island was Rs. 20.00 crores and for survey of Brahmaputra Express Highway under Dredging of Brahmaputra was Rs. 2.50 Cr for the year 2017-18.

(c) The W.R. Department, Government of Assam (GoA) had constructed 4473.82 Km of embankment in Brahmaputra and Barak valley upto 11th Plan for flood protection of the State. Again, during the 12th Plan period the GoA had constructed 28.85 Km of new embankment to save the flood affected areas from the fury of flood. The list of the schemes for construction of new embankments is enclosed Statement-I. Again, the GoA has taken up different flood and erosion management projects and the list of the ongoing schemes under different heads is enclosed Statement-II.

Further, the GoA has proposed to construct two Express Highways on both the banks of river Brahmaputra

using the materials out of dredging of the river. The W.R. Department had kept a budget provision of Rs. 250.00 Lakh for the purpose of survey of express highway during the budget of 2017- 18 and has already completed the preliminary land survey. Again, for dredging of Brahmaputra, construction of express highway and overall development of river Brahmaputra, the Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd. (WAPCOS) has been requested by the W.R. Department, GoA vide No. WR(G)97/2017/9 dated 16.12.2017.

(d) and (e) The ongoing schemes are likely to be completed by the end of the year 2018-19.

The works relating to construction of two Express Highways on both the banks of river Brahmaputra will be taken up after finalisation of DPR and approval of the Project. The estimated cost of these two proposed projects will be known after preparation of DPR.

### **Statement-I**

#### *List of schemes for construction of new embankment under W.R. Department, Assam*

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Head	Name of scheme	Estd amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Length of new embankment in Km
1.	Dibrugarh	NABARD	Construction of sluice gate at Gela Desam river including Tie bund	650.00	0.60
2.	Mangaldai	NABARD	Ext. of Noa-nadi Embankment R/B from M.P.K- road to NH-52 including A/E measures at different reaches	550.00	4.00
3.	Majuli	NABARD	Extension of B/dyke from Kakarikata to Gualgaon.	740.79	2.92
4.	North Lakhimpur	FMP	Flood management of river Dikrong along with river training works on both banks embankments in the Lakhimpur district (Assam)	10595.37	13.50
5.	North Lakhimpur	FMP	Flood management of river Ranganadi along with river training works on both banks embankments in Assam	36140.63	2.83
6.	Palasbari Gumi Project	ADB	Construction of embankments with black topped road and slope protection works above LWL along the Brahmaputra river	1055.137	5.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>28.85 Km</b>

**Statement-II***List of ongoing flood and erosion management projects of W.R. Department, Assam***(A) New schemes under State Plan for the year 2017-18**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Dhemaji	Strengthening of M/E along L/B of river Kumatia from NH-15 to GurathaliChapori (Ch. 2nd km to 9th Km Pehiyati and Ch. 10th to 11th Km GurathaliChapori)	499.62
2.	Guwahati East	Fortification of ring bund from Ch. 4300m to 6300m along R/B of river Barnadi from Mandakata hill to Lenga	391.15
3.	Guwahati East	Procurement of instruments for check measurement for the office of the Chief Engineer, Quality Control, Water Resources Department, Chandmari, Guwahati	15.30
4.	Sivasagar	A/E measures to Dikhow bund L/B from Upper Nazira to A T Road (Protection of Nazira town and Haldhibari area)	350.00
5.	Chirang	A/E measures to protect villages Taisoguri, Garlajhar, Laokriguri and Santikunja from the erosion of Toklai river on L/B.	400.00
6.	Kokrajhar	A/E measures to protect village Saralpara from the erosion of river Saralbhangha on L/B.	99.95
7.	North Lakhimpur	Bathymetric and topographic survey of river Subansiri to supply data of river modeling.	10.38
8.	Tezpur	Survey and investigation works for construction of new embankment from Owguri to Kolmouguri of river Sessa.	6.97
9.	Silchar	Improvement of drainage facilities of Silchar town by providing additional sluice opening over Rangirkhari channel etc. (Review)	350.00
10.	Nagaon	Construction of Inspection Bungalow and Watch Tower including boundary wall near Hatimura Hill.	150.00
11.	Dhubri	Anti erosion measures to protect Hatipota, Kathaldi, Kazaikata & its adjoining areas from the river Gaurang on its R/Bank.	150.00
12.	Dhubri	Anti erosion measures to protect KutiBhamadanga, BhamadangaPt-III and its adjoining areas from flood damages of river Raidak.	150.00
13.	Guwahati West	Proposed RCC office building of Rangia W R Sub-Division at Rangia under Guwahati West W R Division	55.26
14.	PWD/WRD	Providing Air-conditioning facilities in the office of the Secretaries, WRD etc.	18.47
15.	Nalbari	Reconstruction of Divisional office building and Executive Engineer's residence including boundary wall at Gopal Bazar, Nalbari	90.00
16.	Dibrugarh	Construction of project facilitating Center/Guest House of Water Resources Department at Dibrugarh.	150.00



1	2	3	4
17.	Nagaon	Protection of Hatimura dyke from Kukurkata Hill to Hatimura Hill at Sawguri village near Hatimura Shivmandir Including beautification.	500.00
18.	UAID	Improvement of Sub-Divisional office building at Silghat (Ph-II) 19.99	
19.	Guwahati East	Construction of Godown for Central Material Bank at Basistha Guwahati and other ancillary structures	150.00
20.	Hailakandi	Construction of office building of Superintending Engineer, Hailakandi W R Circle at Hailakandi.	50.00
21.	Hailong	Protection of Boro Narayanpur village and surrounding areas from the erosion of Jatinga river, (Ph-I)	19.98
22.	Hailong	Protection of Rangapur village and surrounding areas from the erosion of Jatinga river (L/B), Ph-I	17.03
23.	Nagaon	Carriage of Boulder from Sullung to Stackyard at Hatimura , Ph-IV	16.00
24.	Nagaon	Carriage of Boulder from Sullung to Stackyard at Hatimura , Ph-III	16.47
25.	Nagaon	Carriage of Boulder from Sullung to Stackyard at Hatimura , Ph-I	14.69
26.	Nagaon	Carriage of Boulder from Sullung to Stackyard at Hatimura , Ph-II	16.20
27.	Nagaon	Carriage of Boulder from Sullung to Stackyard at Hatimura , Ph-V	16.64
28.	Guwahati East	Improvement of Chief Engineer's office complex and providing lift, Ph-II	199.99
29.	Nagaon	(A) Rejuvenation of Kollong river (preliminary survey & investigation etc. work, Ph-1)	93.00
30.	Nagaon	(B) Rejuvenation at Kollong river (Bank protection work near Amlapatty area)	146.75
31.	Nagaon	(C) Rejuvenation at Kollong river-(Construction of boundaey pillar from hatimura to dipholu along the river Kollong)	15.78
32.	Nagaon	(D) Rejuvenation at Kollong river (Bankprotection work near Koliabor B. Ed College)	188.93
33.	Nagaon	(E) Rejuvenation at Kollong river-Construction of Watch tower including boundary wall near Hatimura hill	183.415
34.	Nagaon	(F) Rejuvenation at Kollong river (Protection work at Teliagaon and its adjoining area)	64.14
35.	Nagaon	(G) Rejuvenation at Kollong river-Protection work near SishuBidyapeeth High school at Konworitol	139.09
36.	Nagaon	(H) Rejuvenation at Kollong river-Protection work near Uluoni area Mishamukh area and near Khaloiate Irrigation office	168.90
37.		Survey of Brahmaputra Express Highway on both bank.	250.00
38.	Guwahati Mech	Procurement of departmental vehicles	600.00
Total			5774.09

**(B) New schemes under State Plan in Majuli for the year 2017-18**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Majuli	Construction of sluice gate at 9th km of Subansiri dyke from Malapindha to Molowal	259.03
2.	Majuli	Construction of single shutter Sluice Gate at Naduwajan and at Manipurijan on existing B/dyke from Kakorikota to Guwalgaon	211.64

1	2	3	4
3.	Majuli	Construction of Sluice gate in Majuli road at Potia 264.08	
4.	Majuli	Construction of Sluice gate and other structures etc, at Majuli (R/S to Tuni R/B embankment from Kamalabari to Kakarikata and providing Pucca crest from Kamalabari to Gualgaon at Majuli Ph-I)	1009.50
5.	Majuli	Construction of Sluice gate and other structures etc at Majuli (Construction of Go-down for Material Bank at Sub Divisional Complex, Kamalabari)	120.00
6.	Majuli	Construction of Sluice gate and other structures etc at Majuli (Construction of 1 st floor of office building and 2nd floor Guest house building of Majuli W R Division, Garmur)	135.74
Total			1999.99

**(C) Under FMP of XI Plan**

			(Rs. in Lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost
1.	Guwahati East	Construction of F/E along L/B of Digaru from NH- way to Kurkuria hill	1464.54
2.	Guwahati East	Extension of F/E along R/B of river Digaru from ch 7800 m to the confluence of L/B of river Kollong.	1481.43
3.	Chirang	Training of river Beki on L/B and activation of river Manas and Hakua at Mathanguri.	1466.30
Total			4412.27

**(D) Under FMP of XII Plan (Rs. in Lakh)**

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of scheme	Estimated cost
1	2	3	4
1.	PGP	Protection of Makadhuj area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (Construction of land spur at ch9560m)	1420.78
2.	Hailakandi	Anti-erosion measures to KatlicherraBaghan area on the left bank of river Katakhal adjacent to NH-154 PH-II (Length of 600m)	1427.90
3.	Dhubri	Anti erosion measures to protect Berabhanga area on L/B from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (Channelisation of river Brahmaputra from BaroBalurchar to Kalair Alga along with reclamation of eroded land within the reach)	1494.91
4.	Sivasagar	R/S to Dehing bund left bank from Joongaon to Laibeel including anti erosion measures at different reaches	1389.00
5.	Nalbari	A/E measures to Pagladia L/B embankment from Dusutimukh to Adabari including strengthening and widening of the Dyke at different reaches: 1st Km (Kothalghopa), at 4th Km (Hablakha) and at 6th Km (Bullutpar).	1444.92

1	2	3	4
6.	Dhubri	Strengthening and extension of Dhubri town Protection works from Newghat to Aironjongla from the erosion of river Brahmaputra.	1489.98
7.	Hailakandi	Anti-erosion measures at Panchgram Das Colony area from the erosion of river Barak on its left bank (0-800 m)	1757.47
8.	Slichar	Flood Management work to protect the village Channighat and Laltugram from the erosion of river Rukni on its L/B including R/S to embankment from Baghabazar to Sundari.	1493.00
9.	Silchar	Protection of Sonabarighat, Uttarkrishnapur and Weavers colony-Berenga Nathpara area from the erosion of river Barak on its Left bank.	2235.00
10.	Goalpara	Construction of retirement of B/dyke from Kharmuza to Balikuchi from Ch 11.55km to 13.46km at Solmari including A/E measures	2441.61
11.	Goalpara	Construction of retirement of B/Dyke from Balikuchi to Beldubi from Ch. 33.94KM (at Jaleswar) connecting to DRDA bund at Nichinpur including A/E measures.	2448.93
12.	Nalbari	A/E measures to protect B/dyke on R/B of river Brahmaputra from Adabari to Kukarjan including strengthening of the dyke from Ch. 26th Km to Ch. 33rd Km	1366.12
13.	Dhubri	A/E measures to protect Moisa and Belguri village from the erosion of river Gangadhar.	1497.00
14.	Guwahati East	R/S to F/E along R/B of river Barnadi from Halda to its outfall at Lenga at different reaches including A/E measures	1577.51
15.	Guwahati East	Anti Erosion measures to protect Soalkuchi town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra Ph-V	2271.24
16.	Baksa	Anti erosion measures at different reaches of river Dhansiri on its banks	1181.93
17.	Dhubri	Anti erosion measures to protect Bhalukmari and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	1177.91
18.	Dhubri	Channelization of Gangadhar River in between Chilarai bridge and Railway Bridge to protect Pub-Kanori, Ratiadah and Golokganj Town from the erosion of river Gangadhar.	1242.75
19.	Baksa	Anti erosion measures at different reaches of Dhansiri and its tributaries (Rowta and Rowtamukh river)	1246.10
20.	Nalbari	M.E. along both bank of river Mora-Pagladia from NH Way to Tihu-Akhra PWD Road (Raising & Strengthening of embankment including anti-erosion works on both banks at different reaches)	1800.64
21.	Dhakuakha na	Protection of B/dyke from Sissikalghar to Tekeliphuta at different reaches from Lotasur to Tekeliphuta from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (Review)	15536.67
22.	North Lakhimpur	Flood management of river Dikrong along with river training works on both banks embankments in the Lakhimpur district (Assam)	10595.37
23.	North Lakhimpur	Flood management of river Ranganadi along with river training works on both banks embankments in Assam	36142.92
24.	North Lakhimpur	Providing revetment and R/S to M/E along both banks of river Durpang from near Rajgarhali to its outfall at Pichala.	1058.50

1	2	3	4
25.	Mangaldoi Anti	Erosion measures in B/B of river Mangaldoi to protect Mangaldoi town and adjoining villages	1090.96
26.	P.G.P.	R/S to Brahmaputra dyke from Palasbari to Gumi from ch.0.00km to ch.21.20km	2369.72
27.	Tezpur	Protection of T/Dyke from Chilanipam to Orangbasti from the erosion of river Jiabharali on its left bank.	1364.60
28.	Tezpur	Protection of Biswanath - Panpur including areas of upstream Silamari and far down stream Bhumuraguri to Borgaon against erosion of river Brahmaputra	16709.00
29.	Tezpur	Protection of Tezpur University and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Jiabharali	2318.00
30.	Dhemajī	Anti erosion measures at different reaches of right bank of river Brahmaputra from BeraChapori to Chengajanghat	2192.18
31.	Dhemajī	A/E measures to protect both bank of river Simen in Jonai Civil Sub-Division.	2415.21
32.	UAID	Channelisation of river Brahmaputra from U/S of Neamatighat to Lality.	1453.77
33.	Mangaldoi	R/S of Bornadi L/B embankment from Patgirichuba to RK embankment.	1326.87
34.	Nagaon	Protection of Bhurbandha and its adjoining areas against the erosion of river Brahmaputra (construction of land spur)	2127.00
Total			129105.47

## (E) NEW SCHEMES UNDER NABARD (RIDF-XXIII) FOR 2017-18

(Rs. in Lakh)

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

1	2	3	4
10.	Kokrajhar	R/S of existing embankment with A/E measures on L/B of river Saralbhanga from Patgaon to Khalashi	300.00
11.	Kokrajhar	A/E measures to protect village Umanagar and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Gangia	200.00
12.	Chirang	A/E measures to protect village AiePoali No.1,2, Khanibhur and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Aie on R/B (Ph-I)	400.00
13.	Dhubri	A/E measures to protect Bhangaduli and Pub Kaldoba village from the erosion of river Gangadhar	475.00
14.	Dhubri	Training of river Kanibhur and Kujia by prosiltation measures against severe damage at Bhadrageon village and its adjoining areas	98.00
15.	Nagaon	Protection of Hatimura dyke and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	550.00
16.	Nagaon	A/E measures to protect Borghuli and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	750.00
17.	Nagaon	A/E measures to protect Pub Guimari and PachimGuimari from the erosion of river Kopili, Ph-I	400.00
18.	Nalbari	A/E measures to protect the R/B of B/dyke from Adabari to Kukarjan (at Saikiapara area) from Ch. 5,830m to Ch. 7,270m	325.00
19.	Guwahati East	R/S to B/dyke on R/B of river Brahmaputra from Lenga to Dirgeshwari hill (From Ch.2760m to 3515m)	325.00
20.	Dibrugarh	Protection of T/dyke along the R/B of river Burhidehing from Deochalli hill to Tiplingghat (Ph-I)	400.00
21.	Dibrugarh	Construction of embankment to prevent the back flow of Brahmaputra river water at Barekuri area (Ph-I)	800.00
22.	Dibrugarh	R/S on the L/B of Disam river from Ghuguloni to Disam outfall(Ph-I)	200.00
23.	Hailong	Protection of Siding area at Maibang (Near Dimasa Kingdom Stone House) from erosion of river Mahur (L/B)	88.96
24.	Hailong	Protection of Mahur Town area from the erosion of Diyung river	72.37
25.	North Lakhimpur	Protection work on R/B of river Subansiri at Hekerajan near Boginadi (Ph-I)	750.00
26.	North Lakhimpur	A/E measures to protect the Subansiri R/B along with R/S work (From Badati to Kharoi outfall) (Ph-I)	200.00
27.	Barpeta	A/E measures to protect SundardiaSatra and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Nakhandia (Ph-I)	407.00
28.	Sivasagar	R/S of Jhanji bund R/B embankment from A.T. Road to Tamulichiga P.W.D. road including anti-erosion measures at 4th ,5th & 6th KM	350.00
29.	Sivasagar	A/E measures to protect Sonari Town and its adjoining areas near Ward No.12 from the erosion of river Towkak	300.00
30.	Majuli	Flood Protection of Majuli Island at B/dyke including fortification of existing embankment from Tekeliphuta to Haldhibari for 2016-17	600.00

1	2	3	4
31.	Dhemaji	R/S to B/dyke from Deorighat to Sissikalghar from Ch.18150m to 27175m including A/E measures (Ph-I)	450.00
32.	U.A.I.D. Jorhat	Jorhat R/S of Brahmaputra dyke from Rongdoi to Neamati	450.00
33.	Baksa	A/E meausre at different reaches of Bhola river on its B/B under RIDFXXII	600.00
34.	Baksa	A/E measures including closing avulsion of Suklai river on its B/B under Udalguri district	500.00
35.	Baksa	Reconstruction of existing submersible dam at Tarabari including protection works on its R/B in the river Dhansiri	600.00
36.	Hailakandi	A/E measures to protect Sahabad-Rongpur area including NH-154 from the erosion of river Khatakhal on its L/Bank (Length=165m)	350.00
37.	C.I.D. Badarpur	A/E meausres to protect Mohadevpurarae from the erosion of river Surma on its R/B near Mohadevpur B.O.P. Camp and Boundary Pillar No.1346 in the district Cachar (International Border Area Protection) Ph-I	350.00
38.	Jorhat	A/E measures at different reaches of Bhogdoi river on both bank in between Mariani town and Jorhat town Ph-I (NABARD-RIDF-XXII)	500.00
39.	Jorhat	A/E measures at different reaches of Jhanji river (Construction of single barrel box sluice culvrts on Jhanji bund L/B at Bhakatgaon and Hatiporagaon)	160.00
40.	Jorhat	A/E measures to protect Daldolia and Ikorani area including Dergaon Township and Basic Training Centre from the erosion of river Gelabeel	250.00
41.	Goalpara	A/E measures to protect Baladmari and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	450.00
42.	Tezpur	Protection of Gangmouthan and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Borgang on L/Bank	500.00
43.	Tezpur	Protection of Left bank of river Jiabharali at up stream of NH-52	450.00
44.	Tezpur	A/E measures to protect both bank of river Gabharu at Puthimari and Nabeel area from the erosion of river Gabharu (including R/S works)	400.00
45.	Nalbari	A/E measures against bank erosion at different reaches of river Tihu (Bhadrakuchi and its adjoining areas)	200.00
46.	Barpeta	A/E measures to protect Safarkamar and its adjoining area from erosion of river Beki	400.00
47.	Morigaon	Protection of Sarukloi area including R/S to ring bund at Dimoruguri, Satabori and Borkuloi along R/B of Kollong river	400.00
48.	Barpeta	Protection of Jadavpur, Donga and its adjoining areas by channelization of river Brahmaputra and reclamation of eroded land within the reach	300.00

19917.57

### Decline in Snow and Glacier Melt Water

2135. SHRI PREM DAS RAI Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government tracks the snow and glacier melt water through some mechanism in the eastern Himalaya which helps to rejuvenate rivers in the region and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the melt water received by the Teesta basin in the recent years based on this evaluation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure adequate stream runoff in order to ensure livelihood of local communities dependent on it 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 Water Commission (CWC) carried out only Hydrological observation on important rivers round the year including some important rivers of Eastern Himalaya. CWC has observed the river flow in Teesta Basin at Bansoi, Lachung and Sankalang HO site. Snow melt and glaciers melt is cyclic process which rejuvenate the river in non-monsoon season. From available flow data, no specific trend on increase/decrease of availability of water in River Teesta has been observed especially in summer season.

[*Translation*]

#### **Length of NHs**

2136. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of the National Highways in Kilometres constructed in the country during the last three years along with locations thereof;

(b) the total funds spent on the construction of the said National Highways; and

(c) the names and locations of such national highways projects which have been sanctioned but the work has not yet been started and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of National Highways (NHs) constructed and funds allocation with expenditure in the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) The details of the sanctioned NHs work which have been awarded but not yet started are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### **Statement-I**

*The details of the NHs constructed during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length completed (in km)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136.4	462.1	401.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.7	80.0	174.0
3.	Assam	177.8	86.9	165.1
4.	Bihar	114.6	181.3	400.4
5.	Chandigarh	1.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	306.9	327.3	483.1
7.	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0

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1	2	3	4	5
8.	Goa	0.0	2.0	3.5
9.	Gujarat	139.1	276.6	85.9
10.	Haryana	86.1	169.8	368.9
11.	Himachal Pradesh	34.0	100.0	72.2
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.1	33.9	33.4
13.	Jharkhand	125.7	118.5	210.7
14.	Karnataka	129.8	314.0	655.7
15.	Kerala	29.4	9.8	45.5
16.	Madhya Pradesh	335.2	305.9	474.7
17.	Maharashtra	123.7	323.8	750.0
18.	Manipur	45.8	6.4	3.5
19.	Meghalaya	88.3	50.1	6.4
20.	Mizoram	5.0	14.9	87.5
21.	Nagaland	13.0	25.0	4.0
22.	Odisha	385.7	267.9	490.4
23.	Puducherry	14.2	22.3	7.8
24.	Punjab	114.9	154.3	384.4
25.	Rajasthan	852.9	1063.2	1125.1
26.	Sikkim	29.8	0.0	0.0
27.	Tamil Nadu	58.0	236.7	468.7
28.	Telangana	171.0	222.0	113.0
29.	Tripura	18.1	0.0	42.0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	542.0	668.7	584.3
31.	Uttarakhand	48.7	335.1	203.5
32.	West Bengal	138.0	202.9	385.8
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	4,410	6,061	8,231

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**Statement-II***Details of funds allocated & expenditure occurred during the last three years*

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes /Agency (Sl. 1 to 33 contains allocation under NH(O), NHDP-IV through State PWD, EAP, PBFF)	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Alloc. (Cr)	Expd. (Cr)	Alloc. (Cr)	Expd. (Cr)	Alloc. (Cr)	Expd. (Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221.45	221.45	1,039.42	1,000.43	2,010.31	2,014.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.83	100	90.66
3.	Assam	141.76	141.76	78.79	78.09	177.44	137.8
4.	Bihar	276.65	276.65	706.92	707.86	1,362.64	1,331.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.25	71.25	359.94	339.8	1,553.30	1,495.68
6.	Goa	17.72	17.72	120	119.98	400	434.51
7.	Gujarat	206.96	206.96	228.6	225.77	251.87	213.41
8.	Haryana	60.48	60.48	90	89.85	150	161.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	134.57	134.57	140	139.96	210.95	182.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	25	22.86	40.06	23.16
11.	Jharkhand	63.83	63.83	35	38.08	200	212.5
12.	Karnataka	269.72	269.72	633.43	639.55	783.52	871.96
13.	Kerala	67.18	67.18	132.24	137.65	259.89	237.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	239.23	239.23	937.76	928.29	1,760.00	1,558.90
15.	Maharashtra	190.04	190.04	431.2	423.28	1,371.92	1,154.00
16.	Manipur	32.6	32.6	40	40	25.25	18.65
17.	Meghalaya	43.30	43.30	15	15	41.27	28.44
18.	Mizoram	39.53	39.53	35	28.5	40	46.13
19.	Nagaland	46.2	46.2	50	46.27	50	38.84
20.	Odisha	322.99	322.99	591.44	592.24	925.55	951.35
21.	Punjab	2329.04	2328.04	1,852.26	1,855.24	2,740.50	2,702.48
22.	Rajasthan	107.16	107.16	849.95	849.56	964.83	1,012.99
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	167.13	167.13	337.02	336.47	575	640.11
25.	Telangana	210.79	210.79	661	657.1	380	358.43
26.	Tripura	0	0	5	0	5	2.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	493.81	493.81	1,530.34	1,527.74	1,849.02	1,820.85
28.	Uttarakhand	169.51	169.51	245.92	245.69	332.62	314.48
29.	West Bengal	283.81	283.81	808.95	811.98	1,333.62	1,223.19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.61	14.61	2	1.53	0.13	0.13
31.	Chandigarh	4.95	4.95	1	0	2	0.69
32.	Delhi	0.05	0.05	1	0	1	0.62
33.	Puducherry	12.73	12.73	20	18.1	20	14.28
34.	Other projects NH(O)	758.29	713.42	511	443.44	791.38	787.79
35.	NHAI	12933.89	12933.89	22290.27	22290.27	15215.52	15215.52
36.	NHIDCL	0	0	1.15	1.15	72.2	72.2
37.	BRO	292	268.79	0	0	0	0
38.	SARDP-NE	3,000.00	2,843.33	4,900.00	4,803.07	4,520.00	4,464.71
39.	LWE	1,174.00	1,164.59	1,121.00	996.11	760	739.27
40.	EAP	276	239.93	22	9.25	59.38	56.72
41.	IEBR/Borrowings NHAI	7,611.11	3,343.40	42,694.5	23,281.00	59,279.0	33,118.0
Grand Total		32,306.37	27,760.99	83,547	63,743	1,00,615	73,748

**Statement-III**

*Details of the projects which have been awarded but not started yet*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Awarded but not started Numbers of projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	1

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	12
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Gujarat	7
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10.	Jharkhand	2
11.	Kerala	6

1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5
13.	Maharashtra	10
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Odisha	13
17.	Punjab	2
18.	Rajasthan	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	4
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12
21.	Uttarakhand	5
22.	West Bengal	7
Total		103

#### Women Sarpanch

2137. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of female sarpanch in Maharashtra;

(b) whether any study or survey has been conducted to ensure upliftment of women in the rural areas during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of any action plan under consideration of the Government for the empowerment of rural women?

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 informed by Government of Maharashtra the number of female sarpanch in the state is about 14,364.

(b) and (c) Many studies touching upon the various aspects of rural women including their upliftment and empowerment have been conducted by different organisations. A nationwide study on 'Elected Women Representatives (EWR) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)' was commissioned by Ministry of Panchayati Raj

(MoPR). The study has observed that the reservations have provided opportunities for women to come up in the mainstream, provides them with a platform to interact, participate in deliberation and development and enhance their contribution and played a significant role in getting substantial number of women representatives elected from the reserved seats. Reservation has facilitated the first entry into political system for many of the elected representatives.

(d) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is an institutional mechanism, which has created space for rural women in grass root political system, to increase their participation in decision making process by reserving not less than one-third seats for them at each tier of the Panchayat. Twenty States viz. 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 provision for reservation of fifty per cent seats for women in Panchayats at all levels in the respective States. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has issued advisories from time to time to State/UT Governments for the empowerment of rural women by ensuring their presence and participation in Panchayats. Besides, MoPR has also been focussing on improving the capacity of Elected Women Representatives of Panchayats under its schemes.

Many flagship programmes and centrally sponsored schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMVVY), UJJAWALA, SWADHAR, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) etc. are being implemented by different Ministries of the Government of India for women upliftment and empowerment. Besides, other Government schemes/programmes of rural development like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY- NRLM) etc. have contributed significantly in the upliftment of rural women. DAY- NRLM has been implemented across the country in a mission mode with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), and continuously nurturing and supporting them to take up economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time to improve their quality of

life and come out of abject poverty. The implementation of the programme, has started in 4429 blocks of 581 districts. During the year 2017-18, 5.87 lakh Self Help Groups have been promoted. Rs. 412.15 crore was disbursed to 3.2 lakh SHGs as Revolving Fund (RF) and Rs. 650.48 crore to 1.3 lakh SHGs and their federation as Community Investment Fund (CIF). Moreover, MoPR has approved annual action plans for 25 States and one Union Territory for the capacity building of Panchayati Raj institutions including Elected Women representatives.

[English]

### Major Ports

2138. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government has taken effective steps to empower Major Ports in the country for enabling them to perform with greater efficiency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (b) Yes, Madam. Expansion, modernization, development and upgradation of Port infrastructure in the county is an ongoing process including construction of new berths/harbours & terminals, mechanization of existing berths/harbours & terminals etc. In order to empower Major Ports in the country to perform with greater efficiency, Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) With a view to improve the efficiency and productivity of the major ports and make it comparable internationally, a benchmarking study of Major Ports to international standards has been conducted which has recommended 16 initiatives out of which 86 have already been implemented.
- (ii) Ministry of Shipping has introduced many other policy initiatives to attain more efficiency like Stevedoring and Shore handling Policy, Berthing Policy, captive policy, revised guidelines on security clearance and revised MCA for future PPP projects. Ports have also been delegated with enhanced financial powers.

[Translation]

### Bharat Nirman Yojana

2139. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the funds spent on development of roads in rural areas, construction of houses and supply of drinking water by Panchayati Raj Organisations under "Bharat Nirman" Yojana separately as on date, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): The Ministry of Rural Development is not implementing Bharat Nirman Yojana at present.

The first and second phases of Bharat Nirman were in operation from 2005-06 to 2008-09 and 2009-10 to 2013-14 respectively. Funds were released directly by the concerned Ministries to State implementing agencies or State Governments for development of roads, construction of houses and supply of drinking water in rural areas.

State/UT-wise funds released for development of rural roads, construction of houses and supply of drinking water is being collected.

[English]

### ROBs Between Morbi and Rajkot

2140. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any Road Over Bridges (ROBs) projects in Morbi and Rajkot districts during the last three years;

(b) the present status and the time for their completion;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned or conducted any study to ascertain the future requirement of the ROBs in these two districts; and

(d) if so, the details of funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in Rajkot district, one Road Over Bridge (ROB) at Km 2+800 in Jetpur Bypass is completed in Morbi district, no ROB has been constructed in last three years.

(b) ROB in Rajkot district is completed in May 2015.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **NGT Directions on Ganga River Flow**

2141. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has issued any orders/directions to ensure substantial flow of water in Ganga river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the diversion of water from Ganga river causes problems to the wildlife and river ecology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Green Tribunal (PB) vide its order dated 13.7.2017 in the matter of O.A. 200/2014-M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of Indian and Ors. and other connected matters has inter-alia issued directions in regard to environmental flow of the river. It has been stated in that order that as an interim measure, while diverting the water from Haridwar to the Ganga canal or even otherwise, the minimum E-flow in the main stem does not fall below 20% of the average monthly lean season flow, which will be referable to the status of the river at Haridwar pre-

diversion. Also, the extent of diversion of water of river shall be adequately reduced and/or adjusted, in the event the flow falls below 20%. In another matter O.A. No. 498/2015-Pushp Saini Vs. Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change & Ors, the NGT has directed vide its order dated 9.8.2017 that all the rivers in the country shall maintain minimum 15% to 20% of the average lean season flow of that river.

(c) and (d) The reduced flow may fragment and degrade the habitat of aquatic wildlife of the Ganga River including the Gangetic river dolphins, otters, breeding birds, freshwater turtles and fishes and may affect the flow of other ecosystem services from the river. The flow reduction may also increase the sedimentation in riverbed and dilution factor for pollution in the downstream areas that may adversely affect the natural self-purification process of the river.

To mitigate the impact of water abstraction on aquatic wildlife the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) has instituted the National Mission for Clean Ganga which is working on the maintenance of Aviral Dhara (Continuous flow) and Nirmal Dhara (Clean flow) of the Ganga River through forestry interventions and restoration of aquatic biodiversity along with other interventions. Regular monitoring of aquatic wildlife of the Ganga River through support from the MoWR, RD & GR is being carried out by several agencies of repute to detect any change in the population of aquatic wildlife in the Ganga River.

#### **Air Services in Other Countries**

2142 . SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India radio is planning to launch services in several countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the purpose of launching services in those countries was to supplement the Government's diplomatic efforts and outreach to the Indian Diaspora; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) No Madam. Prasar Bharati has informed that the External Services Division of All India Radio presently broadcasts programmes in 15 foreign and 12 Indian languages targeted at those foreign nationals who are interested to know about India and also the large Indian Diaspora spread across the world. At present the reach of these services is in 150 countries terrestrially and AIR has a global footprint through web streaming and mobile apps. The broadcasts are in Arabic, Baluchi, Burmese, Chinese, Dari, English, French, Persian, Pashtu, Indonesian, Russian, Saraiki, Sinhala, Swahili, Thai, Tibetan, Bangla, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Nepali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

#### **Biomass Based Power Generation**

2143. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of biomass based power generation in the country;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by the Union Government to increase this capacity particularly keeping in view the country's increasing energy requirements and its mission to electrify all the villages in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government provides any incentives to firms producing or using the biomass based power and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The total installed capacity of biomass based power generation in the country is 9076 MW as on 31.01.2018.

(b) and (c) Government of India has set a target of 175 GW installed capacity through renewables by 2022. The target includes 10 GW capacity through biomass. The Government provides incentives to the firms to produce power through biomass. The details of such incentives are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Reply to part (B) And (C) of Lok Sabha Unstarred No 2143 to be answered on 8th March, 2018*

1. scheme:- Promotion of Grid Interactive Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration in Sugar Mills

	Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP & Uttarakhand)	Other than special category States
Project Type	Capital Subsidy	Capital subsidy
Biomass Power projects	Rs.25 lakh per MW (Maximum Support of Rs 1.5 Crore per project)	Rs.20 lakh per MW (Maximum Support of Rs 1.5 Crore per Project.)
Bagasse Co-generation by Private sugar mills*	Rs.18 lakh per MW (Maximum Support of Rs 1.5 Crore per Project.)	Rs.15 lakh per MW (Maximum Support of Rs 1.5 Crore per Project.)
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills*		

Boiler Pressure 40 bar & above	Rs. 40 lakh	Rs. 40 lakh
Boiler Pressure 60 bar & above	Rs. 50 lakh	Rs. 50 lakh
Boiler Pressure 80 bar & above	Rs. 60 lakh	Rs. 60 lakh
	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support Rs. 6.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support Rs. 6.0 crore per project)

\*For new sugar mills, which are yet to start production and existing Pvt. & Co-op. sugar mills employing backpressure route/seasonal/incidental cogeneration, which exports surplus power to the grid, subsidies shall be one-half of the level mentioned above.

## 2. Scheme: Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues

Project Type	Special Category States	Other than special category States
Project Type	Capital Subsidy	Capital Subsidy
Power Generation from Agricultural/Industrial Waste/ residues excluding bagasse through Boiler + Steam Turbine configuration	Rs. 0.24 crore/MW (Max. Rs. 1.20 crore/project)	Rs. 0.20 crore/MW (Max. Rs. 1.00 crore/project)

[*Translation*]

### Fluoride Contamination of Water

2144. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to resolve the problem of fluoride contaminated water being supplied to common man and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide special financial assistance to the States badly affected due to fluoride contamination of water including Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof and the funds provided under this head to every State during the last three years;

(c) the names of States worst affected vis-a-vis least affected by fluoride contamination of water; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide grant to install fluoride treatment device/plant in the houses of common man 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) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDWS) supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

State-wise number of fluoride affected habitations as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the MoDWS as on 5th March, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Year-wise fund released during the last three years and current year (as on 05th March, 2018) under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to rural population of the Country is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India has released Rs 800 crore in March, 2016 for commissioning Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) so that safe water for drinking and cooking needs are addressed immediately. In addition, funds to the tune of Rs.100 Crore each are also provided for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems in West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for the last mile connectivity in commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes. State-wise fund released is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

MoDWS 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 over a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds. State-wise fund released under NWQSM to provide safe drinking to arsenic/fluoride affected habitations as on 5th March, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement- IV.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors ground water quality periodically to ascertain the magnitude and extent of different contaminants in ground water. The ground water quality data is shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise number of fluoride affected habitations as reported by the states into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 05th March, 2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Fluoride affected habitations
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	348
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	285
5.	Bihar	898
6.	Chhattisgarh	403
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	0

1	2	3
9.	Haryana	118
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
12.	Jharkhand	551
13.	Karnataka	580
14.	Kerala	34
15.	Madhya Pradesh	171
16.	Maharashtra	79
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Odisha	104
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	301
24.	Rajasthan	6065
25.	Sikkim	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0
27.	Telangana	798
28.	Tripura	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	179
30.	Uttarakhand	0
31.	West Bengal	1336
Total		12254

#### **Statement-II**

Year-wise fund released during the last three year and current year (as on 05th March, 2018) under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to rural population of the country

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released under NRDWP (Rs. in Crore)
1	2014-15	9191.22
2	2015-16	4264.58
3	2016-17	5931.90
4	2017-18 (as on 05.03.2018)	6026.34



**Statement-III**

*State-wise fund released by Government of India on the recommendation of NITI Aayog for Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations as one time Central Assistance in March, 2016*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Release (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Assam	11.57
2.	Bihar	22.83
3.	Karnataka	59.90
4.	Punjab	39.35
5.	Uttar Pradesh	13.39
6.	West Bengal(*)	236.98
7.	Andhra Pradesh	21.26
8.	Chhattisgarh	1.05
9.	Gujarat	0.89
10.	Haryana	2.66
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.47
12.	Jharkhand	1.50
13.	Kerala	19.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15.85
15.	Maharashtra	24.08
16.	Odisha	2.00
17.	Rajasthan(*)	431.29
18.	Telangana	94.58
19.	Uttarakhand	0.62
<b>Total</b>		<b>1000</b>

Note : Rs. 100 Crore each for Piped Water Supply Schemes.

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise fund released under NWQSM to provide safe drinking to Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations as on 05th March, 2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Release (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.12
2.	Assam	220.63
3.	Bihar	101.34
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.02
5.	Haryana	16.91
6.	Jharkhand	8.33
7.	Karnataka	8.28
8.	Kerala	2.31
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3.15
10.	Maharashtra	14.83
11.	Odisha	1.12
12.	Punjab	51.3
13.	Rajasthan	790.92
14.	Telangana	528.33
15.	Uttar Pradesh	26.31
16.	West Bengal	647.74
<b>Total</b>		<b>2421.64</b>

[English]

**Human Excreta Dumped in Air near Airports**

2145. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the menace of human waste/excreta being dumped in air near airports by the aircrafts while landing across the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any preventive action in this regard so far; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to issue guidelines to all ground handling services and airlines to ensure that they do not empty the waste tanks while landing or anywhere near airports/terminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had constituted a three-member Committee to investigate into the complaints received regarding dumping of human waste/excreta in air. The Committee has already submitted a report to the Hon'ble Court of National Green Tribunal (NGT), Delhi, submitting that such phenomena of dumping human waste/excreta is not possible in air/in flight.

### Ship Yards

2146. SHRIMATI GEETHA KOTHAPALLI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether twenty seven private shipyards in the country which are incurring massive losses due to debt and lack of work are likely to get any assistance from the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of Defence has agreed to provide orders worth Rs. 50,000 crore to the Cochin Shipyard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of these orders are likely to be outsourced to such private shipyards and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the Memorandum of understanding signed by various stakeholders including Major Ports State Maritime Boards and Public sector Undertakings during the Maritime India Summit-2016?

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 introduced a Rs. 4000 Crores Financial Assistance Policy (FAP) for Indian shipyards for a period of 10 years, for contracts secured between 01.04.2016 and 31.03.2026 (including these dates), under which financial assistance equal to 20% of the lower of "Contract Price" or the "Fair Price" will be extended to Indian shipyards for each vessel built by them. This rate of 20 per cent will be reduced by 3 per cent every three years. Provided that at the time of release of financial assistance, if the actual payment received for a vessel is lower than the contractual price or fair price then financial assistance will be given on the actual payment received.

(b) Currently, there is no proposal for providing orders worth Rs. 50,000 crore to the Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) by the Ministry of Defence. Since the year 2005, CSL has been engaged in construction of the Indigenous Aircraft carrier for the Indian Navy. The Government approved, total value of the contract is Rs. 19341 crores which is being executed in a phased manner.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) During the Maritime India Summit 2016, one hundred and forty one (141) Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed by various stakeholders, covering different aspects such as procurement, setting up of infrastructure facilities including construction of jetties, construction of vessels, development of navigational aids, maritime education etc. The number of MoUs entered by stakeholders with different entities, including private entities, are as follows: (a) Major Ports: 83 (b) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) : 5 (c) Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships (DGLL) : 4 (d) Cochin Shipyard Limited : 3 (e) Shipping Corporation of India : 6 (f) Dredging Corporation of India : 3 (g) Indian Maritime University : 6 (h) Maharashtra Maritime Board : 11 (i) Gujarat Maritime Board : 9 (j) Tamil Nadu Maritime Board : 1 (k) Petronet LNG : 2 (l) Indian Ports Rail Corporation Ltd.: 1 (m) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML): 1 (n) Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works: 2 (o) Others: 4.

### Rehabilitation of Families Displaced by SSA

2147. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' (SSD) has started its operation of power generation, irrigation and supply of drinking water in the nearby villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of hydroelectricity generation in MW, irrigation to farming areas and supply of water for domestic and commercial purposes;

(c) the detail of achievements made in rehabilitation of families displaced due to the project; and

(d) the time by which the project benefits are to be achieved in full run and entire socio-economic rehabilitation is likely to be disposed?

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.

(b) Hydropower generation capacity of 1450 MW; irrigation potential in 14.39 lakh hectares in Gujarat and 2.46 lakh hectares in Rajasthan; and infrastructure for supplying water for domestic purpose to 8415 villages and 164 towns and for industrial use in Gujarat has been developed in Sardar Sarovar Project.

(c) All 32684 Project Affected Families of Sardar Sarovar Dam have been rehabilitated as per Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award, States' liberalized policies and orders of Grievance Redressal Authorities, High Court and Supreme Court.

(d) The Government of Gujarat has informed that the target date of completion of Sardar Sarovar Project with full benefits is March, 2020. Socio-economic issues including Resettlement & Rehabilitation have already been disposed of in terms of reply of part (c) above.

[*Translation*]

#### **Operation of Ships on Waterways**

2148. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States selected by the Government for operating ships on waterways to boost the traffic in the country, district/waterways-wise;

(b) the targets and the time frame set by the Government to complete the first phase of the aforesaid scheme along with the length of the waterways, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to operate the ships with the use of Liquid Nitrogen Gas/Compressed Natural Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas; 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) 111 inland waterways spread over 24 States, have been declared as 'National Waterways' (NWs), under the National Waterways Act, 2016, which has been enforced with effect from 12.4.2016. A list of these National Waterways and the States covered by them is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

NW-1, NW-2 and NW-3 are operational and cargo and passenger vessels are moving on them.

As per the feasibility reports completed so far for the new NWs, 36 NWs have been found technically viable by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). Out of these 36 NWs, developmental activities have been initiated on 8 NWs as per list enclosed Statement-II. The status of preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) on the remaining 28 NWs is given in the enclosed Statement-III. and the contours of development of these NWs would be based on the findings of the DPRs.

(c) to (d) Final decision to use Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) on vessels plying on NWs has not yet been taken by the Government so far.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *List of 111 National Waterways*

Sl. No.	National Waterway	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 & West Bengal
2.	National Waterway 2	891	Brahmaputra River (Dhubri-Sadiya)	Assam
3.	National Waterway 3	205	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram -	Kerala

1	2	3	4	5
			Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals	
		170	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kozhikode)	
4.	National Waterway 4	50	Kakinada Canal (Kakinada to Rajahmundry)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondichery and Maharashtra
		171	Godavari river (Bhadrachalam to Rajahmundry)	
		139	Eluru Canal (Rajahmundry to Vijayawada)	
		157	Krishna river (Wazirabad to Vijayawada)	
		113	Commamur Canal (Vijayawada to Peddaganjam)	
		316	North Buckingham Canal (Peddaganjam to Central Station of Chennai)	
		110	South Buckingham canal (Central Station of Chennai to Marakanam)	
		22	Marakanam to Puducherry through Kaluvelly tank	
		1202	River Godavari (Bhadrachalam-Nashik)	
		636	River Krishna (Wazirabad-Galagali)	
5.	National Waterway 5	256	East Coast Canal and Matai river	Odisha and West Bengal
		265	Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra rivers	
		67	Mahanadi delta rivers (Consisting of Hansua river, Nunanala, Gobrinala, Kharnasi river and Mahanadi river)	
6.	National Waterway 6	68	AAI RIVER	Assam
7.	National Waterway 7	90	AJOY (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: 11.5km

1	2	3	4	5
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 & 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 & 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 & 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 & Kashmir
27.	National Waterway 27	17	CUMBERJUA RIVER	Goa
28.	National Waterway 28	45	DABHOL CREEK -VASHISHTI RIVER SYSTEM	Maharashtra
29.	National Waterway 29	132	DAMODAR RIVER	West Bengal
30.	National Waterway 30	109	DEHING RIVER	Assam
31.	National Waterway 31	114	DHANSIRI/CHATHE	Assam
32.	National Waterway 32	63	DIKHU RIVER	Assam
33.	National Waterway 33	61	DOYANS RIVER	Assam
34.	National Waterway 34	137	DVC CANAL	West Bengal
35.	National Waterway 35	108	DWAREKESWAR RIVER	West Bengal
36.	National Waterway 36	119	DWARKA RIVER	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
37.	National Waterway 37	296	GANDAK RIVER	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh
38.	National Waterway 38	62	GANGADHAR RIVER	Assam & West Bengal
39.	National Waterway 39	49	GANOL RIVER	Meghalaya
40.	National Waterway 40	354	GHAGHRA RIVER	Bihar & 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 & Rajasthan
46.	National Waterway 46	35	INDUS RIVER	Jammu & Kashmir
47.	National Waterway 47	131	JALANGI RIVER	West Bengal
48.	National Waterway 48	590	JAWAI-LUNI-RANN OF KUTCH RIVER SYSTEM	Gujarat & Rajasthan
49.	National Waterway 49	110	JHELUM RIVER	Jammu & Kashmir
50.	National Waterway 50	43	JINJIRAM RIVER	Assam & 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 & Uttar Pradesh
55.	National Waterway 55	311	KAVERI - KOLLIDAM RIVER SYSTEM	Tamil Nadu
56.	National Waterway 56	22	KHERKAI RIVER	Jharkhand
57.	National Waterway 57	50	KOPILI RIVER	Assam
58.	National Waterway 58	236	KOSI RIVER	Bihar
59.	National Waterway 59	19	KOTTAYAM-VAIKOM CANAL	Kerala
60.	National Waterway 60	80	KUMARI RIVER	West Bengal
61.	National Waterway 61	28	KYN Shi RIVER	Meghalaya
62.	National Waterway 62	86	LOHIT RIVER	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh
63.	National Waterway 63	336	LUNI RIVER	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
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 & 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 & 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 & 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
84.	National Waterway 84	44	RAVI RIVER	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & 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

1	2	3	4	5
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 & Odisha
97.	National Waterway 97	172	SUNDERBANS WATERWAY	West Bengal
		56	BIDYA RIVER	West Bengal
		15	CHHOTA KALAGACHI (CHHOTO KALERGACHI) RIVER	West Bengal
		7	GOMAR RIVER	West Bengal
		16	HARIBHANGA RIVER	West Bengal
		37	HOGLA (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
98.	National Waterway 98	377	SUTLEJ RIVER	Himachal Pradesh & Punjab
99.	National Waterway 99	62	TAMARAPARANI RIVER	Tamil Nadu
100.	National Waterway 100	436	TAPI RIVER	Maharashtra & Gujarat
101.	National Waterway 101	42	TIZU - ZUNGKI RIVERS	Nagaland
102.	National Waterway 102	87	TLWANG (DHALESWARI RIVER)	Assam & Mizoram
103.	National Waterway 103	73	TONS RIVER	Uttar Pradesh
104.	National Waterway 104	232	TUNGABHADRA RIVER	Karnataka, Telangana & Andhra Pradesh



1	2	3	4	5
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 & Telangana
110.	National Waterway 110	1080	YAMUNA RIVER	Delhi, Haryana & Uttar Pradesh
111.	National Waterway 111	50	ZUARI RIVER	Goa
20162.5				

**Statement-II**

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

Name of the Waterway	Status
1. River Barak (NW-16)	Proposal for development at a cost of Rs. 76.01 crore has been approved for Phase-1 of NW-16 from Silchar to Bhanga. Maintenance dredging for fairway development work in Silchar-Bhanga stretch has commenced. Consultant has been engaged for the upgradation of terminals at Badarpur, Karimganj and new floating terminal at Silchar.
2. River Gandak (NW-37)	Proposal for development at a cost of Rs. 12.91 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017 and fairway maintenance work has commenced.
Waterways in Goa	A proposal for the development of NWs in Goa at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.65 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work is proposed to be executed through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust. A Tripartite MoU is expected to be signed for the commencement of works.
3. NW-27-Cumberjua	
4. NW 68 - Mandovi	
5. NW 111 - Zuari	
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 Report (DPR) of 28 NWs*

Sl. No.	River/Canal (NWs)	States	Length (km)
1	2	3	4
<b>DPRs received</b>			
1.	GHAGHRA RIVER (NW-40)	U.P 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
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
<b>DPRs under preparation</b>			
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 & Kashmir	110

[*English*]

### **Construction of Polavaram Project**

2149. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government is taking over the construction work of Polavaram project and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government for completion of this project within the stipulated period of 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India has taken a number of steps to expedite the completion of the Polavaram project. An Expert Committee and Dam Design Review Panel has been constituted to provide technical and strategic guidance for planning, design and related issues and suggest measures for timely execution, quality control aspects, etc. A Committee has also been constituted with Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India as its Chairperson to monitor and review the R&R works of this Project. Further, the progress of the project is reviewed at various levels regularly.

The Polavaram project has been declared as National Project during 2014 as per the A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014. Central Assistance of Rs. 4946.72 Cr. has been released to Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) from 1.4.2014 to till date and further Rs.417.44 Cr. has been sanctioned for release.

### **Solar Power Systems for Domestic Purposes**

2150. SHRI D.S. RATHOD Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any policy for the setting up of solar power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the solar power system which can be used for domestic purposes and the lowest budget to attract the people to use solar power for domestic purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has set a target of installing 100 GW of solar power capacity in the country by 2022. The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is implementing various scheme and programmes to achieve the target, which include, Solar Park Scheme, CPSU Scheme, Rooftop Solar Scheme, Offgrid and Decentralised Solar Application Programme etc.

(c) For domestic purpose grid connected rooftop solar power plants and off-grid solar photovoltaic home lighting systems can be used. The Government is providing financial support in the form of capital subsidy to attract the people to use solar power for domestic purposes.

The benchmark cost for 1-10 kWp rooftop solar system is Rs. 70,000/- per kWp and for domestic purpose central financial assistance (CFA) of 30% of benchmark cost or tender cost, or tender cost, whichever is lower, is being provided in general category States/UTs and 70% of benchmark cost or tender cost, whichever is lower, is being provided in special category States/UTs including North Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

[*Translation*]

### **Agreement on Sharing of Electricity**

2151. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was mentioned in the agreement signed on 10 May, 1984 by the Union Government that it would refer the matter regarding sharing of electricity in Anandpur Sahib Hydel project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, Upper Bali Doab Canal Stage-II and Shapur Kandi Hydel scheme to the Hon. High Court for its opinion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) An agreement was reached between

the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, Upper Bari Doab Canal (UBDC) Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for its opinion. The opinion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these Hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussion held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992, a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme court. It was also decided that these States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far on the divergent views of the stakeholder States. Presently, the matter is sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in original Suit No. 3 of 2009.

[English]

#### Connectivity to Ner

2152. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any development plans to connect the North Eastern region to various South East Asian nations adjacent to it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of existing infrastructure connecting these areas?

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) The Status of infrastructure connecting South East Asian countries is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	State	Name of project	Road Length (km)	South East Asian Country Connected	Status
1.	Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam	2-laning of Lekhapani-Jairampur - Pangsu pass section of NH-153 under Phase 'A' of SRADP-NE	56	Myanmar	Project completed
2.	Manipur	Improvement of Imphal - Moreh Section of NH-39	95	Myanmar	31km under tendering process and balance length, under land acquisition process.
3.	Mizoram	Construction of a new 2-lane Highway near Lawngtlai to Indo Myanmar border in Mizoram to support Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project in Phase-'A' of SARDP-NE	100	Myanmar	About 29km length has been completed so far and physical progress of 70% has been achieved at Site.

### Development of Solar Cities

2153. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop solar cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cities which have been selected/identified by the Government to be developed as solar cities, State/UT-wise and the criteria/norms for identification/selection of those cities;

(c) the details of the proposals received from various States and the funds allocated to the States/UTs/local bodies for the purpose and the amount spent therefor, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any task force has been set-up to monitor the programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has signed any agreement/Memorandum of Understanding with any foreign country for the development and cooperation in new and renewable energy sector 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) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under its scheme, Development of Solar Cities, has approved/sanctioned 60 Cities upto 12th Five-year Plan period. The State/UT-wise details of all 60 Solar Cities are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The criteria fixed for inclusion of cities is:

(i) Cities/towns have population between 50,000 to 50 lakh including the floating population. The cities with less population, located in North-Eastern & Hilly States, Islands & Union Territories can also be considered, on case to case basis, on merit.

(ii) At-least one city in each State be included and up to a maximum of seven cities in any one State.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of proposals received, funds approved/sanctioned and released, so far, under Development of Solar Cities Programme are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has signed Agreements/Memorandums of Understanding with various countries for the development and cooperation in new and renewable energy sector. The details of Agreements/Memorandums of Understanding signed are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

### Statement-I

#### *State-wise names of approved solar cities*

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Approved Solar Cities
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vijayawada 2. Kakinada 3. Narsapur Town
2.	Assam	4. Guwahati 5. Jorhat
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6. Itanagar

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1	2	3
4.	Bihar	7. Gaya
5.	Chandigarh	8. Chandigarh
6.	Chhattisgarh	9. Bilaspur
		10. Raipur
7.	Gujarat	11. Rajkot
		12. Gandhinagar
		13. Surat
8.	Goa	14. Panaji City
9.	Haryana	15. Gurgaon
		16. Faridabad
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17. Shimla
		18. Hamirpur
11.	Karnataka	19. Mysore
		20. Hubli-Dharwad
12.	Kerala	21. Thiruvananthapuram
		22. Kochi
13.	Maharashtra	23. Nagpur
		24. Thane
		25. Kalyan-Dombivli
		26. Aurangabad
		27. Nanded
		28. Pune
		29. Shirdi

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1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30. Indore
		31. Gwalior
		32. Bhopal
		33. Jabalpur
		34. Rewa
15.	Manipur	35. Imphal
16.	Mizoram	36. Aizawl
17.	Nagaland	37. Kohima
		38. Dimapur
18.	Delhi	39. New Delhi (NDMC area)
19.	Odisha	40. Bhubaneswar
20.	Punjab	41. Amritsar
		42. Ludhiana
		43. SAS Nagar (Mohali)
21.	Rajasthan	44. Ajmer
		45. Jaipur
		46. Jodhpur
22.	Tamil Nadu	47. Coimbatore
23.	Telangana	48. Mahbubnagar
24.	Tripura	49. Agartala
25.	Uttarakhand	50. Dehradun
		51. Haridwar and Rishikesh
		52. Chamoli-Gopeshwar
26.	Uttar Pradesh	53. Agra

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1	2	3
		54. Moradabad
		55. Allahabad
27.	West Bengal	56. Howrah
		57. Madhyamgram
		58. New Town Kolkata
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	59. Leh
29.	Puducherry	60. Puducherry

**Statement-II**

*State-wise proposals received, cumulative funds allocated and released so far including the current year (i.e. upto 28-02-2018) under "Development of Solar Cities Programme"*

Sl. No	States/UTs	Cities for which proposals are received	Sanctioned/Approved Solar Cities	Funds sanctioned (In crore)	Funds Released (In crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur, Vijayawada, Kakinada, Narsapur Town	Vijayawada, Kakinada, Narsapur Town	3.46	1.654
2.	Assam	Guwahati, Jorhat, Tinsukhia, Dibrugarh, Silchar	Guwahati, Jorhat	0.94	0.25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Itanagar	0.47	0.16
4.	Bihar	Patna, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Purnea	Gaya	0.00	0.00
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	9.99	8.82
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg	Bilaspur, Raipur	3.40	0.24
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	—	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	New Delhi (NDMC area)	New Delhi (NDMC area)	0.50	0.00
9.	Goa	Panaji City, Envirous Goa	Panaji City	0.43	0.020
10.	Gujarat	Rajkot, Gandhinagar, Surat	Rajkot, Gandhinagar, Surat	13.40	0.61
11.	Haryana	Gurgaon, Faridabad	Gurgaon, Faridabad	3.46	0.35



1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla, Hamirpur, Solan, Mandi, Dharamshala	Shimla, Hamirpur	3.40	1.79
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh	Leh	0.00	0.00
14.	Karnataka	Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad	Mysore, Hubli Dharwad	10.36	0.87
15.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi	Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi	0.39	0.19
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Rewa	Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Rewa	1.48	0.43
17.	Maharashtra	Nagpur, Thane, KalyanDombivli, Aurangabad, Nanded, Pune, Shirdi, Nasik, Navi Mumbai	Nagpur, Thane, Kalyan-Dombivli, Aurangabad, Nanded, Pune, Shirdi	17.41	3.655
18.	Manipur	Imphal, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Jiribam	Imphal	0.49	0.040
19.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Aizawl	2.99	2.53
20.	Nagaland	Kohima, Dimapur	Kohima, Dimapur	0.96	0.24
21.	Odisha	Berhampur, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	9.97	0.040
22.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	2.99	0.311
23.	Punjab	Jalandhar, Amritsar, Ludhiana, SAS Nagar (Mohali)	Amritsar, Ludhiana, SAS Nagar (Mohali)	3.90	0.26
24.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota	Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur	0.94	0.03
25.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	2.99	0.66
26.	Telangana	Warangal, Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	Udaipur Nagar, Agartala, Sonamura Nagar	Agartala	2.96	1.37
28.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Haridwar & Rishikesh, Chamoli- Gopeshwar	Dehradun, Haridwar & Rishikesh, Chamoli-Gopeshwar	1.37	0.32
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Lucknow, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur, Bareilly, Shikohabad, Greater Noida	Agra, Moradabad, Allahabad	1.49	0.66
30.	West Bengal	Howrah, Madhyamgram, New Town Kolkata	Howrah, Madhyamgram, New Town Kolkata	1.50	0.42
Total				101.64	25.92

**Statement-III***The details of agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with foreign countries*

Sl. No	Country	Ministry/Department Involved	Brief Objective(s)	Year of initial signing and validity and validity period/tenure (clause of duration & terms and conditions)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<b>INDIA-SEYCHELLES</b>	MNRE AND THE Government of the Republic of Seychelles	To Strengthen, promote and develop renewable energy cooperation between two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit	11.03.2015 (Validity: Till Termination)
		Protocol on the Framework of Cooperation in the field of Blue Economy b/w The Gol & The Government of the Republic of Seychelles	To Cooperate in the field of Blue Economy on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit	26.08.2015 (Validity: 10 Years) Automatically Renew after 10 Years
2.	<b>INDIA-NETHERLANDS</b>	MNRE and Ministry of Economic Affairs Agriculture and Innovation of the Netherlands	To establish the basis for cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on New and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	11th February, 2014 (Validity: 5 Years) (Automatically renewed after 5 years)
3.	<b>INDIA-UAE</b>	MNRE and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates on Renewable Energy Corporation	To collaborate in efforts to establish the basis for a framework through which extensive projects, investments, other forms of commercial endeavors, cooperation in R&D in Renewable and Clean Energy and knowledge Sharing platforms.	11th February, 2016 Validly: Not Mentioned
4.	<b>INDIA-MOZAMBIQUE</b>	MNRE and THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation, investment promotion and partnership on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	05.08.2015 (Validity: 5 Years) Further renewable (Can be done by mutual written consent of the parties)
5.	<b>INDIA-FRANCE</b>	MNRE and The Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy of the French Republic	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical	10.04.2015 (Validity: 5 Years) (MOU can be renewed by mutual consent of the parties)

1	2	3	4	5
			bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	
6. <b>INDIA-DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>	MNRE and The Ministry of Energy and Mines Government of the Dominican Republics	To establish Cooperation between the India and the Dominican Republic entities with the aim of developing new and Renewable Energy Technologies in the field of Solar Energy, wind Energy and Biomass Energy.		17.02.2015 (Validity: Till termination)
7. <b>INDIA-CANADA</b>	MNRE and The University of Saskatchewan, Canada	To establish Strengthen cooperation in research, design and development of new and renewable energy technologies		28.03.2008 (Validity: Not mentioned)
8. <b>INDIA-CUBA</b>	MNRE and The Government of The Republic of Cuba for the Biennium	To establish the cooperation in the RE, R&D of mutual interest, exchange of Scientist to Share experience in Workshops, Seminars & Training of Cuba Scientists		24th May, 2007 (Validity: Till Termination)
9. <b>INDIA-MAURITIUS</b>	MNRE and Ministry of Public Utilities Government of Republic of Mauritius	To Develop and promote the economic and scientific technical cooperation in the field of non-conventional energy sources		21.11.2003 (Validity: 5 Years) (Automatically (Renewed after another 5 Years)
10. <b>INDIA-SCOTLAND</b>	MNRE and The Government of Scotland	To establish New and Renewable Energy Corporation Between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and the Government of Scotland		14.10.2009 (Validity: Till termination)
11. <b>INDIA-THAILAND</b>	MNRE and The Ministry of Energy Government of Kingdom of Thailand	To Collaborate research and development in field of renewable energy specifically in the field of Photovoltaic, Solar Thermal, Biogas, Biomass, Small Hydro, Wind Energy & Other Technological Application		26th June, 2007 (Validity: 5 Years) (Automatically renewed for period of 5 years)
12. <b>INDIA-GERMANY</b>	MNRE and The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation & Development of Federal Republic of Germany	To establish the cooperation in the field of Solar Rooftop, Development of Solar parks and Solar Zones and		05.10.2015 (Validity: 5 Years)

1	2	3	4	5
			Solar Off-grid application to improve the access to clean and sustainable energy	
		Solar Energy Center (SEC), MNRE and Fraunhofer Institut für Solare Energiesysteme (FISE)	To implement research/demonstration/pilot projects between SEC & FISE in mutually identified areas.	11.04.2013 (Validity: 5 years) (Renewed automatically for similar period of 5 years)
13. <b>INDIA-CHILE</b>	MNRE and The National Energy Commission of the Republic of Chile		To establish the basis of cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	17.03.2009 (Validity: Till termination)
14. <b>INDIA-DENMARK</b>	MNRE and The Ministry of Climate and Energy, Government of Kingdom of Denmark		To establish New and Renewable Energy Cooperation between Danish and Indian entities with aim of developing new and renewable energy technologies	06.02.2008 (Validity: Till Termination)
15. <b>INDIA-FINLAND</b>	MNRE and The Ministry of Employment and the Economy of the Government of the Republic of Finland		To establish the basis an institutional cooperation to encourage and promote bilateral cooperation on new & renewable energy issues on basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	15.10.2014 (Validity: 5 Years)
16. <b>INDIA-ITALY</b>	MNRE and The Ministry of Environment, Land and sea of the Republic of Italy		To establish new and renewable energy cooperation between Italian and Indian entities with the Aim of Developing new and renewable energy technologies	15.02.2007 (Validity: Till revoked by the consent Parties)
17. <b>INDIA-PHILIPPINES</b>	MNRE and The Department of Physics, republic of Philippines		To establish cooperation in research, design and demonstration of renewable energy technologies; Solar Photovoltaic, Solar Heating, Biogas, Biomass, Geo-thermal, Small Hydro, Wind, Waste to Energy, Tidal Ocean and other Renewable Sources as identified through mutual discussions and also to undertake collective efforts for the preparation and effective implementation of a "Programme for Cooperation"	05.10.2007 (Validity: 3 years, Extendable for 2 year at a time till termination) Extension is provide till 5th October, 2015 Regarding further extension of MoU beyond 5th October, 2015, A fresh MoU was proposed from Philippines

1	2	3	4	5
18. <b>INDIA-AUSTRALIA</b>	MNRE and The Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism, Government of Australia	To identify areas of mutual interest cooperation for development of new and renewable energy technologies, systems, sub-systems, devices, components, etc. and monitoring and evaluating cooperation activities with the indicative scope of areas of cooperation like Solar, Hydrogen/Fuel Cells, Geo-thermal, Small Hydro, Clean Energy related services and any other area as mutually agreed.	05.02.2010 (Validity: Till Termination or revoked)	
19. <b>INDIA-BANGLADESH</b>	MNRE and Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	6th September, 2011 Validity: (open ended) The MoU will enter into force on the date of signing and shall remain in force unless revoked by the consent of the parties.	
20. <b>INDIA-BELARUS</b>	MNRE and The State Committee on Science and Technology of the Republic of Belarus	With the aim of developing NRE technologies and decide upon project proposal related to design and development of various NRE technologies such as but not restricted to SE, WE, BE SHP.	14th November, 2012 Validity: (open ended) (The MoU will enter into force on the date of signing and shall remain in force unless revoked by the consent of the Parties.)	
21. <b>INDIA-EGYPT</b>	MNRE and Ministry of Electricity and Energy of the Arab Republic of Egypt  <b>Egypt is member of ISA</b>	To collaborate in efforts in the field of RE pursued on the basis of equality and joint benefit as mutually agreed upon by the Parties, taking into account their expertise and their development needs	20.01.11 (5 YEARS) (The MoU shall remain in force for 5 years after which it shall be renewed automatically	
22. <b>INDIA-IRAN</b>	MNRE and Ministry of Power of the Islamic Republic of Iran	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on NRE issues	9.7.2010 (Open ended) (Shall remain in force unless either of the parties decide to terminate	
23. <b>INDIA-MALAYSIA</b>	MNRE and The Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water of the Government of Malaysia.  <b>Prospective member of ISA</b>	To encourage and promote cooperation in renewable energy but not limited to Biomass and Biogas; Micro and Pico Hydropower, solar Energy including thermal and photovoltaic; Energy from domestic	7th November, 2012 Validity: 3 years. Thereafter, it will be automatically extended for a further period of 2 years.  <b>As on date valid up to 6.11.2017</b>	

1	2	3	4	5
			and agriculture waste; and Wind Power.	
24. <b>INDIA–RWANDA</b>	MNRE And Ministry of Infrastructure, Government of the Republic of Rwanda  <b>Rwanda has signed the Framework Agreement of ISA</b>	To promote bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.		15th February, 2012 Validity: (open ended)  The MoU will enter into force on the date of signing and shall remain in force unless revoked by the Parties with mutual consent
25. <b>INDIA–SWEDEN</b>	MNRE and Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	Bilateral cooperation between the participants on new and Renewable Energy		19.04.2010 (Open ended) <b>Still in force</b>
26. <b>INDIA–URUGUAY</b>	MNRE and the Government of Uruguay	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral cooperation on NRE issues <b>However there is no article on Areas of Cooperation and Modalities of Cooperation which normally other MoU have in the form of articles.</b>		25th February, 2011 Validity: (Open ended) (the MoU will enter into force on the date of signing and shall remain in force unless revoked by the consent of the parties.)
27. <b>INDIAI–CELAND</b>	MNRE and Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Iceland	In the field of Geothermal Energy		Signed on 9th October, 2007 at New Delhi
28. <b>INDIA–INDONESIA</b>	MNRE and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia	To encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity		Signed on 2nd November, 2015 Valid for 5 years
29. <b>India–MONGOLIA</b>	MNRE and Ministry of Energy of the Government of Mongolia	To encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.		Signed on 17th May, 2015 Valid for 5 years
30. <b>INDIA–MEXICO</b>	MNRE and Secretariat of Energy of the United Mexican States	In the field of New and Renewable Energy		Signed on 17th April, 2008 at Mexico City
31. <b>INDIA–MYANMAR</b>	MNRE and The Ministry of Education of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar	To encourage and promote bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.		29th August, 2016 at New Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
32.	<b>INDIA-SPAIN</b>	MNRE and Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade of the Kingdom of Spain	To collaborate in the field of New and Renewable Energy	MoU signed on 2017
33.	<b>INDIA-SPAIN (PROGRAMME OF COOPERATION)</b>	MNRE and Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology, Spain	Indo-Spanish Programme for Industrial R&D Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy (pp. 667-673/corr.)	Programme signed on 23rd November, 2011
34.	<b>INDIA-USA</b>	MNRE and The Department of Energy of the Government of the USA	<b>MoU on PEACE through Clean Energy</b> To foster cooperation between India and USA in the area of renewable energy to Facilitate Clean Energy Access	27th September, 2013 at Washington USA and 19th January, 2014 Validity: 5 years, thereafter it will automatically extend for further periods of 5 years
35.	<b>INDIA-USA</b>	MOU between MNRE and The Department of Energy, USA on Cooperation in the field of Biofuel.	<b>The purpose of this MOU is to a framework of cooperation covering scientific, policy, technical aspects of production conversion, utilization, distribution and marketing of biofuels in sustainable and environment friendly manner in accordance with national priorities and socio-economic development strategic and goals.</b>	Signed on 3rd February, 2009
36.	<b>INDIA-USA (PARTNERSHIP TO ADVANCE CLEAN ENERGY (PACE) PROGRAMME)</b>	India US Collaboration	It focuses on new private sector investment, accelerating innovation on clean energy, to strengthen national institutions in the field of renewable energy, cooperation on innovation, incubation, testing facilities, knowledge sharing and exchange of ideas etc.	Signed on 31/07/2012
37.	<b>INDO-BELGIUM</b>	MNRE-The Competent Belgian Authorities at Federal and Regional Level for Energy	To establish the basis for cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	29th September, 2015 (Validity: 5 Years)

1	2	3	4	5
38.	<b>INDIA-PORTUGAL</b>	MNRE-The Ministry of Economy of Portuguese Republic on RE	—	07.01.2017
39.	<b>INDIA-MYANMAR</b>	MNRE-Ministry of Education of the Government of Republic of Myanmar	To establish basis for cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable Energy on the basis of mutual benefit	MoU signed on August, 2016
40.	<b>INDIA-CHINA</b>	MoU for Enhanced Cooperation in the Field of Renewable Energy between India and China	—	Signed on 23rd June, 2013
41.	<b>INDIA-PORTUGAL</b>	MoU between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and The Ministry of Economy of the Portuguese Republic on Renewable Energy	The MoU aims to promote the establishment of the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship and to encourage programmes and activities between the signatories in the field of renewable energy.	Signed on: 6th January, 2017 (New Delhi)
42.	<b>INDIA-PERU</b>	MoU between The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and The Ministry of Energy and Mining of the Republic of Peru on IndiPeru Cooperation.	—	June, 2017 (Copy is yet to be received from MEA)
43.	<b>INDIA-RUSSIA</b>	MoU between Solar Energy Cooperation of India and Russian Energy Agency, Regarding construction of Solar power Plants in Republic of India	The Parties agreed to cooperation in good faith to realize the potential projects in India of construction of large-stage photovoltaic power plants (PVP) during year 2016- 22.  To Setup the 500 MW in the year 2016-17 (Pilot Project as per Government Scheme Norms)	Signed on: 24th December, 2015
44.	<b>INDIA-JAPAN</b>	MoU among DEA, NEDO, VIOM, MeiTY, MNRE, GTL Infrastructure	The objectives of this project are to contribute to the efficient use of energy and the protection of environment in India by installing PV Power Generation.	Signed on: 30th April, 2012 (Renew on 6th August, 2014)
45.	<b>INDIA-JAPAN</b>	MoU signed between MNRE and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	To Development of Renewable Energy Projects, Including CanalTop, Solar Power projects in pan India.	Signed on: 1st September, 2014



1	2	3	4	5
46. <b>INDIA-GUYANA</b>	MoU signed between MNRE and Ministry of Public Infrastructure of Guyana	Desiring to establish Cooperation between Indian and Guyanese entities with the aim of developing New and Renewable Energy Technologies	Signed on: 30th January, 2018	
47. <b>INDIA-ITALY</b>	MoU signed between MNRE and the Ministry of Environment of the Italian Republic	The objective of the MoU is to confirm the commitment of the Parties to collaborate in the field of new and renewable energy with special attention to technologies and/or resources based on wind energy, solar energy, small hydropower and biomass, innovation in the field of energy (i.e. storage) and their promotion and use.	Signed on: 30th October, 2017	
48. <b>INDIA-FIJI</b>	MoU between MNRE and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Fiji	MoU is to establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy specially in the field of Capacity building, Solar Energy, Biomass/BioEnergy and Small Hydro Energy, on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties.	Signed on: 24th May, 2017	
49. <b>INDIA-GREECE</b>	MoU between MNRE and the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Hellenic Republic	The objective of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy especially in the field of Capacity Building, Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Biomass/BioEnergy and Small Hydro Energy, on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties.	Signed on: 27th November, 2017	
50.* <b>INDIA-USA*</b>	MoU between India and USA for Collaboration on Solar Energy Research and development	—	Signed on: 23rd November, 2009	

1	2	3	4	5
51.*	<b>INDIA-USA*</b>	Mou between India and USA on Cooperation in the Area of Wind Energy	—	Signed on 23rd November, 2009
52.*	<b>INDIA-RUSSIA*</b>	MoU for cooperation for geologic survey, exploration and production of hydrocarbons onshore and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation	—	24th December, 2015
53.*	<b>INDIA-RUSSIA*</b>	MoU in the field of investment cooperation in the Russian Far East between Tata Power Company Limited and Ministry for Development of Russian Far East.	—	Signed on: 24th December, 2015
54.*	<b>INDIA-RWANDA*</b>	MoU between India and Rwanda for Solar Electrification of 35 Schools in Rwanda	—	Signed on: 15th February, 2012

Note: \*mentioned MoUs did not have record in Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

### **Request for Financial Assistance**

2154. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Kerala regarding financial assistance for the development of Vadakara Mahe-Valapattanam inland waterway project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) A proposal for development of the stretches of west coast canal from Kollam to Kovaram in the south and from Kozhikode to Kasargod in the north of the declared portion of National waterway-3, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6000 crore, was received from Govt. of Kerala, in November, 2017 which includes development of Vadakara - Mahe -Varapattanam inland waterway stretch since the stretches of Vadakara - Mahe -Varapattanam

inland waterway is beyond the declared portion of National waterway-3, its development does not come under the purview of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWA)

### **Ferry Services Between Delhi and Allahabad**

2155. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:  
DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inland Waterways Authority of India has recently awarded a contract to a consultancy firm for conducting a feasibility study on the proposed ferry services on the Yamuna river between Delhi and Allahabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the feasibility report is likely to be submitted;

(c) the estimated budget/cost of the project; and

(d) the timeframe set for starting the said ferry services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has awarded a contract to M/s WAPCOS Ltd. in December, 2017 for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) including Technical and Financial Study for development of Delhi–Allahabad stretch of Yamuna River (National Waterway-1 10) for movement of cargo and passengers. The DPR is to be completed by January, 2019. The cost of consultancy services for preparation of DPR is Rs. 7.06 crore. The overall cost of development of the project and the timeframe for commencement of the ferry services would emerge from the findings of the DPR.

**Inter-ministerial Task Force for  
Ganga River Cleaning**

2156. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering to set up an inter-ministerial task force to speed up the Ganga river cleaning exercise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government is likely to come out with a detailed schedule on targets under the Namami Gange Mission phase-4; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India has constituted Empowered Task Force (ETF) on river Ganga under the chairmanship of Union Minister for Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation consisting of Secretary of concerned Ministries and Chief Secretaries of concerned states and CEO, Niti Aayog. A High Level Task Force (HLTF) on Ganga has also been constituted under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to facilitate interaction among Ministries/Departments and State Governments and to ensure effective coordination and implementation of the programme.

(c) and (d) Cleaning of river Ganga is being carried out through various coordinated activities including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, afforestation & biodiversity conservation, public outreach etc. Under Namami Gange Program, a total of 189 projects for these various activities have been sanctioned, out of which 48 projects have been completed so far and others are at various stages of execution/implementation. Cleaning of river is a continuous process and efforts are being made to complete these projects by the year 2020.

**Women's National Hockey Team**

2157. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the women's national hockey team has been provided with manager and coach;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their scale of pay/emoluments;

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of manager/coach for the said team;

(d) whether the criteria stipulates that only women manager/coach should be appointed for the purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these norms are strictly followed and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) Madam, Sports Authority of India has appointed Specialist Coach/Chief Coach for the national women hockey team @ consolidated monthly remuneration of Rs. 2.00 lakh net of taxes. The manager of national women hockey team is appointed from amongst the team Coaches and Support staff.

For selection of Chief Coach and other specialist coaches, applications are called through advertisement specifying the qualifications, experience, minimum skill set required, duty and responsibilities description, etc.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Yes, Madam.

### Preparation for Olympics and Asian Games

2158. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any effective measures and made preparations to train young athletes and sportspersons of the country to compete in the forthcoming Olympics and Asian Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total amount spent thereon during each of the last three years and the current year and the amount to be spent in the next two years;

(c) the complete list of athletes and sportspersons getting financial support and foreign training facilities, event-wise;

(d) whether the Government has provided adequate support and facilitation to States for better sports infrastructure facilities to match with the international standards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Madam, preparation of Indian sportspersons/teams for Asian/Commonwealth/Olympic Games is an on-going process. Government is providing full assistance to the identified sportspersons/teams for intensive coaching through national coaching camps organized by the Sports Authority of India besides providing Foreign Exposures/Competitions. National Coaching Camps for the elite sportspersons/teams preparing for International Competitions including Asian/Commonwealth Games are organized at various Centres, under Indian and foreign coaches, where infrastructure, services and facilities at par with international standards are available. Department has held consultations with various stake holders including eminent sportspersons,

coaches and National Sports Federations (NSFs) etc., in an effort to improve India's performance in all future competitions including Asian/Commonwealth/Olympic Games. It has been decided, among others, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects and strengthen sports science set-up. Also, under the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme, Elite Athletes Identification Committee has been reconstituted for identification of elite athletes who would be provided funds under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Total financial assistance given for training, participation in international events etc. during the last three years and current year under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to NSFs is as under:

		(Rs. in crores)	
(i)	2014-15	—	130.21
(ii)	2015-16	—	165.36
(iii)	2016-17	—	223.41
(iv)	2017-18 (provisional)	—	162.08

For the Financial Years 2018-19 & 2019-20, Expenditure Finance Committee has recommended a budget ceiling of Rs. 446.80 crores and Rs. 482.50 crores respectively under this Scheme.

(c) List of sportspersons to whom financial assistance has been given from the NSDF during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) 'Sports' is a State subject. It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to develop sports including development and creation of sports infrastructure of international standards. However, Central Government also provides financial assistance under its scheme of 'Khelo India' to States/UTs to develop critical sports infrastructure and other infrastructure, where there are gaps, including for sports science and sports equipment on the basis of viable proposals from them.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline
1	2	3
1.	Om Prakash Singh Karhana	Athletics

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1	2	3
2.	Krishna Poonia	Athletics
3.	VikasGowda	Athletics
4.	Preeja Sreedharan	Athletics
5.	KavitaRaut	Athletics
6.	O.P. Jaisha	Athletics
7.	Sudha Singh	Athletics
8.	Arjun	Athletics
9.	SeemaPunia	Athletics
10.	Inderjeet Singh	Athletics
11.	Arpindersingh	Athletics
12.	M.R. Poovamma	Athletics
13.	AshwiniAkkunji	Athletics
14.	Mandeepkaur	Athletics
15.	Sini Jose	Athletics
16.	Priyanka Panwar	Athletics
17.	JaunaMurmu	Athletics
18.	Debashree Majumdar	Athletics
19.	Anilda Thomas	Athletics
20.	Anju Thomas	Athletics
21.	Chhavi Sharawat	Athletics
22.	Gopi T.	Athletics
23.	Sapana	Athletics
24.	Sandeep Kumar	Athletics
25.	NitendraRawat	Athletics
26.	Kheta Ram	Athletics
27.	Khushbir Kaur	Athletics
28.	Lalita Babar	Athletics

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1	2	3
29.	Manpreet Kaur	Athletics
30.	Ganapathi Krishnan	Athletics
31.	Manish Rawat	Athletics
32.	Tintu Luka	Athletics
33.	Arpita M.	Athletics
34.	Gurmeet Singh	Athletics
35.	Sandeep Singh Maan	Athletics
36.	Navjeet Kaur Dhillion	Athletic
37.	K.T. Irfan	Athletics
38.	Swapna Barman	Athletics
39.	TejaswinShanker	Athletics
40.	G. Laxmanan	Athletics
41.	Neeraj Chopra	Athletics
42.	Tejender Toor	Athletics
43.	P.U. Chitra	Athletics
44.	Poornima Hembram	Athletics
45.	SanjivaniJadhav	Athletics
46.	V. Neena	Athletics
47.	Mohammad Anas	Athletics
48.	Arokia Rajiv	Athletics
49.	Amoj Jacob	Athletics
50.	Muhammad Kunhu	Athletics
51.	Mohan Kumar	Athletics
52.	Sachin Roby	Athletics
53.	Jithu Baby	Athletics
54.	Annu Rani	Athletics
55.	Ajay Kumar Saroj	Athletics

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1	2	3
56.	Lili Das	Athletics
57.	Nayana James	Athletics
58.	Jisna Mathew	Athletics
59.	Vijay Kumari	Athletics
60.	Anu R.	Athletics
61.	Jinson Johnson	Athletics
62.	Atanu Das	Archery
63.	Jayanta Talukdar	Archery
64.	Mangal Champia	Archery
65.	Deepika Kumari	Archery
66.	L. Bombayla Devi	Archery
67.	Rimil Buruily	Archery
68.	Laxmi Rani Majhi	Archery
69.	Sanjay Boro	Archery
70.	Atul Verma	Archery
71.	Ranjit Naik	Archery
72.	Dola Banerjee	Archery
73.	Madhu Vedwan	Archery
74.	Ishita	Archery
75.	Priyanka Thakran	Archery
76.	Viswash	Archery
77.	Binod Swansi	Archery
78.	Snehal Divakar	Archery
79.	Sachin Gupta	Archery
80.	Tarundeep Rai	Archery
81.	Monika Saren	Archery
82.	Amanjeet Singh	Archery

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1	2	3
83.	Abhishek Verma	Archery
84.	C. Srither	Archery
85.	Khusbhu Dhayal	Archery
86.	Divya Dhayal	Archery
87.	Jyoti Surekha	Archery
88.	Trisha Deb	Archery
89.	Paonam Lily Chanu	Archery
90.	Parveena	Archery
91.	Ankita Bhakat	Archery
92.	Yashdev	Archery
93.	Saina Nehwal	Badminton
94.	P.V. Sindhu	Badminton
95.	H.S. Prannoy	Badminton
96.	P. Kashyap	Badminton
97.	K.Srikanth	Badminton
98.	Guru Saidutt	Badminton
99.	B. Sumeeth Reddy	Badminton
100.	Manu Attri	Badminton
101.	Ashwini Ponnappa	Badminton
102.	Jwala Gutta	Badminton
103.	Bhamidipati Sai Prananeeth	Badminton
104.	Ajay Jayaram	Badminton
105.	Sikki Reddy	Badminton
106.	Pranav Jerry Chopra	Badminton
107.	Lakshya Sen	Badminton
108.	M.C. Mary Kom	Boxing
109.	Mandeep Jangra	Boxing

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1	2	3
110.	Vikas Krishan	Boxing
111.	Pinki Rani Jangra	Boxing
112.	Sarjubala Devi	Boxing
113.	L. Sarita Devi	Boxing
114.	Sumit Sangwan	Boxing
115.	Shiva Thapa	Boxing
116.	L. Devendro Singh	Boxing
117.	Manoj Kumar	Boxing
118.	Amit Kumar	Boxing
119.	Shyam Kr. Kakara	Boxing
120.	Sachin	Boxing
121.	Sonia Lather	Boxing
122.	Kavinder Bisht	Boxing
123.	Gaurav Bidhuri	Boxing
124.	Satish Kumar	Boxing
125.	Neeraj	Boxing
126.	Abhijeet Gupta	Chess
127.	Parimarjan Negi	Chess
128.	Harika Dronvalli	Chess
129.	Aryan Chopra	Chess
130.	Deborah Herald	Cycling
131.	Aleena Reji	Cycling
132.	Sanuraj P.	Cycling
133.	Ranjit Singh	Cycling
134.	Sahil Kumar	Cycling
135.	Bhavani Devi	Fencing
136.	Lt. Col. Rajesh Pattu	Equestrian

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1	2	3
137.	Chiragh Kumar	Golf
138.	Ashish Kumar	Gymnastics
139.	Rakesh Kumar Patra	Gymnastics
140.	Dipa Karmarkar	Gymnastics
141.	Aruna Buddha Reddy	Gymnastics
142.	Pranati Nayak	Gymnastics
143.	Avtar Singh	Judo
144.	Kalpana Devi	Judo
145.	Vijay Kumar Yadav	Judo
146.	Tulika Maan	Judo
147.	Dattu Baban Bhokanal	Rowing
148.	Abhinav Bindra	Shooting
149.	Gagan Narang	Shooting
150.	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting
151.	Ronjan Sodhi	Shooting
152.	Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting
153.	Zoravar Singh Sandhu	Shooting
154.	Shagun Chowdhary	Shooting
155.	Heena Sidhu	Shooting
156.	Ankur Mittal	Shooting
157.	Anisa Sayyed	Shooting
158.	Kynan Chenai	Shooting
159.	Shweta Singh	Shooting
160.	Mairaj Ahmad Khan	Shooting
161.	Rahi Sanobat	Shooting
162.	Mohd Ashab	Shooting
163.	P.N. Prakash	Shooting

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1	2	3
164.	Shreyasi Singh	Shooting
165.	Chain Singh	Shooting
166.	JituRai	Shooting
167.	Gurpreet Singh	Shooting
168.	Apurvi Chandela	Shooting
169.	Malaika Goel	Shooting
170.	Ayonika Paul	Shooting
171.	GauriSheron	Shooting
172.	Sheeraz Sheikh	Shooting
173.	Angad Veer Singh Bajwa	Shooting
174.	Pooja Ghatkar	Shooting
175.	Meghana Sajjanar	Shooting
176.	Deepak Kumar	Shooting
177.	Ravi Kumar	Shooting
178.	Shapath Bhardwaj	Shooting
179.	Sangram Dahya	Shooting
180.	Omkar Singh	Shooting
181.	Satyendra Singh	Shooting
182.	Amanpreet Singh	Shooting
183.	Harveen Sarao	Shooting
184.	Yasshaswini S. Deshwal	Shooting
185.	Tejaswini Sawant	Shooting
186.	Anjum Moudgil	Shooting
187.	Rajeshwari Kumari	Shooting
188.	Saurabh Chaudhary	Shooting
189.	Gaayathri N.	Shooting

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1	2	3
190.	Dipika Pallikal	Squash
191.	Harinder Pal Singh	Squash
192.	Kush Kumar	Squash
193.	Saurav Ghosal	Squash
194.	Joshna Chinappa	Squash
195.	Manika Batra	Table Tennis
196.	Mouma Das	Table Tennis
197.	Sharath Kamal	Table Tennis
198.	Soumyajit Ghosh	Table Tennis
199.	Harmeet Desai	Table Tennis
200.	Madhurika Patkar	Table Tennis
201.	G. Sathiyam	Table Tennis
202.	Leander Paes	Tennis
203.	Sania Mirza	Tennis
204.	Rohan Bopanna	Tennis
205.	Yuki Bhambri	Tennis
206.	Ankita Raina	Tennis
207.	Pranjala Yadlapalli	Tennis
208.	Saketh Myneni	Tennis
209.	Karman Kaur Thandi	Tennis
210.	Ram Kumar Ramanathan	Tennis
211.	Sumit Nagal	Tennis
212.	Sacchitt Sharma	Tennis
213.	Prarthana Thombare	Tennis
214.	Saikhom Mirabai Chanu	Weightlifting
215.	Jeremy Lalrinnunga	Weightlifting
216.	S. Satish Kumar	Weightlifting

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1	2	3
217.	Muthupandi Raja	Weightlifting
218.	Deepak Lather	Weightlifting
219.	Ragala Venkat Rahul	Weightlifting
220.	Vikas Thakur	Weightlifting
221.	Ajay Singh	Weightlifting
222.	Jimjamg Deru	Weightlifting
223.	Pardeep Singh	Weightlifting
224.	Khumukcham Sanjita Chanu	Weightlifting
225.	Poonam Yadav	Weightlifting
226.	Gurdeep Singh	Weightlifting
227.	Sandeep Sejwal	Swimming
228.	Maana Patel	Swimming
229.	Sajan Prakash	Swimming
230.	Srihari Nataraj	Swimming
231.	R. Neeland	Water Sports (Sailing)
232.	K. C. Ganapathy	Water Sports (Yachting)
233.	Varsha Gautam	Water Sports (Yachting)
234.	Aishwarya Nedunchezhiyan	Water Sports (Yachting)
235.	Parveen Rana	Wrestling
236.	Sushil Kumar	Wrestling
237.	Yogeshwar Dutt	Wrestling
238.	Bajrang Punia	Wrestling
239.	Amit Kumar Dahiya	Wrestling
240.	Rahul Aware	Wrestling
241.	Babita Kumari	Wrestling
242.	Vinesh Phogat	Wrestling
243.	Geeta Phogat	Wrestling

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1	2	3
244.	Narsingh Yadav	Wrestling
245.	Hardeep	Wrestling
246.	Sakshi Malik	Wrestling
247.	Sandeep Tomar	Wrestling
248.	Satywart Kadian	Wrestling
249.	Sumit	Wrestling
250.	Lalita	Wrestling
251.	Sarita	Wrestling
252.	Gyanendar Dahiya	Wrestling
253.	Harpreet Singh	Wrestling
254.	Uchit Sharma	Wushu
255.	Narendra Grewal	Wushu
256.	K. Arunpama Devi	Wushu
257.	Budha Chandra Singh	Wushu
258.	Santosh Kumar	Wushu
259.	L. Sanatombi Chanu	Wushu
260.	Yumnam Sanathoi Devi	Wushu
261.	Surya Bhanu Partap Singh	Wushu
262.	M. Gyandash Singh	Wushu
263.	Nishchay Luthra	Winter Sports (Ice Skating)
264.	Shiva Keshavan K. P.	Winter Sports (Luge)
265.	Nikhil Pingle	Winter Sports (Ice Skating)
266.	Himanshu Thakur	Winter Sports
267.	Anchal Thakur	Winter Sports
268.	Jagdish	Winter Sports
269.	Karamjyoti	Para Sports
270.	Sharad Kumar	Para Sports

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1	2	3
271.	Deepa Malik	Para Sports
272.	Narender	Para Sports
273.	H.N. Girisha	Para Sports
274.	Farman Basha	Para Sports
275.	Sakina Khatun	Para Sports
276.	Amit Kumar Saroha	Para Sports
277.	Devendra	Para Sports
278.	Mariappan Thangavelu	Para Sports
279.	S.N. Jadav	Para Sports
280.	Virender Kumar (Dhankar)	Para Sports
281.	Varun Singh Bhati	Para Sports
282.	Sundar Singh Gujar	Para Sports
283.	Naresh Kumar Sharma	Para Sports
284.	Devendra Jhajharia	Para Sports
285.	Ram Pal Chahar	Para Sports
286.	Rinku Hooda	Para Sports
287.	Sandeep Choudhary	Para Sports
288.	Jayanti Behara	Para Sports
289.	Rohit Kumar	Para Sports
290.	Avani Lekhara	Para Sports
291.	Pooja Agarwal	Para Sports
292.	Rubina Francis	Para Sports
293.	Sachin Chaudhary	Para Sports
294.	Ankur Dhama	Para Sports
295.	Vinay Kumar Lal	Para Sports
296.	Dharambir	Para Sports
297.	Deepak Singh	Para Sports

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*[Translation]***Budhi Gandak Noon Baya Ganga River Link**

2159. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NWDA has prepared the DPR of Budhi Gandak Noon Baya Ganga river link;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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) As per the request of Government of Bihar, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Burhi-Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga link project (an Intra-State link of Bihar) in December, 2013 and submitted to Government of Bihar and Central Water Commission (CWC) for techno-economic appraisal. As per the DPR, the estimated cost of Burhi-Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga link project is about Rs. 4213.75 crore at 2012-13 price level.

CWC has suggested that though the project is technically feasible, but may require frequent desilting for maintaining the proposed canal and river in good condition. Further, CWC has observed that flood protection to adjoining area can also be achieved by constructing embankments only which will be more economical. Accordingly, the recommendations of the CWC for formulation of the present proposal as a flood scheme, have been communicated to Government of Bihar vide letter dated 14.3.2017.

*[English]***PMAY-G**

2160. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and proposes to increase the share of land ownership among rural women through the scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the States where the said scheme is presently being implemented, the budget allocated/ being allocated and the present status thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G) aims at providing financial assistance to the beneficiary identified from Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data base, for construction of a pucca house in rural areas of the country.

As per Framework for Implementation (FFI) of PMAY-G, for landless beneficiary the State is to ensure that the beneficiary is provided land from the Government land or any other land including public land (Panchayat common land, community land or land belonging to other local authorities). Further, allotment of house is to be made jointly in the name of the husband and wife, except in the case of a widow/unmarried/separated person. The State may also choose to allot the house solely in the name of the woman. The State may also facilitate registration of land in the joint name of husband and wife.

(c) PMAY-G is implemented in rural areas of all the States/UTs except Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. A statement indicating funds allocated, released and houses constructed, State/UT-wise is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Funds Allocated, released and house constructed under PMAY-G for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18*

(Rs. in lakh and units in nos.)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17			2017-18		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	House Constructed*	Central Allocation	Central Release	House Constructed*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56200.250	21712.785	30490	35985.830	7092.260	13897



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10993.117	5412.300	0	2661.140	1210.970	2
3.	Assam	267324.750	132197.898	249721	48816.800	25985.680	38440
4.	Bihar	477477.968	211427.064	694586	413112.960	60257.060	174059
5.	Chhattisgarh	181109.260	83815.912	125055	158566.700	179611.850	286565
6.	Goa	569.573	284.785	594	0.000	0.000	7
7.	Gujarat	85059.614	36527.407	39840	68221.670	10734.420	17768
8.	Haryana	19136.611	7414.461	16870	9649.040	2153.840	6682
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5931.190	3253.818	4463	3055.380	3560.185	2158
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20709.693	8033.007	3137	26467.830	4982.112	85
11.	Jharkhand	172863.885	79630.141	143573	124547.280	100356.215	135490
12.	Karnataka	69686.757	27863.995	80123	39150.260	40482.625	35724
13.	Kerala	24380.433	10049.440	71063	7392.150	2140.780	9899
14.	Madhya Pradesh	342581.680	170114.866	367309	296389.390	471801.410	610056
15.	Maharashtra	172540.337	73566.023	136868	113019.380	31164.150	114876
16.	Manipur	11851.131	5767.410	869	0.000	588.130	532
17.	Meghalaya	20722.043	8078.230	7059	4520.410	4273.762	1426
18.	Mizoram	5847.664	2482.986	537	2182.940	644.250	526
19.	Nagaland	10319.534	4676.217	933	0.000	832.990	13
20.	Odisha	311871.520	149452.934	76396	269164.020	176709.850	295491
21.	Punjab	18322.329	7559.100	2462	4953.310	1602.060	706
22.	Rajasthan	187393.353	87153.102	107886	167453.400	189566.230	197827
23.	Sikkim	2381.207	1190.605	754	0.000	0.000	211
24.	Tamil Nadu	132041.902	69059.770	144868	97504.240	20355.317	99781
25.	Telangana	38157.735	14263.335	2759	14762.590	4815.530	0
26.	Tripura	28875.108	13455.455	7084	1531.950	17550.480	2354
27.	Uttar Pradesh	430753.033	223980.445	478252	298544.560	407039.550	301558
28.	Uttarakhand	13216.023	7484.090	8711	5980.570	1381.400	4646
29.	West Bengal	331772.002	139363.741	421091	280522.200	320800.018	451682
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	262.511	196.370	0	326.980	33.070	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	378.928	282.830	0	999.650	330.880	0
32.	Daman and Diu	67.353	49.880	0	33.700	8.740	0
33.	Lakshadweep	70.920	0.000	0	0.000	68.190	0

\*These include houses constructed, sanctioned under erstwhile Rural Housing Scheme IAY also

[Translation]

**Allocation of Power From Central  
Generating Stations**

2161. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central power generation stations set up in the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat;

(b) the demand and allocation of power at these stations during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise including Gujarat;

(c) whether the demand of power is constantly increasing in some of the States, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have received any proposal from the States for allocation of additional power; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise?

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

SINGH): (a) The State/UT-wise details of Central Generating Stations including conventional sources and Renewable sources in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the demand and allocation of power during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) In most of the States, the Energy requirement is increasing constantly during the last 3 years. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The reasons for increase in demand of power, inter-alia are (i) increase in industrial and commercial activities (ii) electrification of rural areas (iii) aim of 24X7 power supply to all the households (iv) change of living standards (*i.e.* increase in usage of electrical equipment), etc.

(d) and (e) Various States/UTs request for additional allocation of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) from time to time in times of deficit. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs being limited, it can only supplement the power available from other sources. During 2017-18, requests for additional allocation of power were received from Goa and Gujarat. The details of the requests received and the action taken thereon are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise capacity of Central Power Generating Stations based on Conventional Sources as on 31.01.2018*

State	Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	1	BADARPUR TPS	705
Delhi Total			705
Haryana	1	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	1500
	2	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59
Haryana Total			1931.59
Himachal Pradesh	1	BAIRA SIUL HPS	180
	2	CHAMERA-I HPS	540
	3	CHAMERA-II HPS	300
	4	CHAMERA-III HPS	231
	5	KOLDAM	800
	6	NATHPA JHAKRI HPS	1500
	7	PARBATI-III HPS	520
	8	RAMPUR HPS	412.02

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh Total			4483.02
Jammu and Kashmir	1	CHUTAK HPS	44
	2	DULHASTI HPS	390
	3	NIMBOO BAZDO HPS	45
	4	SALAL HPS	690
	5	SEWA-II HPS	120
	6	URI-I HPS	480
	7	URI-II HPS	240
Jammu and Kashmir Total			2009
Rajasthan	1	BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	250
	2	DAE (RAJASTHAN)	100
	3	RAJASTHAN A.P.S.	1080
	4	ANTA CCPP	419.33
Rajasthan Total			1849.33
Uttar Pradesh	1	DADRI (NCTPP)	1820
	2	RIHAND STPS	3000
	3	SINGRAULI STPS	2000
	4	TANDA TPS	440
	5	UNCHAHAH TPS	1550
	6	NARORA A.P.S.	440
	7	AURAIYA CCPP	663.36
	8	DADRI CCPP	829.78
Uttar Pradesh Total			10743.14
Uttarakhand	1	DHAULI GANGA HPS	280
	2	KOTESHWAR HPS	400
	3	TANAKPUR HPS	94.2
	4	TEHRI ST-1 HPS	1000
Uttarakhand Total			1774.2
Chhattisgarh	1	BHILAI TPS	500
	2	KORBA STPS	2600
	3	SIPAT STPS	2980
Chhattisgarh Total			6080
Gujarat	1	KAKRAPARA	440
	2	GANDHAR CCPP	657.39
	3	KAWAS CCPP	656.2
Gujarat Total			1753.59
Madhya Pradesh	1	VINDHYACHAL STPS	4760
	2	INDIRA SAGAR HPS	1000
	3	OMKARESHWAR HPS	520
Madhya Pradesh Total			6280
Maharashtra	1	MAUDA TPS	2320
	2	SOLAPUR STPS	660
	3	TARAPUR	1400
	4	RATNAGIRI CCPP	2220

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra Total			6600
Andhra Pradesh	1	SIMHADRI	2000
Andhra Pradesh Total			2000
Karnataka	1	KUDGI STPP	1600
	2	KAIGA	880
Karnataka Total			2480
Kerala	1	R. GANDHI CCPP (Liq.)	359.58
Kerala Total			359.58
Tamil Nadu	1	NEYVELI ( EXT) TPS	420
	2	NEYVELI TPS- I	600
	3	NEYVELI TPS-II	1470
	4	NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	500
	5	TUTICORIN (JV) TPP	1000
	6	VALLUR TPP	1500
	7	KUDANKULAM	2000
	8	MADRAS A.P.S.	440
Tamil Nadu Total			7930
Telangana	1	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2600
Telangana Total			2600
Bihar	1	BARH II	1320
	2	KAHALGAON TPS	2340
	3	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	610
	4	NABI NAGAR TPP	500
Bihar Total			4770
Jharkhand	1	BOKARO `B` TPS	210
	2	BOKARO TPS `A` EXP	500
	3	CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS	630
	4	KODARMA TPP	1000
	5	PATRATU TPS	0
	6	MAITHON HPS.	63.2
	7	PANCHET HPS.	80
	8	MAITHON GT (Liq.)	0
Jharkhand Total			2483.2
Odisha	1	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	460
	2	TALCHER STPS	3000
Odisha Total			3460
Sikkim	1	RANGIT HPS	60
	2	TEESTA V HPS	510
Sikkim Total			570
West Bengal	1	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	1000
	2	DURGAPUR TPS	210
	3	FARAKKA STPS	2100
	4	MEJIA TPS	2340
	5	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	1200

1	2	3	4
	6	TEESTA LOW DAM-III HPS	132
	7	TEESTA LOW DAM-IV HPS	160
West Bengal Total			7142
Arunachal Pradesh	1	RANGANADI HPS	405
Arunachal Pradesh Total			405
Assam	1	BONGAIGAON TPP	500
	2	KOPI LI HPS.	225
	3	KATHALGURI CCPP	291
Assam Total			1016
Manipur	1	LOKTAK HPS.	105
Manipur Total			105
Meghalaya	1	KHONDONG HPS.	50
Meghalaya Total			50
Mizoram	1	TUIRIAL HPS	60
Mizoram Total			60
Nagaland	1	DOYANG HPS.	75
Nagaland Total			75
Tripura	1	AGARTALA GT	135
	2	MONARCHAK CCPP	101
	3	TRIPURA CCPP	726.6
Tripura Total			962.6
Grand Total			80677.25

*State/UT-wise capacity of Central Sector Renewable energy sources (RES) Stations as on 31.12.2017*

State/UTs		Central Capacity (MW)	1	2
1	2			
Chhattisgarh				0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0
Daman and Diu				0
Goa				0
Gujarat				238.3
Madhya Pradesh				300
Maharashtra				123
Andhra Pradesh				250
Karnataka				0
Kerala				50
Lakshadweep				0
Puducherry				0
Chandigarh		0		
Delhi		0		
Haryana		5		
Himachal Pradesh		0		
Jammu and Kashmir		0		
Punjab		0		
Rajasthan		294		
Uttar Pradesh		30		
Uttarakhand		0		

1	2	1	2
Tamil Nadu	181.9	Assam	0
Telangana	10	Manipur	0
Andaman and Nicobar	5.1	Meghalaya	0
Bihar	0	Mizoram	0
Jharkhand	0	Nagaland	0
Odisha	10	Tripura	5
Sikkim	0	Grand Total	1502.3
West Bengal	0	<b>Note: Name of Stations not available for RES based stations</b>	
Arunachal Pradesh	0		

**Statement-II**

*Peak demand and allocation of power from Central generating stations (CGS) during last three years and current year*

State/System/ Region	April, 2017- January, 2018	As on 31.1.2018	April, 2016- March, 2017	As on 31.3.17	April, 2015- March, 2016	As on 31.3.16	April, 2014- March, 2015	As on 31.3.15
	Peak Demand (MW)	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand (MW)	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand (MW)	Allocation in MW from CGS	Peak Demand (MW)	Allocation in MW from CGS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	363	280	361	246	342	221	367	176
Delhi	6553	4842	6,342	4815	5,846	4445	6,006	3725
Haryana	9671	2591	9,262	2553	9,113	2553	9,152	2565
Himachal Pradesh	1594	1504	1,499	1482	1,488	1634	1,422	1349
Jammu and Kashmir	2899	2668	2,675	2206	2,544	2203	2,554	2013
Punjab	11705	2281	11,408	2281	10,852	2281	11,534	2310
Rajasthan	11722	3378	10,613	3187	10,961	3096	10,642	3008
Uttar Pradesh	20274	6337	17,183	6549	16,988	6527	15,670	6352
Uttarakhand	2149	1077	2,037	1040	2,034	1029	1,930	932
Chhattisgarh	4169	1347	3,875	1224	3,932	1180	3,817	1214
Gujarat	16590	3995	14,724	3848	14,495	3701	13,603	3608

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	12338	5206	11,512	5033	10,902	4911	9,755	4769
Maharashtra	22542	7078	22,516	6663	20,973	6555	20,147	6994
Daman and Diu	362	318	334	306	307	326	301	320
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	790	951	784	911	740	871	714	899
Goa	559	578	546	513	583	507	501	522
Andhra Pradesh	8571	2521	7,969	1936	7,400	1782	7,144	2003
Telangana	9522	2353	9,187	2085	6,854	2405	7,884	2148
Karnataka	10358	3904	10,261	2893	10,202	2656	10,001	2147
Kerala	3889	2045	4,132	1975	3,977	1836	3,760	1858
Tamil Nadu	15001	6319	14,823	6227	14,190	5649	13,707	5020
Puducherry	390	483	371	483	368	445	389	415
Bihar	4521	3518	3,883	3250	3,735	2793	2,994	2864
Jharkhand	1332	739	1,498	631	1,153	584	1,075	584
Odisha	4370	1884	4,012	1848	4,091	1750	3,920	1750
West Bengal	8137	1603	7,931	1548	7,905	1548	7,544	1548
Sikkim	96	169	112	169	109	159	83	159
Arunachal Pradesh	145	181	148	168	139	157	139	133
Assam	1822	1304	1,673	1160	1,491	993	1,450	777
Manipur	202	218	163	199	168	175	150	123
Meghalaya	369	289	331	259	400	236	370	205
Mizoram	105	126	98	112	102	97	90	74
Nagaland	155	136	148	124	140	108	140	79
Tripura	342	404	284	385	300	371	310	105

**Statement-III**

State/System/Region	Energy Requirement (MU)		
	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	1,645	1,607	1,616
Delhi	30,829	29,626	29,231

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1	2	3	4
Haryana	48,895	47,506	46,615
Himachal Pradesh	8,831	8,821	8,807
Jammu and Kashmir	17,398	16,572	16,214
Punjab	53,098	49,687	48,629
Rajasthan	67,838	67,417	65,717
Uttar Pradesh	1,07,569	1,06,351	1,03,179
Uttarakhand	13,069	12,889	12,445
Northern Region	3,49,172	3,40,476	3,32,453
Chhattisgarh	23,750	25,649	21,499
Gujarat	1,03,706	1,03,544	96,235
Madhya Pradesh	65,759	62,374	53,374
Maharashtra	1,39,295	1,41,817	1,34,897
Daman and Diu	2,398	2,337	2,086
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,021	5,925	5,307
Goa	4,319	5,120	3,969
Western Region	3,45,247	3,46,768	3,17,367
Andhra Pradesh	54,300	50,436	59,198
Telangana	53,030	50,254	43,337
Karnataka	66,899	64,302	62,643
Kerala	24,296	23,318	22,459
Tamil Nadu	1,04,511	97,276	95,758
Puducherry	2,548	2,437	2,402
Southern Region	3,05,588	2,88,025	2,85,797
Bihar	25,711	23,961	19,294
DVC	18,929	18,437	18,222
Jharkhand	7,960	7,735	7,599
Odisha	26,758	26,762	26,482
West Bengal	47,948	47,359	47,086

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1	2	3	4
Sikkim	475	399	399
Eastern Region	1,27,783	1,24,654	1,19,082
Arunachal Pradesh	729	626	677
Assam	9,020	8,762	8,527
Manipur	764	840	705
Meghalaya	1,715	1,833	1,930
Mizoram	514	471	455
Nagaland	757	755	688
Tripura	1,644	1,202	1,242
North-Eastern Region	15,140	14,488	14,224
All India	11,42,928	11,14,408	10,68,923

Excluding Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, the Energy Requirement of all other states are increasing constantly during last 3 years.

**Statement-IV**

*Request Received for Additional Allocation from States in 2017-18*

Sl. No.	Request received from (State/UT)	Received during (month)	Quantum of Power requested	Action Taken
1.	Goa	November, 2017	80 MW of Power	50 MW allocated from unallocated pool from Nov, 2017.
2.	Gujarat	June, 2017	Maximum unallocated power	No Power allocated as Power Supply position was comfortable

[English]

**Racing Circuit Projects**

2162. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop Formula 3 car racing circuit in Tanakallu Mandal of Anantapuram district in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to develop automotive theme park, resorts with 40 rooms, amusement park, helipad, golf course, etc. and if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the funds sanctioned/spent thereon so far; and

(d) the details of funding extended by the Union Government in this regard?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Madam, there is no such proposal.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Major Port at Ramayapatnam**

2163. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Ramayapatnam has been found more suitable for setting up of a Major Port as compared to Dugarajapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a High-Level Committee of the Government has found Ramayapatnam suitable location for imports and exports and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a Major Port at Ramayapatnam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) During 2010-11, Ministry of shipping addressed Maritime states indicating the intention of the Ministry in setting up a new Major Port or a New Shipping Building Yard or composite Project in Maritime states. Accordingly, Government of Andhra Pradesh identified three tentative locations for setting up above project in Andhra Pradesh namely (i) Nakkapalli in Visakhapatnam District, (ii) Ramayapatnam in Prakasam District and (iii) Dugarajapatnam in Nellore District. subsequently, Ministry of shipping constituted a Technical committee to examine the proposal and to identify the suitable location for setting up of Major Port in Andhra Pradesh. The Committee inspected the above three locations and furnished their report to the Government of India explaining the advantages and issues for the above three locations.

The cabinet committee on Economic Affairs on 7.5.2013 approved the commissioning of Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for establishing a new Major Port at Dugarajapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Sand Mafias**

2164. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sand mafias have injured hundreds and killed many Government officials, journalists, police personnel in various parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of cases registered related to sand mafia across the country particularly Rajasthan, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to launch a nationwide portal for online sale of sand to the consumer to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) As per Section 23 (C) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) MMDR Act, 1957, State Governments have complete powers to make rules for prevention of illegal mining for both major and minor minerals and for purpose connected therewith. Sand is a minor mineral, as defined under Section 3(e) of MMDR Act, 1957. Further, Section 15 of MMDR Act empowers the State Government for making rules for regulation of the grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor mineral and for purposes connected therewith.

There is no plan to launch nation-wide portal for online sale of sand to the consumers to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage in the country.

The data relating to killing or causing injury to Government officials, police personnel, etc. is not maintained centrally. However, relevant information

received from Government of Rajasthan is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Statement of F.I.R. Recorded in respect of beating Physical fight with officers/personnel of department of mines/ hindrance in official work by Sand (Concrete) mafia during last five years*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Police Station	No. of FIR	Specific particulars
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jodhpur	Luni	24/03.02.2016	Against attempt to kill officer/personnel and hindrance in official work
2.	Jodhpur	Luni	23/03.02.2016	Theft matter
3.	Jodhpur	Banad	2/02.01.2018	Against attempt to kill officer/personnel and hindrance in official work and attempt to damage gov. vehicle
4.	Pali	Marwad	18/16.01.2018	Against physical fight with officer/personnel, hindrance in official work and attempt to damage gov. vehicle
5.	Karauli	Kudgaon	136/01.12.2017	Against hindrance in official work, attempt to injure employees/officer by attacking them.
6.	Karauli	Sapotra	32/01.12.2018	Against physical fight with officer/personnel, hindrance in official work.
7.	Sawai Madhopur	Boli	360/13.10.2017	Stone pelting on gov. vehicles and attempt to hit the vehicle.
8.	Sawai Madhopur	Boli	408/24.11.2017	Against physical fight with officer/personnel, hindrance in official work.
9.	Kota	Chechat	20/25.03.2017	Against Stone pelting on gov. vehicle, breaking of vehicle's glass and physical fight with employee.
10.	Udaipur	Gogunda	308/30.12.2016	Sections 332, 353/34 of I.P.C.
11.	Udaipur	Khairoda	13/10.01.2017	Sections 397, 186, 353, 394 of I.P.C.
12.	Udaipur	Pratap nagar	555/27.11.2017	Sections 384, 353, 342, 379 of I.P.C.
13.	Bhilwara	Bhilwada sadar	210/20.11.2017	Against Fight, hindrance in official work forcefully taken away the seized vehicle.
14.	Bhilwara	Shakkargarh	16/15.02.2018	Against hindrance in official work, ston pelting, damage to govt. property.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Bhilwara	Ganga pur	117/11.05.2017	Against Stone pelting on gov. employee/officer, physical fight and hindrance in official work.
16.	Chittorgarh	Rashmi	177/17.11.2017	Against hindrance in official work.
17.	Jaipur	Pratap nagar	924/22.12.2017	Sections 379, 353 of I.P.C. and section 4 and 21 of MMDR Act.
18.	Jaipur	Faagi	489/03.12.2017	Sections 332, 353, 379 of I.P.C. and section 4 and 21 of MMDR Act.
19.	Dausa	Mandrayal	57/18.04.2017	Sections 143, 332, 353, of I.P.C. and section 4 and 21 of MMDR Act.
20.	Rajasmand	Devgarh	21/17.1.2017	Against hindrance in official work and physical fight with officers/employees.
21.	Rajasmand	Aamet	30/02.02.2018	Against hindrance in official work and physical fight with officers/employees

#### **Ongoing Mega Solar Power Projects**

2165. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing mega solar power projects of above 50 MW in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that many States are cancelling their Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) made with the promoters of mega solar power projects for various reasons including delay, declining cost of solar power, etc. and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to hedge solar power industry from losses due to crash in cost price of solar power and thereby fulfilling the mission of the Government to increase the capacity of solar power 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) State/UT-wise details of solar parks, with their project capacities, sanctioned under the scheme for development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I and list of ongoing projects, at present, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) This Ministry has not received any report about cancellation of signed Power Purchase Agreement by the States except from the states of Madhya Pradesh (M.P.) and Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The Government of M.P. has reported that Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Ltd. (MPPMCL), terminated the PPA with Sky Power South East Asia Holdings Ltd. and ReNew Solar Power Pvt. Ltd., for two units of 50 MW and one unit of 51 MW respectively, since they failed to procure land within the period stipulated in the PPA, which was prescribed as a conditions Subsequent. The Government of U.P. has reported about giving notice to preliminary procurer, M/s Adani Green Urja for not commissioning allocated plant of 50 MW in time. However, the State Electricity Regulatory Commission has provided five months of extension to complete the project.

(c) Once the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is signed at a particular price structure, it continues to remain same for entire contract period. The solar power developers bid on the basis of viability of projects and their own financial strengths and while bidding, they take into account the inputs costs. The reduction in prices of solar power is a welcome thing. This has made solar power more acceptable to the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs).

**Statement-I***Details of Solar Parks Sanctioned*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Solar Park	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu-I solar park	1500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool solar park	1000
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa solar park	1000
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu-II solar park	500
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Solar Wind Hybrid Park	160
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit solar park	30
7.	Assam	Solar park in Assam	80
8.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon solar park	250
9.	Gujarat	Radhnesada solar park	700
10.	Gujarat	Harsad solar park	500
11.	Haryana	Solar park in Haryana	500
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Solar park in Himachal Pradesh	1000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Solar park in J&K	100
14.	Karnataka	Pavagada solar park	2000
15.	Kerala	Kasargod solar park	200
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa solar park	750
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch-Mandsaur solar park	700
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar-Shajapur- Rajgarh solar park	1050
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena (Chambal) solar park	250
20.	Maharashtra	Sai Guru solar park	500
21.	Maharashtra	Dondaicha solar park	500
22.	Maharashtra	Patoda solar park	500
23.	Manipur	Bukpi solar park	20
24.	Meghalaya	Solar park in Meghalaya	20
25.	Mizoram	Vankal solar park	20

1	2	3	4
26.	Nagaland	Solar park in Nagaland	23
27.	Odisha	Solar park in Odisha	1000
28.	Rajasthan	Bhadla-II solar park	680
29.	Rajasthan	Bhadla-III solar park	1000
30.	Rajasthan	Phalodi-Pokaran solar park	750
31.	Rajasthan	Bhadla-IV solar park	500
32.	Rajasthan	Fatehgarh Phase-1B solar park	421
33.	Rajasthan	Nokh solar park	1000
34.	Tamil Nadu	Solar park in Tamil Nadu	500
35.	Tamil Nadu	Kadaladi Solar Park	500
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Solar park in UP	440
37.	Uttarakhand	Solar park in Uttarakhand	50
38.	West Bengal	Solar park in West Bengal	500
Total			21,194

**Statement-II***On-going Solar Power Projects***Scheme-NTPC Bundling**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Developers	Capacity (in MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa Solar Park	250

**Scheme-SECI VGF 2000 MW**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Developers	Capacity (in MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	Welspun Renewables	100
2.		Adani Green Energy	20
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Solairedirect Energy	75
4.		RattanIndia Solar	50
5.		Azure Power	40
6.		Essel Green Energy	160

1	2	3	4
7.	Andhra Pradesh	FRV Solar Holdings XI BV	100
8.		Acme Solar	150
9.		Tata Power	100
10.		Azure Power	50
11.	Karnataka	Hero Solar	120
12.		Patil Construction	40
13.		Solitaire Powertech	30
14.		Energon Soleq	100
15.		Acme Solar	20
16.		Talettutayi Solar	30
17.		Parampujya Solar	300
18.	Chhattishgarh	Parampujya Solar	100
Total			1585

**Scheme-SECI VGF 5000 MW**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Developers	Capacity (in MW)
1.	Odisha	Jyoti Infa	10
2.		IBC Solar	20
3.		Essel Green Energy	240
4.	Maharashtra	Vijay Printing	10
5.		Solar Edge	130
6.		Lightsource Renewable	50
7.		Neel Metal	100
8.		Sukhbir Agro	20
9.		Canandian Solar	80
10.		Essel Green Energy	60
11.	Rajasthan	ACME Solar Holdings Private Limited	100
12.		ACME Solar Holdings Private Limited	100
13.		SBG CLEANTECH ONE LIMITED	100
14.		SBG CLEANTECH ONE LIMITED	100

1	2	3	4
15.		SBG CLEANTECH ONE LIMITED	100
16.		SBG CLEANTECH THREE LIMITED	50
17.		SBG CLEANTECH THREE LIMITED	50
18.		Avaada Power Private Limited	50
19.		Avaada Power Private Limited	50
20.		Phelan Energy Group Ltd.	50
		Total	1470

**Other CPSUs/CB/CT/Defence**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Developers	Capacity (in MW)
1.	Kerala	IREDA	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizag Port	10
3.	Odisha	Paradip Port	10
4.	Tamil Nadu	Kamrajar Port (240kW)	1
5.	West Bengal	Kolkata Port	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	BEL-OFB (Itarsi)	10
7.	Odisha	BEL-OFB (Bolangir)	7.5
8.	Tamil Nadu	NLC-	500
9.	Sambha, Rajasthan	Sambhar Salts Ltd (CPSU scheme)	1
10.	Maharashtra	HAL (Defence scheme)	15
11.	Avadi, TN	BEL (Defence scheme)	16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	BEL (Defence scheme)	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	BEL (Defence scheme)	10
14.	Telangana	MIDHANI (Defence scheme)	4
15.	Many States	Canal Bank/Top	74
		Total	684.5



**Scheme-State Scheme**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Developers	Capacity (in MW)
1.	Punjab	State Projects at Many Location	100
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa Solar Park	750
3.		State Projects at Many Location	159
4.	Uttar Pradesh	State Projects at Many Location	80
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapuramu-II Solar Park	400
Total			1489
Grand Total			5478.5 MW

**Diversified Fuel Mix By NTPC**

2166. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) intends to become a 130 GW company by 2032 with a diversified fuel mix and a 600 billion units company in terms of generation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NTPC wants share of renewable energy, including hydro, to be 28 per cent, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NTPC has planned capacity addition of about 1,000 MW through renewable resources by 2027; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the Corporate Plan 2032 made by NTPC Ltd., it intends to be a 130 GW company with diversified fuel mix and 600 Billion Units (BUs) of generation by 2032. As per the Corporate Plan, the projected capacity mix in 2032 is as under:

Fuel	Capacity by 2032 (GW)	%Mix
Coal	85	65.4
Gas	6	4.6
Hydro	5	3.8
Solar	30	23.2
Other RE	2	1.5
Nuclear	2	1.5
Total	130	100

NTPC Ltd. already has renewable capacity of 920 MW.

### **Geo-Tagging of property**

2167. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce geo-tagging of each property as a part of the 'National Land Records Modernization programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the significant features of the said programme;

(d) the organization responsible for the funding of this programme and the total cost of implementation of the project;

(e) whether the Government is taking safety measures to ensure that the correct land details are ensured; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The erstwhile National Land Records Modernization programme (NLRMp) was being implemented as a centrally sponsored Scheme since 2008-09. It has been revamped as the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) in 2015-16. The DILRMP has been made a central sector Scheme with cent per cent central funding with effect from 1st April, 2016.

The DILRMP has the following components:

- (1) Computerization of Land Records
- (2) Survey/Resurvey and updating of the survey and settlement Records
- (3) Computerization of Registration
- (4) Modern Record Rooms-Land Records Management centre at Tahsil/Taluk/circle/Block level.
- (5) Training and capacity building
- (6) core GIS [geo-tagging of every land parcel (not property) in rural areas]
- (7) Legal Changes and
- (8) Programme management

One or more components have been sanctioned in 457 districts of the 36 States Union Territories in the country. States can supplement and add State-specific needs and requirements as they may deem relevant and appropriate. DILRMP *inter-alia* has digitization of cadastral maps/Filed Measurement Books (FMBs) and Core GIS (including geo tagging of land parcels) as components of the programme where by cadastral maps/FMBs are digitized and Georeferenced.

(d) to (f) After revamping of the scheme, DILRMP has become central sector scheme and, Government of India is responsible for cent per cent funding with effect from 01.04.2016. An amount of Rs.950 crore has been recommended by the EFC for continued implementation of the DILRMP up till 2019-20.

State/UT Governments are the implementing agencies for DILRMP. District, State/UT and National level Monitoring and Review Committees are constituted to supervise and review the implementation of the programme.

### **Progress under SBM**

2168. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the much proclaimed Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) is witnessing poor progress as per recent estimates and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any State-wise difference is observed in failure/delay in its implementation and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether building of toilets is only a small part of the movement towards access to sanitation for all and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is facing any difficulties in implementation of the SBM-G; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) : (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM(G)) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014,

which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Good progress has been registered under SBM(G). Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets were constructed against expected outcome of 120.00 lakh. For the year 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 2,19,24,332 individual latrines (123%) have been constructed. For the year 2017-18, against the expected outcome of 1.7 crore individual latrines, 2,29,04,471 individual latrines (135%) have been constructed as on date. Sanitation Coverage, which was 38.7% on 2.10.2014, has increased to 78.98% as on date. A total of 323560 Villages, 1,42,757 Gram Panchayats, 2,893 Blocks and 314 District have declared themselves as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on date. In addition, 11 States/UT, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Gujarat, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Meghalaya are ODF as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G).

(b) The Sanitation coverage in the States of Bihar, Odisha, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tripura and Goa is below the national average. The sanitation coverage of Rajasthan, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, Punjab, West Bengal and Tamilnadu is more than 90%.

(c) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. The focus of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behaviour change of people to adopt safe sanitation and use toilet. In order to create awareness among people, the programme lays emphasis on community involvement. Up to 8% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

(d) and (e) Sanitation is primarily a behavior change issue. It involves changing the mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Since this requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation, the process takes some time. The challenges pertain to capacity building of the implementing machinery, continuing focus on community involvement and bring about collective (*i.e.* village as a whole) behaviour change, promoting technological innovations,

streamlining financial/programme management and converging other developmental schemes with sanitation to promote sustainability.

[*Translation*]

#### **Beautification of Ganga River Ghats**

2169. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the Clean Ganga Action Plan during the year 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard as on date;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from certain States including Uttar Pradesh regarding beautification of ghats of Ganga river especially controlling of waste-on-water projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India has launched the 'Namami Gange Programme', an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission in June 2014 during budget announcement to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution and conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga.

(b) Under Namami Gange programme, a total of 189 projects for various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, development of ghats & crematoria, afforestation, conservation of biodiversity, awareness creation & public outreach etc. have been sanctioned, out of which, 48 projects have been completed so far and other projects are at various stages of implementation.

(c) and (d) Proposals received from States on different components of the Mission are examined and taken up

for sanction as per procedure. Rehabilitation/construction of 152 Ghats & 55 Crematoria on Ganga River have

been sanctioned under Namami Gange Programme. State-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Proposed		Cost (In Crores)
		Ghats	Crematoria	
1.	Uttarakhand	22	22	175.08
2.	Uttar Pradesh	88	25	359.10
3.	Delhi	1	0	1.99
4.	Bihar	14	1	40.86
5.	Jharkhand	12	3	62.07
6.	West Bengal	15	4	44.24
Total		152	55	683.34

#### **Procurement of New Aircraft**

2170. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to procure new aircrafts in view of increasing population of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Air India and Indian Airlines are operating from all the small and large airports of the country through their own fleet;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of Government aircrafts operating in the country;

(e) whether sufficient number of aircrafts are available in the country in view of increasing population; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Air India along with its subsidiary Alliance Air operates to 75 domestic destinations including small and large airports in the country. The details of stations being operated by Air

India and its Subsidiaries Alliance Air are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) As on date, number of aircraft operated by three public sector airlines is 158.

(e) and (f) The Aviation Sector has been witnessing significant growth in the recent past and the infrastructure for handling the same is sufficient for the present and for immediate future.

#### **Statement**

*The details of aircraft fleet of Air India group are as under*

Fleet	Fleet Size		
	1	2	3
B747			4
B777 LR	WB		3
B777 ER*			14
B787			27
<b>WB FLEET</b>			<b>48</b>

1	2	3
A319		22
A320	NB	29
A321		20
<b>NB FLEET</b>		<b>71</b>
<b>AI FLEET</b>		<b>119</b>
ATR-42	AASL	2
ATR-72		14
<b>Alliance Air Total</b>		<b>16</b>
<b>AI Express IX</b>		<b>23</b>
Total		158

\*2 B-777-300ER aircraft which will be exclusively used for SESF operations.

[English]

#### Target Set for Production of Solar Power

2171. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set a target of 20 GW solar power capacity to be achieved by 2022 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said target has been achieved by the Government four years ahead in 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has now set a new target for creating 100 GW solar power capacity by 2022;

(d) if so, the promotional and other measures being taken by the Government including lowering the cost of solar panels to achieve the target; and

(e) the extent to which the Make in India campaign has been helpful in achieving target four years ahead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The Government had initially set a target for deployment of grid connected Solar Power of 20 GW by 2022 in January, 2010 at the launch of National Solar Mission.

(b) As on 28.02.2018, a grid connected solar capacity of 19.58 GW has been installed and the Government is very close to achieving 20 GW in FY 2017-18 itself of the target set initially.

(c) and (d) The Government has revised the target from 20 GW to 100 GW by 2022 for grid connected solar power projects.

The Government have launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country to achieve the targets. The Government is also providing various fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, accelerated depreciation, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, preferential tariff for power generation through renewables, and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

(e) At present, the indigenous manufacturing capacity is not adequate and therefore the country is dependent on both imported as well as domestically manufactured solar panels/equipments.

#### Production of Bio-gas

2172. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of bio-gas being produced in the country, State/UT-wise especially in Odisha;

(b) the targets fixed for setting up of the bio-gas plants under the National Bio-gas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the estimated quantum of bio-gas produced, State/UT-wise particularly in Odisha;

(c) whether any subsidy is provided to the weaker sections of the society for installation of household bio-gas plants and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a number of State have submitted proposals for allocation of funds for setting up of bio-gas

plants under NBMMP during the last three years and the current year; and

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

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) About 49.6 lakhs household type bio-gas plants have so far been installed in the country under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) implemented up to 31.12.2017 by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy. The State/UT - wise estimated production is about 18128 Lakh cubic meter per year from these biogas plants. The State/UTwise details of the bio-gas generation including Odisha is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State/UT wise targets fixed for setting up of the family type biogas plants in the country under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, achievements and estimated quantum of bio-gas production including

in the State of Odisha are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Under the National Biogas & Manure Management Program (NBMMP), the subsidy/Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided for setting up biogas plants to individual households including SC & ST beneficiaries. The subsidy rate varies from Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 17,000/- per biogas plants according to the size of the plant (1 to 6 cubic meter) and geographical region. The details of the subsidy given up to 31.12.2017 for setting up of biogas plants is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) The Ministry seeks proposals from the States designated Agencies under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme for allocation of annual physical targets in the beginning of the year. Based on the previous performance of the States and availability of the budget under the scheme, the annual targets are fixed and communicated to the States. The State-wise and year-wise details of the funds allocated and released against annual targets for the previous three years and current year, 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

*The State/UT-wise details of biogas plants installed from 1981-82 to 2016-17 under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Cumulative achievements up to 2016-17 (Nos. of biogas plants)	Estimated Biogas production in Lakh Cubic meter per year as on 31.03.2017 (during 2016-17)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	549235	2004.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3555	12.9
3.	Assam	130375	475.8
4.	Bihar	129844	473.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	54825	200.1
6.	Goa	4230	15.4
7.	Gujarat	433317	1581.6

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	62085	226.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47650	173.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3163	11.5
11.	Jharkhand	7579	27.6
12.	Karnataka	491764	1794.9
13.	Kerala	149568	545.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	365689	1334.7
15.	Maharashtra	899472	3283.0
16.	Manipur	2128	7.7
17.	Meghalaya	10196	37.2
18.	Mizoram	5412	19.7
19.	Nagaland	7953	29.0
20.	Odisha	270880	988.7
21.	Punjab	177445	6476.
22.	Rajasthan	71231	260.0
23.	Sikkim	9044	33.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	222870	813.4
25.	Telangana	22591	82.4
26.	Tripura	3620	13.2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	440713	1608.6
28.	Uttarakhand	21558	78.6
29.	West Bengal	366974	1339.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	137	0.50
31.	Chandigarh	97	0.05
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	169	0.61
33.	Delhi/New Delhi	681	2.4
34.	Puducherry	578	2.1
Total		4966628	18128.1

**Statement-II**

*The State/UT-wise targets and achievements for setting up of the family type biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during the 12th Five Year Plan Period (2012-13 to 2016-17) & estimated quantum of bio-gas production as on 31.03.2017*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Physical Target for last 5 years (2012-13 to 2016-17)	Total Achievement for last 5 years (2012-13 to 2016-17)	Estimated quantum of bio-gas produced in Lakh Cubic meter per year (as on 31.03.2017)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63640	59504	434.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	400	198	1.4
3.	Assam	37600	37135	271.0
4.	Bihar	0	302	2.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	18800	14168	103.4
6.	Goa	500	250	1.8
7.	Gujarat	18800	12364	90.2
8.	Haryana	7350	4748	34.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1280	1038	7.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	650	370	2.7
11.	Jharkhand	1200	704	5.1
12.	Karnataka	64800	44156	322.3
13.	Kerala	17675	14338	104.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51100	40509	295.7
15.	Maharashtra	72160	73344	535.4
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1700	213	1.5
18.	Mizoram	3500	1402	10.2
19.	Nagaland	1900	1254	9.1
20.	Odisha	27700	17826	130.1
21.	Punjab	46100	34250	250.0



1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	4050	2948	21.5
23.	Sikkim	1050	718	5.2
24.	Tamilnadu	3350	2776	20.2
25.	Telangana	32100	22480	164.1
26.	Tripura	2150	534	3.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10050	8401	61.3
28.	Uttarakhand	5510	5517	40.2
29.	West Bengal	12000	3074	22.4
30.	Delhi/New Delhi	500	0	0
31.	Puducherry	0	0	0
32.	KVIC	54385	10619	77.5
	Total	562000	415140	3030.5

**Statement-III**

*Rate of Subsidy/CFA for setting up of Household Biogas Plants up to 31.12.2017*

Sl. No.	Particulars of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) & States/Regions and Categories	Subsidy for Family Type Biogas Plants under NBMMP, 1 to 6 cubic metre capacity per day (Rs. per plant)	
A.	Central Subsidy Rates Applicable (in Rs.)	1 Cubic Metre	2-6 Cubic Metre
1.	NER States, Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam) and including SC and ST Categories of NE Region States.	15,000	17,000
2.	Plain areas of Assam	10,000	11,000
3.	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Niligiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kurseong & Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (W.B.) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	7,000	11,000
4.	Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes of other than NE Region States including Sikkim & for other Hilly States/regions as given in Sl. No. 3 above.	7,000	11,000
5.	All Others	5,500	9,000

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise and Year-wise funds allocated and released under the NBMMP during the previous three years and current year 2017-18 (up to 31-01-2018)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.80	17.91	11.22	11.41	11.22	6.55	6.63	4.471
2.	Telangana	0	7.71	13.53	9.55	13.53	12.20	4.51	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.11	0
4.	Assam	10.80	15.64*	16.20	3.79	9.9	8.377	9.90	11.065
5.	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	00
6.	Chhattisgarh	4.40	4.34	3.36	3.33	3.355	2.06	2.20	1.145
7.	Goa	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.11	0.00	00.0	00
8.	Gujarat	4.40	2.63	2.75	1.61	2.75	1.375	1.76	0.474
9.	Haryana	1.87	0.00	1.10	2.65	1.1	0.00	0.0	00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.38	0.32	0.17	0.17	0.165	0.365	0.11	0.154
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.11	0.00	0	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.0	00
12.	Jharkhand	0.11	0.00	0	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.385	00
13.	Karnataka	11.55	19.41*	11.00	11.52	11	2.836	8.80	4.125
14.	Kerala	5.06	1.92	1.21	1.02	3.135	0.06	2.53	1.451
15.	Madhya Pradesh	11.44	11.60	8.80	3.12	8.8	5.00	9.35	8.352
16.	Maharashtra	15.07	15.22	15.95	21.21*	15.95	22.853	10.12	4.51
17.	Meghalaya	0.90	0.23	0.36	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.88	00
18.	Mizoram	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.45	0.9	0.00	0.51	0.45
19.	Nagaland	0.90	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.83	0.68	00
20.	Odisha	7.81	9.31*	4.40	2.81	4.4	0.00	2.20	1.888
21.	Punjab	10.18	11.98*	5.50	2.47	5.5	0.00	3.355	00
22.	Rajasthan	1.21	1.02	1.10	0.58	1.1	0.00	0.88	00
23.	Sikkim	0.36	0.28	0.45	0.45	0.27	0.00	0.44	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamilnadu	0.88	0.00	0.33	1.56*	0.33	0.00	0.275	0.0
25.	Tripura	0.72	0.42	0.72	0.27	0.72	0.00	0.34	00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2.53	0.67	1.21	0.96	1.21	0.00	0.77	00
27.	Uttarakhand	0.99	0.49	1.54	1.45	1.54	0.99	1.10	0.727
28.	West Bengal	0.315	0.20	0.196	0.184	0.22	0.184	0.238	0.04
29.	Delhi/New Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.0	
30.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.0	
31.	KVIC	14.08	1.56	8.80	5.89	8.8	0.00	3.30	3.194
32.	Misc.	0	0.00		4.10	0	0.00	0.0	
33.	BDTC, IIT Guwahati	0	0	0	0	0.55	0	0.0	
34.	BDTC, IIT, Delhi	0	0	0	0	0.55	0	0.0	0.11
35.	BDTC, PAU, Ludhiana	0	0	0	0	1.65	0	0.66	0.0
36.	BDTC, UAS, Bangalore	0	0	0	0	1.10	0.82	0.0	0.0

\*Funds release also includes settlement released amount of previous years.

### Rain Water Harvesting

2173. SHRI RAMESWAR TELI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to launch any scheme for rain water harvesting both for irrigation of cultivable land as well as domestic use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of rapid depletion of ground water level due to excessive exploitation; and (d) if so, the steps being planned by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Government has proposed Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY) aimed at sustainable ground water management with community participation

in select over-exploited and ground water stressed areas in seven States (Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh). ABHY is designed as a Central Sector Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 6,000 Crore and is proposed to be implemented with World Bank assistance.

(c) and (d) 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.

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. Steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion\\_1.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf).

**Coastal Berth Scheme**

2174. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently extended the period of Coastal Berth Scheme of Sagarmala Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the projects under Coastal Berth Scheme are distributed amongst all the coastline States in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the financial allocation made for the purpose, State/project-wise; and

(e) the extent to which the projects under the scheme are likely to promote coastal shipping and increase its share in domestic cargo movement 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) Yes, Madam. The Government has extended the period of Coastal Berth Scheme beyond 12th Five Year Plan *i.e.* from 1st April, 2017 to 31st March, 2020. The scope of the scheme has also been enlarged to cover the cost of preparation of Detail Project Report (DPR) and capital dredging at Major Ports.

(c) and (d) The Coastal Berth Scheme provides financial assistance to Major/Non-Major Ports/State Maritime Board/State Governments for creation of infrastructure to promote movement of cargo/passengers by Sea/National Waterways. List of Projects sanctioned under the Scheme along with financial allocation made for the purpose State/project-wise is enclosed Statement.

(e) Sagarmala Programme aims to double share of domestic waterways (coastal and inland) by 2025. The Coastal Berth Scheme is one of the key enabler towards this objective. The projects sanctioned under the scheme will create approximately 10 MMTPA capacity for handling coastal cargo.

**Statement**

#	State	Project Name	Project Proponent	Financial Year of Sanction	Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Funds Sanctioned (Rs. Cr.)	Funds Released (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of coastal Berth at VPT	VPT	2015-16	40.00	30.00	30.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of passenger jetty at Bhavani island	APTDC	2016-17	22.00	10.00	5.00
		<b>Sub-Total Andhra Pradesh Projects</b>			<b>62.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>
3.	Gujarat	Dedicated coastal berth for passenger/cargo by sea at Porbandar Port	Gujarat Maritime Board	2016-17	37.00	18.50	9.25
4.	Gujarat	Construction of coastal berth at Navlakhi	Gujarat Maritime Board	2016-17	108.00	41.30	20.65
		<b>Sub-Total Gujarat Projects</b>			<b>145.00</b>	<b>59.80</b>	<b>29.90</b>
5.	Karnataka	Construction of Coastal Berth for Coastal Cargo at Old Mangaluru Port	Ports & Inland Water Transport department, Karwar	2017-18	65.00	25.00	12.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Karnataka	Capital Dredging at Old Port Mangalore (Bengre Side)	Ports & Inland Water Transport department, Karwar	2017-18	29.00	14.50	7.25
7.	Karnataka	Construction of Berth of 250 Mtrs at Karwar Port	Ports & Inland Water Transport department, Karwar	2017-18	61.00	25.00	12.50
8.	Karnataka	Extension of existing Southern breakwater by 145 mtrs. at Karwar port and construction of 1,160m northern break-water at Karwar Port	Ports & Inland Water Transport department, Karwar	2017-18	224.00	50.00	25.00
		<b>Sub-Total Karnataka Projects</b>			<b>379.00</b>	<b>114.50</b>	<b>57.25</b>
9.	Kerala	Refurbishment and Capacity enhancement of Coastal liquid terminal at CoPT	CoPT	2015-16	19.95	14.96	12.77
10.	Kerala	Construction of Multipurpose Coastal Berth at Kollam	Govt. of Kerala	2017-18	18.50	7.24	3.62
		<b>Sub-Total Kerala Projects</b>			<b>38.45</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>16.39</b>
11.	Maharashtra	Construction of jetties at Gorai	Maharashtra Maritime Board	2016-17	6.90	3.45	1.73
12.	Maharashtra	Construction of jetties at Vasai	Maharashtra Maritime Board	2016-17	6.74	3.37	1.69
13.	Maharashtra	Construction of jetties at Bhayander	Maharashtra Maritime Board	2016-17	14.15	7.10	3.54
14.	Maharashtra	Construction of jetties at Narangi (Virar)	Maharashtra Maritime Board	2016-17	6.75	3.37	1.69
15.	Maharashtra	Construction of jetties at Kharwadeshwari (Palghar)	Maharashtra Maritime Board	2016-17	12.92	6.46	3.23
16.	Maharashtra	Construction of jetties at Manori	Maharashtra Maritime Board	2016-17	6.59	3.29	1.65
17.	Maharashtra	Construction of jetties at Ghodbunder	Maharashtra Maritime Board	2016-17	7.50	3.75	1.88
18.	Maharashtra	Construction of jetties at Malvan, Singhudurg	Maharashtra Maritime Board	2016-17	10.23	5.11	2.56
19.	Maharashtra	Construction of jetties at Borivali	Maharashtra Maritime Board	2017-18	15.47	7.74	3.87
20.	Maharashtra	Construction of Coastal Berth at JNPT	JNPT	2017-18	170.00	25.00	12.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Maharashtra	Capital dredging in Navigational Channel for Ro-Ro Pax Services at Mandwa	Maharashtra Maritime Board	2017-18	18.12	9.06	4.53
		<b>Sub-Total Maharashtra Projects</b>			<b>275.37</b>	<b>77.70</b>	<b>38.87</b>
22.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Breakwater both in North and South side of entrance channel at Cuddalore Port & Construction of Coastal Berth 1 & 2 and Capital Dredging of Channel	Tamil Nadu Maritime Board	2016-17	135.00	67.50	33.75
23.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Cargo Berth at ChPT	ChPT	2015-16	80.00	30.00	27.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal berth with dredged depth of (-)10.0 m to handle vessels up to 15000 DWT (length 150m) at VoCPT	VoCPT	2015-16	42.70	25.00	24.19
25.	Tamil Nadu	Dredging in front of dedicated coastal berth at VoCPT	VoCPT	2017-18	41.78	20.88	10.44
		<b>Sub-Total Tamil Nadu Projects</b>			<b>299.48</b>	<b>143.38</b>	<b>95.38</b>
26.	West Bengal	The upgrading of the berth No 2 and 11 KPD for coastal vessels at KoPT	KoPT	2015-16	7.50	5.03	2.51
		<b>Sub-Total West Bengal Projects</b>			<b>7.50</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>2.51</b>
		<b>Total Projects Funded under Coastal Berth Scheme</b>			<b>1,206.80</b>	<b>462.60</b>	<b>275.30</b>

[Translation]

### Capacity of Irrigation Projects

2175. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to enhance the capacity of irrigation projects in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the irrigation projects identified in Maharashtra for enhancing their capacity; and

(d) whether the Government has formulated any new policy for the augmentation of water resources in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Water including irrigation being State subject, planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by respective States as per their priorities and requirements. Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programmes viz. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

(PMKSY), Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, Interlinking of Rivers Project, Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched in 2015-16 with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc., 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 (including 26 projects of Maharashtra) 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 & 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.

Details of the 26 priority projects, identified in Maharashtra and included under PMKSY-AIBP scheme, is given in the enclosed Statement.

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 Department of Land Resources under PMKSY-Watershed Development Component, Ministry of Rural Development under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are also taking water conservation, rain water harvesting and recharge measures.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under this Ministry has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) during XII Plan wherein ground water management plans including component of augmentation of ground water resources are prepared based on the aquifer characterization.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of 26 priority Projects under PMKSY-AIBP in Maharashtra State*

State/Project Name	Cumulative CLA/Grant released upto 31.3.2017 (Rs. Crore)			Cumulative Expenditure upto 31.3.2017 (Rs. Crore)			Cumulative IP created upto 31.3.2017 (in Th. Ha)					
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>												
Gosikhurd [NP]	0.00	0.00		3530.01	193.08	432.15	570.29	6707.11	1.80	0.49	0.45	56.01
Waghur	1.70	94.30	81.704	655.04	37.81	78.66	97.23	818.54	0.00	0.00	3.00	18.99
Upper Pen Ganga	1.59	27.53	12.259	340.37	45.95	57.99	55.3015	844.20	0.81	0.84	1.50	33.28
Bawanthadi [IS]	0.00	11.86	16.837	178.19	18.15	44.66	77.67	686.34	0.00	3.00	12.02	33.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lower Dudhna	1.76	38.20	39.622	300.93	67.07	142.21	307.19	1396.63	1.82	2.70	3.53	35.99
Tillari	0.00	16.35	11.943	117.63	8.01	20.92	39.74	383.65	0.00	0.07	3.71	8.78
Wama	0.00	0.00	102.470	171.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88
Lower Wardha	0.00	80.50		252.07	132.76	231.52	358.34	1680.43	1.00	2.20	15.00	35.96
Khadakpurna	0.00	0.00	2.138	577.06	54.97	63.84	71.95	882.74	1.00	2.20	2.33	20.02
Dongargaon	0.00	0.00	1.169	18.07	2.03	2.88	5.63	40.31	0.00	0.00	0.07	2.05
Bembla	2.24	19.50	24.180	745.24	83.99	177.69	176.59	1546.33	2.78	1.07	0.00	39.30
Sangola Branch Canal	0.00	0.00	0.657	139.72	0.00	0.00	13.59	213.91	0.00	0.00	2.33	8.14
Tarali	1.09	10.04	24.382	277.81	35.62	17.90	45.48	474.83	1.24	0.00		6.90
Dhom Balakwadi	1.52	9.52	5.783	158.76	69.22	31.96	80.24	483.26	0.00	0.28	0.00	9.82
Morna (Gureghar)	0.00	0.00	0.325	10.15	4.86	8.75	2.80	74.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
Arjuna	0.00	0.00	1.010	80.51	19.05	14.89	38.54	403.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87
Lower Pedhi	0.00	0.00	4.180	223.60	91.25	122.82	182.17	747.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upper Kundalika	0.00	0.00	1.013	102.13	14.98	7.23	17.69	184.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Wang Project	0.00	0.00	0.320	14.85	5.06	1.92	4.98	93.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
Lower Panzara	0.00	0.00	8.729	123.60	15.69	20.15	36.655	215.195	0.00	0.00	2.32	5.88
Aruna	22.50	0.00		70.54	88.87	47.80	140.53	518.69	0.00	0.00	1.25	1.25
Krishna Koyana Lift	0.00	0.00	23.090	502.56	50.67	40.19	80.00	763.84	10.54	2.98	0.00	43.52
Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	0.00	0.00	1.269	38.94	5.06	19.21	5.08	185.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
Gadhadi	0.00	0.00	0.100	37.90	101.48	9.88	9.24	458.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.57
Kudali	0.00	0.00	0.0035	12.22	9.00	0.15	6.54	79.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nandur Madhme- shwar Ph-II	0.00	0.00	16.040	191.32	17.88	76.61	272.907	559.407	0.00	0.00	10.37	10.37
Total	32.40	307.80	379.22	8871.07	1172.51	1671.98	2696.36	20671.93	21.00	15.82	57.94	378.75

### lec to Keep Rural Areas Clean

2176. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether one of the main objectives of the campaign for Information, Education and Communication

(IEC) is to promote maximum utilization of waste material to keep Gram Panchayats clean and green and to educate the community to use improved methods of waste management *i.e.* three components of waste management—garbage reduction, reuse and recycling and if so, the details thereof;



(b) whether the Government proposes to create awareness in the villages selected under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) through this campaign and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total budget allocated for this campaign during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the amount spent on it during the said period, State-wise?

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

(a) The Ministry of Rural Development carries out various IEC activities to create awareness among target beneficiaries regarding the schemes/programmes and initiatives of the Ministry.

(b) The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) envisages effective use of IEC in the entry point activities to energize and mobilize the community towards positive common action. As per SAGY Guidelines, a systematic environment creation and social mobilisation spearheaded by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, fully involving the Gram Panchayat precedes the start of formal plan formulation. The suggested IEC activities include:

- (i) Hygienic Behaviour and Practices - House-to-house campaign through health volunteers and Swachhata Mitras; Education through anganwadi centres, schools, SHGs, and organisation of camps.; Wall Writings; Information Boards at relevant locations; Street Plays, Film Shows etc.; Community Radio, if established, can be a very useful medium.
- (ii) Clean village - IEC initiatives to create demand for and promote use of toilets - both individual and institutional. Initiate behaviour change campaigns on hygiene and sanitation through involvement of youth groups and social communication methods like street theatre and puppetry for File No.H11011/01/2018-IEC open defecation free villages.

The Hon'ble Members of Parliament led various activities organised during 'Gram Samridhi Evam Swachhata Pakhwada' in their adopted SAGY Gram Panchayats during 1-15 October 2017.

(c) and (d) A one week TV campaign at a cost of Rs. 65,14,504/- and two weeks Radio Campaign at a cost of

Rs. 2,19,75,057/- were undertaken through DAVP for Gram Samridhi Evam Swachhata in 2017.

#### **Conversion of NHs**

2177. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered/is considering to convert National Highways No. 75 E into four lane;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) As per the extant policy of this Ministry, National Highways having traffic more than 10,000 PCUs per day are to be 4-laned based on the outcome of Detailed Project Report (DPR). Stretches of NH-75E are in various stages of progress for development including their 2/4-laning. About 103 km of NH-75E in the State of Madhya Pradesh is under implementation for 4-laning.

#### **Namami Gange Scheme**

2178. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make the Namami Gange Scheme a long term scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps so far 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) Namami Gange Programme covers short term, medium term and long term activities. Under short term activities, certain entry level activities which cover development of ghats & crematoria, river surface cleaning activities etc. have been planned. Under medium term activities, existing sewage treatment plant and effluent treatment plant will be upgraded and new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) & Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) will be established. Beside, rural sanitation has been taken up in the villages on the bank of river Ganga. The long term action plan involves restoration of wholesomeness of river Ganga and maintaining the ecological & geological integrity of river.

Government of India has launched Namami Gange Programme in May 2015 for conservation of river Ganga with total outlay of Rs. 20,000 crores. Namami Gange Programme is a holistic approach to clean Ganga through various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, ghats & crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, awareness creation & public outreach etc. Under Namami Gange Program, a total of 189 projects for these various activities have been sanctioned, out of which, 48 projects have been completed so far and others are at various stages of execution/implementation. It has been planned to complete these projects by 2020.

#### **Membership Rules of PCI**

2179. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the membership rules of Press Club of India (PCI) and the number of active members as on date; and

(b) the number of applicants for membership, the number of them who got the membership and the number of applications turned down and the number of applicants who were not given any information in this regard along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE

(RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Press Club of India (PCI) is a non-government organization and not under the administrative purview of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. No information in this regard is maintained in the Ministry.

#### **Four Laning of Roads**

2180. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to construct a four-lane road from Naraini town to Nagod via Kalinjar in Banda district; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said 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 stretch has been in-principle declared as National Highway. The work of preparation of Detailed Project Report has been initiated. The project features, date of commencement etc. cannot be stated until the Detailed Project Report is finalized.

*[English]*

#### **Funds for Sanitation in Rural Areas**

2181. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for sanitation in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether funds allocated for rural areas is very meagre as compared to urban areas and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to enhance the amount for tribal areas for better sanitation facilities there and if so, the details thereof?

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

JIGAJINAGI) : (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), State-wise funds are not allocated, However, State/UT-wise, central share released under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during last 3 years and current year is at Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) No, Madam. 10% of Total Allocation is reserved for Schedule Tribes (STs) each year. Adequate priority is given for Tribal areas of the country under SBM(G).

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise, Central share released under SBM(G) during last 3 years and current year (Rs. in Crore)*

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 6-03-2018)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		3.40	3.00	5.00
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	234.17	342.21	890.71
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	38.71	65.09	136.49
Assam	185.78	474.27	747.58	712.92
Bihar	0.00	221.55	131.86	299.20
Chhattisgarh	28.12	144.72	584.46	641.49
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
Daman and Diu				2.00
Goa	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	156.07	478.22	751.23	252.94
Haryana	5.93	32.76	68.79	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	4.37	117.30	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.05	59.51	147.82
Jharkhand	23.05	97.32	455.46	669.60
Karnataka	312.57	450.77	419.56	749.38
Kerala	33.97	8.50	196.28	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	374.33	1210.77	1340.45
Maharashtra	236.11	567.45	528.94	755.33
Manipur	9.18	44.19	27.28	25.33
Meghalaya	0.00	35.65	75.70	52.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mizoram		0.00	3.32	10.98	12.28
Nagaland		20.87	10.83	64.12	35.13
Odisha		65.84	571.50	863.65	437.44
Puducherry		2.00	4.40	0.00	10.00
Punjab		0.00	38.70	197.02	132.61
Rajasthan		271.57	938.73	777.30	491.65
Sikkim		3.89	6.12	6.87	1.21
Tamil Nadu		205.12	78.94	537.02	514.14
Telangana		105.62	128.39	135.72	262.03
Tripura		50.65	38.89	24.98	0.00
Uttar Pradesh		237.99	565.39	1153.33	2573.56
Uttarakhand		40.52	49.37	348.05	132.03
West Bengal		371.52	712.92	655.50	492.77
Total		2730.33	6362.96	10559.58	11778.80

**Prime Minister's Rural Development  
Fellowship Scheme**

2182. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowship Scheme (PMRDFS) and if so, the details thereof, including locations of existing PMRDFS across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any performance review of the said scheme and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the corrective steps taken to improve the working of the said scheme; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to continue with the said scheme to cover all districts of the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, the Ministry is implementing Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows Scheme in partnership with the State Governments, since 2012. The Fellowship is a short term work opportunity for young professionals to serve and learn in backward areas of the country. The Ministry recruited 156 fellows in batch 1 and 160 fellows in batch 2. Both the batches have completed the Fellowship.

(b) to (d) A review team reviewed the scheme. Some modifications in the scheme are under consideration.

**Sports Training Centres**

2183. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on the Sports Authority of India (SAI) training centres at Meham, Rohtak and Sirsa, for which the foundation stone was laid in 2012;

(b) whether work on these centres is progressing as per schedule and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the investment made by the Government thereon so far along with the time by which these centres are likely to be made fully operational and ready to impart training to sportspersons; and

(d) the details of sports/games which are likely to be included for training at these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) As far Sports Authority of India (SAI) training centre at Mehan is concerned, the modalities are in process.

SAI has not received any proposal for Sirsa from the State Govt.

Presently, National Boxing Academy at Rajiv Gandhi Sports Complex, Rohtak has been functioning *w.e.f.* 25/07/2016. There are 44 Trainees (24 Boys & 20 Girls) admitted in the academy and the talented boxers are being trained by the expert Boxing Coaches posted at the academy and the academy is running as per the schedule.

It is not possible to indicate time frame at this stage by when Meham and Sirsa would become fully operational.

### **Rural Economic Crisis**

2184. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the country is facing a rural economic crisis presently and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons behind such a deep crisis;

(b) whether the Government proposes to treat rural development programmes as critical part of national economic revival and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the current situation is expected to badly hit rural spending which will in turn bring down the national consumption levels and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any revival packages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (e) All the flagship programmes of Department of Rural Development pertaining to employment generation, housing, rural roads and rural livelihoods are showing visible impact on ground in terms of physical and financial targets set for these programmes. The recent studies conducted to assess the implementation of some of the key programmes of the Department have found positive socio-economic impacts in rural areas. The evaluation reports/studies can be accessed at <http://rural.nic.in/documents/institute-rural-managementanand-irma>.

Keeping in view the strategic role of Rural Development programmes in changing the socio-economic landscape of the rural areas, Budget allocations for the key programmes of the Department of Rural Development has been increased significantly. The Budget allocation to Department of Rural Development has increased from Rs.52,000 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 1,09,042 crore in 2017-18. For realization of enhanced value from its spending in the rural areas, the Government has put in place vibrant governance framework which, inter-alia, includes use of information technology, Direct Benefit Transfer, space technology and use of Socio Economic Census data for identification of beneficiaries. Space technology is being used for geo tagging of the community/individual assets created under rural development programmes.

### **Relaxation of Norms Under PMGSY**

2185. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government proposes to relax the norms for providing connectivity to the habitations with population of 100 and above for 18 IAP districts and 250 and above for 12 nonIAP districts in the State of Odisha as the tribal dominated districts cover more than 40% of total population of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to consider sharing of funds towards the cost of post five year maintenance of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); 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 objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). In the critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), special relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons and above (2001 census). There are 267 such Left Wing Extremism affected blocks identified by MHA spread in 9 States, which include 38 blocks in Odisha.

(c) and (d) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and maintenance of PMGSY roads is the responsibility of the State Government. As per PMGSY guidelines, the responsibility for construction as well as post construction 5-year maintenance of constructed roads lies with same contractor. Maintenance Funds to service the contract is fully budgeted by the State Government and the Government of India does not share the maintenance expenditure. Since the year 2016-17, the Government of India has initiated to incentivise the better performing States based on the prescribed parameters by providing funds to the States, which are used for periodical maintenance of PMGSY Roads.

### **Hydro Power Projects**

2186. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hydro power projects sanctioned across the country currently;

(b) whether a number of hydro projects have not been completed as per their scheduled period of completion;

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

(d) 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) As per electricity Act, 2003, the generating company intending to set up hydro generating station is required to obtain concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for schemes involving capital expenditure of Rs.1000 crores and above. Since, 2002-03, CEA has concurred 86 Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) with an aggregate installed capacity of 45,912 MW.

(b) and (c) At present, there are 38 HEPs, above 25 MW, under construction in the country. Out of these, 37 Hydro Electric Projects are presently experiencing delays/time overrun. The details of such projects along with reasons for its non-completion as per their schedule are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The steps taken by the Government for timely completion of HEPs across the Country are as under:

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

- Issues are also raised in PRAGATI, for proactive governance and timely implementation, as and when required.
- In case of CPSU's, the project implementation parameters/milestones are incorporated in the annual MoU signed between respective CPSU's and MoP and the same are monitored during the

Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) meetings of CPSU's and other meetings held in MoP/CEA.

- The issues related to erection and supply of Electro-Mechanical equipment is expedited in various meetings held in CEA/MoP and other local issues affecting the progress of works are taken up with respective State Governments by the Concerned CPSU/MoP.

### Statement

*Details of under Construction Hydro Electric Projects (above 25 MW) having time overrun*

(As on 31.01.2018)

Sl. No.	Project Name/(I.C.)/ Executing Agency	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Revised Commissioning Schedule	Latest Commissioning Schedule	Time over run (months)	Reasons for time over run
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 (Mar'13)	2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 Mar'16)	2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (Mar'20)	84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Heavy water ingress due to bad geology in HRT and rock fall on TBM. TBM struck up thrice.</li> <li>▶ Flash flood in June, 2013 &amp; Aug'12 damaging coffer dam.</li> <li>▶ Termination of civil contracts for Barrage and HRT.</li> <li>▶ Funds constraints with contractor</li> </ul>
2.	Lata Tapovan (3x57 = 171 MW) NTPC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3	57 57 57	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Aug'17)		2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 [subject to restart of works (4 years)]	67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flash flood during June, 2013 in Uttarakhand.</li> <li>▶ Local issues/nonstart of works in Barrage area</li> <li>▶ Hon'ble Supreme court ban on construction works since May-14.</li> </ul>
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 (Mar,21)	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Delay in getting permission for tree felling from Govt. of West Bengal for Access road from Adit-1 to Adit-2.</li> <li>▶ Local issues/bandhs</li> <li>▶ Financial constraints with contractor</li> </ul>
4.	Pare (2x55 = 110)	Arunachal Pradesh	1 2	55 55	2012-13 2012-13		2017-18 2017-18	67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Law &amp; Order problem.</li> <li>▶ Poor geology.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MW) NEEPCO				(Aug'12)		(Mar'18)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Poor approach roads.</li> <li>▶ Flash flood during Jun-Sep - 2015. Dam area inundated with water, Concreting of Dam effected for 04 months.</li> <li>▶ Funds constraints with contractor</li> </ul>
5.	Kameng (4x150 = 600 MW) NEEPCO	Central	1 2 3 4	150 150 150 150	2009-10 2009-10 2009-10 2009-10 (Dec'09)		2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Mar,18)	99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Change in dam parameters.</li> <li>▶ Slow progress in dam &amp; HRT due to bad geology, heavy seepage, inadequate machinery.</li> <li>▶ Flash flood in Oct. 2008 and Sept. 2012</li> <li>▶ Ingress of water in HRT.</li> <li>▶ Poor approach roads.</li> <li>▶ Contractual issues.</li> <li>▶ Shortage of aggregate.</li> <li>▶ Clearance for quarry from State Govt.</li> <li>▶ Slow Progress of works.</li> <li>▶ Funds constraints with contractor</li> </ul>
6.	Tehri PSS (4x250 = 1000 MW) THDC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3 4	250 250 250 250	2010-11 2010-11 2010-11 2010-11 (Jul'10)	2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 (Feb'16) RCE-I	2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 (Dec'20)	125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Approval of RCE as L-1 price bid was more than cost estimate. RCE approved in Nov-2011.</li> <li>▶ Cash flow problem with contractor.</li> <li>▶ Litigation by bidders.</li> <li>▶ Poor geology.</li> <li>▶ Local agitation at Asena Quarry.</li> <li>▶ Agitation at muck disposal area.</li> <li>▶ Poor preparedness of contractor.</li> <li>▶ Revision of Lay out of machine hall due to poor geology.</li> </ul>
7.	Parbati - II (4x200 = 800 MW) NHPC	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3 4	200 200 200 200	2009-10 2009-10 2009-10 2009-10 (Sept'09)		2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 (Dec' 21)	147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh ban on stone crusher operation.</li> <li>▶ Delay in revised forest clearance.</li> <li>▶ TBM suffered extensive damage due to heavy ingress of water and slush in TBM face in Nov, 2006.</li> <li>▶ Slide in Power House area in Apr-04, Jun-06 and Feb 07.</li> <li>▶ Flash flood in 2004,2005,2010 and 2011.</li> </ul>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Jiwa Nallah works affected due to cavity treatment.</li> <li>▶ Contractual issues.</li> <li>▶ Poor geology in HRT.</li> </ul>
8.	Subansiri Lower (8x250 = 2000 MW) NHPC	Anunachal 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 (Sep'10)		2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 (Subject to re-start of works (4 years))	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Delay in transfer of forest land.</li> <li>▶ Disruption of works by locals in Ar. Pradesh side.</li> <li>▶ Slope failure in Power House in Jan, 2008.</li> <li>▶ Damage to bridge on Ranganadi river.</li> <li>▶ Change in design of surge shafts to surge tunnels.</li> <li>▶ Stoppage of works due to agitation launched by Anti Dam activists in Assam against construction of Project. Work stopped since 16.12.2011.</li> <li>▶ Issue of D/s impact studies.</li> <li>▶ Case in NGT.</li> </ul>
9.	Kishanganga (3x110 = 330 MW) NHPC	Jammu & Kashmir	1 2 3	110 110 110	2014-15 2014-15 2014-15 (Jul'14)	2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 (Jan'16) RCE-I	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Mar-18)	44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Approval of RCE as L-1 price bid was more than cost estimate. RCE approved in Jan.-2009.</li> <li>▶ Heavy Rainfall in March, 2011.</li> <li>▶ Cavity in HRT – TBM portion.</li> <li>▶ Poor geology in Access tunnel.</li> <li>▶ Dam works affected due to arbitration proceedings at International Court of Arbitration.</li> <li>▶ Local people demanding Employment in NHPC.</li> <li>▶ R&amp;R Issues.</li> <li>▶ Completion of power evacuation arrangement (PGCIL)</li> <li>▶ Stoppage of works in Power House area since 09.07.2016 due to disturbance in Kashmir valley. Works partially resumed in Jan 2017.</li> <li>▶ Funds constraints with contractor</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (4x111 = 444 MW) THDC	Uttarakhand	1 2 3 4	111 111 111 111	2013-14 2013-14 2013-14 2013-14 (Jun'13)		2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 (Nov'20)	89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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 4 and subsequently works awarded in January-2014.</li> <li>▶ Disruption of works by local people.</li> <li>▶ Cash flow problem with contractor.</li> </ul>
STATE SECTOR									
11.	Parnai 3x12.5= 37.5 MW JKSPDC	Jammu & Kashmir	1 2 3	12.5 12.5 12.5	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Jan'18)		2019-20 2019-20 2019-20 (Mar'21)	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Slow progress of works.</li> <li>▶ Delay in Land acquisition.</li> </ul>
12.	Lower Kalnai 2x24= 48 MW JKSPDC	Jammu & Kashmir	1 2	24 24	2017-18 2017-18 (Sep'17)		2020-21 2020-21 (Mar'21)	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Inadequate mobilization of man &amp; machinery by Contractor.</li> <li>▶ Delay in finalization of R&amp;R Plan.</li> <li>▶ Slow progress of works.</li> <li>▶ Funds constraints with contractor. Contractor under CDR.</li> </ul>
13.	Uhl-III (3x33.33 = 100 MW) BVPCL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	33.33 33.33 33.33	2006-07 2006-07 2006-07 (Mar'07)		2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 (Mar,18)	132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Delay in transfer of forest land.</li> <li>▶ Delay in acquisition of private land</li> <li>▶ Delay in transfer of quarry sites.</li> <li>▶ Delay in award of works.</li> <li>▶ Contract for construction of HRT rescinded twice <i>i.e.</i> during April, 2008 &amp; July, 2010 due to slow progress and non-performance by the contractor.</li> <li>▶ Poor geology in HRT.</li> </ul>
14.	Sawra Kuddu (3x37 =111MW) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Delay in MOEF clearance.</li> <li>▶ Delay in award of Civil &amp; E&amp;M works.</li> <li>▶ Poor geology in HRT.</li> <li>▶ Slow progress of HRT Lining.</li> <li>▶ Contractual issues.</li> <li>▶ Contract for HRT package terminated on 9.1.14. Rewarded in Nov,2014 to M/s. HCC.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Shongtom Karcham (3x150 = 450 MW) HPPCL 16.08.2012	Himachal Pradesh	1 2 3	150 150 150	2016-17 2016-17 2016-17 (Mar' 17)		2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 (Jan, 22)	58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Shifting of Army Ammunition Depot.</li> <li>▶ Local Issues.</li> <li>▶ Funds constraints with contractor</li> </ul>
16.	Pulichintala (4x30 = 120 MW) TGENCO	State	1 2 3 4	30 30 30 30	2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 (June 17)		2016-17 2017-18 2017-18 2018-19 (Aug. 18)	Comm. 98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Delay in award of E&amp;M works.</li> <li>▶ Unprecedented floods in Oct.2009 &amp; Sept.2011.</li> <li>▶ Contractual issues.</li> <li>▶ Slow progress of Power House works.</li> <li>▶ Delay in Commission due to non-availability of water.</li> </ul>
17.	Pallivasal 2x30 = 60 MW KSEB	Kerala	1 2	30 30	2010-11 2010-11 (Mar'11)		2020-21 2020-21 (Dec'20)	117	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Slow progress of civil works.</li> <li>▶ Delay in land acquisition.</li> <li>▶ Change in alignment of Adit to HRT.</li> <li>▶ Poor geology strata in HRT.</li> <li>▶ Heavy Monsoon</li> <li>▶ Works stopped by contractor since 28.1.15 due to contractual issues.</li> </ul>
18.	Thottiyar (1x30+1x10)= 40MW KSEB	Kerala	1 2	30 10	2012-13 2012-13 (Apr'12)		2020-21 2020-21 [subject to re-start of works (3 years)]	107	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Land acquisition issue.</li> <li>▶ The works of weir and approach channel stopped from 2010 to 2012 by local people.</li> <li>▶ The work stopped by Court from 12.12.2012 to April 2013.</li> <li>▶ Contractual issues.</li> <li>▶ Financial crunch with contractor.</li> </ul>
19.	Shahpurkandi 3x33+3x33+1x8 =206 MW, Irrigation Deptt. &PSPCL	Punjab	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	33 33 33 33 33 33 8	2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16 2015-16		2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 [subject to restart of works (4 years)]	60 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Works of Dam stopped since 29.08.2014 due to inter-state dispute between states of J&amp;K &amp; Punjab on sharing of waters of river Ravi and Tariff.</li> </ul>
20.	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2x40 = 80 MW WRD, Maha	Maharashtra	1 2	40 40	2014-15 2014-15 (Oct'14)		2019-20 [subject to restart of works (4 years)]	65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Slow progress of works.</li> <li>▶ Fund constraints due to increase in project cost. RCE under approval.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Vyasi 2x60=120 MW, UJVNL	Uttarakhand	1 2	60 60	2014-15 2014-15 (Dec'14)		2019-20 2019-20 (Mar,20)	63	▶ Delay in award of works. ▶ Local Issues.
22 .	Polavaram (12x80 = 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 (Mar'18)		2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 (Sep'22)	36 48 60	▶ Slow progress of works. ▶ Funds constraints.
PRIVATE SECTOR									
23.	Tidong-I 2x50 =100 MW NSL Tidong	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	50 50	2013-14 2013-14 (Dec'13)		2018-19 2018-19 (subject to restart of works(1-½ years)	63	▶ Delay in NOC by Projects affected Panchayats. ▶ Suspension of works by Govt.for one year. ▶ Funds constraints with the developer
24.	Tangnu Romai-I (2x22 = 44 MW) TRPGPL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	22 22	2014-15 2014-15 (Jun'14)		2019-20 2019-20 [subject to restart of works (4 years)]	69	▶ Slow progress of civil works. ▶ Poor geology. ▶ Difficult area. ▶ Weather conditions & accessibility. ▶ Financial constraints with the developer.
25.	Sorang (2x50 = 100 MW), HSPPL	Himachal Pradesh	1 2	50 50	2011-12 2011-12 (Nov'11)		2019-20 2019-20 [subject to restart of works (1 Year)]	100	▶ Poor geology. ▶ Poor weather conditions, difficult & poor accessibility. ▶ Penstock cracks/leakage during filling of Water conductor System in Nov '13. ▶ Rupture in surface penstock in Nov-15 during trial run. ▶ Funds constraints with developer.
26.	Singoli Bhatwari (3x33 = 99 MW) L&T	Uttarakhand	1 2 3	33 33 33	2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 (Dec'12)		2018-19 2018-19 2018-19 (Mar,19)	75	▶ Poor geology in HRT. ▶ Agitation by local people. ▶ Flash flood in June,2013.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Phata Byung (2x38 = 76 MW), LANCO	Uttarakhand	1 2	38 38	2012-13 2012-13 (Jun'12)		2019-20 2019-20 [subject to restart of works (3 years)]	93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flash flood in June, 2013.</li> <li>▶ Poor geology in HRT.</li> <li>▶ Funds constraints with contractor</li> </ul>
28.	Maheshwar (10x40 = 400 MW) SMHPCL	Madhya Pradesh	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 2001-02 (Mar'02)		2019-20 [subject to restart of works(1-½ years)]	216	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ R&amp;R issues</li> <li>▶ Funds constraints with the developer</li> </ul>
29.	Teesta Stage VI (4x125 = 500 MW) Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2 3 4	125 125 125 125	2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 (Jul'12)		2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 2021-22 [subject to restart of works (3 years)]	116	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Poor geology.</li> <li>▶ Land acquisition.</li> <li>▶ Contractual issues</li> <li>▶ Funds constraints with developer</li> </ul>
30.	Rangit-IV HE Project (3X40=120 MW) JPCL	Sikkim	1 2 3	40 40 40	2011-12 2011-12 2011-12 (Jan'12)		2020-21 2020-21 2020-21 [subject to restart of works (3-½ year)]	110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Slow progress of HRT &amp; Surge Shaft works due to poor geology.</li> <li>▶ Works hampered due to earthquake in September, 2011.</li> <li>▶ Financial constraints with developer</li> </ul>
31.	Bhasmey (2x25.5=51 MW) Gati Infrastructure	Sikkim	1 2	25.5 25.5	2012-13 2012-13 (Jun'12)		2020-21 2020-21 [subject to restart of works (3 years)]	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Forest clearance</li> <li>▶ Financial constraints with developer</li> </ul>
32.	Rongnichu (2x48=96 MW) Madhya Bharat Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2	48 48	2014-15 2014-15 (Jul'14)		2019-20 2019-20 (Mar,20)	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Land Acquisition</li> <li>▶ Poor geology</li> </ul>
33.	Ratle (4x205+1x30) = 850 MW Ratle HEP Pvt. Ltd.	J&K	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	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Slow progress of works.</li> <li>▶ Works suspended since 11.7.14 due to frequent local disturbances.</li> <li>▶ The parties namely,</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							[subject to restart of works (5 years)]		GVKRHEPPL and JKPDD have contested their respective claims and matter is now Sub-judice.
34.	Gongri 2x72=144 MW Dirang Energy (P) Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	1 2	72 72	2016-17 2016-17 (Oct'16)		2021-22 2021-22 [subject to restart of works(3-½ years)]	65	▶ 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.
35.	Bajoli Holi 3x60=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	▶ Slow progress of works.
36.	Rangit-II 2x33=66 MW Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2	33 33	2015-16 2015-16 (Apr'15)		2019-20 2019-20 (Mar'20)	59	▶ Slow progress of works. ▶ Financial constraints with the developer.
37.	Panan 4x75=300 MW Himagiri Hydro Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	1 2 3 4	75 75 75 75	2018-19 2018-19 2018-19 2018-19		2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 2022-23 [subject to restart of works (4-½ years)]	48	▶ Clearance from NWLB received in December, 2015. ▶ Clearance from NGT.

### Geo-tagging of Assets Under MGNREGS

2187. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assets created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during the last five years, Year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to geo-tag each asset so created with the help of ISRO and NRSA and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of assets which have so far been geo-tagged out of the total number of assets created during the said period, State-wise?

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

(a) State/UT-wise details of assets created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last five years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 24.06.2016 between the Ministry of Rural Development and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Department of Space for Geo-tagging the assets under the MGNREGS in each Gram Panchayat. The MoU addresses specific components of geo-tagging the assets and creation of data base for online recording and monitoring.

(c) State/UT-wise details of assets geo-tagged against the asset created during the last five years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Assets Created under MGNREGS*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,74,767	6,01,626	5,84,872	4,39,212	13,52,453
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,308	1,685	919	2,282	4,788
3.	Assam	32,690	30,881	19,539	16,016	20,274
4.	Bihar	93,871	1,04,384	1,15,037	1,09,389	72,689
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,20,594	91,323	81,606	71,920	2,12,311
6.	Goa	55	253	449	384	348
7.	Gujarat	56,543	33,227	58,633	48,303	1,05,159
8.	Haryana	14,457	14,572	13,570	7,716	9,668
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46,638	50,435	43,303	48,634	64,327
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	70,856	60,379	40,424	87,727	60,372
11.	Jharkhand	94,039	65,741	62,714	71,257	2,20,454
12.	Karnataka	1,34,880	2,82,768	4,19,104	3,21,465	3,48,911
13.	Kerala	1,80,083	1,45,624	1,84,007	1,96,862	2,62,455
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,19,076	3,02,888	3,94,523	2,30,461	3,23,557
15.	Maharashtra	98,171	1,01,666	1,61,797	1,10,566	1,60,266
16.	Manipur	11,440	5,426	4,675	8,779	9,397
17.	Meghalaya	7,074	7,195	7,035	9,560	15,033
18.	Mizoram	6,108	5,564	6,863	7,682	7,445
19.	Nagaland	7,950	5,131	4,977	13,759	13,721
20.	Odisha	58,103	64,286	48,739	1,25,343	2,54,987
21.	Punjab	9,327	9,477	8,904	13,627	19,575
22.	Rajasthan	1,44,165	1,13,081	1,91,890	91,598	1,79,529
23.	Sikkim	2,150	2,032	2,031	3,093	2,526

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	93,299	1,51,700	3,56,173	3,88,437	2,87,250
25.	Telangana	2,80,050	4,95,588	2,08,714	2,67,197	12,65,591
26.	Tripura	84,568	1,06,379	1,11,363	1,40,806	94,332
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4,77,041	7,31,474	4,44,026	4,70,845	5,17,001
28.	Uttarakhand	28,531	34,826	25,783	38,432	70,377
29.	West Bengal	1,27,532	1,78,488	2,09,601	3,44,050	5,41,175
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	367	338	323	174	354
31.	Puducherry	560	624	238	467	519
<b>Total</b>		<b>29,76,293</b>	<b>37,99,061</b>	<b>38,11,832</b>	<b>36,86,043</b>	<b>64,96,844</b>

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017		
		Total Assets Created	Geo-tags	Geotags (%)	Total Assets Created	Geo-tags	Geotags (%)	Total Assets Created	Geo-tags	Geotags (%)	Total Assets Created	Geo-tags	Geotags (%)	Total Assets Created	Geo-tags	Geotags (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,74,767	2,98,571	79.67	6,01,626	4,65,454	77.37	5,84,872	4,59,197	78.51	4,39,212	3,63,161	82.68	13,52,453	10,71,791	79.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,308	693	52.98	1,685	1,023	60.71	919	554	60.28	2,282	1,388	60.82	4,788	2,450	51.17
3.	Assam	32,690	25,244	77.22	30,881	24,811	80.34	19,539	17,141	87.73	16,016	14,178	88.52	20,274	13,604	67.10
4.	Bihar	93,871	93,871	100.00	1,04,384	1,03,745	99.39	1,15,037	1,04,597	90.92	1,09,389	1,07,084	97.89	72,689	59,081	81.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,20,594	1,08,842	90.25	91,323	91,323	100.00	81,606	81,606	100.00	71,920	71,920	100.00	2,12,311	2,12,311	100.00
6.	Goa	55	0	0.00	253	10	3.95	449	64	14.25	384	61	15.89	348	213	61.21
7.	Gujarat	56,543	37,790	66.83	33,227	26,442	79.58	58,633	46,956	80.08	48,303	44,432	91.99	1,05,159	90,795	86.34
8.	Haryana	14,457	12,048	83.34	14,572	12,668	86.93	13,570	12,478	91.95	7,716	7,716	100.00	9,668	7,255	75.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46,638	33,409	71.63	50,435	37,366	74.09	43,303	35,110	81.08	48,634	40,634	83.55	64,327	57,605	89.55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	70,856	34,078	48.09	60,379	33,617	55.68	40,424	26,052	64.45	87,727	63,377	72.24	60,372	33,730	55.87
11.	Jharkhand	94,039	81,521	86.69	65,741	58,537	89.04	62,714	58,480	93.25	71,257	68,872	96.65	2,20,454	2,02,452	91.83
12.	Karnataka	1,34,880	1,06,202	78.74	2,82,768	2,35,458	83.27	4,19,104	3,62,391	86.47	3,21,465	3,04,276	94.65	3,48,911	2,94,448	84.39
13.	Kerala	1,80,083	1,53,024	84.97	1,45,624	1,30,405	89.55	1,84,007	1,68,852	91.76	1,96,862	1,96,862	100.00	2,62,455	2,27,367	86.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,19,076	2,90,085	90.91	3,02,888	2,98,392	98.52	3,94,523	3,71,999	94.29	2,30,461	2,30,461	100.00	3,23,557	2,56,544	79.29
15.	Maharashtra	98,171	67,508	68.77	1,01,666	86,485	85.07	1,61,797	1,44,848	89.52	1,10,566	1,06,014	95.88	1,60,266	1,03,799	64.77
16.	Manipur	11,440	5,477	47.88	5,426	3,421	63.05	4,675	3,192	68.28	8,779	4,730	53.88	9,397	6,324	67.30
17.	Meghalaya	7,074	4,328	61.18	7,195	5,161	71.73	7,035	6,928	98.48	9,560	8,462	88.51	15,033	8,431	56.08



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18.	Mizoram	6,108	5,090	83.33	5,564	4,537	81.54	6,863	5,833	84.99	7,682	6,849	89.16	7,445	6,172	82.90
19.	Nagaland	7,950	875	11.01	5,131	1,140	22.22	4,977	1,045	21.00	13,759	6,901	50.16	13,721	5,284	38.51
20.	Odisha	58,103	58,103	100.00	64,286	64,286	100.00	48,739	48,739	100.00	1,25,343	1,25,343	100.00	2,54,987	2,19,533	86.10
21.	Punjab	9,327	7,541	80.85	9,477	9,114	96.17	8,904	8,904	100.00	13,627	13,627	100.00	19,575	13,884	70.93
22.	Rajasthan	1,44,165	1,34,139	93.05	1,13,081	1,05,563	93.35	1,91,890	1,84,886	96.35	91,598	91,598	100.00	1,79,529	1,33,812	74.54
23.	Sikkim	2,150	1,771	82.37	2,032	1,868	91.93	2,031	2,031	100.00	3,093	3,093	100.00	2,526	2,526	100.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	93,299	88,355	94.70	1,51,700	1,46,403	96.51	3,56,173	3,56,173	100.00	3,88,437	3,88,437	100.00	2,87,250	2,71,188	94.41
25.	Telangana	2,80,050	2,61,117	93.24	4,95,588	3,98,840	80.48	2,08,714	1,95,695	93.76	2,67,197	2,46,330	92.19	12,65,591	11,75,155	92.85
26.	Tripura	84,568	27,130	32.08	1,06,379	43,456	40.85	1,11,363	76,257	68.48	1,40,806	1,17,007	83.10	94,332	76,049	80.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4,77,041	4,19,241	87.88	7,31,474	6,96,058	95.16	4,44,026	4,35,486	98.08	4,70,845	4,70,845	100.00	5,17,001	3,51,177	67.93
28.	Uttarakhand	28,531	25,249	88.50	34,826	32,577	93.54	25,783	25,783	100.00	38,432	38,432	100.00	70,377	61,387	87.23
29.	West Bengal	1,27,532	87,464	68.58	1,78,488	1,28,049	71.74	2,09,601	1,86,551	89.00	3,44,050	3,44,050	100.00	5,41,175	3,80,793	70.36
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	367	121	32.9	338	140	41.42	323	203	62.85	174	93	53.45	354	139	39.27
31.	Puducherry	560	560	100.00	624	624	100.00	238	238	100.00	467	467	100.00	519	477	91.91
Total		29,76,293	21,70,876	72.94	37,99,061	32,46,973	85.47	38,11,832	34,28,269	89.94	36,86,043	34,86,700	94.59	64,96,844	53,45,776	82.28%

### Freight Village in Varanasi

2188. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inland Waterways Authority of India proposes to develop a "freight village" in Varanasi, (UP);

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

(c) the extent to which this project is likely to attract investment and generate employment; and

(d) the time frame set for execution of work thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The proposal to develop a "Freight Village & Logistic Hub" at Varanasi has not been approved by the Government so far. The objective of the project is to support economic development in the hinterland of the multimodal terminal at varanasi and reduce logistics cost in the Eastern Transport corridor and its influence zone.

It envisages establishment of multimodal logistics hub in Varanasi to promote the use of waterway transport on river Ganga (NW-1) between Haldia and Varanasi and of rail transport on Eastern Dedicated Freight corridor (EDFC) in the North bound direction which facilitates movement of freight from road to water and rail.

(c) As per present estimates, jobs at 3600 direct work places and additional jobs at indirect work places, with new and specialist logistic skills, are expected to be generated in and around Varanasi.

(d) As the project is at a nascent stage, it is difficult to indicate a timeframe for its execution.

### Wage Payment Under MGNREGS

2189. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of delayed wage payments under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) out of the total wage payments for the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17 and the latest information for the financial year 2017-18;

(b) the details of total compensation payable for delayed wage payment till date;

(c) whether the entire compensation amount payable for delayed wage payments has been credited to the accounts of respective MGNREGS workers;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government since 13.05.2016 when the Supreme Court delivered its

judgment in *Swaraj Abhiyan vs. Union of India* case to expedite the wage payment process under MGNREGS?

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

(a) The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages. States/UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. This has resulted in considerable improvement in the status of timely generation of pay orders leading to improvement in actual time taken to credit wages in the workers account.

Financial year	2017-18 (As on 05th March, 2018)	2016-17	2015-16
% of pay orders generated in time	85.73%	43.58%	36.92%
% of pay orders delayed	14.27%	56.42%	63.08%

(b) to (d) As per the provisions under Para 29 (1) of Schedule-II of the MGNREG Act, provisions have been enabled in the NREGASoft to automatically calculate the compensation payable for delay in payment of wages. This has been made operational since 3rd January, 2014. A sum of Rs. 1917 crore has been estimated as payable compensation, out of which Rs. 88.46 crore has been approved for payment of compensation after due verification. Out of the approved compensation, Rs. 77.77 crore has been paid. A sum of Rs. 289.57 crore is pending for verification by the Programme Officers at the Block Level. The Ministry has been monitoring the progress of payment of compensation on daily basis.

(e) With a view to increase the timely payment, the Ministry has taken following steps:

- (i) Upscaling of National Electronic Fund management System (Ne-FMS) in 24 States and 1 UT.
- (ii) Four days intensive consultation with State Governments to strategize timely payment of wages, verification of pending compensation claims etc.
- (iii) Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of timely payment and payment of compensation issued.

(iv) Video conferences with States/UTs reviewing the status of timely payment and payment of delay compensation on monthly basis.

[Translation]

#### **Construction of Embankment Along Ravi River**

2190. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Pakistan is constructing a 8 to 10 feet high embankment in its area at Ravi river in front of Rose village to Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur district of Punjab due to which danger of flood from Ravi river in India has increased and if so, the details and the facts thereof; and

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per information received from State Govt. of Punjab and Border Security Force, Pakistan has raised their embankment from approximately about 8 to 10 feet height in its area at River Ravi in front of Rosse Village to Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur

District of Punjab. The Indus Waters Treaty 1960 allows both India and Pakistan to undertake schemes of drainage and river training provided that, in executing any of the schemes mentioned above, each Party will avoid, as far as practicable, any material damage to the other Party.

(b) As per constitutional provisions, the subject of Flood Management falls within the purview of the States. The flood management schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with own resources as per priority within the State. Thus the main responsibility for funding and execution of the counter protective works lies with the State Government. This Ministry, however, renders technical and advisory assistance and also provides supplemental financial assistance to the eligible and complete proposals received from the State Government as per applicable guidelines.

[*Translation*]

**Financial Package to Handicrafts and Weaving Industry**

2191 SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:  
SHRI CHIRAG PASWAN:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

Will be Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide Special Financial Package to boost Handicrafts and Weaving Industry of the country in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this proposal is likely to help to rejuvenate the Cottage Industry in Ambedkar Nagar, U.P. and Jamui and Purnea, Bihar; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) Madam, Ministry of Textiles is implementing various schemes to boost handicrafts and weaving industry of the country.

In order to boost and rejuvenate the handloom sector in the country, including Ambedkar Nagar and Purnea, Bihar, the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has been implementing following schemes under which financial assistance is provided for raw materials, skill upgradation, credit, marketing of handloom products in domestic as well as overseas markets, infrastructure development etc:

- National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)
- Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)

In order to boost handicraft industry, domestic and international marketing events, skill upgradation training programmes, Guru Shishya Prampara Training Schemes, Design Development Programmes and Infrastructure Facilities are being implemented through "**National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP)**" and "**Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)**". **The NHDP has following components:**

- Dastkar Shasktikaran under Ambedkar Hastshilp
- Vikas Yojna (AHVY)
- Design & Technology Up gradation (DTU)
- Direct Benefit to Artisans (DBT)
- Infrastructure and Technology Support (ITS)
- Research and Development (R&D)
- Marketing Support" & Services (MSS)

**Availability of Water Resources for Agricultural Purpose**

2192. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:  
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for sustainable use of water resources for agricultural purpose particularly in the lower riparian States like Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the availability of water resources for agriculture in each State and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the ground water level in the country and the funds allocated for the purpose, 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) 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 States including lower riparian States like Tamil Nadu through various schemes and programmes. The Central Government has taken various steps for sustainable use of water resources for agricultural purpose through various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Command Area Development, Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, Interlinking of Rivers Project, Dam Rehabilitation & 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.

(b) The average annual precipitation and average annual water availability in the country has been assessed as 4000 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and 1869 BCM respectively. Due to topographic, hydrological and other factors, the utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum, comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water. The details of basin-wise availability of surface water and State-wise availability of ground water are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) Steps taken up by the Central Government to increase the ground water levels include:

- Special focus through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water. Priority has been given for construction of farm ponds in the year 2016-17 to harvest rain water.
- One of the major activities under the 'Watershed Development' component of the 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)', *inter-alia*, includes rainwater harvesting.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management program, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation.
- MoWR, RD & GR has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting.
- "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" has been prepared, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- CGWB has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during XI Plan under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management & Regulation", in priority areas.
- 'Atal Bhujal Yojana', envisaging sustainable management of ground water with emphasis on demand side management through community participation in identified over-exploited and water scarce blocks in Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka has been proposed with an estimated cost of Rs. 6000 Cr.

**Statement-I**

*Water Resources Potential of River Basins of India*

Sl. No.	River Basin	Catchment area (Sq.Km)	Average Water Resources Potential (BCM)*	Utilisable surface water resources (BCM)**
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indus	321289	73.3	46
2.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna			

1	2	3	4	5
	(a) Ganga	861452	525	250
	(b) Brahmaputra	194413	537.2	24
	(c) Barak & others	41723	48.4	
3.	Godavari	312812	110.5	76.3
4.	Krishna	258948	78.1	58
5.	Cauvery	81155	21.4	19
6.	Subernarekha	29196	12.4	6.8
7.	Brahmani-Baitarni	51822	28.5	18.3
8.	Mahanadi	141589	66.9	50
9.	Pennar	55213	6.3	6.9
10.	Mahi	34842	11	3.1
11.	Sabarmati	21674	3.8	1.9
12.	Narmada	98796	45.6	34.5
13.	Tapi	65145	14.9	14.5
14.	West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	55940	87.4	11.9
15.	West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	56177	113.5	24.3
16.	East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	86643	22.5	13.1
17.	East Flowing Rivers between Pennar & Kanyakumari	100139	16.5	16.5
18.	West Flowing Rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni	321851	15.1	15
19.	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan	---	Negl.	--
20.	Minor Rivers draining into Myanmar (Burma) and Bangladesh	36302	31	--
	Total		1,869.4	690

\*CWC Publication "Reassessment of Water Resources Potential of India, 1993"

\*\*CWC Publication "Water Resources of India, 1988"

**Statement-II***State-wise Ground Water Resources Availability, Utilization And Stage of Development India (as on 31st March 2013)*

(in BCM)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Natural Discharge during non-monsoon season	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Annual Ground Water Draft			Stage of Ground Water Development (%)
					Irrigation	Domestic and industrial uses	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.39	1.91	18.48	7.29	0.81	8.1	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.433	0.443	3.99	0.002	0.007	0.01	0.23
3.	Assam	32.11	3.21	28.9	4.06	0.68	4.74	16
4.	Bihar	31.31	2.82	28.49	10.36	2.37	12.73	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	12.8	0.9	11.9	3.76	0.64	4.4	37
6.	Delhi	0.34	0.03	0.31	0.14	0.25	0.39	127
7.	Goa	0.24	0.1	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.05	37
8.	Gujarat	20.85	1.07	19.79	12.3	1.14	13.44	68
9.	Haryana	11.36	1.06	10.3	13.32	0.6	13.92	135
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.56	0.03	0.53	0.16	0.11	0.27	51
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.25	0.43	4.82	0.2	0.98	1.18	24
12.	Jharkhand	6.56	0.57	5.99	0.63	0.72	1.35	23
13.	Karnataka	17	2.16	14.83	8.76	0.99	9.76	66
14.	Kerala	6.27	0.6	5.66	1.18	1.45	2.63	47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.98	1.82	34.16	17.95	1.41	19.36	57
16.	Maharashtra	33.19	1.71	31.48	15.93	1.14	17.07	54
17.	Manipur	0.474	0.047	0.426	0.004	0.001	0.004	1.01
18.	Meghalaya	3.31	0.33	2.98	0.008	0.004	0.012	0.4
19.	Mizoram	0.03942	0.00394	0.03548	0	0.00104	0.00104	2.9
20.	Nagaland	1.94	0.194	1.75	0	0.03	0.03	2
21.	Odisha	17.78	1.09	16.69	4.14	0.87	5.02	30

1	2	3	4	5				
22.	Punjab	25.91	2.52	23.39	34.05	0.77	34.81	149
23.	Rajasthan	12.51	1.26	11.26	13.79	1.92	15.71	140
24.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.65	2.07	18.59	12.98	1.38	14.36	77
26.	Telangana	14.74	1.35	13.39	7	0.76	7.77	58
27.	Tripura	2.471	0.202	2.269	0.093	0.072	0.165	7.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	76.34	4.75	71.58	48.35	4.41	52.76	74
29.	Uttarakhand	2	0.03	1.97	0.84	0.15	0.99	50
30.	West Bengal	29.33	2.77	26.56	10.84	1	11.84	45
<b>Union Territories</b>								
<b>Total States</b>		<b>446.14</b>	<b>35.49</b>	<b>410.65</b>	<b>228.16</b>	<b>24.71</b>	<b>252.87</b>	<b>62</b>
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.42	0.042	0.378	0.0001	0.0035	0.0037	1
2.	Chandigarh	0.022	0.0022	0.0194	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.007	0.063	0.008	0.013	0.02	32
4.	Daman and Diu	0.015	0.001	0.014	0.008	0.002	0.01	70
5.	Lakshdweep	0.01055	0.00704	0.0035	0	0.00237	0.00237	68
6.	Puducherry	0.193	0.019	0.174	0.124	0.029	0.153	88
Total UTs		0.73	0.08	0.65	0.139	0.05	0.189	29
Grand Total		446.87	35.56	411.3	228.3	24.76	253.06	62

[*Translation*]

#### **Stopping of Films Which Hurt the Culture**

2193 SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to stop the filmmakers from making and releasing such films which are likely to hurt the culture and the feelings of the general public;

(b) if so, the manner in which the making and release of such films are likely to be stopped and the name of the agency which is supposed to do this; and

(c) the norms laid down/proposed to be laid down for stopping the making and release of such films by the said agency?

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) The principles for guidance in certifying films as in Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act indicate that a film shall not be certified for public exhibition if in the opinion of the authority competent to grant the certificate, the film or any part of it is against the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order,

decency or morality, or involves defamation or contempt of court or likely to incite the commission of any offence.

The guidelines framed under Section 5B (2) of the Cinematograph Act in 1991 already lays down the following provisions for certification of films by CBFC:-

- pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror, scenes of violence" primarily intended to provide entertainment and such scenes as may have the effect of desensitizing or dehumanising people are not shown;
- human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity;
- such dual meaning words that obviously cater to baser instincts are not allowed;
- scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented;
- scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation or scenes showing sexual perversions or scenes of a similar nature are avoided, and if any such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;
- scenes showing sexual perversions shall be avoided and if such matters are germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown.
- visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented.

#### **Projects Under Pmkysy**

2194. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects being implemented in the country under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY);

(b) whether any project is proposed or under consideration for future thereunder in Shri Ganga Nagar and Hanuman Garh regions of Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the policy guidelines issued under the said Yojana to 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) to (c) During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium irrigation projects (including two projects namely Modernisation of Gang Canal and Narmada Canal project of Rajasthan) 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 & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

Modernisation of Gang Canal project in Rajasthan benefits Sriganganagar district. The ultimate irrigation potential of this projects is 69.69 Th. ha. Total central assistance (CA) of Rs. 231.28 cr. has been released for this project so far including Rs. 13.54 cr. from March,16 till now.

Further, various provisions made by Government for implementation of these projects are as under:

- 20% cost escalation on latest approved estimated cost (AIBP component) of project as on March 2012 is allowed for which, no separate clearance/TAC clearance/Investment clearance is required for funding these projects.
- Fast track proforma clearance from CWC may be sufficient for projects where revised cost may be more than the 20% over and above approved cost as on 01.04.2012 and no separate investment clearance from MOWR is required.
- Cost escalation above 20% is to be borne by the concerned State Government. However, the States can avail the same through NABARD.
- CADWM works to be implemented parri passu with AIBP works.

#### **IGNDPS**

2195. SHRI NAND KUMAR SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether the percentage of disability is being decreased from 80 to 40 to avail benefits under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) No Madam. At present there is no proposal to decrease the disability percentage from 80 to 40 under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). The disability pension scheme under National Social Assistance Programme, being a welfare scheme, is targeted to extend benefits only to persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL Category) as per laid down criteria in the Guidelines.

[*English*]

#### **Bhungroo Irrigation System Under NRLM**

2196. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Bhungroo is an irrigation system, based on rainwater harvesting and most suitable for arid lands and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many States in the country have approached the Union Government to develop the Bhungroo model irrigation system under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government is aware of Bhungroo system of irrigation which is an innovative water harvesting technique for irrigation introduced by Indian women farmers. It frees excess water from flood prone and waterlogged farmland by drawing all the excess water underground and making land accessible for farming.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development has not received any proposal from the State Governments to

develop the Bhungroo model irrigation system under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Ground water table in Urban areas**

2197. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground water table has gone critically low in urban areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enact any water harvesting legislation to increase the ground water table in these areas;

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

(d) the details of the ways in which the Government is likely to bring the decreasing water table to normal level in the said areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the Country. Comparison and analysis of Pre-monsoon (2017) water level data collected by CGWB with the decadal average (2007-2016) indicates decline in ground water level in about 61% of the wells in most of the urban areas of the country. City-wise details of rise and fall in ground water level are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill. 30 States/UTs have made rain water

harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

Ministry of Urban Development has circulated its Model Building Bye-Laws (2016) to all State Governments which, inter-alia, incorporates provisions for Rain Water Harvesting. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) mandates the States to formulate a policy and action plan for rain water harvesting structures

in all commercial, public buildings and new buildings on plots of 300 sq.m and above.

(d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability and availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments, however, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion\\_1.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf).

### Statement

*Decadal Water Level Fluctuation With Mean [Pre-monsoon (2007 to 2016)] and Pre-monsoon 2017 in Urban Areas*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	No. of wells Analysed	Rise		Fall	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mumbai City	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
2.	Mumbai Suburban	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
3.	Delhi	89	56	62.9	33	37.1
4.	Kolkata	14	2	14.3	12	85.7
5.	Chennai	11	1	9.1	10	90.9
6.	Bangalore	25	3	12.0	22	88.0
7.	Hyderabad	20	9	45.0	11	55.0
8.	Ahmedabad	7	4	57.1	3	42.9
9.	Nagpur	7	4	57.1	3	42.9
10.	Nashik	4	2	50.0	2	50.0
11.	Pune	5	2	40.0	3	60.0
12.	Kannur	10	3	30.0	7	70.0
13.	Kochi	23	11	47.8	12	52.2
14.	Kollam	9	5	55.6	4	44.4
15.	Kozhikode	10	3	30.0	7	70.0
16.	Malappuram	10	3	30.0	7	70.0
17.	Thiruvananthapuram	14	1	7.1	13	92.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Thrissur	16	8	50.0	8	50.0
19.	Patna	6	2	33.3	4	66.7
20.	Ranchi	17	2	11.8	15	88.2
21.	Jamshedpur	15	10	66.7	5	33.3
22.	Dhanbad	15	8	53.3	7	46.7
23.	Bhopal	16	11	68.8	5	31.3
24.	Indore	20	7	35.0	13	65.0
25.	Jabalpur	19	6	31.6	13	68.4
26.	Gwalior	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
27.	Guwahati	31	12	38.7	19	61.3
28.	Ludhiana	9	0	0.0	9	100.0
29.	Amritsar	5	0	0.0	5	100.0
30.	Faridabad	2	0	0.0	2	100.0
31.	Chandigarh-UT	10	1	10.0	8	80.0
32.	Coimbatore	4	0	0.0	4	100.0
33.	Madurai	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
34.	Vijayawada	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
35.	Vishakapatnam	14	2	14.3	13	92.9
36.	Dehradun	19	13	68.4	6	31.6
37.	Rajkot	5	3	60.0	2	40.0
38.	Surat	2	2	100.0	0	0.0
39.	Vadodara	5	3	60.0	2	40.0
40.	Jaipur	7	3	42.9	4	57.1
41.	Jodhpur	7	7	100.0	0	0.0
42.	Kota	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
43.	Allahabad	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
44.	Ghaziabad	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
45.	Kanpur	4	0	0.0	4	100.0
46.	Lucknow	4	0	0.0	4	100.0
47.	Meerut	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
48.	Varanasi	2	0	0.0	2	100.0
Total		381	148	38.8	233	61.2

**Conversion of Infertile and Barren  
Land into Fertile Land**

2198. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:  
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH  
DWIVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total area of infertile and barren land across the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes to convert existing infertile and barren land into fertile land in near future;

(c) whether the Government proposes to distribute the said land amongst the landless poor people and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is implementing any scheme at present to control the problem of increasing barren land; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):  
(a) to (e) As per the information received from Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, the State/UT-wise details of barren and unculturable land are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

There is no specific scheme/programme exclusively to convert existing infertile and barren land into fertile

land. However, Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) [during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15] covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare under the watershed Development component (wDC) of the pradhan Mantri Krishi sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands.

The activities being undertaken through the watershed development projects *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc.

State-wise details of number of sanctioned projects, area covered by the projects and funds released as Central share [from 2009-10 to 2017-18 (upto 28th February 2018)] are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, other Central Ministries/Departments like Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are implementing schemes and programmes like the Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY which *inter alia* includes activities for water conservation, drought proofing, water harvesting, ground water recharge, etc. that complement and supplement interventions undertaken under the WDCPMKSY.

As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the subject of 'Land' and its management including distribution of land amongst the landless poor people falls in the jurisdiction of the States.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of barren and unculturable land in the country*

(Area in thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area of barren and unculturable land*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1351
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37
3.	Assam	1190
4.	Bihar	432

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	288
6.	Goa	
7.	Gujarat	25s2
8.	Haryana	119
9.	Himachal Pradesh	777
10.	Jammu And Kashmir	305
11.	Jharkhand	S68
12.	Karnataka	787
13.	Kerala	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1357
15.	Maharashtra	1727
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	129
18.	Mizoram	6
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	R078
21.	Punjab	58
22.	Rajasthan	2403
23.	Sikkim	
24.	Tamil Nadu	489
25.	Telangana	607
26.	Tripura	
27.	Uttarakhand	228
28.	Uttar Pradesh	462
29.	West Bengal	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
31.	Chandigarh	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	
34.	Delht	18
35.	Lakshadweep	
36.	Puducherry	0
	All India	16996

\*As in year2014-15

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 Hectares

Source: 'LAND USE STATISTICS AT A GLANCE 2005-06 to 2014-15' (June 2017) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

**Statement-II**

State-wise details of number of WDC-PMKSY projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released as Central share

(Area in million ha, Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15) <sup>@</sup>		Central share released (from 2009-10 to 2017-18 <sup>#</sup> )
		Total no. of Projects	Area of the projects	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	848.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	215.54
3.	Assam	372	1.577	349.24
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	104.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	250.85
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	1136.80
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	88.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	259.54
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	118.20
10.	Jharkhand	171	0.911	162.69
11.	Karnataka	571	2.669	1771.87
12.	Kerala	83	0.423	89.94
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	1247.46
14.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	2250.62
15.	Manipur	102	0.491	134.96
16.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	166.34
17.	Mizoram	89	0.373	224.40
18.	Nagaland	111	0.476	460.79
19.	Odisha	310	1.700	902.14
20.	Punjab	67	0.314	52.46
21.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	2030.15
22.	Sikkim	15	0.066	22.08

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	834.35
24.	Telangana	330	1.399	511.08
25.	Tripura	65	0.213	177.65
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	124.10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	808.49
28.	West Bengal	163	0.693	131.76
Total		8214	39.07	15475.51

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.

# Upto 28.02.2018, including releases under the erstwhile IWMP.

Note: 1) WDC-PMKSY is not operational in the union Territories.

2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

[English]

#### **Pilot Projects on Periodic Updation of SECC**

2199. SHRI SUMAN BALKA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to start pilot projects on periodic updation of the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in select districts of the country and if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(b) whether the Union Government also proposes to develop a mobile application for automatic updation to ensure that new people are added to the list, while those who have moved up the deprivation ladder or shifted from an area are automatically deleted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

#### **Setting Up of New Thermal Power Plants**

2200. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to set up new thermal power plants only within 500 kms of coal fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which this move will help to battle coal scarcity at power plants 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) to (c) As per Electricity Act 2003, 'Any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a licence under this Act if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.

However, setting up a coal based Thermal Power Plant near a coal mine is beneficial as it saves on coal transportation cost and lowers the cost of generation.

#### **Toll Collection Using GPS**

2201. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:  
 SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:  
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:  
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:  
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
 SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the toll rates across the country are being increased frequently, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has decided to launch a pilot project on distance based toll collection using Global Positioning System (GPS) on the Delhi-Mumbai Corridor and if so, the details including the aims and objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Government is launching the above pilot program under the National Electronic Toll Collection Programme and if so, details thereof along with financial allocations;

(d) whether the Government has identified implementation agencies for the above pilot project, if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said GPS system is likely to be installed; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the rise in toll rates in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) User fee rates are being revised as per the provisions of the National Highways Fee Rules 1997 and 2008 for public funded fee plazas and as per the provisions of respective Concession Agreement for Public Private Partnership (PPP) fee plazas. As per the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, the base rates are revised annually with effect from 1st of April each year by a fixed 3% and by 40% of the variation in WPI. However, as per the National Highways (Rate of Fee) Rules, 1997, rate of fee may be reviewed after every five years based on wholesale price index.

(b) to (d) National Highways Authority of India is conducting a pilot study to test the feasibility of Free flow satellite-based Electronic Toll Collection System deployed via Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) and Global Positioning System (GPS) technology on Delhi-Mumbai corridor of 1419 kilometers. The study shall aim to calculate the total toll payable via the vehicle based on the vehicle's number of axles and total weight, and the distance and type of route taken on the highway network. The pilot study shall be conducted for one year.

(e) As stated in para (a) above.

### **Reform in Power Sector**

2202. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently decided to bring major reforms in power sector by introducing 24x7 electricity for all and reduction of power losses;

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

(c) whether the various State Governments have given their views on power reforms to the Union Government;

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

(e) the steps Union Government proposes to take to ensure success of 24x7 supply plan across the country and also reducing the tariff for common man?

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) Government has requested to States to ensure 24X7 power for all consumers from the year 2019. Further to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to 15%, it is proposed to provide in the tariff policy that any AT&C loss above 15% will not be considered for tariff fixation. These were also discussed with States in the Power Ministers Conference held in December 2017.

Central Government has been supporting the States in augmentation and strengthening of transmission and distribution network through various schemes including



Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Power System Development Fund (PSDF). It is expected that with these measures, the losses of Discoms will reduce and lead to lesser burden on the consumers.

[*Translation*]

#### **Assessment of People Living Below Poverty Line**

2203. SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any criteria for making assessment of the people living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up or proposes to set up enquiry cells of non-political persons/institutions in each States/Cities for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to provide the intended benefits to all the people living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) was conducted by the States/UTs with the financial and technical support of the Government of India through a comprehensive programme involving the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments/UT Administrations. SECC 2011 includes three-step process involving 13(thirteen) Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not-poor households, 5 (five) Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and 7 (seven) Deprivation Criteria for identifying poor households. The SECC facilitates evidence based information and better targeting of benefits to the intended people. SECC data are being used by the Ministry for the implementation of its programmes *viz.* Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushalya Yojana. In addition, in several other schemes

such as Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana(PMUJY) , SECC data has been used for identification of beneficiaries. In view of this, there is no proposal to set up enquiry cells of non-political persons/institutions in each States/Cities for identification of any additional criteria.

#### **Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission**

2204. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) for the development of basic infrastructure in the villages across the country is under implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of villages of Madhya Pradesh proposed to be covered under the first phase of this mission;

(d) whether the villages of Sidhi district in the State are also proposed to be covered under the said Mission and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the said mission to augment basic infrastructure facilities in villages of the country particularly for supply of water through pipe line, solid and liquid sewage disposal, construction of concrete water drainage pipes, setting up street lights, strengthening educational institutions, cleanliness in the villages and for strengthening the inter-connectivity between the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Union Cabinet approved the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) with an outlay of Rs. 5142.08 crores on 16th September, 2015. The Mission was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016.

SPMRM is a unique programme, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. 300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points, are being developed across the country under this Mission, with a funding support of upto 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given

as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes as well as private investment and institutional funding.

The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in 2016, with Rs. 1031.85 crores of Central Share of CGF, Rs. 387 crores as corresponding State share and Rs. 88.20 crores of Administrative Funding, released to 29 States and 6 Union Territories over the last two financial years. Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, 267 clusters have been identified and approved across the country. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 197 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blue prints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 29 States and 2 UTs.

Rs. 19,961.81 crores of investment has been estimated in the first 197 ICAPs, to be met by the funds mobilized through Convergence as well as the Central and State share of CGF. Of the total investment proposed, nearly 78% is targeted towards saturation of Economic and Basic Amenities. Various Thematic Areas have been identified for saturation of Economic Amenities, such as

Agri Services and Processing, followed by Skill development to promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprises and Tourism.

(c) 7 Clusters have been allocated and approved in Madhya Pradesh in the 1st phase of the mission. Village of Sidhi district have not been selected in any cluster under SPMRM. The details of these 7 Clusters and list of villages covered are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Various activities are taken up under SPMRM such as supplying water through pipelines, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, streets and drainage system, Street lights, Sanitation, upgrading school education facilities and inter- village road connectivity etc., Many of them support cleanliness drive in villages. Works proposed amounting to Rs. 2752.32 crores under 24\*7 piped water supply, 737.14 crores under Solid and Liquid Waste Management, 931.98 crores under sanitation, 2508.58 crores under village street with drains, 633.56 crores under street lights, 2114.68 crores under inter-village road connectivity and 780.77 crores under strengthening educational institutions in approved ICAPs.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Cluster	Total GP	Total villages	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bhopal	Phanda	Ratibad	13	33	Ratibad	Ratibad Chhapri Fatehpur Dobra Kushalpura MahuaKheda
						Nandni	Nandni Kharpi Narela
						Sikandarabad	Sikandarabad RasuliyaGussain
						Bhanpur	Bhanpur
						Badjhiri	Badjhiri Khurchani

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Sarvar	Sarvar
							Samasgarh
							MittuKhedi
							JhagariyaKhurd
						BerkhediBazyaft	BerkhediBazyaft
						KalKhedi	KalKhedi
							RoluKhedi
							Mali Khedi
						SemriBazyaft	SemriBazyaft
							Kharpa
						Mendori	Mendori
							Mendora
						Moondla	Moondla
							Kalyanpur
							DehriyaKalan
						BarkhedaNathu	BarkhedaNathu
						Anwala	Anwala
							Samaspura
							Amarpura
							BavaliKheda
2.	Chhatarpur	Achhat	Achhat	12	18	Achhat	Achhat
						Kund	Kund
							Bhirata
							Tapariya
						Sukwan	Sukwan
						Kiratpura	Kiratpura
							Nadanpur
						Salaiya	Salaiya
						Bara	Bara
						Nandgiakalan	Nandgiakalan
						Gora	Gora
						Maheba	Maheba
						Parapati	Amkhera
						Bandhikalan	Chandpura



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Indore	Indore	Nawada Panth	7	13	Nawda Panth	Nawda Panth Shri Ram Talawali (Kachra) Sindoda (TalawaliKachra) Bisanawada Kalariya Rangwasa Narlai Rinjlai
6.	Chindwara	Tamia	Delakhari	10	35	Kapoornala DauriyaKheda Delakhari KhapaKhurd	Sanawalya Khedi Nawalgaon Sitadongri Kiraimau Godalpaniurfpipardar Chopnabhajipani KhunaJhiri kapoornala PiparJhela Jamunkheda DundiBhajipani Dhoukheda Mugaria DauriyaKheda Pratapgarhbadla Dundisikhar Khutti alias Kua Delakhari Umaria Sahradhana KhapaKhurd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Kursidhana	Belkhedi Harasdiwari Kursidhana Markadhana
						Bamhani	Bamhani
						Singhodi	Pipariya
						Bangai	Mugasiya Bangai Kankhedi
						Jamndhonga	Jamndhonga Bhandi Nishan
						Ghatlinga	Ghatlinga Gudhichhatri Shrijhot
7.	Seoni	Seoni	Kanhiwada	7	12	Jorawari	Malanjpura Jorawari Jatalpur
						Kamta	Kamta Rampuri
						Bamhani	Bamhani
						Bhomatola	Bhomatola Pindari
						Kanhar Pipariya	KanharPipariya Paddilkona
						Mundraikhurd	Mundrai
						Kanhiwada	Kanhiwada

[English]

**Capital Crunch in Energy Sectors**

2205. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog in its National Energy Policy has stressed the need to invest \$ 150 billion capital in the energy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several thermal power projects which are under construction have been stalled due to capital crunch;

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

(e) the steps Union Government proposes to take to face the challenge.

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) NITI Aayog in the draft National Energy Policy has indicated that "Capital requirement in the energy domain is the biggest challenge before the country. This is aggravated by high interest rates as compared to developed economies. A near \$150 billion capital investment is needed in energy sector on an annual basis until 2040 (International Energy Agency). This has to be met without impacting availability of capital in other sectors".

(c) to (e) 22 number of under construction thermal power projects, aggregating to a capacity of about 21,900 MW, are stalled due to various reasons including inability of promoters to infuse equity.

Setting up of a power plant is a de-licensed activity. As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Decision to set up a power plant is taken by concerned developer based on his assessment of market conditions, demand of power in future, finance options, viability of the project etc. Developer has to arrange the capital and all the inputs required to produce power *i.e.* land, water & fuel & necessary clearances. Sale of power under the Power Purchase Agreement is also arranged by the developer. Banks/Financial Institutions finance projects based on their commercial assessment/appraisal.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers, equipment suppliers and other stakeholders to identify issues critical for commissioning of projects and help in resolving them. Regular reviews are also undertaken by Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate quick resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues. A Power Project Monitoring Panel

(PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power for monitoring of on-going Thermal and Hydro Generation projects along with the associated transmission system. However, if the promoters do not bring in enough equity then the projects cannot proceed and the lending institutions are compelled to take action in accordance with the directions of the RBI and the law.

[*Translation*]

### **Repairing of Canals**

2206. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to repair and make embankments of Done, Tirhut and Treveni canals solid; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Water Resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies etc.

As intimated by the project authorities, work of restoration of Eastern Gandak Canal System which includes Tirhut Main Canal, Done and Triveni Branch Canals was completed in May 2016. Tirhut Main Canal and Triveni Branch Canals' banks and structures were damaged due to floods during 2017. The work of restoration and repair of damaged portion is targeted for completion by June, 2018.

*[English]***Construction of Houses Under PMAY-G**

2207. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):  
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed any new "PORTAL BASED REAL-TIME MONITORING & DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" regarding construction of houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the key features of the aforesaid mechanism along with the status of PMAY-G in nearby villages of Hooghly in West Bengal, Ambedkar Nagar in Uttar Pradesh and Purnea in Bihar?

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

(a) to (c) Implementation and monitoring of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is done through an end to end E-Governance model. For this, a web based transactional electronic service platform 'AwaasSoft' has been developed by Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with NIC to facilitate e-G-governance in PMAY-G. The portal is currently hosted at [www.pmayg.nic.in](http://www.pmayg.nic.in).

(d) The key features of 'AwaasSoft' include target setting, beneficiary detail management, house sanction, fund flow management and capturing progress of construction of houses. As reported by the States on AwaasSoft, the detail of houses constructed under PMAY-G in the villages of Hooghly, Ambedkar Nagar and Purnea districts as on 05.03.2018 is as under:

- (i) Hooghly (West Bengal)—20,552
- (ii) Ambedkar Nagar (Uttar Pradesh)—2,997
- (iii) Purnia (Bihar)—33

*[Translation]***Cross Subsidy of Tariffs**

2208. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tariff Policy, 2016, specifies that State Electricity Regulatory Commission should lay a roadmap to align tariffs with +20% of the average cost of supply and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some State Governments have kept the cross-subsidy at the highest level;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government is planning to cap cross-subsidy-additional tariffs paid by industrial and commercial consumers to subsidies households and farmers;

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the percentage proposed therefor; and

(f) whether this move of the Union Government will dampen the receipts of cashstrapped electricity distribution companies and if so, the facts in this regard and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (f) The Tariff Policy, 2016 provides for Appropriate Commission to notify a roadmap in such a way that tariffs are brought within  $\pm 20\%$  of the average cost of supply. The road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy. If any State Government desires to give subsidy to any category of consumers, they may do so through Direct Benefit Transfer. The reduction of cross-subsidy will not lead to any reduction in receipt of the Electricity Distribution Companies. The receipt of the



Electricity Distribution Companies will increase if they reduce their transmission and distribution losses and take steps to reduce theft of Electricity. It is also necessary that where State Governments announce any subsidy or free electricity for any category of consumers, the amount required for the subsidy is paid by State Government to the Discom as provided in the Electricity Act.

[*English*]

#### **Viewership of Doordarshan Programmes Abroad**

2209. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data about the number of potential viewers of doordarshan programmes overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, countrywise;

(c) whether the Government has considered a cost analysis of Doordarshan's overseas broadcasts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) The Government does not maintain any data about the number of potential viewers of Doordarshan programmes overseas.

#### **Closure of ATTs And LPTs**

2210. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:  
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prasar Bharati has decided to shut down the existing Analog Terrestrial Transmitters (ATTs) and Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) in the country including 14 LPTs in Kerala, without planning for digital transmitters as a replacement and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(b) whether Prasar Bharati has consulted its employees/associations while making this decision and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to close the analog transmission in the affected areas only after the commencement of digital transmission and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it was decided to close Analog Transmissions by 2030 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for closure of TV relay centres prior to this deadline; and

(e) whether the Prasar Bharati has not yet ordered redeployment of the employees working in the LPT relay stations and hence these people face the risk of losing their job and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that as a part of technological upgradation and migration from analog to digital the world over, DD has also embarked on digitalization of its network. The process of digitalization of transmitters has been started in a phased manner. Digital terrestrial transmitters (DTT) have already been installed at 19 locations in India in phase-I.

In addition to terrestrial transmission, Doordarshan operates its free to air DTH service "DD Free Dish" enabling viewers to access TV Channels free of cost with the help of small size cost effective dish receiver units. DTH signals can be received anywhere in the country, including Kerala.

Prasar Bharati has issued order for closure of 272 analog terrestrial transmitters including 14 transmitters in Kerala (10 Low Power Transmitters and 4 Very low Power Transmitters). Order for closure of 38 Analogue Terrestrial transmitters at 18 locations including Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala has been issued where DTTs have already been commissioned.

State/UT-wise details of above transmitters ordered for closure may be accessed at the following link:

<http://www.ddindia.gov.in/AboutDD/Pages/Doordarshan-Transmitters.aspx>.

Redeployment of Staff rendered surplus on account of migration from analog to digital is undertaken as per requirement.

### **Special Package for Drinking Water**

2211. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide special package for the States so as to resolve the drinking water issues during the summer season and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned by the Union Government for the protection and conservation of drinking water resources during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give priority for the protection of drinking water resources from pollution and contamination and if so, the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to identify and conserve drinking water resources from pollution and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the pollution of drinking water resources and if so, the details and outcome thereof?

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

AHLUWALIA): (a) No Madam. As per restructured National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), funds under NRDWP are released on the basis of pre-approved criteria and there is no provision of giving special package to states.

(b) Under restructured NRDWP, there is no provision of giving funds for protection and conservation of drinking water resources. However, States are advised to spend the fund from their own resources on the protection and conservation of drinking water resources. Further, before restructuring of NRDWP, there was a provision of maximum 10 % of NRDWP funds to be earmarked for sustainability component wherein state may spend the fund for protection and conservation of drinking water resources. State-wise details of sustainability fund sanctioned under NRDWP is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Drinking water resources are not separate. Rural drinking water supply department draws the water from the common source (available for other Sectors such as Agriculture, Commerce and Industry). The custodian of water resources are Ministry of Water Resources, R&D & GR and regulating agency for check on its pollution is Central Pollution Control Board. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has no role in this regard. However upto 5% of the funds released under National Rural Drinking Programme can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance which inter-alia include taking up works relating to setting up of new/up-gradation of State/District/Sub-division/Block level/Mobile water qualitative testing laboratories providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. As on 5.3.2018, 1,29,082 Nos. of Sanitary Survey has been conducted and 4,34,954 drinking water sources have been tested. Out of which, 68,372 sources are found to be contaminated.

### **Statement**

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.08	0.02	0.02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37.78	17.01	20.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.98	6.54	11.08

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	58.53	28.41	34.81
5.	Bihar	39.91	20.27	37.38
6.	Chhattisgarh	15.07	6.08	8.43
7.	Goa	0.00	0.17	0.12
8.	Gujarat	40.56	23.89	27.85
9.	Haryana	27.80	12.27	11.15
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12.09	6.44	8.33
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	47.44	19.21	22.51
12.	Jharkhand	17.52	13.21	13.17
13.	Karnataka	56.39	27.81	34.37
14.	Kerala	12.41	4.81	7.52
15.	Madhya Pradesh	44.02	19.37	23.23
16.	Maharashtra	74.82	33.09	40.45
17.	Manipur	8.85	2.79	4.06
18.	Meghalaya	6.95	3.12	4.04
19.	Mizoram	3.45	1.73	2.45
20.	Nagaland	10.14	3.85	3.68
21.	Odisha	23.07	10.32	13.50
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.03
23.	Punjab	9.74	4.28	5.19
24.	Rajasthan	130.46	52.68	107.29
25.	Sikkim	3.17	1.21	1.94
26.	Tamil Nadu	38.25	18.24	17.47
27.	Telangana	21.22	9.77	13.31
28.	Tripura	6.83	3.17	4.37
29.	Uttar Pradesh	107.32	49.03	62.20
30.	Uttarakhand	11.15	6.01	8.82
31.	West Bengal	43.11	21.69	44.02
	Total	919.12	426.46	593.19

**Power Tariff**

2212. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms or guiding principles laid down in the Electricity Act, 2003 for regulation of power tariff in the country;

(b) whether the cases of violation of the said norms/guiding principles by the private sector power distribution companies have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Delhi and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government against such companies;

(c) whether the power tariff of the said companies is higher than the tariff charged by the companies in neighbouring countries, if so, the details thereof, country-wise along with the measures taken by the Government to bring power tariff lower or at par with the tariff in such countries; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) As per the provisions given in Section 61 to Section 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission determines the electricity tariff for supply of electricity by generating company to distribution licensee, transmission of electricity, wheeling of electricity and retail sale of electricity. Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for the guiding principles and the terms and conditions for determination of tariff by the Appropriate Commission. A copy of relevant extract is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) No cases of violation of the Tariff determination norms/guiding principles by the Appropriate Commission have come to the notice of the Government. Safeguarding of consumers' interest and at the same time, recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable

manner is one of the guiding principles under Section 61 of the Electricity Act 2003. Power Distribution tariff is being determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. The distribution tariff varies from State to State depending upon the actual cost of supply of electricity, tariff norms and the subsidy, if any, provided for any class of consumers. Similarly the electricity tariff in neighbouring countries depends upon the energy mix, electricity market structure, rules & regulations thereof prevailing in that country. Government of India had taken note of the fact that there are different numbers of tariff slabs and categories of consumers exist in different States for retail supply of electricity. A committee was constituted by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India to give recommendations for simplification of consumer categories. The Committee has submitted its recommendations which include reduction in tariff slabs and consumer categories. The Committee report is under consideration. Government of India has requested States to ensure 24x7 power for all consumers from April, 2019. The states have also been advised that Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses be brought down to less than 15% and it is proposed to amend the tariff policy to provide that after the 1st of January 2019 the maximum losses which can be passed on in tariff will not be more than 15%.

**Statement****Section 61 (Tariff Regulations)**

The Appropriate Commission shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, and in doing so, shall be guided by the following, namely:

- (a) the principles and methodologies specified by the Central Commission for determination of the tariff applicable to generating companies and transmission licensees;
- (b) the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity are conducted on commercial principles;
- (c) the factors which would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of the resources, good performance and optimum investments;

- (d) Safeguarding of consumers' interest and at the same time, recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner;
- (e) the principles rewarding efficiency in performance;
- (f) multi year tariff principles;
- (g) that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also reduces cross-subsidies in the manner specified by the Appropriate Commission;
- (h) the promotion of co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy;
- (i) the National Electricity Policy and tariff policy:

Provided that the terms and conditions for determination of tariff under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 and the enactments specified in the Schedule as they stood immediately before the appointed date, shall continue to apply for a period of one year or until the terms and conditions for tariff are specified under this section, whichever is earlier.

[*Translation*]

#### **Arbitrariness of Discoms**

2213. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring any law to check the arbitrariness of power distribution companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of penalty to be levied from power distribution companies for power cuts without prior information and schedule; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of penalty to be levied for power cuts without prior information and schedule, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Government had introduced the

Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 in the Parliament proposing amendments to the Electricity Act 2003. This was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy. Based on the recommendation of Standing Committee as well as other aspects which have come to the notice of the Government further amendments to Electricity (Amendment) Bill are under finalization. At present there is sufficient power generation capacity available in the country. A robust national grid has been put in place to enable transmission of power across the country. Government of India is also supporting the States in augmenting and strengthening of the intra state transmission and distribution network through various scheme including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). Therefore, there is no reason why 24x7 power cannot be supplied to the consumers by the various distribution companies. Therefore, Government of India proposes to provide for stiff penalties in case there is gratuitous load shedding in the amendment under consideration. However, there will be no penalties in case of disruption of supplies because of technical faults/ breakdowns or natural calamities etc.

[*English*]

#### **National Anti Doping Agency**

2214. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:  
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
 SHRI T. RADAKRISHNAN:  
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India ranked third in World Anti Doping Agency's (WADA) global anti-doping violation figures between 2013-15 and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) has set any target for carrying out anti doping tests during the year-2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NADA has not been able to achieve that target and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether NADA has skipped anti doping tests in many sports competitions held recently and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the government in this regard and to check anti doping violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) Yes Madam. As per the WADA report in respect to number of Anti Doping Rule violations, India ranked 3rd due to large number of anti doping rule violations *i.e.* 96 nos., 95 nos. & 120 nos. during the year 2013, 2014 & 2015 respectively.

(b) During the year 2017, NADA has collected 3594 nos. of dope samples which was more than WADA recommended testing target of 3000 nos. per year.

(c) No. NADA has been maintaining minimum 3000 nos. every year as per WADA recommendation.

(d) No, NADA has not skipped anti doping tests in any major championship.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Compensation to Land Owners**

2215. SHRI P. K. KUNHALIKUTTY: will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land Acquisition Act passed by the previous Government was objected by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways with reference to the compensation to be paid to the land owners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the provisions of the Act providing compensation to the land owners, four times market value in the rural areas and two times market value in the

urban areas, will not hamper the growth of industrial, road transport and other infrastructure industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to consider amending the Law to provide only market compensation instead of applying multiplier value and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total value of road projects held up due to delay in land acquisition and the steps being taken to speed up the projects without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MCTLARR) Act, 2013 came into force with effect from 01-01-2014. The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill 2011 and its Official Amendments were prepared after following due process including consultation with various Central Ministries/Departments *inter alia* with Department of Industrial policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the same were taken to the Parliament after competent approval of the Government.

(c), (d) and (f) Land acquisition is undertaken by the Central and State Governments under various Cenhal and State Acts, including the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Compensation for land owners under the MCTLARR Act, 2013 are determined/awarded as per provisions contained in

sections 26 Determination of market value of land by Collector,

section 27 Determination of amount of compensation,

section 28 Parameters to be considered by Collector in determination of award,

section 29 Determination of value of things attached to land or building,

section 30 Award of solatium and

First Schedule [section 30(2)] COMPENSATION FOR LAND OWNERS

of the said Act which are in public domain including at <http://dolr.nic.in>.

The Cenhal Government vide Order dated 28.08.2015 has made the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 relating to determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule of the Act applicable to the cases of land acquisition under the 13 enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Act including *inter alia* the National Highways Act, 1956 and the Railways Act, 1989 with effect from 01.09.2015.

Details of the land acquired and the related information etc. under various Central Acts including *inter alia* the National Highways Act, 1956 and the Railways Act, 1989 and State Acts are not maintained centrally in Department of Land Resources.

(e) At present there is no proposal to consider any amendment in compensation provided in the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

#### **Achievement in Solar Energy Production**

2216. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has achieved the milestone of 20 GW cumulative solar capacity four years ahead of the target for 2022 as per the National Solar Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the significance of this achievement on the demand and supply of power in the country;

(c) the percentage of energy met through solar, wind and thermal energies presently in the country, source-wise;

(d) whether the percentage of renewable energy in the total energy mix of the country has been increased in the last decade or so;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the target set by the Government in terms of solar installations 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) As on 28.02.2018, a grid connected solar capacity of 19.58 GW has been installed in the country and the Government is very close to achieving 20 GW of the target set initially in January, 2010 at the launch of National Solar Mission.

(b) The achievement of installation of 19.58 GW grid connected solar capacity has improved the power availability and has improved the gap between demand and supply of power in the country.

(c) As per inputs received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the source-wise generation of energy including percentage energy mix thereof in the country in 2017-18 (upto January, 2018) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The CEA has reported increase in percentage of Renewable Energy in the total energy mix from 5.56% in 2014-15 to 7.83% in 2017-18 (upto January, 2018).

(f) The Government have revised the target for installation of grid connected solar power capacity from 20 GW to 100 GW by 2022.

#### **Statement**

##### *Source wise energy generation through various sources*

Source Name	2017-18 (upto January 2018)	
	Generation in MU	% Energy Mix
Wind	47482.24	4.34
Solar	19850	1.82
Thermal	857923.14	78.46

#### **Compensation for Land Acquisition**

2217. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:  
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:  
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) the details of the rates fixed as compensation for land acquisition in Pinnalur-I and PinnalurII on the

Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section of NH 45C in Cuddalore district in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the time by which the payment is likely to be released to provide compensation to the land owners;

(c) whether it is a fact that multiplication factor 1 is applied uniformly throughout Tamil Nadu for providing compensation for acquisition of land for National Highways projects in the State;

(d) if so, the reasons for not applying the Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways' Order No. NH-11011/30/2015-LA dated the 08th August 2016 making multiplication factor as 2.00 for rural areas w.e.f. 01.01.2015; and

(e) whether the Government has made any final payment of compensation for the land acquired w.e.f. 01.01.2015 in rural areas of Tamil Nadu, 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) Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) & Special District Revenue Officer (DRO), Villupuram, has fixed land value as Rupees 598.61 per sqm. for dry lands in respect Pinnalur Part I and Pinnalur Part II villages.

(b) An amount of Rupees 3,40,95,440 has been disbursed out of total sanction of Rs. 3,83,13,601 in respect of Pinnalur Part I. An amount of Rs. 12,87,95,628 has been sanctioned on 24.02.2018, which is yet to be disbursed, in respect of Pinnalur Part II. Concerned CALA has been requested to expedite the disbursement within two months.

(c) and (d) The multiplication factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in case of rural areas (from the end-point of the urban limit) shall be the one as notified by the concerned State Government, being the appropriate government for such state. Necessary clarification in this regard has been issued by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways vide letter No. NH11011/30/2015-LA dated 28.12.2017. Accordingly, the Multiplication factor will be fixed by CALA based on the

circular issued by the Additional Chief Secretary, Commissioner for Land Administration, Government of Tamilnadu vide letter No. M2/22464/2017 dated 13.11.2017.

(e) In terms of Section 3(H)(1) & 3(H)(2) of the National Highways Act, 1956, the amount determined by the CALA shall be deposited by the Central Government with the Competent Authority, who in turn, on behalf of the Central Government pay the amount to the person or persons entitled thereto. Ten awards have been passed by the CALA in the Project of Thirumayam - Manamadurai section of National Highway - 226 under Project Implementing Unit, Karaikudi, Tamilnadu, National Highways Authority of India.

#### **Cost Effectiveness of Solar Power**

2218. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the solar power is cost effective to the consumers/manufactures in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) In recent bids, the lowest solar PV tariff was discovered Rs. 2.44/kWh in May, 2017 for Bhadla solar project in Rajasthan. This is lower than the Average Pooled Power Purchase Cost(APPC).

(c) The Government have launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country. Government is promoting solar power development by providing various fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, accelerated depreciation, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, preferential tariff for power generation through renewables, and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.



[*Translation*]

**Increase in ODF Village**

2219. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rapid increase in the number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such an increase;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted/likely to be conducted by Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages during the last three years is as under:

Year	No. of ODF declared villages
2015-16	47101
2016-17	136981
2017-18	139478

(c) The focus of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior. The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. 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.

(d) and (e) National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey(NARSS) under World Bank support Project is in progress.

[*English*]

**“India Weavers-2017” Event**

2220. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:  
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI  
KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organized/assisted in organising ‘India Weavers-2017’;

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

(c) the benefits accrued there from; and

(d) the steps being taken for the promotion of Handloom in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (c) Yes. Ministry of Textiles organized a National Handloom Expo, “India Weaves 2017” at Dilli Haat, New Delhi from 16th to 31st October 2017. During the expo 192 Handloom Corporations/Apex Societies/Primary Societies/National Awardees having the “India Handloom” Brand/Handloom Mark have participated. Around 4800 weaver families were benefited and the total sale was Rs. 3.46 crore.

(d) For promotion of handlooms in the country, Government of India is implementing the following programme:

(i) National Handloom Development Programme

(a) Block Level Cluster

(b) Handloom Marketing Assistance

(c) Concessional Credit/Weavers? Mudra Scheme

(d) Handloom Census

(ii) Handloom Weavers? Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS).

- (iii) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)
- (iv) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

**Availability of Potable Water**

2221. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:  
SHRI MOHD. SALIM:

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

- (a) the number of villages and inaccessible areas of the country where sufficient potable water is not available;
- (b) the time by which the Government proposes to provide potable water in these villages and inaccessible areas;

(c) whether adequate financial provisions have been made for resolving the scarcity of potable water in the country during current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details of the financial assistance earmarked for West Bengal for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA) (a) This Ministry maintains information in terms of habitations and not in terms of number of villages. As per information available on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, the number of Partially Covered habitations (*i.e.* getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) and Water Quality affected habitations (*i.e.* containing at least one chemical contaminant) in the country under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) where sufficient potable water is not available is as under. This Ministry does not maintain data with regard to inaccessible areas.

Programme	Partially Covered (PC) habitations	Water Quality (WQ) affected habitations
NRDWP	3,14,563	71402

(b) The Ministry has chalked out a strategic goal 2017-2030, wherein the Ministry aims to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' by 2030 *i.e.* providing safe & adequate drinking water to each rural household through coordinated efforts of the State Governments. The goal is to provide coverage of rural population with piped water supply and household connection ultimately by 2030 to honour the commitment made by the country in the international forum while agreeing for UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2030. Further, the Ministry has restructured National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented which will help in attaining the ultimate goal.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. During current financial year *i.e.* 2017-18, Rs.7050 crores has been allocated to the Ministry for resolving the scarcity of potable water in the country. Out of this, Rs. 6026.34 crores has been released to the States as on 05.03.2018.

Further, Rs. 740.07 crores has been earmarked for West Bengal under NRDWP during current financial year.

**Generation of New and Renewable Energy**

2222. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:  
SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of power generated through renewable energy sources including small and micro hydro power plants in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, source-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether any new power plants/projects were started during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, source-wise and State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated/sanctioned to the State Governments to generate power through these sources along with the total amount of funds spent by the Union Government, Public Sector Undertakings and private sector in this regard during the said period and for 2018-19, State-wise and source-wise;

(d) the State-wise percentage of funds utilized by the State Governments for the development of these sources during the said period, source-wise;

(e) whether these States have not utilized the funds sanctioned by the Union Government for the development of these sources;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of these 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) The state-wise and source-wise details of the power generated through renewable energy sources including small and micro hydro power plants in the country during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) A total of 29.34 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed through implementation of various renewable energy programmes/projects during last three years and current year. The state-wise and sources-wise details of capacity addition are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (f) Central Financial Assistance released to various states and public sector undertakings for implementation of various renewable energy projects during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and current year ( upto Feb'2018) are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Scheme-wise/source-wise details of expenditure for various renewable energy projects during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and current year (up to January, 2018) are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. A budget estimate of Rs 5146.63 crore has been allocated for the financial year 2018-19.

The states/nodal agencies are utilizing the released funds for implementation of various renewable energy projects. In some cases pace of utilization of funds is slow, mainly due to delays in identification of the beneficiaries, getting statutory clearances from different organizations, finalization of tenders, arranging loans/state's share and in some cases natural calamities etc.

To ensure proper utilization of the funds, MNRE obtains periodic physical & financial progress reports, utilization certificates & audited statements of expenditure. Periodic review meeting are also held with the State Departments/State Nodal Agencies and other Stakeholder for timely utilization of funds.

(g) The steps taken by the Government for development of renewable energy sources in the country, inter alia, include the following:

- i. Announcement of a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by March, 2022;
- ii. Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2018-19;
- iii. Declared Renewable Generation Obligation on new coal/lignite based thermal plants;
- iv. Issued order for waiving the Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to March, 2019;
- v. Notified National Offshore Wind Energy Policy;
- vi. Notified Policy for Repowering of Wind Power projects;
- vii. Notified standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic systems/devices and
- viii. Launched AtalJyotiYojna for Solar LED street lights in five states.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise and Source-wise power generation from various renewable energy sources during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and current year (upto January 2018)*

(Million Units)

Sl. No.	State	Wind	Solar	Small Hydel	Bio-Power	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Year 2014-15</b>						
1.	Chandigarh	0	2.23	0	0	2.23
2.	Delhi	0	3.18	0	113.44	116.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Haryana	0	10.36	280.96	179.36	470.69
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1685.08	0	1685.08
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	313.23	0	313.23
6.	Punjab	0	129.89	543.53	485.87	1159.29
7.	Rajasthan	4053.85	1259.19	5.3	278.24	5596.57
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	20.13	30.3	3090.27	3140.7
9.	Uttarakhand	0	11.63	565.25	87.5	664.38
10.	NTPC Dadri+FBD+Unchahar+ Sing rauli	0	22.9	0	0	22.9
11.	Oil India Ltd.	117.78	9.14	0	0	126.93
12.	Chhattisgarh	0	13.54	8.4	1044.35	1066.29
13.	NTPC Rajgarh	0	62.94	0	0	62.94
14.	Gujarat	5660.09	1474.56	47.13	40.48	7222.27
15.	Madhya Pradesh	592.25	562.29	196.71	76.26	1427.51
16.	Maharashtra	6804.8	349.32	275.82	2853.99	10283.93
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.03	0	0	0.03
18.	Daman and Diu	0	0.15	0	0	0.15
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1675.82	159.77	274.61	600.85	2711.06
20.	Telangana	0	138.12	60.43	604.31	802.86
21.	Karnataka	4658.1	100.39	1845.75	3090.66	9694.9
22.	Kerala	58.4	0	570.53	0.71	629.64
23.	NTPC Ramagundam	0	15.62	0	0	15.62
24.	Tamil Nadu	10147.06	158.75	226.81	1369.79	11902.39
25.	Lakshadweep	0	5.13	0	40.96	46.09
26.	Andaman Nicobar	0	0	0.47	0	0.47
27.	Bihar	0	0	29.01	180.11	209.13
28.	Jharkhand	0	8.32	0	0	8.32
29.	Odisha	0	44.94	284.88	0	329.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Sikkim	0	0	20.88	0	20.88
31.	West Bengal	0.16	7.07	325.43	1220.97	1553.63
32.	DVC	0	0	146.86	0	146.86
33.	NTPC Andman+Talchar	0	18.79	0	0	18.79
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	51.94	0	51.94
35.	Assam	0	9.65	54.87	0	64.52
36.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
37.	Meghalaya	0	0	66.94	0	66.94
38.	Mizoram	0	0	34.86	0	34.86
39.	Nagaland	0	0	84.14	0	84.14
40.	Tripura	0	0	29.37	0	29.37
41.	Neepco	0	0.98	0	0	0.98
Total		33768.30	4599.02	8059.50	15358.11	61784.93

(Million Units)

Sl. No.	State	Wind	Solar	Small	Hydel	Bio-Power	Total
<b>Year 2015-16</b>							
1.	Chandigarh	0	3.4	0	0	0	3.4
2.	Delhi	0	4.11	0	0	124.87	128.97
3.	Haryana	0	114.96	992.65	0	235.55	1343.15
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1921.77	0	0	1921.77
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	304.79	0	0	304.79
6.	Punjab	0	380.57	490.08	0	603.54	1474.2
7.	Rajasthan	4583.59	1766.1	5.06	0	245.49	6600.24
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	89.75	29.73	0	3082.01	3201.49
9.	Uttarakhand	0	5.87	605.69	0	91.86	703.42
10.	NTPC Dadri/FBD/ Unchahar/Singrauli	0	42.41	0	0	0	42.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Oil India Ltd.	183.77	9.9	0	0	193.67
12.	Chhattisgarh	0	52.7	30.41	1119.32	1202.42
13.	NTPC Rajgarh	0	81	0	0	81
14.	Gujarat	6446.58	1497.6	36.27	23.28	8003.73
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1558.43	1105.28	118.54	128.17	2910.42
16.	Maharashtra	6121.34	638.76	562.77	3433.71	10756.58
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.5	0	0	0.5
18.	Daman and Diu	0	4.25	0	0	4.25
19.	Andhra Pradesh	2013.04	282.67	103.1	707.8	3106.61
20.	Telangana	0	402.51	48.69	576.7	1027.9
21.	Karnataka	4797.95	187.69	1483.48	3591.92	10061.03
22.	Kerala	51.45	7.38	486.99	72.96	618.78
23.	NTPC Rama	0	16.02	0	0	16.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	7273.23	507.18	214.02	1337.05	9331.47
25.	Lakshadweep	0	1.02	0	0	1.02
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	6.26	12.46	0	18.72
27.	Bihar	0	6.39	48.69	110.02	165.11
28.	Jharkhand	0	19.77	0	0	19.77
29.	Odisha	0	150.73	263.24	20.48	434.45
30.	Sikkim	0	0	41.93	0	41.93
31.	West Bengal	0	6.28	157.57	1444.3	1608.15
32.	DVC	0	0	118.26	0	118.26
33.	NTPC Andman/Talchar	0	18.91	0	0	18.91
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.22	18.22	0	18.44
35.	Assam	0	31.6	59.34	0	90.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
37.	Meghalaya	0	0	65.96	0	65.96
38.	Mizoram	0	0	27.62	0	27.62
39.	Nagaland	0	0	88.73	0	88.73
40.	Tripura	0	0	18.47	0	18.47
41.	Neepco	0	6.15	0	0	6.15
Total		33029.39	7447.92	8354.51	16949.03	65780.85

(Million Units)

Sl. No.	State	Wind	Solar	Small Hydel	Bio-Power	Total
<b>Year 2016-17</b>						
1.	Chandigarh	0	13.16	0	0	13.16
2.	Delhi	0	5.68	0	139.05	144.73
3..	Haryana	0	19.7	238.8	191.04	449.54
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2015.58	0	2015.58
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.77	325.36	0	326.12
6.	Punjab	0	909.2	497.99	742.31	2149.49
7.	Rajasthan	5562.52	2131.61	6.76	272.97	7973.85
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	230.95	27.83	3379.48	3638.26
9.	Uttarakhand	0	37.77	850.5	110.92	999.19
10.	NTPC Dadri/FBD/ Unchahar/Singrauli/Bhadla	0	74.9	0	0 0	74.9
11.	Oil India Ltd.	201.61	25.59	0	0	227.2
12.	Chhattisgarh	0	120.91	44.21	1281.1	1446.22
13.	NTPC Rajgarh	0	82.21	0	0	82.21
14.	Gujarat	7720.01	1738.28	27.54	12.16	9497.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3563.17	1366.1	224.46	114.94	5268.67
16.	Maharashtra	7490.75	577.83	609.58	2614.54	11292.7
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1.31	0	0	1.31
18.	Daman and Diu	0	14.43	0	0	14.43
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3187.85	1599.78	168.75	526.88	5483.26
20.	Telangana	211.93	1337.9	52.62	397.42	1999.89
21.	Karnataka	6058.65	524.67	1294.25	1708.11	9585.68
22.	Kerala	72.59	26.52	462.38	1.23	562.72
23.	NTPC Ramagundam/ Anantapuram	0	350.53	0	0	350.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	11935.26	1898.34	93.79	1226.48	15153.87
25.	Lakshadweep	0	1.59	0	0	1.59
26.	Punducherry	0	0.34	0	0	0.34
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	6.17	13.86	0	20.03
28.	Bihar	0	109.18	21.96	161.38	292.53
29.	Jharkhand	0	38.47	0	0	38.47
30.	Odisha	0	210.81	239.05	57.85	507.71
31.	Sikkim	0	0	35.78	0	35.78
32.	West Bengal	0	14.96	120.86	1433.95	1569.77
33.	DVC	0	0.01	14.08	0	14.09
34.	NTPC Andaman/Talcher	0	20	0	0	20
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.14	27.29	0	27.43
36.	Assam	0	2.69	11.47	0	14.15
37.	Manipur	0	0.01	0	0	0.01
38.	Meghalaya	0	0	59.1	0	59.1
39.	Mizoram	0	0	49.62	0	49.62



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	Nagaland	0	0	92.73	0	92.73
41.	Tripura	0	0	46.47	0	46.47
42.	NEEPCO	0	6.89	0	0	6.89
Total		46004.34	13499.41	7672.66	14371.80	81548.21

(Million Units)

Sl. No.	State	Wind	Solar	Small Hydel	BioPower	Total
<b>Year 2017-18 (1st APRIL'2017-31st Jan'2018)</b>						
1.	Chandigarh	0	6.35	0	0	6.35
2.	Delhi	0	11.03	0	189.89	200.92
3.	Haryana	0	51.84	193.75	199.06	444.66
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1802.59	0	1802.59
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	291	0	291
6.	Punjab	0	1194.18	174.57	815.37	2184.11
7.	Rajasthan	5060.64	2802.06	5.89	284.75	8153.33
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	476.52	25.03	2649.76	3151.31
9.	Uttarakhand	0	201.32	529.36	52.85	783.53
10.	NTPC Dadri/FBD/ Unchahar/Singrauli/Bhadla	0	392.4	0	0 0	392.4
11.	Oil India Ltd.	193.66	21.22	0	0	214.88
12.	Chhattisgarh	0	96.48	19.62	778	894.1
13.	NTPC Rajgarh/ Mandsaur	27.28	270.15	0	0	297.43
14.	Gujarat	8522	1634.78	34.18	24.83	10215.79
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3619.82	1430.77	109.12	64.02	5223.73
16.	Maharashtra	6099.69	848.25	496.17	2467	9911.1
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	4.5	0	0	4.5
18.	Daman and Diu	0	15.12	0	0	15.12
19.	Andhra Pradesh	5576.89	2892.76	139.77	290.16	8899.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Telangana	180.23	2977.68	47.99	282.4	3488.29
21.	Karnataka	6623.48	1527.92	1531.08	1510.38	11192.86
22.	Kerala	86.75	45.88	554.63	0	687.25
23.	NTPC Ramagundam/ Anantapuram	0	347.37	0	0	347.37
24.	Tamil Nadu	11491.81	2259.01	159.42	618.81	14529.05
25.	Lakshadweep	0	1.46	0	0	1.46
26.	Puducherry	0	1.06	0	0	1.06
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	5.39	11.37	0	16.77
28.	Bihar	0	106.11	6.58	86.63	199.32
29.	Jharkhand	0	15.92	0	0	15.92
30.	Odisha	0	167.13	243.95	34.09	445.17
31.	Sikkim	0	0	28.54	0	28.54
32.	West Bengal	0	15.75	155.97	1160.92	1332.64
33.	DVC	0	0.05	8.68	0	8.73
34.	NTPC Andaman/Talcher	0	16.42	0	0	16.42
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.21	0.46	0	0.68
36.	Assam	0	7.34	14	0	21.34
37.	Manipur	0	0.04	0	0	0.04
38.	Meghalaya	0	0	61.4	0	61.4
39.	Mizoram	0	0	48.96	0	48.96
40.	Nagaland	0	0	84.21	0	84.21
41.	Tripura	0	0	36.57	0	36.57
42.	NEEPCO	0	5.51	0	0	5.51
Total		47482.24	19850	6814.86	11508.9	85655.99

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA) Note: Data as received from State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) of the respective states of the electricity department.

**Statement-II**

*Source-wise and State-wise achievements made during the last three years and current year (2014-15 to 2016-17 and current year (upto Jan 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	3088.65	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	669.45	2196.08	1	9.9	1.11
8.	Haryana	205.55	0	3.4	34.5	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.23	0	205.71	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.36	0	22.5	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	9.6	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2757.63	1475	199	291.45	0
13.	Kerala	107.91	16.4	60.6	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	883.83	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.	Orissa	50.07	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	896.7	0	14.7	15	1.2
22.	Rajasthan	1598.56	1496.7	0	4.95	0
23.	Sikkim	0.01	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1734.12	704.91	0	34	0
25.	Telangana	2942.61	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.	Uttrakhand	289.09	0	34.5	0.12	0
29.	West Bengal	41.32	0	0.1	8	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	7.97	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	23.2	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadar 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.	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Pondicherry	0.15	0	0	0	0
37.	Others	0	0	0	0	0
Total		15823.19	11835.09	649.915	994.57	33.41

**Statement-III**

*State-wise and year-wise details of Funds released during last three years  
(2014-15 to 2016-17) and current year (upto 5/3/2018)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 5/3/2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.86	5.08	1.92	3.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.68	5.39	20.08	21.69
3.	Assam	16.15	14.7	60.28	15.01
4.	Bihar	6.74	16.19		
5.	Chandigarh	11.32	10.03	9.69	2.23
6.	Chhattisgarh	36.09	42.59	72.92	159.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.03	0	0	0.34
8.	Daman and Diu	0.03	00	0	0
9.	Delhi	31.64	43.15	166.04	311.28
10.	Goa	1.22	1.57	0.17	0.002
11.	Gujarat	36.09	58.6	74.09	126.05
12.	Haryana	52.22	78.22	16.24	1.80
13.	Himachal Pradesh	23.99	52.93	36.39	13.44
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	61.79	90.91	49.67	14.36
15.	Jharkhand	7.61	16.08	12.87	5.58
16.	Karnataka	51.41	60.82	52.42	37.80
17.	Kerala	31.93	32.73	36.17	39.11
18.	Lakshadweep	0.07	3.78	0.46	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	30.26	6.8	40.16	398.08
20.	Maharashtra	229.04	248.4	155.21	27.49
21.	Manipur	1.63	14.61	12.53	0.61
22.	Meghalaya	8.39	8.57	20.52	8.88
23.	Mizoram	8.98	10.58	22.38	18.08
24.	Nagaland	9.9	7.81	17.97	10.38
25.	Odisha	27.92	10.78	21.17	9.50
26.	Puducherry	0.01	0.01	1.11	0.31
27.	Punjab	39.96	29.08	9.19	2.71
28.	Rajasthan	113.3	249.54	86.85	50.07
29.	Sikkim	3.09	0.84	2.87	0.18
30.	Tamil Nadu	52.64	194.86	169.28	36.94
31.	Telangana	98.04	155.04	99.19	161.66
32.	Tripura	1.94	5.42	14.57	0.70
33.	Uttar Pradesh	61.01	55.36	28.11	32.33
34.	Uttarakhand	8.35	51.14	41.92	23.49
35.	West Bengal	17.17	9.3	1.37	6.48
36.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.09	0.03	0.48	3.02
37.	Central Agency	1376.54	1720.93	1187.01	1806.39

**Statement-IV**

*Scheme-wise details of expenditure for various renewable energy projects during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and current year (up to January, 2018)*

*Scheme-wise/Source-wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2014-15 & 2016-17*

Resource/Sector	FY 2014-15			FY 2015-16		
	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.
Grid-Interactive & Distributed Renewable Power	2018.00	1845.00	1844.65	2410.00	3902.00	3896.87
RE for Rural Applications	157.50	153.50	148.64	160.00	109.21	102.91
RE for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications	14.00	14.00	12.43	4.62	4.62	4.62
RD&D in RE	149.50	128.00	127.45	90.00	106.00	100.98
Supporting Programmes	180.00	378.50	369.32	123.05	124.70	123.97
Total Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)	2519.00	2519.00	2502.49	2787.67	4246.53	4229.45

*Scheme-wise/Source-wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2016-17*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Resource/Sector	FY 2016-17		
	BE	RE	Exp.
Grid-Interactive Renewable Power	3519.00	3076.70	2924.22
Off Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Renewable Power	983.00	858.8	689.68
Research, Development and International Cooperation	445.00	336.50	225.42
Support Institutions under the aegis of MNRE	53.00	35.00	32.00
Total	5000.00	4307.00	3871.32 (89.88%)

*Scheme-wise/Source-wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure during FY 2017-18 (as on 31.01.2018)*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Resource/ Sector	FY 2017-18		
	BE	RE	Exp. as on 31.01.2018
1	2	3	4
Grid-Interactive Renewable Power	3591.50	2421.10	2366.43
Off Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Renewable Power	560.20	720.90	525.56
NE Areas	525.00	394.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
Autonomous Bodies and Support Programmes	393.60	237.60	140.11
Special Component for SC/ST	276.00	216.00	182.50
Investment to public sector	90.00	51.00	50.00
Non-Plan	36.54	39.40	31.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>5472.84</b>	<b>4080.00</b>	<b>3296.59</b>

### Construction of Toilets in Bihar

2223. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set by the Government and achievements made for construction of toilets in Bihar, during each of the last three years and the current year, district-wise; and

(b) the Central share released by the Union Government to Bihar under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) for the current financial year?

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

JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven scheme, hence District-wise targets are not fixed. However, District-wise, number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 3 years and current year under SBM(G) as per the information on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) For the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 829.83 crores has been released to Bihar as Central share under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

### Statement

*District-wise Individual household latrines(IHHLs) constructed during last three years and current year as on 06-03-2018*

Sl. No.	District	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 06-03-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Araria	1701	13241	27267	45759
2.	Arwal	1113	2800	5485	4235
3.	Aurangabad	1474	4514	10276	24622
4.	Banka	6117	10814	21268	26964
5.	Begusarai	5762	8155	14435	26701
6.	Bhagalpur	5273	11372	24249	30853

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Bhojpur	4421	8348	38664	31388
8.	Buxar	1909	7354	36666	50121
9.	Darbhanga	5556	19290	42694	53376
10.	Gaya	4151	21122	30013	24976
11.	Gopalganj	1805	14065	19447	49427
12.	Jamui	2126	6712	13846	34638
13.	Jehanabad	4356	7485	10681	14505
14.	Kaimur(bhabua)	4814	7103	24796	102062
15.	Katihar	3957	11233	37263	50462
16.	Khagaria	1928	6159	26154	42017
17.	Kishanganj	1554	12335	9105	19903
18.	Lakhisarai	2083	6520	5786	9594
19.	Madhepura	1377	10699	14987	26605
20.	Madhubani	8808	9897	13630	76522
21.	Munger	2364	10526	29212	65027
22.	Muzaffarpur	7407	26183	16415	83703
23.	Nalanda	5716	15348	35767	105557
24.	Nawada	11559	7836	19731	38114
25.	Pashchim Champaran	7507	12198	26962	44168
26.	Patna	4323	22660	29880	67536
27.	Purba Champaran	4683	11162	38986	60791
28.	Purnia	11637	7151	35694	52418
29.	Saharsa	2271	6990	13247	32421
30.	Samastipur	7517	20551	22800	38274
31.	Saran	5582	14967	10943	37625
32.	Sasaram(rohtas)	3803	9158	37384	207862
33.	Sheikhpura	1445	5356	14376	33818
34.	Sheohar	3196	13252	13771	4707
35.	Sitamarhi	5580	14125	50056	218063
36.	Siwan	2509	10365	17634	44907
37.	Supaul	2355	7696	9424	60530
38.	Vaishali	5709	12292	23337	44178
	Total	165448	427034	872331	1984429



[*Translation*]

### **Popularity of Doordarshan/Air Programmes**

2224. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programmes telecast/broadcast by the Doordarshan Channels and All India Radio are less popular in comparison to the programmes of private channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Doordarshan/All India Radio-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the contents and telecasting/broadcasting quality of various programmes of Doordarshan Channels and All India Radio;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the shortcomings found in this regard and the improvements made in the programmes, Doordarshan Channel/All India Radio-wise; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken by the Government to improve the contents and telecasting/broadcasting quality of Doordarshan and All India Radio programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) and (b)

### **AIR**

No Madam, Prasar Bharati has informed that as per the Radio Audience Survey on FM Channels conducted for the period 2016-2017 by Audience Research Unit of All India Radio, AIR FM Rainbow and Gold Channels were generally found to be more popular than the private FM Channels in terms of daily reach.

### **DOORDARSHAN**

Prasar Bharati has informed that as a public Service Broadcaster, Doordarshan's programming is focused on

issues of public interest *viz.* health, education, empowerment, social justice etc. Thus Doordarshan programmes cannot be compared with private channels as both are totally different in their objectives and programming formats. However, Doordarshan is striving to provide impactful and compelling programmes to become the preferred channel of choice of people.

(c) to (e)

### **AIR**

Prasar Bharati has informed that continuous steps are taken across the AIR network for review and improvement in the content and presentation style of AIR's programmes.

A lot of emphasis is being given to the feedback received directly from the listeners through their letters, e-mails, SMS and also phone calls. Similarly, attention is being paid to the findings of various Audience Research surveys conducted from time to time by the Audience Research Unit of All India Radio. Wherever needed, modifications and changes, as sought by listeners, are being incorporated.

The content is increasingly designed to make radio a means of interactive communication among various stakeholders. Long formats have been replaced by utility messaging, dissemination of themes through jingles, short-duration content, live phone-in- programmes, radio bridges; location based outdoor programming, chat shows etc. Keeping in mind radio audiences consuming content primarily on FM and mobiles, the content on FM is constantly tailored to meet listener's expectation and preference.

### **DOORDARSHAN**

Prasar Bharati has informed that it is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to modernize its infrastructure and improve the quality of programmes.

Reviewing and enhancing the content quality is a continuous process. Doordarshan has taken several measures to improve the quality of content including providing training to its Technical and Programming staff, capacity building of Content Producers, improving the

quality of presentation, enhanced visibility on Social Media etc. Many Doordarshan channels have seen an increase

in viewership due to above mentioned initiatives taken by Doordarshan as detailed in the Table below:

**DD Regional Channels All India 2+, NCCS All, Average Impressions (in Lakhs) source BARC**

Channel	Year 2016	Year 2017	% Gain
DD Sahyadri	119	242	103%
DD Podhigai	102	123	20%
DD Chandana	64	110	72%
DD Bangla	56	78	39%
DD Girnar	30	56	87%
DD Oriya	27	49	81%
DD Yadagiri	29	44	52%
DD Bihar	21	33	57%
DD Madhya Pradesh	29	32	10%
DD Rajasthan	21	30	43%
DD North East	12	17	42%

Packaging of the shows and promos has been improved to give a distinct look and feel to DD Channels. Wide publicity of programmes is being given through various channels of Doordarshan and social media through Youtube/Twitter/Facebook.

[English]

**Development of Aero Sports**

2225. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared/is considering a roadmap for organised development of Aero-sports in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to promote Aero-sports such as Aero-modelling, Paragliding, Ballooning, skydiving and other Aero-sports along with the financial assistance provided to enable youth to participate in Aero-sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal with this Ministry;

(c) No funds have been given in the current financial year for promotion of Aero-sports such as Aero-modelling, Paragliding, Ballooning, skydiving and other Aero-sports or to youth to participate in Aero-sports.

**Sanitation Coverage in Rural Areas**

2226. DR. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rural India had achieved only 39% sanitation coverage till October, 2014;

(b) if so, the progress achieved in rural sanitation so far after the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(c) whether it is also a fact that changing people's behaviour remains a challenge for the Government; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for bringing behavioural changes among rural people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Sanitation Coverage in Rural India at the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was 38.7% which has increased to 78.98% as on date.

(c) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves changing the mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices.

(d) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), upto 5% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for State and District level. 3% of the resources can be used at the Central level for the same purpose. Massive media campaigns have been started at National level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio) aids. States are also carrying out IEC campaign including interpersonal Communication (IPC). Also cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns are held at regular intervals. In order to educate the people, the programme lays emphasis on community involvement. Many States are focusing on community approaches, wherein rural people are directly triggered and made aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene using some triggering tools. Besides, conventional IEC tools are also used to educate the people. Swachh Bharat Whatsapp group has been created involving officials of Gol and all the States. Similar groups for individual States have been formed. A Facebook page for SBM(G) has also been created and twitter handles are also active. Media celebrities have been roped as brand ambassadors.

*[Translation]*

**Welfare of Families Displaced  
due to Mining Activities**

2227. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector and private sector companies in the country which have been awarded mining lease, State-wise;

(b) the number of families affected and displaced due to mining activities in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any policy has been prepared to provide jobs to members of such families in mining areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The State Governments grant mineral concessions for the minerals located within their respective boundaries under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and rules made thereunder. This information is not maintained by the Ministry of Mines.

(b) to (d) Since, Mining Leases are granted by the State Governments, the information regarding the number of families affected and displaced due to mining activities in the country is not maintained by the Ministry of Mines. The National Mineral Policy, 2008 enunciated by the Central Government seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilization of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time, improving the lives of people living in mining affected areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. It seeks to provide special care to protect the interests of host and indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practices and protection of project affected persons through comprehensive relief and rehabilitation packages. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies of the State Governments are also applicable in these cases.

The Central Government has formulated Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) which is being implemented through the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) created by the MMDR (Amendment) Act, 2015. The projects implemented under PMKKKY will help create a congenial mining environment, improve the lives of the affected persons and create a win-win situation for the stakeholders. The details of PMKKKY can be accessed online at <http://mines.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/PMKKKY%20Guidelines.pdf>.

### Expansion of Ambit of MGNREGS

2228. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the ambit of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include the works pertaining to village roads and cleaning of drains under MGNREGS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a demand driven programme where planning is done in a bottom up approach. The Schedule-I of the Act provides details of permissible works under MGNREGS. Works such as "Providing all-weather rural road connectivity to unconnected villages and to connect identified rural production centres to the existing pucca road network; and construction of pucca internal roads or streets including side drains and culverts within a village" are permissible under MGNREGS. Cleaning of drains is not permissible under MGNREGS.

[English]

### Inter-linking of Rivers

2229. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of inter-linking of rivers project;

(b) the rivers to be connected in the first phase and cost to be incurred thereon;

(c) the total number of rivers to be inter-linked in future; and

(d) whether interfering in the natural course of rivers will lead to ecological imbalance in future and if so, the details thereof and the corrective action to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation in August 1980 for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The Pre- Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments. After survey and investigations, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links and draft FRs of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Present status, States concerned, and benefits are given in the enclosed Statement. The Inter-Linking of River (ILR) programme has been taken up on high priority.

Four priority links under Peninsular Rivers Component have been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) viz; Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP) Phase -I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project, Par-Tapi-Narmada link project and Mahanadi-Godavari link project. The preparation of DPR of a project is taken up after consent of concerned State Governments. DPRs of KBLP Phase-I & Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been completed. The techno-economic clearance and various statutory clearances of the KBLP Phase-I have been accorded. Based on the request of Government of M.P., the DPRs of projects included under KBLP Phase-II viz, Lower Orr dam, Bina complex projects and Kotha barrage have been completed by NWDA/Government of M.P. and submitted for techno-economical appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC).

The techno-economic clearance of the Damanganga-Pinjal link project has been accorded subject to statutory clearances. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project has been submitted for technical appraisal in CWC. The DPR of the Mahanadi - Godavari link could not be taken up as the Government of Odisha was not agreeable for Mahanadi - Godavari link, a mother link of 9 link system viz., Mahanadi - Godavari - Krishna - Pennar - Palar - Cauvery - Vaigai - Gundar linkage due to large submergence involved in Manibhadra Dam. Based on the suggestions of Govt. of Odisha, NWDA has prepared a preliminary revised proposal of Mahanadi- Godavari

Link Project with reduced submergence and submitted to the Govt. of Odisha.

The estimated cost of these four projects for which DPRs have been completed is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crore) at 2015-16 price level
1.	Ken-Betwa Link Project(Phase-I)	18057
2.	Ken-Betwa Link Project(Phase-II)	8594
3.	Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project	3008
4.	Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project	10211

(d) At the time of preparation of DPR of the individual river link projects, detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies as per Terms of Reference approved by Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests & Climate Change are carried out. EIA study includes impacts on land environment, water resources and its quality, terrestrial ecology (flora, fauna, vegetation cover, wildlife), aquatic ecology (riverine ecology, fisheries), pollution due to noise during construction phase, impact on air quality, impact due to command area development, impacts on local

services (like water supply, education, health care, community forests, impacts on business opportunities). All environmental impacts and issues arising out of the EIA studies are duly addressed in Environmental Management Plan which forms a part of DPR.

The impacts of individual ILR project on the human lives, environment, landmass, etc., are suitably addressed in the Environment Impact and Socio-economic impact Assessment studies which is part of the preparation of DPR.

#### **Statement**

*Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers, proposed benefits and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report*

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha)	Domestic and Industrial supply (MCM)	Hydro power (MW)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Peninsular Component</b>							
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, Chattisgarh & Telangana	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	0.91+3.52 = 4.43	802	445	FR completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-do-	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	1.09+5.04= 6.13	413	--	FR completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, AP, Karnataka, Chattisgarh & Telangana	Telangana	2.87	237	975	FR completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, Chattisgarh & Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	5.82	162	--	FR completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana & AP	Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	1.90+0.68 = 2.58	56	--	FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisaillam) - Pennar link	-do-	--	--	--	17	FR completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, AP & Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	5.81	124	90	FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	AP, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	0.49+4.36 + 0.06 = 4.91	1105	--	FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai-Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	3.38	185	--	FR completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link (a) Ken-Betwa Link Phase-I  (b) Ken-Betwa link Phase-II	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh  -do-	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh  Madhya Pradesh	2.66 + 3.69 =6.35  0.99	49	78	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Parbati - Kalisindh- Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	*Alt.I: 2.05+ 0.25 =2.30 (Alt.II: 1.77+ 0.43 = 2.20)	13.2	--	FR completed
12.	Par-Tapi- Narmada link	Maharashtra & Gujarat	Gujarat & Maharashtra	2.32	76	22	FR & DPR completed
13.	Damanganga- Pinjal link (As per DPR)	-do-	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	--	895 (including 316 MCM from Pinjal dam proposed by GoM)	--	FR&DPR completed
14.	Bedti-Varda link	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	Karnataka	0.60	--	4	PFR completed
15.	Netravati- Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	Karnataka	0.34	--	--	PFR completed.
16.	Pamba- Achankovil- Vaippar link	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	0.91	--	508	FR completed

**Himalayan Component**

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha)	Domestic and Industrial supply (MCM)	Hydro power (MW)	Present status
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**Peninsular Component**

1.	Manas-Sankosh- Tista-Ganga (M-S- T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	Assam, West Bengal & Bihar	2.08 + 1.82 + 2.64 = 6.54	--	5287	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar , Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	8.17+ 0.67 + 1.74 (Nepal) = 10.58 48	48	--	PFR completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	37.99+2.41 (Nepal) = 40.40	700	—	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	25.30 + 1.35 (Nepal)=26.65	1391	10884	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, UP, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	3.45 + 0.30 = 3.75	6250	3600	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	UP, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Haryana & Rajasthan	0.435+2.442= 2.877	57	—	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Rajasthan & Gujarat	5.35 + 2.04= 7.39	282	—	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar & UP	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	0.30 + 0.37= 0.67	—	—	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar & Jharkhand	Bihar & Jharkhand	2.99 + 0.08= 3.07	360	95	PFR completed
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	7.63 + 0.30 + 0.55 = 8.47	484	—	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal & Odisha	West Bengal & Odisha	0.18+0.365= 0.545	—	9	Draft FR completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	Bihar	2.99+1.75 (Nepal)=4.74	24	3180	PFR completed (Entirely lies in Nepal)
13.	Farakka-Sunderbans link	West Bengal	West Bengal	1.50	184	—	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M- S-T-G)	-do-	Assam, West Bengal & Bihar	—	216	1115	Alternate to M-S-T-G link dropped.

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



**Maintenance of NH in Odisha**

2230. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:  
SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

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

(a) the details of stretches entrusted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for improvement under different programmes in the country including Odisha along with the funds allotted for this purpose;

(b) the details of National Highways where improvement work has been completed or in progress, State-wise;

(c) the details of National Highways where improvement works are yet to be taken up; and

(d) the status of improvement and maintenance of the stretches Talcher-Chandikhol, Cuttack-Angul-Samalpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) A total length of 36097 km of National Highways including 1462.34 km in Odisha has been entrusted to National Highways Authority of India as on 31.12.2017 for improvement. The funds allotted for this purpose in Financial Year 2017-18 is Rs. 22567.69 crores.

The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The minimum desirable standards for NHs is of 2 lane configuration. The works on NHs, including those for development of NHs to minimum 2 lane NH standards, are, accordingly, taken up depending upon inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds. The Ministry has taken up development of NHs/roads under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads, Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project (NHIIP), National Highways (Original) [NH (O)] scheme, etc. Various

phases of NHDP envisaged development of NHs to 4/6 lane and 2 lane NH standards, development of expressways, etc.

Development of most of the roads/NHs under other schemes envisages their upgradation to 2 lane NH standards. During 2017-18, progress achieved towards development of NHs to 2 lane and 4 or more lane NH standards were about 2,889 km and 1,399 km respectively upto the period ending December, 2017.

(c) The Ministry had taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non-Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes along with integration with Sagarmala, etc., under "Bharatmala Pariyojana". Under this proposal, the Ministry has identified stretches for development of about 26,200 km length of Economic Corridors, 8,000 km of Inter Corridors, 7,500 km of Feeder Routes, 5,300 km Border and International connectivity roads, 4,100 km Coastal and Port connectivity roads, 1,900 km Expressways, National Corridor Efficiency improvement by development of ring roads around 28 cities, decongestion of about 125 choke points and 66 congestion points, development of 35 nos. of Multimodal Logistics Parks. 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 programme is targeted for completion in 2021-2022. The general principle for upgradation 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.

(d) The development of Talcher - Chandikhol into three packages has been awarded by NHA on 31.01.2018. The maintenance work in the existing stretch has started. The development of Cuttack-Sambalpur has been taken up into two packages *i.e.* Cuttack to Angul and Angul to Sambalpur. As regards the stretch of Angul-Sambalpur, the work as well as maintenance has started by the contractor. For the stretch of Cuttack to Angul, it has been subdivided into two packages *i.e.* Manguli to Jhargadia and Jhargadia to Angul. The work of 4-laning of Manguli to Jhargadia has started, moreover, contract agreement has been signed in the project of 4-laning of Jhargadia to Angul. The repair & maintenance was being carried out through State PWD up to 2017.

[Translation]

### PPP Road Projects

2231. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI  
SINGH:

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

(a) the road projects being undertaken by the National Highways Authority of India under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) whether the Government has not been able to attract private investments in the road sector under (PPP) mode and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons thereof including the corrective steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether a delegation recently visited Malaysia to study road projects and seek investments and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the extent of increase in public private partnership in road construction sector during the last three years along with the total investment made under the PPP mode in road construction sector till 31 December 2017;

(e) whether the amount of NPA has increased to a large extent on fund invested for road construction under public-private partnership if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of National Highways Projects being implemented across the country under public-private partnership along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) 253 road projects have been undertaken by National Highway Authority of India under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) No madam.

It is true that there was a decline in award of highway projects in 2012-13 and 2013-14 and attracting private investment under PPP was difficult. Reasons for the same included inadequate project preparatory activities, land acquisition prior to project award, over-leveraged financials for the highway developers in the country, lack of debt products aligned with revenue stream profile of highway projects, some banks reaching the ceiling as per sectoral exposure norms and aggressive bidding based on unrealistic traffic projections.

However, corrective Steps were taken by MoRTH to address the above which included one to one interaction with contractors/concessionaires and other stakeholders, making amendments in contract document templates and implementing an innovative implementation model under PPP mode *i.e.* the Hybrid Annuity Model. As a result, award and construction of highway projects picked up, including projects under PPP mode. Till date 54 projects have been awarded under the Hybrid Annuity Model with aggregate length of 3,390 km and total cost of around Rs. 60,000 crore.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The road project under PPP mode in last three years are as follows:

Year	No. of Projects	Length (In Km) (In Rs. Crores)	Investment
2015-16	15	1109	18890
2016-17	37	2739	38,974
2017-18 (till Dec 2017)	11	701	15,981

The Total investment made under the PPP Mode in road construction Sector till December 2017 (April 2015 to December 2017) is around Rs. 73,845 crores.

(e) NPA for the highways sector have been addressed to a large extent by the Ministry and NHAI by resolving issues for awarded but languishing projects. Proactive policy measures like allowing 100% equity divestment two years post COD, premium deferment in stressed projects, rationalized compensation to concessionaires for languishing NH projects in BOT mode for delays not attributable to concessionaires and one time fund infusion have been taken. As a result, all the NH projects languishing around three years back have been suitably revived.

(f) Currently, 70 National Highway Projects are being implemented across the country under PPP mode. They have overall cost of Rs.82, 672 crores & aggregate length of 5,421 km. Out of these, 54 projects are under Hybrid Annuity Model with overall cost of around Rs. 60,000 Crores and length of 3,390 km. Balance 16 projects are under BoT Mode with overall cost of around Rs 23,000 crores and aggregate length of 2031 KM.

#### **Export of Power**

2232. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to export power generated in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the quantum of power generated in the country is more than its requirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there are possibilities of exporting power despite its generation being below the installed capacity of power plants in the country, 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) Presently, India is exporting power to Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar. Details of export of power are given below:

i. India- Bangladesh: India is currently supplying 660 MW power to Bangladesh and it would

increase by 840 MW after completion of additional transmission links.

ii. India- Nepal: India is currently supplying 465 MW power to Nepal and it would further increase by 310-410 MW with the operation of 132 kV D/c DhalkebarMuzzafarpur line at 400 kV.

iii. India- Myanmar: India is supplying about 2-3 MW of power from Manipur (India) to Myanmar through 11 kV transmission line from Moreh in Manipur (India) to Tamu town in Myanmar.

(b) to (d) Electricity (power) cannot be stored economically in bulk. Therefore, quantum of power generated in the country is same as the power requisitioned by the distribution companies. However, as on 31.01.2018, the installed generation capacity is 334 Giga Watt (GW) which is substantially more than the peak demand of 165 GW occurred during the current year (upto January 2018).

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

[*English*]

#### **Service Roads**

2233. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:  
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

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

(a) whether construction is allowed or not within 5 metres of the National Highway along with service road as per National Highways Authority of India policy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any law/rule for constructing Highways without service roads in India;

(c) the reasons for charging toll fee from village people who are staying near the toll roads;

(d) the reasons for not providing service roads for the villages near the toll roads; and

(e) the details of Highways without service roads in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The construction along National Highways is allowed as per recommended standard for National Highways regarding building line and construction line given in Indian Roads Congress IRC 73-1980.

(b) to (e) The service roads along National highways are provided as per the site requirement, inter-se-priority and availability of funds. Toll is being charged for all the vehicles using the tollable National Highways as per the toll Policy. The people living in the vicinity of 20 km are allowed to use toll roads at discounted rate. The service roads are not provided near the toll plazas so as to prevent the vehicles intended to avoid the toll. However, two wheelers/bikes are exempted from toll. The service roads are provided along the National Highways including the State of Kerala if required to meet the local traffic and are not mandatory.

#### **FDI in Aviation Sector**

2234. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted the approval to permit Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for the development of civil aviation sector in the country particularly in Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the proposals received and approved by the Government in this regard, proposal-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the impact of FDI on the development of this sector in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per the FDI policy of 2013, foreign airlines were allowed to invest under Government approval route in the capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services, up to the limit of 49%

of their paid-up capital. However, this provision was not applicable to M/s Air India Ltd.;

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, vide its Press Note 1 (2018) dated 23.1.2018, has allowed foreign investment(s) in Air India, including that of foreign airline(s), up to 49% either directly or indirectly, subject to the condition that Substantial Ownership and Effective Control of Air India shall continue to be vested in Indian nationals. The said provision will be effective from the date of issue of Foreign Exchange Management Act notification in this regard.

(c) and (d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is largely a matter of private business decisions. FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors, hence, no assessment of the impact of FDI on the development of the sector in the country, can be made.

*[Translation]*

#### **Telecast of Objectionable Contents**

2235. DR. KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a large number of complaints from viewers/audiences regarding so-called objectionable contents being telecast/broadcast on several TV channels and radio stations;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for safeguarding the interests and fundamental rights of viewers in the country; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a statutory mechanism for the redressal of complaints against the contents of private TV channels and radio stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE

(RETD.): (a) to (d) Complaints are received directly and also through the public grievance portal i.e <http://pgportal.gov.in> relating to the content telecast on private TV channels. As per existing regulatory framework, private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder which contain a gamut of criteria to be followed while carrying programmes and advertisements in such TV channels. FM Radio Channels are required to comply with the terms & conditions of the Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) which is executed by them with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting at the time of granting permission to run FM radio channels. Clause 7.6 of the GOPA provides that the permission holder shall ensure that no content, messages, advertisement or communication, transmitted in its Broadcast Channel is objectionable, obscene, unauthorized or inconsistent with the laws of India.

Ministry has also constituted a composite Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) comprising officers from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law & Justice, Women & Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and a representative from Advertising Standards Council of India, to take cognizance suo moto or to look into specific complaints regarding content on private TV channels on any platform including FM Radio channels. As and when there is a prima facie case of violation by private satellite TV channels and private FM channels regarding content aired by them, the matter is placed before the IMC for its consideration/recommendations. Thus, IMC functions in a recommendatory capacity. The final decision is taken on the basis of the recommendations of IMC by the Ministry.

As part of self-regulation, the following are the self regulating bodies of broadcasting industry:

- (i) News Broadcasters Association (NBA)- a representative body of news and current affairs TV channels has set up News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) to consider complaints against or in respect of broadcasters relating to content of any news and current affairs telecast on TV channels.
- (ii) Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), which is a representative body of nonNews & current affairs

TV channels, has set up Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) to examine the complaints about television programmes, and

- (iii) Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a self regulatory body of advertising industry has set up Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) to consider complaints in respect of advertisements.

The above mechanism has also been acknowledged by the Supreme Court of India in its order dated 12.01.2017 in the matter of WP(C) No.387 of 2000 - Common Cause vs UOI & Ors.

[English]

### **Ground Water Management**

2236. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
HRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that water shortage is one of the biggest problems that the country faces today and poor management of available resources is a big reason for the same and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the ground water meets about 60% of irrigation, 85% of rural drinking water and 50% of urban drinking water requirement in the country and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the rivers, lakes, ground water and other sources of water in the country are being over- exploited and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is urgent need for participatory ground water management in the country and if so, the initiatives taken by the Government to encourage participatory ground water management; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to find ways to preserve, protect and augment the available water resources?

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) It has been observed that there is a progressive reduction in per capita availability of water in the Country. This reduction can be attributed to increase in population, rapid urbanization & industrialization and other related factors. As per year 2001 census, the average annual per capita availability of water in the country was 1816 m<sup>3</sup>/year, which has reduced to 1545 m<sup>3</sup>/year as per 2011 census. Further, projections for the year 2025 and 2050 are 1340 m<sup>3</sup>/year & 1140 m<sup>3</sup>/year respectively.

As per the report of the 'Task Force on Irrigation, 2009' of the erstwhile Planning Commission, ground water meets nearly 55% of irrigation requirements of the country besides meeting more than 85% of water requirement for domestic use in rural areas and over 50% for Urban areas.

Ground Water Resource Assessment of the Country is being periodically carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. During the assessment year 2013, out of 6584 assessment units in the country, 1034 assessment units are categorized as "Over-Exploited".

As per Reassessment of Water Availability Studies carried out in 1993, the average annual water availability in the country has been assessed as 1869 BCM (Billion Cubic Meter). It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1123 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water resources.

Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. Participatory ground water management is one of the viable strategies for sustainable management of ground water. In order to encourage participatory ground water management, 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.

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](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf).

### **Rating of Toll Plazas**

2237. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is going to start rating the Toll Plazas in the country to improve the amenities and overall convenience for highway users;

(b) if so, the details thereof and standards which are going to be checked by the Government before giving the rating to any Toll Plaza;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the cases of man-handling by the Toll Staff with the commuters and viceversa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) National Highways Authority of India has developed a matrix based methodology to rank the Fee Plazas on parameters such as electronic tolling, time taken in clearance of Fee Plaza using FASTag lane, deployment of marshall, display panel in each lane, staff behavior, Cleanliness, user convenience facilities, ambulance services, fire extinguisher, recovery van & patrolling vehicle, light at fee plaza and user feedback. The data for the matrix is collected via Regional Officers (ROs), who are required to rank Foll Plazas under their jurisdiction through a committee of officers.

(c) and (d) Cases of man-handling by fee plaza staff and vice-versa is dealt on case to case basis as per the provisions of Contract/Concession Agreement concerned and is an ongoing process. Also, National Highways Authority of India has issued policy guidelines for dealing of such cases.

#### **Demand for Work Under MGNREGS**

2238. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop an integrated interface where the beneficiaries of the various employment schemes *viz.* Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) can get themselves enrolled for demand for work to be allotted to him/her;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to deal with the situation where beneficiaries of MGNREGS are not being allotted work according to their expertise/skills; and

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

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

As per para 1, Schedule II of Mahatma Gandhi Act, 2005 "The adult member of every household residing in any rural area and willing to do unskilled manual work

may submit their names, age and the address of the household to the Gram Panchayat at the village level (hereafter in this Schedule referred to as the Gram Panchayat) in the jurisdiction of which they reside for registration of their household for issuance of a job card".

#### **STPs for Ganga River Cleaning**

2239. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy or plan has been conceived by the Government to curb the flow of sewer water in Ganga river by setting up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in 10 major cities on a pilot basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cities included in the plan on pilot basis;

(c) whether the cities cited in the pilot project are identified as major contributors to the total polluted water flowing into Ganga river;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps to be taken to curb the flow of sewer water in the said river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The Namami Gange programme has been focusing on rejuvenation of river Ganga through various initiatives including curbing of flow of sewage in the river Ganga by setting up of sewage treatment plants (STPs).

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has identified 97 towns located along main stem of river Ganga having an estimated sewage generation of 2953 million litres per day (mld) for Ganga cleaning interventions. Of this 1967 mld (65%) is generated from 10 major towns namely Haridwar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Farukhabad, Patna, Bhagalpur, Kolkata, Howrah and Bally. The details of sewage generation & STP capacity in these 10 towns is as under:

Sl. No.	Town	Estimated Sewage generation (mld) - 2016	Existing functional STP Capacity available (mld)	Additional STP capacity under construction/ approved (mld) for Yr. 2035 demand
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haridwar	114	45	82
2.	Farukhabad	33	2.7	35

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kanpur	375	414	88
4.	Allahabad	188	268	72
5.	Varanasi	236	102	310
6.	Patna	234	0	350
7.	Bhagalpur	47	0	65
8.	Kolkata	570	206*	26
9.	Howrah	136	27	65
10.	Bally	34	30	40
		1967	1094.7*	1133

\*In addition Eastern Kolkata Wetland (EKW) provides natural wetland treatment to about 410 mld.

For cleaning of river Ganga, apart from sewage treatment, various other measures such as treatment of industrial effluent, in-situ bioremediation of drains, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, ghats & crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, awareness creation & public outreach etc. are also being undertaken.

[Translation]

#### **Difficulties Faced by Passengers at Delhi Airport**

2240. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passengers are facing difficulties at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi since the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has tried to find out the reasons in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for disposal of problems being faced by passengers at IGIA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) IGI Airport, through benchmarking its standards and processes with those of world class airports, has

demonstrated consistent improvement in the services and amenities provided to the passengers. There are as such no major common issues faced by passenger over last few years, except a few passengers communications mentioning the gaps between their expectations and experience. These communications/feedback are suitably dealt by Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) and the other concerned agencies.

#### **Promotion of Solar Power**

2241. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme of the Government for promoting solar power in the country;

(b) the quantum of solar power being generated in the country presently;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to generate solar power by setting up of solar power panels on millions of mobile towers installed in the country; 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) The Government has launched various schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country. The details of the schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As on 28.02.2018, a grid connected capacity of 19,584 MW has been installed for generation of solar energy in the country. As per CEA, 19850 MU of electricity has been generated from solar power projects in current financial year (up to January, 2018).

(c) and (d) There is no specific proposal for formulating a scheme to generate solar power by setting up of solar power panels on millions of mobile towers installed in the country. However, mobile tower owners are free to install solar panels on the mobile towers.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of schemes launched for promotion of solar energy*

- i. Solar Park Scheme for setting up of over 50 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over 40,000 MW of solar power projects.
- ii. Scheme for setting up 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and Government of India organisations with Viability Gap Funding (VGF).
- iii. Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments and Para Military Forces with VGF.
- iv. Pilot-cum-demonstration projects for development of grid connected solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops.
- v. Bundling Scheme-15000 MW grid-connected solar PV power plants through National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Ltd./National Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN).
- vi. VGF Schemes for setting up of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI).
- vii. Installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Power Plants.

[*English*]

#### **Production of Solar Energy**

2242. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed targets to produce 60,000 MW solar energy from large plants and 40,000 MW from rooftops by March, 2022 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the target for rooftop plants appears unattainable due to the imposing of safeguard duty of 70 per cent by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on imported panels and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move would cripple the entire solar industry especially the rooftop segment; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps being taken to incentivize the production of solar power and achieve the target set 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) The Government has set a target of reaching 100 GW of solar power capacity in the country by 2022 of which 40 GW is targeted from rooftop solar.

(b) to (d) At present there is no safeguards duty imposed on imported solar panels.

[*Translation*]

#### **Increase in Time Slots of News Bulletins**

2243. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to increase the time slot allotted for the telecast/broadcast of news bulletins in regional languages at national level through Doordarshan and Akashvani and also to improve the quality of such bulletins;

(b) Whether the Government is planning to promote telecast/broadcast of such bulletins with a view to accord

more importance to various regional languages in the country;

- (c) If so, the details thereof; and
- (d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that at present, there is no plan to increase the time slot for broadcast of News Bulletins in regional languages at National level. Improving the quality of news bulletins is part of an ongoing process and effort.

Details of regional and national News bulletins may be accessed at:

- (i) All India Radio website [allindiaradio.gov.in/](http://allindiaradio.gov.in/)
- (ii) Doordarshan website: [www.ddindia.gov.in/](http://www.ddindia.gov.in/)

[English]

#### **Chabahar Port**

2244. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:  
SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether operationalisation of the Chabahar port in Iran is likely to prove a gateway to golden opportunities to boost trade and business for India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent to which the operationalisation of this port is likely to contribute to bilateral and regional trade and economic development;

(c) the details of countries with whom India is likely to develop trade and business along with the quantum thereof in view of operationalisation of the said port;

(d) the details of products that are expected to get boost for exports with the commissioning of the Chabahar port; and

(e) whether any connectivity event involving all the stakeholders is proposed to be organised at Chabahar and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The location of the Chabahar Port on the south-eastern coast of Iran is expected to open up greater opportunities for promotion of trade and commerce, especially from the ports along India's western coast, with Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia and beyond.

India's participation in the development of Chabahar port will provide India an alternative and reliable access route into Afghanistan utilizing India's earlier investment in Zaranj-Delaram road built in Afghanistan, and also a reliable and more direct sea-road access route into Central Asian Region.

(c) The Chabahar port will provide opportunity to trade with Central Asian countries like Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan etc. The commencement of operation in Chabahar port and implementation of Trilateral Transit Agreement will also greatly enhance India's accessibility to land locked Afghanistan where India is immensely contributing to its reconstruction and development. Chabahar Port has the potential to become a regional transit hub for Afghanistan and eastern Central Asian Countries. It is expected that volume of trade will increase substantially on the commencement of operation at Shahid - Beheshti Chabahar Port.

(d) Products that are expected to get boost for export country/region wise are as under:

**Iran:** Rice, finished metal products (steel, aluminium, ferro-manganese), siteel rails, Soyabeans and flour, seeds (mustard' cotton etc.), tea leaf, Misc. types of paper, Cloth & fabrics, Pharma products.

**Afghanistan:** Sugar, milk and bakery products, medical apparatus' medicines' grain (rice and wheat), fabrics (woven synthetic, polyester)

**CIs Countries:** Machinery, food stuff, electrical equipment, Cotton fabric

(e) Yes, Madam. A business promotion event with the objective of showcasing the economic opportunities offered by the Chabahar Port, is proposed to be organized at Chabahar by Iran.

**Construction of Individual Household Toilets**

2245. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status and progress made under Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin in construction of individual household toilets during the last three years and the current year, State and year-wise;

(b) whether several states have conveyed to the Government the need to devise a targeted outreach strategy with regard to behaviour and perception change communication; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven scheme, hence State-wise targets are not fixed. However, State/UT-wise, number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 3 years and current year under SBM(G) as per the information on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) is in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise Individual household latrines(IHHLs) constructed during last three years and current year as on 06-03-2018*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 06-03-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			979	16954
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996	788496	1753966
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439	42552	41460
4.	Assam	148237	465545	1054882	616185
5.	Bihar	165457	427038	872331	2118481
6.	Chhattisgarh	39128	357107	1464977	923459
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0	18758
8.	Daman and Diu			0	1600
9.	Goa	0	28637	0	0
10.	Gujarat	335762	922728	1559806	428726
11.	Haryana	107765	132661	126162	319957
12.	Himachal Pradesh	54265	66632	80521	10
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8496	64665	83455	276189
14.	Jharkhand	98512	315130	832239	986408

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Karnataka	791687	533011	720075	1355207
16.	Kerala	34101	11752	195090	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566	1860073	2217363
18.	Maharashtra	500897	889170	1917675	2095869
19.	Manipur	27860	47636	41423	42237
20.	Meghalaya	42002	44129	45973	87138
21.	Mizoram	534	6026	2872	17474
22.	Nagaland	0	22617	38112	16259
23.	Odisha	130925	1329832	1263960	513283
24.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	6167
25.	Punjab	9887	71543	106626	65364
26.	Rajasthan	653306	2164590	2721433	2072788
27.	Sikkim	3562	3707	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	378162	948287	1139701	1877683
29.	Telangana	130725	240168	520092	1430309
30.	Tripura	24869	61173	43829	28191
31.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487	1740917	3496655
32.	Uttarakhand	57833	64030	335264	42976
33.	West Bengal	847080	1432065	2322394	941017
Grand Total		5854987	12741367	21924339	23808133

### **Air Safety Violations**

2246 KUNWAR BHARATENDRA:  
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rising incidence of violation of safety norms by the Air India and the private airline companies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has issued any fresh norms in regard for strict adherence to safety norms by the airlines, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of violation of air safety norms by Air India and private airline operators during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the action taken thereon, year-wise and airline operator-wise; and

(e) whether the Ministry meets the standards prescribed by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) for its domestic regulatory mechanisms and safety protocols and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There were 352 safety violations by Air India and Private airlines in the year 2016 whereas the number of violations in the year 2017 was 269. Therefore, the number of violations has decreased in the year 2017 as compared to year 2016.;

(b) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) issues Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) and Circulars from time to time for strict adherence to safety norms by the airlines. The list of CARs and circulars issued by DGCA for strict adherence of safety norms in the year 2017 and 2018 are given in the enclosed Statement;

(c) Following are the number of cases of the violations of air safety norms by Air India & Private airlines during the last three years and the current year (till Feb 2018):-

Year	No. of Safety Violations;
2015	245
2016	352
2017	269
2018 (till Feb '18)	54

(d) DGCA has published Safety Oversight Program which includes Surveillance, Regulatory Audit, Ramp Inspection of domestic operators, Surveillance of Foreign aircraft, etc. DGCA Safety Oversight Program ensures that all operators are complying with the regulations for safe operation of the aircraft.

(e) DGCA has issued regulations which are in line with International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) norms. These regulations are periodically revised to keep abreast with the international practices and to meet the ICAO Standards. Various measures have been taken by DGCA to maintain the safe operation of aircraft and high International standard.

#### **Statement**

*List of Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) and Circulars issued by DGCA for strict adherence to safety norms in the year 2017 & 2018*

Sl.No.	Fresh Safety norms issued by DGCA	Purpose
<b>Year 2017</b>		
1.	Civil Aviation requirements section 1-General series 'C' Part-I	In order to enforce Safety Management System (SMS) in the airlines which will ensure adherence of safety norms.
2.	Civil aviation requirements section 2 airworthiness series 'C' part-I (Rev. 2017)	In order to ensure timely recording of aircraft defect, their analysis and proper rectification by the airlines.
3.	Civil aviation requirements section 5 Air Safety series 'F' part-II (rev. 2017)	To prevent accident/incident in the aircraft operated by airlines by timely analysing Flight recorder parameters recorded during day to day operation and taking corrective actions.
4.	Air Safety Circular 2 of 2017	To enforce adherence of safety norms during adverse weather conditions.
5.	Air Safety Circular 03 of 2017	To enforce adherence of safety norms during the operation of aircraft TO/From Performance Limited airports.

**Year 2018**

6. Civil Aviation Requirments Section 8-Aircraft operations series 'F' Part-II (Rev. 2018)

For enforcement of strict adherence of safety norms regading flight crew training and qualification requiremnts for scheduled operators.

**IEC Activities Under SBM(g)**

2247. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total allocation spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Activities under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin since the launch of the scheme;

(b) the reasons for not meeting the annual target of 8% of total allocation expenditure for IEC Activities;

(c) whether any additional measures have been taken by his Ministry to achieve the aforementioned of target 8% and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Out of the total expenditure under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin [(SBM(G))] since its launch, 3.24% has been incurred on Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

(b) Under SBM (G), 8% of Central fund allocation for the project is to be utilized on IEC and capacity building activities. The utilization under IEC and capacity building does not link with annual allocation or expenditure. However, the funds should be used in a phased manner for both the pre-ODF and post-ODF activities. The States have the flexibility of deciding the division of expenditure depending on the baseline survey reports and acceleration of sanitation coverage. Since, sanitation is a behavioural issue, it is experienced that a sustainable sanitation outcome can be effectively achieved through behavior change communication, inter-personal communication and community participation. Thus, while spending the money of IEC and capacity building activities, it shall be taken care of that a sustainable sanitation and hygiene outcome is achieved through such activities.

(c) This Ministry has initiated several steps to increase expenditure on IEC and capacity building activities. It has been made mandatory for the States to spend 2.5% of available funds on IEC and capacity building for release of 2nd instalment from the financial year 2017-18 onwards. This Ministry is regularly monitoring expenditure on IEC and capacity building through Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM (G) and also through a series of meetings/video conferences and during various workshops organised with States/UTs. The Ministry has also issued detailed guidelines on IEC for the States suggesting preferable activities to be undertaken by the States under IEC and capacity building in order to achieve and sustain open defecation free villages. The Ministry is regularly doing pan India campaigns through mass media and various events at national level.

(d) Does not arise.

**National Sports Development Fund**

2248. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:  
SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

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

(a) the details of the fund generated in the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) during each of the last four years and the current year;

(b) the details of funds spent therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of key target sports which have received funds therefrom during the said period;

(d) the sports-wise distribution of funds released from the NSDF in the country, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(e) the infrastructure created at the district level in Andhra Pradesh utilizing the said fund; and

(f) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government to encourage more participation in sports, especially from the economically disadvantaged communities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) The details of the fund generated in the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) during each of the last four years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of the NSDF support for promotion of sports during the last four years and the current year are given in the statement-II. State/UT-wise expenditure from NSDF is not maintained.

(c) Key target sports which have been assisted from NSDF during the last four years and current year are Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Chess, Cycling, Equestrian, Fencing, Golf, Gymnastic, Judo, Sailing,

Shooting, Squash, Swimming, Table Tennis, Tennis, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Wushu, Winter sports, Para-sports.

(d) State/UT wise distribution of funds from NSDF to sportspersons is not maintained. Sports discipline wise support to sportspersons by NSDF from its inception to till date is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(e) NSDF has not supported any project for development of sports infrastructure at District level in Andhra Pradesh. However, NSDF has provided financial assistance of Rs.5.00 crore (Rupees Five crore only) for creation of additional facilities at Pullela Gopichand Badminton Foundation, Hyderabad.

(f) Sports being a State subject, promotion and development of Sports in the country is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. In order to complement/supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this regard, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has been implementing various schemes for promotion of sports in the entire country through creation/development of sports infrastructure and conduct of annual sports competitions.

**Statement-I**

As on (27.02.2018)

Year	Name of the source through which the funds have been raised (Name of Donor)	Amount donated (in Rs.)	Matching contribution of Government of India (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
2013-14	Jaypee Sports International Limited	10000000.00	50000000.00
	Individual	20.00	
	Total (2013-14)	100000020.00	
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	10000000.00	37500000.00
	Total (2014-15)	10000000.00	
2015-16	The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	582654.00	50000000.00
	Bank of Baroda	1000000.00	
	Bank of Maharashtra	100000.00	
	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	150000.00	
	Total (2015-16)	13082654.00	

1	2	3	4
2016-17	National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC)	1000000.00	142000000.00
	Syndicate Bank	100000.00	
	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	5000000.00	
	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC)	1000001.00	
	Antrix Corporation Limited	500000.00	
	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	500000.00	
	Container Corporation of India Limited	1000000.00	
	Power Finance Corporation Limited	1000000.00	
	Allahabad Bank	200000.00	
	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	100000000.00	
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2500000.00	
	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	1000000.00	
	National Seeds Corporation Limited	772015.50	
	IDBI Bank Ltd.	5000000.00	
	Northern Coalfields Limited	1000000.00	
	The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	2100000.00	
	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	1000000.00	
	State Bank of India	10000000.00	
	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd.	500000.00	
	Coal India Ltd.	250000000.00	
	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	22500000.00	
	The New India Assurance Co Ltd.	10000000.00	
	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilder Ltd.	5000000.00	
	Shri Mohit Malik	150000.00	
	Andhra Bank	1000000.00	
	Total (2016-17)	422822016.50	
2017-18	Shri Jitendra Kumar Lohar	5001.00	20000000.00
	UCO Bank	1000000.00	



1	2	3	4
	M/S Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1000000.00	
	Seva THDC (NGO under THDC India Ltd.) Rishi Kesh	1,500,000.00	
	Allahabad Bank	500,000.00	
	SJVN Limited	1000000.00	
	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	1000000.00	
	National Seeds Corporation Limited	500000.00	
	Total (2017-18)	6505001.00	
	Total	642409691.50	299500000.00
	Grand Total		941909691.00

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Details of Fund spent from NSDF	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Assistance to Sportsperson for Training/ Purchase of Equipment.	28,023,303/-	40,448,930/-	90,278,216/-	2,62,525,968/-	103,051,126/-	524,327,543/-
2.	Assistance to Organizations/ Institute for Development of sports infrastructure and other sports related activities.	62,289,236/-	85,199,074/-	86,597,561/-	1,24,701,440/-	2,26,433,812/-	5,85,221,123/-
3.	Cash Award/incentives during 2013-14 till date.	0.00/-	3,250,000/-	8,750,000/-	1,200,000/-	15,850,000/-	29,050,000/-

**Statement-III**

*Sports Discipline-wise support to Sportspersons by NSDF from its inceptions to till date*

Sl. No.	Discipline	Total No. Of Sportspersons	Total Amount (Rs. In Lacs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Archery	31	66.59
2.	Athletics	65	1031.74

1	2	3	4
3.	Badminton	16	118.28
4.	Boxing	18	126.39
5.	Chess	5	138.78
6.	Cycling	5	22.70
7.	Equestrian	1	33.12
8.	Fencing	1	2.00
9.	Golf	1	6.29
10.	Gymnastic	10	62.99
11.	Judo	4	8.50
12.	Sailing	5	55.37
13.	Shooting	52	2679.60
14.	Squash	5	78.15
15.	Swimming	5	28.99
16.	Table Tennis	7	13.56
17.	Tennis	17	411.19
18.	Weightlifting	13	29.50
19.	Wrestling	19	125.49
20.	Wushu	9	21.00
21.	Winter Sports	8	111.43
22.	Para-Sports	29	293.94

[Translation]

#### **Non-operational Airports**

2249. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect non-operational airports in different cities with air services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the airports which are proposed to be connected with air services, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is taking any concrete steps to bring uniformity in airfares of different airlines, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. A tentative list of the un-served airports is given in the enclosed

Statement. Airports Authority of India, the Implementing Agency initiates the bidding process for selection of the airline operators for RCS flights. However, RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes and bid under RCS-UDAN as and when the bid is called for.

(d) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the provision of air fare approval was dispensed with by the Government. Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, every air transport undertaking engaged in Scheduled air services require to establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The fares so established, are required to be displayed by the airlines on their websites in compliance of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rule, 1937 DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular 2 of 2010 wherein airlines are required to display on their respective website the tariff sheet route-wise across their network in various fare categories and the manner it is

offered in the market. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines. DGCA has also set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them.

#### **Statement**

Presented below is a tentative list of Unserved Airports, Applicants are expected to undertake their own due diligence vis-a-vis suitability of these airports for their proposals.

In case any such airport is a defence airport, the approval from Ministry of Defence, Government of India will need to be obtained for permitting joint use/civil operations under the Scheme.

It may be noted that this list does not include RCS Heliports, Applicants interested to submit proposals for helicopter operations will be required to ascertain eligible RCS Heliports from DGCA.

Sl. No.	Name of Airport/Airstrip	State (where the Airport/Airstrip is located)
1	2	3
1.	Campbell Bay	Andaman Nicobar
2.	Ghibpur	Andaman Nicobar
3.	Bobbili	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Donakonda	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Ellore	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Sri Sathya Sai Puttapurthy (Pransanthirilyam)	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Alinya	Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Daparizo	Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh
12.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh

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1	2	3
13.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh
14.	Yinghiong	Arunachal Pradesh
15.	Zero	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	Bograjeng	Assam
17.	Borengajuli	Assam
18.	Chabua	Assam
19.	Darrang	Assam
20.	Dinjan	Assam
21.	Doomur Dullang	Assam
22.	Kokrajarhar	Assam
23.	Kolapni	Assam
24.	Lakhipur	Assam
25.	Ledo	Assam
26.	Machebpur	Assam
27.	Misa	Assam
28.	Misa Mari	Assam
29.	Mornai	Assam
30.	Nazira	Assam
31.	Panneri	Assam
32.	Rupsi	Assam
33.	Sadiya	Assam
34.	Sorbhog	Assam
35.	Sukerating (Dum Duma)	Assam
36.	Arrah	Bihar
37.	Begusarai	Bihar
38.	Bettiah	Bihar
39.	Bhabua	Bihar
40.	Bhagalpur	Bihar

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1	2	3
41.	Bhowrah	Bihar
42.	Bihar Shariff	Bihar
43.	Bihita	Bihar
44.	Birpur	Bihar
45.	Buxur	Bihar
46.	Chhapra	Bihar
47.	Dalbhundarh	Bihar
48.	Darbhanga	Bihar
49.	Dehri	Bihar
50.	Giridhi	Bihar
51.	Hathwa	Bihar
52.	Jehanabad	Bihar
53.	Jogbani	Bihar
54.	Katihar	Bihar
55.	Kishangang	Bihar
56.	Kursela	Bihar
57.	Madhubani	Bihar
58.	Monghyr	Bihar
59.	Motihari	Bihar
60.	Munger	Bihar
61.	Muzzafarpur	Bihar
62.	Naria	Bihar
63.	Panchanpur	Bihar
64.	Purnea	Bihar
65.	Raxaul	Bihar
66.	Safiabad	Bihar
67.	Saharsa	Bihar
68.	Ambikapur	Chattisgarh

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1	2	3
69.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh
70.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
71.	Durg	Chhattisgarh
72.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh
73.	Jashpurnagar	Chhattisgarh
74.	Kargid	Chhattisgarh
75.	Korba	Chhattisgarh
76.	Raigarh (Jindal)	Chhattisgarh
77.	Raigarh (Kondatarai)	Chhattisgarh
78.	Raigarh (Sariya)	Chhattisgarh
79.	Rajgarh (Baikunth)	Chhattisgarh
80.	Tilda (Kohaka)	Chhattisgarh
81.	Amreli (Amroli)	Gujarat
82.	Chela	Gujarat
83.	Chhand Bet	Gujarat
84.	Drangadhara	Gujarat
85.	Deesa (Palanpur)	Gujarat
86.	Kandla	Gujarat
87.	Keshod	Gujarat
88.	Khambalia	Gujarat
89.	Khavada	Gujarat
90.	Limbdi	Gujarat
91.	Mandvi	Gujarat
92.	Mehsana	Gujarat
93.	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Gujarat
94.	Morvi	Gujarat
95.	Munra	Gujarat
96.	Naliya	Gujarat

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1	2	3
97.	Parsoli	Gujarat
98.	Porbandar	Gujarat
99.	Radhanpur	Gujarat
100.	Wadhwan	Gujarat
101.	Wankaner	Gujarat
102.	Ambala	Haryana
103.	Bhiwani	Haryana
104.	Gurgaon	Haryana
105.	Hissar	Haryana
106.	Karnal	Haryana
107.	Narnaul	Haryana
108.	Pinjore	Haryana
109.	Sirsa	Haryana
110.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
111.	Akhnur	Jammu and Kashmir
112.	Awantipur	Jammu and Kashmir
113.	Chamb	Jammu and Kashmir
114.	Chushal	Jammu and Kashmir
115.	Fukche	Jammu and Kashmir
116.	Gurex	Jammu and Kashmir
117.	Jhangar	Jammu and Kashmir
118.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir
119.	Kishtwar	Jammu and Kashmir
120.	Mantalai	Jammu and Kashmir
121.	Miran Sahib	Jammu and Kashmir
122.	Panzgam	Jammu and Kashmir
123.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir
124.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir

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1	2	3
125.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir
126.	Bokaro	Jharkhand
127.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand
128.	Chakulia	Jharkhand
129.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand
130.	Deoghar	Jharkhand
131.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
132.	Dumka	Jharkhand
133.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand
134.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
135.	Ammasandra	Karnataka
136.	Baldota/Koppal	Karnataka
137.	Bangalore (lis)	Karnataka
138.	Bellary	Karnataka
139.	Bidar	Karnataka
140.	Giniger (hospet)	Karnataka
141.	Hassan	Karnataka
142.	Jakkur	Karnataka
143.	Kolar	Karnataka
144.	Kysore (Mandacally)	Karnataka
145.	Raichur	Karnataka
146.	Shahbad	Karnataka
147.	Vidyanagar	Karnataka
148.	Yadgiri	Karnataka
149.	Yehlanka	Karnataka
150.	Chillari	Kerala
151.	Amla	Madhya Pradesh
152.	betul	Madhya Pradesh

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1	2	3
153.	Birlagram (Nagda)	Madhya Pradesh
154.	Birwa	Madhya Pradesh
155.	Burhar (Shahdol)	Madhya Pradesh
156.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
157.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh
158.	Dhana	Madhya Pradesh
159.	Gandhisagar	Madhya Pradesh
160.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
161.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
162.	Jhabua (Ranpet)	Madhya Pradesh
163.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
164.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh
165.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh
166.	Lalpur	Madhya Pradesh
167.	Nagda	Madhya Pradesh
168.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh
169.	Nowgong	Madhya Pradesh
170.	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh
171.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
172.	Raisen (Chiklod)	Madhya Pradesh
173.	Rajhara (Dhalli)	Madhya Pradesh
174.	Rakhikol)	Madhya Pradesh
175.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
176.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
177.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
178.	Sarangarh	Madhya Pradesh
179.	Sarani	Madhya Pradesh
180.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh

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1	2	3
181.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh
182.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
183.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh
184.	Sitamanu (Sitamaw, Mandasore)	Madhya Pradesh
185.	Tekanpur	Madhya Pradesh
186.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
187.	Ahemad Nagar	Maharashtra
188.	Akola	Maharashtra
189.	Amravati	Maharashtra
190.	baramati	Maharashtra
191.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
192.	Darna Camp	Maharashtra
193.	Deolali	Maharashtra
194.	Dhulia	Maharashtra
195.	Gondia	Maharashtra
196.	Hadapsar, Pune	Maharashtra
197.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
198.	Jath	Maharashtra
199.	Kalyan	Maharashtra
200.	Karad	Maharashtra
201.	Kawalpur	Maharashtra
202.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
203.	Kudal	Maharashtra
204.	Latur (MADC)	Maharashtra
205.	Lonavala Amby Valley	Maharashtra
206.	Mumbai (Juhu)	Maharashtra
207.	Nanded	Maharashtra
208.	Nasik Road	Maharashtra

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1	2	3
209.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
210.	Ozar (Nasik)	Maharashtra
211.	Phaltan	Maharashtra
212.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
213.	Shirpur	Maharashtra
214.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
215.	Waluj	Maharashtra
216.	Imphal (Korangee)	Manipur
217.	Palel	Manipur
218.	Dwara	Meghalaya
219.	Shella	Meghalaya
220.	Tura	Meghalaya
221.	Aizwl	Mizoram
222.	Kohima	Nagaland
223.	Amarda Road	Odisha
224.	Angul	Odisha
225.	Barbil	Odisha
226.	Baripada	Odisha
227.	Birasal	Odisha
228.	Cuttack	Odisha
229.	Gonapur	Odisha
230.	Gopalpur	Odisha
231.	Gudari	Odisha
232.	Hirakund	Odisha
233.	Jayakpur	Odisha
234.	Jeypore	Odisha
235.	Jharsuguda	Odisha
236.	Keonjhar	Odisha

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1	2	3
237.	Khandpara	Odisha
238.	Konarak	Odisha
239.	Lanjigarh	Odisha
240.	Nawapara	Odisha
241.	Padampur	Odisha
242.	Rairangpur	Odisha
243.	Raisuan	Odisha
244.	Rangeilunda	Odisha
245.	Rourkela (Sail)	Odisha
246.	Sarlake	Odisha
247.	Theruboli	Odisha
248.	Tushra	Odisha
249.	Utkela	Odisha
250.	Adampur	Punjab
251.	Bakshiwala	Punjab
252.	Beas	Punjab
253.	Bhatinda	Punjab
254.	Dablan	Punjab
255.	Faridkot	Punjab
256.	Ferozpur	Punjab
257.	Gurdaspur	Punjab
258.	Halwara	Punjab
259.	Jawalapur	Punjab
260.	Jullandhar	Punjab
261.	Khemkaran	Punjab
262.	Ludhiana	Punjab
263.	nabha	Punjab
264.	Nanak Sar	Punjab

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1	2	3
265.	Pathankot	Punjab
266.	Patiala	Punjab
267.	Abu Road	Rajasthan
268.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
269.	Alwar	Rajasthan
270.	Banar	Rajasthan
271.	Banasthali	Rajasthan
272.	Banswara (Tilwara)	Rajasthan
273.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
274.	Bhawi	Rajasthan
275.	Bikaner (Nal)	Rajasthan
276.	Bundi	Rajasthan
277.	Dholpur	Rajasthan
278.	Falna Road (Pali)	Rajasthan
279.	Gadra Road	Rajasthan
280.	Hamirgarh	Rajasthan
281.	Isarda	Rajasthan
282.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
283.	Jawai	Rajasthan
284.	Jhalawar (brijnagar)	Rajasthan
285.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
286.	Kankoroli	Rajasthan
287.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
288.	Kota	Rajasthan
289.	Lalgarh	Rajasthan
290.	Malapura	Rajasthan
291.	Mathania	Rajasthan
292.	Merta Road	Rajasthan

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1	2	3
293.	Nagaur	Rajasthan
294.	Pilani	Rajasthan
295.	Salawas	Rajasthan
296.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
297.	Shahpur	Rajasthan
298.	Sheo	Rajasthan
299.	Sirohi	Rajasthan
300.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan
301.	Uterlai	Rajasthan
302.	Arkonam	Tamil Nadu
303.	Chetnad	Tamil Nadu
304.	Cholavaram	Tamil Nadu
305.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu
306.	Kayattar	Tamil Nadu
307.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu
308.	Rammad	Tamil Nadu
309.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
310.	Sulur	Tamil Nadu
311.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu
312.	Tanjore	Tamil Nadu
313.	Ulundurpet	Tamil Nadu
314.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu
315.	Adilabad	Telengana
316.	Aleru	Telengana
317.	Basant Nagar	Telengana
318.	Hyderabad (Dundigal)	Telengana
319.	Hyderabad (Hakimpet)	Telengana
320.	Kagazpur (Sirpur)	Telengana

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1	2	3
321.	Nadirgul	Telangana
322.	Nagarjuna Sagar	Telangana
323.	Nalgonda	Telangana
324.	Waranagal	Telangana
325.	Kailashahar	Tripura
326.	Kamalpur	Tripura
327.	Khowal	Tripura
328.	Dama	Daman and Diu (U.T.)
329.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry (U.T.)
330.	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh
331.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
332.	BakshiKa Talab	Uttar Pradesh
333.	bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
334.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
335.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
336.	Fursatganj (Igrua)	Uttar Pradesh
337.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
338.	Hindan	Uttar Pradesh
339.	Iradatganj	Uttar Pradesh
340.	Jagatpur	Uttar Pradesh
341.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
342.	Jhingura	Uttar Pradesh
343.	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Uttar Pradesh
344.	Kanpur (Civil)	Uttar Pradesh
345.	Kanpur (Kalyanpur)	Uttar Pradesh
346.	Kasia	Uttar Pradesh
347.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
348.	Madhosingh	Uttar Pradesh

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1	2	3
349.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
350.	Muirpur (Korba)	Uttar Pradesh
351.	Phaphamau	Uttar Pradesh
352.	Pirthiganj	Uttar Pradesh
353.	Rajwari	Uttar Pradesh
354.	Saharanpur (Sarsawa)	Uttar Pradesh
355.	Sah-baj-quli	Uttar Pradesh
356.	Sardarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
357.	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
358.	Sultanpur (Ambai)	Uttar Pradesh
359.	Chinyalisaur	Uttarakhand
360.	Gaucher	Uttarakhand
361.	Hardwar	Uttarakhand
362.	Pithoragarh (Nain-saini)	Uttarakhand
363.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand
364.	Ambari	West Bengal
365.	Asansol	West Bengal
366.	Balurghat	West Bengal
367.	Barrackpore	West Bengal
368.	Behala	West Bengal
369.	Behrampur	West Bengal
370.	Bhatpara	West Bengal
371.	Bishnupur	West Bengal
372.	Burnpur	West Bengal
373.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal
374.	Dhubalia	West Bengal
375.	Digri	West Bengal
376.	Dudhkundi	West Bengal

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1	2	3
377.	Grassmore	West Bengal
378.	Guskhara	West Bengal
379.	Hashimara	West Bengal
380.	Kadambini	West Bengal
381.	Kalaikunda	West Bengal
382.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal
383.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
384.	Kohinoor	West Bengal
385.	Madhaiganj	West Bengal
386.	Maheshganj	West Bengal
387.	Malda	West Bengal
388.	New Lands	West Bengal
389.	New Teli Para	West Bengal
390.	Panagarh	West Bengal
391.	Pandeveswar	West Bengal
392.	Panga	West Bengal
393.	Piardora	West Bengal
394.	Prasadpur (Ganga Sagar)	West Bengal
395.	Rampur hat	West Bengal
396.	Sal Bani	West Bengal
397.	Saugaon	West Bengal
398.	Sindri	West Bengal

[English]

**Fixing of Leaking Taps for Water Conservation**

2250. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to fix leaking taps in public facilities for water conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to monitor loss of water due to poor plumbing in Government as well as private residential areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Water is a State subject. The Government has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in 500 Mission cities. Water supply in the Mission cities is the major focus area under the Mission. Under the Mission, individual projects are selected, appraised, approved and implemented by the States/UTs and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases central assistance as per Mission guidelines. However, making action plan to reduce water losses to less than 20 % and publish on the website is one of the 54 milestones covered in 11 reforms that are mandated under AMRUT Mission. States are incentivized for implementing these reforms.

In addition, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is supplementing the efforts of States technically and financially in implementation of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with present guidelines, 25% of the NRDWP funds are allocated on functionality status of the schemes which inter-alia takes into consideration these aspects.

### **Saubhagya**

2251. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:  
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA);

(b) whether the Government has fixed any dateline for the completion of the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the States with whom agreements have been signed under the scheme;

(d) the names of the States which have forwarded proposals/project reports as of now under the Scheme;

(e) the type of assistance being provided by the Union Government to achieve the aims of the scheme;

(f) whether his Ministry has entrusted the Department of Posts to conduct a survey of unelectrified households in selected States and if so, the details thereof;

(g) the budgetary outlay for "SAUBHAGYA" scheme for the upcoming financial year 2018-19; and

(h) the quantum of funds allocated to each State under the scheme SAUBHAGYA and the funds released so far, State/UT wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana -"Saubhagya" with an outlay of Rs. 16,320 crore including a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 12,320 crore from Government of India 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. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019.

(c) and (d) So far, 22 States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have submitted their "Letter of Intent" for electrification of remaining un-electrified households under Saubhagya.

(e) Under Saubhagya, Government of India provides budgetary support towards 60% (85% for special category states) of the project cost. However, an additional budgetary support of 15% (5% for special category states) will be released subject to achievement of 100% household electrification of all willing households by 31st December 2018.

(f) Ministry of Power has taken the help of Department of Posts for survey of un-electrified households in five States viz. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.

(g) and (h) For the year 2018-19, a budgetary provision of Rs. 3,700 crore for electrification work under

Saubhagya has been made. In addition to this, Government has made a provision of Rs. 15,000 crore through Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR) for Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Saubhagya. Allocation of funds would be made based on number of unelectrified households sanctioned under projects. So far, adhoc advance under the scheme has been released to 5 States *viz*; Chhattisgarh (Rs. 26.64 crore); Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 327.08 crore); Jharkhand (Rs. 69.70 crore); Kerala (Rs. 10.80 crore); and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 32.64 crore); as on 28.02.2018.

**Houses to Differently Abled Persons  
Living Below Poverty Line**

2252. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme to provide houses to the differently abled persons living below poverty line in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of the houses constructed in the country; and

(d) the total number of differently abled persons benefited therefrom till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, Ministry of Rural Development implements Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) under which financial assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North Eastern States/Hilly States/Difficult areas including IAP Districts is provided to the beneficiaries selected from Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data base for construction of houses in rural areas of the country.

Under PMAY-G special provisions have been made for differently abled persons which are as follows:

(i) The States to ensure, to the extent possible, 5% of the beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities.

(ii) Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member are given priority.

(c) Under PMAY-G, as on 05.03.2018, a total of 23,51,017 houses have been constructed.

(d) Under PMAY-G as on 05.03.2018, the number of houses sanctioned to differently abled persons are 16,820 out of which 5,879 houses have been constructed.

**Pre-flight Safety Instructions**

2253. SHRI D.K. SURESH:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on-board announcements of pre-flight safety instructions informing passengers about seat belts, emergency exits, oxygen masks and life vests are made only in Hindi and English in all the flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that thousands of flyers are facing difficulty in understanding the announcements as they do not understand either Hindi or English;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is taking any measures to meet demands of the thousands of domestic travellers to ensure that all the announcements of pre-flight safety instructions are made in regional languages; and

(f) if so, the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) On-board announcements of pre-flight safety instructions for passengers about seat belts, emergency exits, oxygen masks and life vests are normally made in Hindi and English on all flights. These are consistent with printed language on all documents for passengers' safety information.

(c) and (d) No such information is available with this Ministry. However, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had received two generic grievances in 2015 and 2016 whereby the complainant had stressed the

usage of regional language during the use of cabin safety announcements.

(e) and (f) No such measures are being proposed by this Ministry at present.

#### **MCA for port Projects**

2254. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare a new revised Model concession Agreement (MCA) for various port projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of ports that are presently being constructed by the Government, State-wise; and

(d) the details of investment expected after implementation of this new/revised MCA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN):

(a) and (b) With a view to make the Port Projects more investor friendly and make investment climate in the Major Port sector more attractive, Government has approved the revised Model concession Agreement (MCA) for Public Private Participation (PPP) projects in Major Ports on 3.1.2018. Salient features of the revised MCA are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) At present no new Major Port is under construction stage.

(d) No such projection regarding expected investment after implementation of new/revised MCA is available.

#### **Statement**

Salient features of the revised Model concession Agreement (MCA) are given below:

- (i) Providing exit route to developers by way of divesting their equity upto 10% after completion of 2 years from the commercial operation Date (COD). This is now similar in the MCA provisions of Highway Sector.

- (ii) Under provision of additional land to the Concessionaire, land rent has been reduced from 200% to 120% of the applicable share of rates for the proposed additional land.

- (iii) Concessionaire would pay Royalty on "per MT of cargo/TEU handled" basis which would be indexed to the variations in the WPI annually. This will replace the present procedure of charging royalty which is equal to the percentage of Gross revenue, quoted during bidding, calculated on the basis of upfront normative tariff ceiling prescribed by TAMP. This will help to resolve the long pending grievances of PPP operators that Revenue share is payable on ceiling tariff and price discounts are ignored. The problems associated with fixing storage charges by TAMP and collection of Revenue share on storage charges which has plagued many projects will also get eliminated.

- (iv) Concessionaire would be free to deploy higher capacity equipment/facilities/technology and carry out value engineering for higher productivity and improved utilization and/or cost saving of Project assets.

- (v) "Actual Project Cost" would be replaced by "Total Project Cost".

- (vi) The new definition of "Change in Law" will also include (i) imposition of standards and conditions arising out of TAMP guidelines/orders, Environmental Law & Labour Laws and (ii) increase and imposition of new taxes, duties, etc for compensating the Concessionaire. Since the viability of the project was affected, concessionaire will now be compensated for the increase and imposition of new taxes, duties etc. except in respect of imposition/increase of a direct tax, both by Central & State Government.

- (vii) Provision for commencement of operations before commercial Operation Date (COD). This will lead to better utilization of assets provided by the Port in many projects before the formal completion certificate.

- (viii) Provision, regarding refinancing is aimed at facilitating availability of low cost long term funds to concessionaire so as to improve the financial-viability of the projects.

- (ix) Extending the provision of SAROD-PORTS for redressal of disputes to the existing concessionaires also by introducing the

Supplementary Agreement to be signed between the Concessionaire and the Concessing Authority.

- (x) Introduction of Complaint portal for the use of port users.
- (xi) A Monitoring Arrangement has been introduced for keeping periodical status report of the project.

[*Translation*]

#### **Ammonia in Drinking Water**

2255. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing/pending projects being implemented by the Government to ensure the supply of potable water in the country including Bihar, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and spent by the Government for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether people of Delhi are facing the problem of potable water for the last one and a half months due to rise in ammonia level in Yamuna water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. However to assist the efforts of States/UTs in this regard, this Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to them through Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). States are empowered to plan, design, implement and execute projects under NRDWP which are approved by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). Moreover, as per information entered by states on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, details of ongoing projects in the country including that of Bihar under NRDWP is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of fund allocated, released by this Ministry and spent by state government under

NRDWP during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes madam. As per information received from Delhi Jal Board, ammonia level in Yamuna water has increased in the range of 1.5 to 2.6 parts per million (ppm) from 30.12.2017 which is beyond the treatable limits of the water treatment plants situated at Wazirabad and Chandrawal in the state.

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of ongoing schemes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	482
3.	Assam	8957
4.	Bihar	1366
5.	Chhattisgarh	5172
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	902
8.	Haryana	820
9.	Himachal Pradesh	619
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2430
11.	Jharkhand	3469
12.	Karnataka	21597
13.	Kerala	329
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4491
15.	Maharashtra	9254
16.	Manipur	482
17.	Meghalaya	2087
18.	Mizoram	26
19.	Nagaland	88
20.	Odisha	7866
21.	Punjab	346

1	2	3	1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	2254	27.	Uttar Pradesh	5765
23.	Sikkim	200	28.	Uttarakhand	634
24.	Tamil Nadu	24	29.	West Bengal	1495
25.	Telangana	294	Total		82459
26.	Tripura	847	(source: format C-39)		

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Alloca- tion	Release	Exp.	Alloca- tion	Release	Exp.	Alloca- tion	Release	Exp.	Alloca- tion	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.16	0	0.44	0.22	0	0.3	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	372.43	377.78	427.08	156.69	170.05	190.6	183.01	204	157.38	165.68	217.66	167.69
3	Arunachal Pradesh	87.21	109.83	119.5	58.08	65.4	66.23	97.39	110.84	113.71	88.78	84.69	30.03
4	Assam	501.1	585.32	586.88	268.26	284.11	216.2	353.23	348.06	206.61	400.02	334.27	205.62
5	Bihar	441.07	399.11	381.9	229.6	202.73	295.38	336.89	373.81	473.29	430.32	300.03	149.52
6	Chattisgarh	159.08	150.74	173.08	63.69	60.83	64.64	87.86	84.28	65.66	72.74	49.84	38.93
7	Goa	4.61	0	0	2.08	1.66	0	2.38	1.19	3.35	1.67	0	0
8	Gujarat	509.48	405.58	491.44	240.13	238.91	274.78	279.07	278.5	265.16	225.51	290.86	191.19
9	Haryana	218.09	277.98	228.82	97.65	122.65	150.74	113.67	111.53	116.42	104.48	88.82	52.53
10	Himachal Pradesh	131.84	120.89	120.18	65.2	64.38	69.88	88.06	83.31	66.04	76.74	76.74	58.69
11	Jammu and Kashmir	461.33	474.41	458.03	199.4	192.12	222.16	227.5	225.14	219.94	241.98	240.23	132.18
12	Jharkhand	169.86	175.18	206.88	126.85	132.09	133.7	134.76	131.74	157.89	149.72	123.43	122.01
13	Karnataka	623.2	563.91	622.37	307.62	278.08	366.68	356.12	343.72	341.33	279.69	365.81	268.34
14	Kerala	115.59	124.1	131.86	52.78	48.05	64.45	78.98	75.22	74.21	70	95.16	46.97
15	Madhya Pradesh	397.18	440.18	399.94	181.76	193.73	381.15	241.17	232.26	212.48	201.68	135.51	95.72
16	Maharashtra	780.06	748.23	901.96	344.16	330.88	584	406.83	404.45	412.32	397.47	161.08	153.11
17	Manipur	90.35	88.54	92.25	28.98	27.92	43.44	36.08	40.61	18.87	37.24	37.24	45.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Meghalaya	59.61	69.5	81.02	30.52	31.24	30.92	34.55	40.42	49.29	48.15	48.15	19.43
19	Mizoram	42.43	34.5	39.81	17.71	17.32	23.16	21.33	24.49	24.82	25.92	46.1	11.05
20	Nagaland	108.19	101.44	86.45	39.27	38.53	61.9	33	36.84	40.2	27.1	12.81	13.7
21	Odisha	205.69	230.67	272.83	96.9	103.19	165.25	136.2	134.96	100.59	120.17	83.59	59.22
22	Puducherry	1.62	0	0	0.74	0	0	0.83	0.29	0	0.62	0	0
23	Punjab	93.88	97.38	90.23	39.77	42.79	36.57	51.16	51.89	53.56	68.47	147.64	76.24
24	Rajasthan	1194.46	1304.64	1386.8	547.17	526.75	480.21	1074.15	1072.92	681.21	558.08	714.24	517.44
25	Sikkim	30.38	31.7	32.03	10.64	12.05	12.49	18.11	19.42	15.21	9.14	17.51	11.1
26	Tamil Nadu	367.36	382.46	432.39	169.5	182.35	164.85	174.05	174.68	188.98	144.5	185.1	137.99
27	Telangana	200.65	212.24	189.25	88.77	97.71	106.42	131.07	133.09	111.89	555.37	671.66	473.64
28	Tripura	62.06	68.31	64.81	28.07	31.68	39.97	38.72	43.73	38.73	43.65	83.93	30.77
29	Uttar Pradesh	1006.43	1073.22	1146.2	477.69	490.31	690.46	650.36	621.95	639.54	497.48	459.62	363.62
30	Uttarakhand	135.01	111.48	138.05	63.57	60.06	99.79	89.17	88.19	99.95	82.93	110.28	112.35
31	West Bengal	436.53	431.09	480.72	199.68	216.85	288.75	422.33	440.15	444.86	737.29	844.34	450.67
Total		9007.64	9191.22	9783.16	4233.31	4264.58	5324.8	5898.47	5931.9	5393.49	5862.89	6026.34	4035.43

\* This does not include Ministry level expenditure, allocation for Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome and Rs. 1000 crore received at Revised Estimate stage.

#### **Development of Desert Land**

2256. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area of desert land is continuously increasing and the area of fertile land is decreasing;

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

(c) the details of the schemes being implemented for the development of desert land, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated, released and spent for the developmental schemes regarding desert land during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise?

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

(a) to (d) Data on area under desert land and fertile land in the country is not centrally maintained in Department of Land Resources.

An assessment study commissioned by Department of Land Resources, which was conducted by National Remote Sensing Centre, namely "Wastelands Atlas of India-change Analysis Based on Temporal satellite Data of 2005-06 and 2008-09" (2011), inter alia contains estimated area under wastelands including desert land during 2005-06 and during 2008-09. The estimated area under categories of wastelands pertaining to desert land in the country was 32,095.90 square km during 2005-06 and 27,487.58 square km during 2008-09. The details of the desert land in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The "Wastelands Atlas of India-Change Analysis Based on Temporal Satellite Data of 2005-06 and 2008-09" (2011) is available in the public domain, including on the official website of the Department of Land Resources at <http://dolr.nic.in/dolr/wasteland.atlas.asp>.

At present there is no specific scheme exclusively for development of desert land in the Department of Land Resources. The Department has been implementing Integrated watershed Management programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. one of the criteria which has been adopted for the allocation of area under IWMP among the States for taking up new watershed projects is "identified Desert Prone Areas/Drought Prone Areas in the State as percentage of total Desert Prone Areas and Drought prone Areas in the country',. From 2015-16, the IWMP is amalgamated as the watershed Development component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee yojana (WDC-PMKSY).

Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 states (except Goa) [during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15] covering an area of about 39.07 million ha under WDC-PMKSY principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands.

The activities being undertaken through the watershed development projects *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture developmeng livelihoods for assetless persons, etc.

State-wise details of number of sanctioned projects, area covered by the projects and Central share released during the last three years and the current year (upto 28s February 201s) under IWMP/WDC-PMKSY are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, other Central Ministries/Departments like Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare are implementing schemes and programmes like the per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY which inter alio includes activities for water conservation, drought proofing, water harvesting, ground water recharge, etc. that complement and supplement interventions undertaken under the WDCPMKSY.

#### **Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of the desert land in the country\**

Area (in square km)

Sl. No.	State	Desert land#	
		2005-06	2008-09
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.76	4.69
2	Haryana	41.19	22.76
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	226.07	209.51
4	Puniab	394.35	322.57
5	Raiasthan	31430.53	26928.0s
	Total	32095.90	27487.s8

\* Source: Wastelands Atlas of India - Change Analysis Based on Temporal Satellite Data of 2005-06 and 2008-09 (2011)

# Category 17 - Sands - Desert Sand, Category 18 - Sands - Semi-stabilized to stabilized (>40m) dune & Category 19 - Sands - Semi-stabilized to stabilized moderately high (15- 40m) dune.



**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, area of the projects and funds released for the projects in the last 3 years and the current year*

(Area in million ha & Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Sanctioned area of the Projects	Central Share Released			
				2014-15 <sup>@</sup>	2015-16 <sup>#</sup>	2016-17 <sup>#</sup>	2017-18 <sup>#</sup> (upto 28.42.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	163.28	86.73	120.96	123.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	0.00	18.00	23.12	0.00
3.	Assam	372	1.577	6.99	45.00	0.00	26.80
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	21.47	s.00	28.26	19.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	10.00	20.00	34.96	33.45
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	72.34	100.00	115.04	87.51
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	26.97	6.91	12.82	10.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	0.00	20.00	35.40	26.83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	51.43	0.00	25.59	2.91
10.	Jharkhand	171	0.911	0.00	20.00	17.68	0.00
11.	Kamataka	571	2.569	125.43	125.00	145.72	175.69
12.	Kerala	83	0.423	15.16	20.00	16.62	11.53
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	303.98	150.00	129.44	134.84
14.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	197.91	250.00	186.95	279.21
15.	Manipur	102	0.491	11.10	9.00	11.29	13.84
16.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	37.16	18.00	11.56	8.95
17.	Mizoram	89	0.373	75.81	8.87	16.06	10.00
18.	Nagaland	111	0.476	95.09	27.00	60.84	32.08
19.	Odisha	310	1.700	248.79	67.50	91.99	94.48
20.	Punjab	67	0.314	0.00	7.95	0.00	0.00
21.	Raiasthan	1025	5.764	403.08	200.00	199.35	157.47
22.	Sikkim	15	0.066	0.00	6.30	0.00	1.40
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	124.02	7s.00	62.36	82.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Telangana	330	1.399	124.58	70.00	0.00	51.14
25.	Tripura	65	0.213	19.04	20.89	27.12	9.99
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	49.77	2s.68	16.15	9.97
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	75.39	75.00	58.38	63.93
28.	West Bengal	163	0.693	25.85	10.00	24.06	15.8
Total		8214	39.07	2284.63	1487.83	1471.72	1483.7

@ Released under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from 2015-16

# Released under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Note: (1) WDC-PMKSY is not operational in Union Territories.

(2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

#### **Drainage Along NHs and SHs**

2257. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the problems created from not having drainage along the National and State Highways of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals or has a plan for construction of drainage system along the National Highways (NHs) and the State Highways (SHs); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government on the proposals received from the 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) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Provision of adequate drainage system is an integral part of the development of National Highways. Appropriate camber/cross fall is provided to the wearing surface of the roads to drain off the rain water at the earliest. The drain off water is collected in longitudinal drain and eventually

goes to the cross drains or streams. All the National Highways are being provided either lined (especially urban areas) or unlined drains depending on the site requirement, inter-sepriority and availability of funds in accordance with the Indian roads Congress (IRC) guidelines.

(b) There is no separate scheme exclusively meant for providing drains along National Highways.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Rural Road Connectivity**

2258. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many villages in our country get cut off from main roads and can not be reached during the rainy season and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any list of such villages and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct all weather roads so as to connect these villages with main roads and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of efforts made in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) "Rural Roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide connectivity by way of a single All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (States of the North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts (Integrated Action Plan-IAP districts), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the

objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). The unit for the programme is Habitation and not revenue village.

Under PMGSY, against 1,78,184 eligible unconnected habitations in the core network, 1,62,617 habitations have been sanctioned by the Ministry and 1,30,415 habitations have been connected by the States (upto January, 2018). State wise status of eligible habitations its connectivity is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The status of implementation of PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and current year as reported by the State is as under:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto January, 2018)
Length constructed (km)	2000.34	5032.15	3095.25	1964.03
Habitations connected (No.)	0	99	147	33

**Statement**

(Upto January, 2018)

Sl. No.	State	Eligible Habitations	Habitations Sanctioned	Habitations connected
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4819	1161	1059
2.	Telangana	776	608	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	931	403	368
4.	Assam	12205	13045	9387
5.	Bihar (RWD & NEA)	24804	30882	21182
6.	Chhattisgarh	10763	10114	8769
7.	Goa	20	2	2
8.	Gujarat	3387	3059	3021
9.	Haryana	1	1	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3725	2440	2143
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3892	2202	1480

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jharkhand	11613	9571	7790
13.	Karnataka	1766	297	296
14.	Kerala	435	435	380
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21168	18238	15890
16.	Maharashtra	2159	1365	1282
17.	Manipur	1023	611	472
18.	Meghalaya	793	498	243
19.	Mizoram	246	183	157
20.	Nagaland	191	97	94
21.	Odisha	22211	15086	13059
22.	Punjab	441	390	390
23.	Rajasthan	16801	16229	13734
24.	Sikkim	366	369	283
25.	Tamil Nadu	2203	1986	1979
26.	Tripura	1731	1898	1787
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13984	11623	11228
28.	Uttarakhand	2684	1541	1011
29.	West Bengal	13822	18115	12320
Grand Total		178184	162617	130415

[English]

#### **Contamination of Brahmaputra River**

2259. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Brahmaputra river water is getting contaminated day by day and if so, the details and the facts thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that China interrupts the country's water sources and has made dams on this river;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and (d) the action the Government has taken or is going to take 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) Water samples collected and tested by Central Water Commission (CWC) and North Eastern Research Institute for Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) during the month of November, 2017 and December, 2017 at Tuting and Passighat Hydrological observation sites on Siang river were found to be highly turbid in nature. Presence of Aluminium (Al)

& Iron(Fe) was also found to be beyond the permissible limit for drinking water as per IS 10500:2012. Though, the contamination has reduced significantly over the period since December 2017, but it was still beyond permissible limit on 14/15 January, 2018 as per IS 10500:2012.

(b) to (d) Ministry of External Affairs has informed that the Chinese side has conveyed to us on several occasions that they are only undertaking run-of-the-river hydropower projects which do not involve diversion of the waters of the Brahmaputra. Government, in close cooperation with various State Governments which are users of the waters of Brahmaputra River, carefully monitors the water flow in river Brahmaputra for early detection of abnormality so that corrective and preventive measures are taken to safeguard livelihood of peoples of these States of Union of India.

As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the trans- border rivers, Government has consistently conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels, and has urged them to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas. The issue was also taken up by the External Affairs Minister with the Chinese Foreign Minister during his recent visit to India on 11 December 2017.

Government intends to remain engaged with China on the issue of trans-border rivers to safeguard our interest, including through an institutionalized Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006.

#### **World Press Freedom Index**

2260. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether India has been placed at 136th position out of 180 countries as per the World Press Freedom Index, 2017 compiled by the body "Reporters Without Borders";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's position in World Press Freedom Index has not improved during the last three years;

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

(e) the methodology adopted by "Reporters without Borders" for arriving at this index; and

(f) the reaction of the Government to the World Press Freedom Index along with the measures taken by the Government to ensure the freedom of press in the country and to improve the performance on the criteria underlying in the ranking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (e) The Government has come across media reports carrying the results of survey by "Reporters Without Borders" and World Press Freedom Index 2017 compiled by the body. A number of reports are available on internet covering aspects like freedom of speech, transparency and censorship on internet. Different methodology, data and techniques for data collection are followed for preparing the reports. The sources of data collection are not disclosed.

(f) In pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of press, the Government does not interfere in the functioning of newspaper industry. The Government is committed to ensure the right to freedom of speech and expression enshrined under the Article 19 of the Constitution of India. However, Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body, has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 mainly to preserve the freedom of the Press and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in the country and also to inculcate the principles of self-regulation among the press. Besides, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a comprehensive advisory on safety of journalist on 20th October, 2017 which can be accessed at [https://mha.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mha/files/AdvisoJournalists\\_19022018.pdf](https://mha.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoJournalists_19022018.pdf).

**Speed Limit**

2261. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

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

(a) the speed limit within which the commuters can ply their vehicles on all National Highways and expressways;

(b) whether the Union Government has approved increasing the speed limit of cars on National Highways to 100 kmph and on expressways to 120 kmph, if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;

(c) whether the Government has also decided to put an electronic control unit which will not allow vehicles to go at very high speeds, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether increasing the speed limit is possible considering poor safety standards on roads that witness the highest road accident deaths in the world and if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Government has notified S.O. 1997(E) dated 5th August, 2014 fixing the maximum speed in kilometres per hour in respect of the different class of motor vehicles.

(b) and (d) Yes, Madam. The technology in automobiles and the quality of road infrastructure is undergoing continuous improvements. Therefore, keeping in view of the better vehicle technology and improved road infrastructure, a committee was constituted in the Ministry to review the speed limits of motor vehicles. The committee has submitted its recommendations which has been accepted by the Government.

(c) This Government has issued notifications GSR 290(E) dated 15.04.2015 and GSR 424(E) dated 01.05.2017 mandating fitment of speed governor on certain category of transport vehicles. The requirement of speed governors are waived in cases where speed limiting function through electronic control unit is already provided for at the time of manufacture of the vehicle.

**Remuneration for Community Resource Persons Under MGNREGS**

2262. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:  
 SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to offer performance based remuneration structure for the 6,50,000 odd personnel employed in rural areas as Assistants and Community Resource Persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether bulk of these persons assist in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for preparing muster rolls and other official errands designated as Gram Rozgar Sevaks or Sahayaks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Complaints by Air Passengers**

2263. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
 SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government keeps data of complaints filed by air passengers travelling by various airlines in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received from air passengers from the year 2016 till date along with the action taken in this regard;

(c) the details of domestic passengers travelled during the calendar year 2017;

(d) the details of pricing deregulation making it one of the lowest-fare markets in the world;

(e) whether the Government is cognizant of sudden surge in aviation demand during emergencies or natural calamities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and details of supply by re-routing aircraft to the affected areas and ensuring stable prices during the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Air passengers complaints are received in the Ministry of Civil Aviation through CPGRAM portal of Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, INGRAM portal of Department of Consumer Affairs besides those received through AirSewa Mobile App/Web Portal. Total No. of complaints received since 2016 through CPGRAM, INGRAM and AirSewa portal are 12837, 941 and 8081 respectively. The stakeholder wise records are maintained in respect of AirSewa only and 5511 no. of complaints were received from air passengers against airlines since 2016.

To safeguard the interest of air passengers, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), has taken following passenger centric initiatives and has issued the following Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs):

- (i) CAR Section 3, Series M Part I - Carriage by air of Persons with Disability and/or Persons with Reduced Mobility
- (ii) CAR Section 3, Series M Part II - Refund of Airline tickets to passengers.
- (iii) CAR Section 3, Series M Part IV - Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied

boarding, cancellation of flights and delay in flights.

- (iv) CAR Section 3, Series M Part V - Facilitation in case of diversion of aircraft.

Also, the stakeholders of aviation sector and other related Government organizations have nominated nodal officers for redressal of passenger complaints.

(c) Passengers carried by domestic airlines during the calendar year 2017 were 1171.76 lakhs.

(d) to (f) No such analysis has been carried out by this Ministry. With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, air fare regulation was dispensed with by the Government. Under the provision of the prevailing regulation, airfare is neither established nor regulated by the Government. The Indian domestic aviation is totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft, free to select whatever markets.

#### **Construction of Ring Road**

2264. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for construction of ring roads in important states of the country;

(b) if so, the names of States included under the said scheme along with the location identified in this regard;

(c) the total cost likely to be incurred towards construction of these ring roads;

(d) whether the Government has prepared any Detailed Project Report for this purpose; 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) to (c) Yes Madam. The Cabinet has accorded approval to the investment proposal for the programme Bharatmala Pariyojana (BMP) Phase I on 24.10.2017 for development/

upgradation of 34,800 km of National Highways (NHs) with an outlay of Rs 5,35,000 crore. There are six components under this approved programme apart from balance works under the ongoing National Highways Development Project (NHDP). Details are as follows:

i. Economic Corridors	9,000 km
ii. Inter corridors and Feeder Roads	6,000 km
iii. National Corridors Efficiency Improvement	5,000 km
iv. Border and International Connectivity Roads	2,000 km
v. Coastal and Port Connectivity Roads	2,000 km
vi. Expressways	800 km
Total:	24,800 km
Balance works under NHDP	10,000 km
Total for Phase I	34,800 km

The above is to be implemented over a period of five years *i.e.* 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Under the component 'National Corridors Efficiency Improvement' of BMP Phase I, decongestion of identified National Corridors shall be taken up through suitable interventions like lane expansion, development of ring-roads, bypasses and elevated corridors. 5,000 kms of such projects shall be taken up under this component of BMP Phase I with an outlay of Rs. 100,000 crore. This shall ease traffic flow in major cities and strategically important cities in the country. The list of ring roads proposed are in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has already awarded the work of Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation for ring roads at Bangalore, Madurai, Sagar and Bhubaneswar.

**Statement**

*List of cities for Ring Roads under Bharatmala Pariyojana*

Sl. No.	Corridor
1	2
1.	Pune
2.	Bangalore

1	2
3.	Sambalpur
4.	Madurai
5.	Indore
6.	Dhule
7.	Raipur
8.	Shivpuri
9.	Delhi
10.	Bhubaneswar
11.	Gurugram
12.	Surat
13.	Patna
14.	Lucknow
15.	Varanasi
16.	Vijayawada
17.	Chitradurga



1	2
18.	Amravati (AP)
19.	Sagar
20.	Solapur
21.	Jaipur
22.	Belgaum
23.	Nagpur
24.	Agra
25.	Kota
26.	Dhanbad
27.	Udaipur
28.	Ranchi

[English]

#### Status of Rurban Clusters

2265. SHRI KAMAL NATH:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government had launched Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) about two years ago to develop 'smart villages' under the programme on the lines of 'smart cities' and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of Rurban clusters developed in the last two years;

(c) whether the targets fixed to develop Rurban clusters in the country were achieved during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of villages identified to be developed as 'smart villages' during 2018?

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

(a) Yes Madam, The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched by the Hon'able Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016. The Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in all States and UTs. These clusters are being developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing basic infrastructure amenities. The Rurban Mission follows the vision of "Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of "Rurban Villages".

(b) The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in 2016. Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, 267 clusters have been identified and approved across the country. List of approved clusters is given in the enclosed Statement. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 197 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blue prints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 29 States and 2 UTs.

(c) to (e) The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in 2016, with Rs. 1031.85 crores of Central Share of CGF, Rs. 387 crores as corresponding State share and Rs. 88.20 crores of Administrative Funding, released to 29 States and 6 Union Territories over the last two financial years. Through intense engagements with the States, 197 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blue prints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 29 States and 2 UTs.

Rs. 19,961.81 crores of investment has been estimated in the first 197 ICAPs, to be met by the funds mobilized through Convergence as well as the Central and State share of CGF. Of the total investment proposed, nearly 78% is targeted towards saturation of Economic and Basic Amenities. Various Thematic Areas have been identified for saturation of Economic Amenities, such as Agri Services and Processing, followed by Skill development to promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprises and Tourism.

The Mission follows a cluster based approach. The Ministry identifies and shares with States, a set of potential locations (sub districts) for Rurban clusters and

the State then identifies a set of contiguous villages within the sub district to form a Rurban cluster. Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, 267 clusters have been

identified and approved across the country. List of approved clusters is placed given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

LIST OF APPROVED CLUSTERS  
Phase I-II & III

Sl.No	Name of the District	Name of the Sub-District	Name of the Cluster
1	2	3	4

Haryana: Total Number of clusters: 8 (8 Non-Tribal)

Haryana Phase - I

1.	Karnal	Assandh	Balla
2.	Ambala	Barara	Barara
3.	Fatehabad	Tohana	Samain
4.	Jind	Narwana	Uchana Khurd
5.	Rewari	Kosli	Kosli
6.	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	Badli

Haryana Phase-II

1.	Panipat	Panipat	Madlauda
2.	Panchkula	Kalka	Rampur Seori

Haryana Phase-III

1.	Mewat	Punhana	Singar
2.	Faridabad	Faridabad	Tigaon

Uttar Pradesh: Total Number of clusters: 19 (18 Non-Tribal & 1 Tribal)

Uttar Pradesh Phase-I

1.	Chitrakoot	Mau	Mau Mustkil
2.	Chitrakoot	Karwi	Kashai
3.	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Dasna Dehat
4.	Kushinagar	Tumkuhi	Raj Bans gaon
5.	Gautam Buddha	Nagar Dadri	Chitehera
6.	Firozabad	Tundla	Radhau Mustkil

1	2	3	4
7.	Mirzapur	Marihan	Patehara Kalanurf Kubri pate
8.	Baghpat	Baraut	Silana
9.	Allahabad	Koraon	Barokhar
10.	Lucknow	Cinhat	Juggaur
Uttar Pradesh Phase-II			
1.	Allahabad	Allahabad	Bamhrauli
2.	Bareilly	Bithrichainpur	Urla Jagir
3.	Varanasi	Varanasi	Dhaurhara
4.	Shravasti	Bhinga	Chahalwa
5.	Mirzapur	Lalganj	Haliya
6.	Sonbhadra	Robertsganj	Kodai (T)
Uttar Pradesh Phase-III			
1.	Agra	Agra	Midhakur
2.	Mahoba	Mahoba	Srinagar
3.	Bahraich	Bahraich	Rajpur
Himachal Pradesh: Total Number of clusters: 6 (5 Non-Tribal Hilly & 1 Tribal Hilly)			
Himachal Pradesh Phase-I			
1.	Kinnaur	Sangla	Sangla (H)
2.	Solan	Kandaghat	Hinner (H)
Himachal Pradesh Phase-II			
1.	Mandi	Aut	Aut (H)
Himachal Pradesh Phase-III			
1.	Chamba	Sinhuta	Sinhuta (H)
2.	Shimla Rural	Shimla Rural	Shimla (H)
3.	Kinnaur	Moorang	Moorang (T)
Jammu and Kashmir: Total Number of clusters: 3 (3 Non-Tribal Hilly)			
Jammu and Kashmir Phase-I			
1.	Jammu	Jammu	Gole Gujral (H)

1	2	3	4
2.	Leh	Leh	Spituk (H)
Jammu and Kashmir Phase-II			
1.	Kupwara	Kupwara	Khumryal (H)
Uttarakhand :Total Number of clusters: 6 (5 Non-Tribal Hilly & 1 Tribal Hilly)			
Uttarakhand Phase-I			
1.	Dehradun	Doiwala	Athoorvala (H)
2.	Haridwar	Bahadrabad	Bhaktanpur-Abidpur (H)
Uttarakhand Phase-II			
1.	Tehri	Garhwal	Dhanaulti Dhanaulti (H)
2.	Nainitaal	Nainitaal	Naukuchiyataal (H)
Uttarakhand Phase-III			
1.	Udham Singh	Nagar Khatima	Paheniya (T)
2.	Bageshwar	Garud	Kausani (H)
Punjab: Total Number of clusters: 8 (8 Non-Tribal)			
Punjab Phase-I			
1.	Bhatinda	Rampura Phul	Dhapali
2.	Amritsar	Ajnala	Harsa Chinna
Punjab Phase-II			
1.	Ludhiana	Ludhiana west	Dhandara
2.	Fatehgarh Sahib	Khamano	Sanghol
3.	Hoshiarpur	Dasuya	Sansarpur
4.	Bathinda	Rampura Phul	Jalal
5.	Tarn Taran	Tarn Taran	Chota Sahib
Punjab Phase-III			
1.	Gurdaspur	Batala	Fatehgarh churiyan
Goa: Total Number of clusters:1 (1 Non-Tribal)			
Goa Phase-I			
1.	South Goa	Quepem	Xeldem

1	2	3	4
Gujarat:		Total Number of clusters: 9 (4 Non-Tribal & 5 Tribal)	
Gujarat Phase-I			
1.	Dwarka	Khambhalia	Vadinar
2.	Morbi	Morbi	Ravapara
3.	Banas Kantha	Danta	Ambaji (T)
4.	Arvalli	Bhiloda	Shamlaji (T)
Gujarat Phase-II			
1.	Valsad	Umergam	Sangan (T)
2.	Panchamahar	Morva (H)	Mora (T)
3.	Surat	Umarpada	Umarpada (T)
4.	Mehsana	Becharaji	Bechraji
5.	Morbi	Halvad	Tikar
Madhya		Pradesh: Total Number of clusters: 19 (8 Non-Tribal & 11 Tribal)	
Madhya Pradesh-I			
1.	Indore	Mhow	Simrol
2.	Indore	Indore	NawdaPanth
3.	Bhopal	Huzur	Ratibad
4.	Chhattarpur	Chhattarpur	Achatt
5.	Bhopal	Berasia	Gunga
6.	Chhindwara	Tamia	Delakhari (T)
7.	Seoni	Seoni	Kanhiwada (T)
Madhya Pradesh Phase-II			
1.	Gwalior	Dabra	Chhimak
2.	Gwalior	Gird	Mohana
3.	Rewa	Hanumana	Gouri
4.	Dhar	Dhar	Gunawad (T)
5.	Betul	Shahpur	Deshawadi (T)
6.	Jhabua	Petlawad	Mohankot (T)

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1	2	3	4
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## Madhya Pradesh Phase-III

1.	Khandwa	Pnadhana	Audh (T)
2.	Alirajpur	Alirajpur	Indersingh Chauki (T)
3.	Jhabua	Meghnagar	Guwali (T)
4.	Singrauli	Singrauli	Kursa (T)
5.	Annuppur	Pushprajgarh	Kirgi (T)
6.	Mandla	Bichhiya	Ramnagar (T)

Maharashtra: Total Number of clusters: 12 (8 Non-Tribal & 4 Tribal)

## Maharashtra Phase-I

1.	Beed	Parli	Sirsala
2.	Buldahana	Lonar	Sultanpur
3.	Pune	Haveli	Loni Kalbhor
4.	Jalna	Partur	Ashti
5.	Aurangabad	Gangapur	Jogeshwari
6.	Nagpur	Kamptee	Wadoda
7.	Jalgaon	Mukhtainagar	Mukhtainagar (T)

## Maharashtra Phase-II

1.	Pune	Maval	Wadgaon
2.	Beed	Ashti	Kada
3.	Nashik	Malegaon	Dabhodi (T)
4.	Palghar	Jawhar	Kastwadi (T)
5.	Ahmednagar	Pathardi	Tisgaon (T)

Rajasthan : Total Number of clusters: 15 (8 Non-Tribal & 7 Tribal)

## Rajasthan Phase-I

1.	Bharatpur	Kaman	Jurahara
2.	Nagaur	Makrana	Budsoo
3.	Barmer	Balotra	Majhivala
4.	Jodhpur	Looni	Salawas

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1	2	3	4
5.	Udaipur	Gonguda	Gonguda (T)
Rajasthan Phase-II			
1.	Bikaner	Bikaner	Napasar
2.	Alwar	Ramgarh	Naugawan
3.	Jalore	Raniwara	Raniwara Kalan
4.	Jaipur	Phulera	Naraina (T)
5.	Banswara	Garhi	Garhi (T)
6.	Pratapgarh	Arnod	Arnod (T)
Rajasthan Phase-III			
1.	Banswara	Banswara	Aabapura (T)
2.	Dungarpur	Simalwara	Bhadar (T)
3.	Pratapgarh	Chhoti Sadri	Peeli Khera (T)
4.	Hanuman garh	Pilibinga	Dablibas Kutubh
Bihar : Total Number of clusters: 11 (11 Non-Tribal)			
Bihar Phase-I			
1.	Patna	Sampatchak	Bairia
2.	Gaya	Manpur	Nauranga
3.	Rohtas	Kochas	Kuchhila
4.	Saharsa	Sonbarsa	Sonbarsa
Bihar Phase-II			
1.	Punea	Srinagar	Khoka
2.	Samastipur	Shivaji Nagar	Karian
3.	West Champaran	Bettiah	Barbat Pasrain
Bihar Phase-III			
1.	Patna	Belchhi Patna	
2.	Gaya	Tankuppa	
3.	Kaimur	Bhagwanpur	
4.	Lakhisarai	Pipariya	

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1	2	3	4
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Chhattisgarh: Total Number of clusters: 18 (7 Non-Tribal & 11 Tribal)

Chhattisgarh Phase-I

1.	Bastar	Jagdapur	Madpal (T)
2.	Dhamtari	Dhamtari	Loharsi
3.	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	Murmunda (T)
4.	Kabeer Dham	Pandariya	Kunda

Chhattisgarh Phase-II

1.	Mahasamund	Basna	Bhanwarpur
2.	Janjgir Chapa	Sakti	Jetha
3.	Koriya	Sonhat	Sonhat
4.	Korba	Pali	Hardi Bazar (T)
5.	Kanker	Pakhanjur	Badekapsi (T)
6.	Sarguja	Lundra	Raghunathpur (T)

Chhattisgarh Phase-III

1.	Bilaspur	Masturi	Jairam Nagar (T)
2.	Raigarh	Dharam Jaigarh	Miriguda (T)
3.	Kondagaon	Kondagaon	Badekanera (T)
4.	Jashpur	Pathalgaon	Palideeh (T)
5.	Raipur	Arang	Mandirhasaud (T)
6.	Balrampur	Wadrafnagar	Basantpur (T)
7.	Dhamtari	Kurud	Rampur
8.	Kawardha	Kawardha	Birkona

Jharkhand : Total Number of clusters: 15 (6 Non-Tribal & 9 Tribal)

Jharkhand Phase-I

1.	Giridih	Giridih	Bhandaridh
2.	Dhanbad	Baliapur	Palani
3.	Purbi Singhbhum	Ghatshila	Dharambahd (T)

Jharkhand Phase-II

1.	Bokaro	Chandankiyari	Siyaljori
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1	2	3	4
2.	Hazaribag	Barhi	Gouriya Karma
3.	Gumla	Gumla	Karaundi (T)
4.	West Singhbhum	Noamundi	Dudhbila (T)
5.	Khunti	Khunti	Birhu (T)
Jharkhand Phase-III			
1.	Latehar	Latehar	Mangra (T)
2.	Dumka	Dumka	Behrabank (T)
3.	Ranchi	Ranchi	Barambe (T)
4.	Pakur	Pakur	Ilami (T)
5.	Simdega	Simdega	Aidega (T)
6.	Chatra	Chatra	Saradhu
7.	Ramgarh	Bicha	Ramgarh
Odisha : Total Number of clusters: 14 (8 Non-Tribal)			
Odisha Phase-I			
1.	Jharsuguda	Kolabira	Samasingha
2.	Khordha	Banapur	Banapur
3.	Cuttack	Banki-Dampara	Tala Basta
4.	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	Thakurmunda (T)
5.	Kalahandi	Kesinga	Utkela (T)
Odisha Phase-II			
1.	Ganjam	Khalikote	Kesapur
2.	Bargarh	Rajborasambar	Dahita
3.	Nabrangapur	Umerkote	Murtama (T)
4.	Kandhamal	Kotagada	Kotagada (T)
5.	Bolangir	Bolangir	Sibtala (T)
Odisha Phase-III			
1.	Balasore	Jaleswar	Raibania (T)
2.	Sundergarh	Kuarmunda	Kuarmunda

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1	2	3	4
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3.	Koraput	Koraput	sadar Marichmal
4.	Rayagada	Gunupur	Puttasing

West Bengal : Total Number of clusters: 10 (8 Non-Tribal & 2 Tribal)

West Bengal Phase-I

1.	Hooghly	Pandua	Khirkundu-Namajram-Niala
2.	Hooghly	Chanditala-II	Garalgachha
3.	Hooghly	Chinsurah- Mogra	Chandrahati-I
4.	Hooghly	Pandua	Jyer-Dwarbasini
5.	Howrah	Panchla	Jala Biswanathpur
6.	Howrah	Domjur	Parbatipur
7.	Bankura	Hirbandh	Malian (T)

West Bengal Phase-II

1.	Burdwan	Ondal	Ukhra (T)
2.	South 24 Parganas	Canning-I	Taldi-Bansra
3.	South 24 Prganas	Sonarpur	Bonhooghly I & II

Andhra Pradesh : Total Number of clusters: 13 (12 Non-Tribal & 1 Tribal)

Andhra Pradesh Phase-I

1.	Chittoor	Kuppam	Kuppam
2.	Anantapur	Kalyandurgam	Kambadur
3.	Prakasham	Kondapi	Sinarayakonda
4.	SPSR Nellore	Venkatachalam	Venkatachalam
5.	Vishakhapatnam	Aruku	Aruku Valley (T)

Andhra Pradesh Phase-II

1.	Kurnool	Alur	Alur
2.	YSR Kadapa	Rajampet	Nandalur
3.	Vizianagram	Cheepurapalli	Garividi
4.	Srikakulam	Ichchapuram	Sompeta
5.	Guntur	Vinukonda	Nuzendla

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1	2	3	4
6.	Krishna	Nandigama	Chanderlapad
Andhra Pradesh Phase-III			
1.	West Godavari	Eluru	Eluru Rural
2.	East Godavari	Rampachodavaram	Rampachodavaram
Karnataka : Total Number of clusters: 3 (2 Non-Tribal & 1 Tribal)			
Karnataka Phase-I			
1.	Bengaluru	Anekal	Haragadde
2.	Belgaum	Belgaum	Kangrali
3.	Bellary	Hospet	Danapuram (T)
Kerala : Total Number of clusters: 12 (12 Non-Tribal)			
Kerala Phase-I			
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad	Aryanad & vellanad GPs
2.	Eranakulum	Paravoor	Puthenvelikara & Kummukara
3.	Kannur	Thalasseri	Mangatidam & Kottayam Malabar
4.	Kottayam	Kottayam	Puthupally & Manarcad
Kerala Phase-II			
1.	Trhrissur	Chavakkad	Punnayurkulam & akkekkad
2.	Malappuram	Ponnani	Edappal & Vattamkulam
3.	Alappuzha	Kanjikkuzhy	Kanjikuzhy & Mararikulam (North)
4.	Kannur	Edakkad	Chembilode & Peralassery
Kerala Phase-III			
1.	Kollam	Kollam	Mukhathala
2.	Palakkad	Alathur	Pudukode
3.	Kozhikode	Kozhikode	Kozhikode
4.	Malapuram	Tirur	Thanalur

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1	2	3	4
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Tamil Nadu : Total Number of clusters: 11 (11 Non-Tribal)

Tamil Nadu Phase-I

1.	Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Kuthambakkam
2.	Sivagangai	Sivagangai	Vaniyangudi
3.	Tiruppur	Avinashi	Velayuthampalayam
4.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore South	Madukkarai
5.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	Suthamali

Tamil Nadu Phase-II

1.	Kancheepuram	Chengalpattu	Singaperumalkoil
2.	Madurai	Madurai North	Kovilpappakudi
3.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Thirumalaisamuthiram

Tamil Nadu Phase-III

1.	Kanyakumari	Kalkulam	Chadayamangalam
2.	Theni	Theni	Seelayampatti
3.	Hosur	Krishnagiri	Alasapani Batravapalli

Telangana: Total Number of clusters: 16 (11 Non-Tribal & 5 Tribal)

Telangana Phase-I

1.	Vikarabad	Tandur	Allapur. S
2.	Sanga Reddy	Narayankhed	Ryakal
3.	Kama Reddy	Jukkal	Jukkal
4.	Kumaram Bheem	Asifabad	Chirrakunta (T)

Telangana Phase-II

1.	Pedapally	Sultanabad	Sultanabad
2.	Nagarkurnool	Peddakothapally	Vennacherla
3.	Jayshankar Bhupalpally	Bhupalapally	Nagaram (T)

Telangana Phase - III

1.	Nirmal	Kuntala	Kuntala (T)
2.	Nalgonda	Devarakonda	Konda Bheemanapalle (T)

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1	2	3	4
3.	Yadadri	Bhuvanagiri	Choutuppal (T)
4.	Nizamabad	Yedpalle	Yedpalle
5.	Karimnagar	Jammikunta	Bijigiri Sharif
6.	Medak	Papannapet	Papannapet
7.	Rangareddy	Shankarpalle	Shankarpalle
8.	Siddipet	Gajwel	Jaligaon
9.	Mahabubnagar	Gandeed	Nancharla
Arunachal Pradesh: Total Number of clusters: 4 (4 Tribal)			
Arunachal Pradesh Phase-I			
1.	Upper Siang	Tuting	Tuting (T)
Arunachal Pradesh Phase-II			
1.	West Kameng	Nafra	Nafra (T)
Arunachal Pradesh Phase-III			
1.	Tawang	Tawang	Dudunghar (T)
2.	East Kameng	East Kameng	Richukorong
Nagaland : Total Number of clusters: 2 (1 Non-Tribal & 1 Tribal)			
Nagaland Phase-I			
1.	Peren	Pedi	Pedi (T)
Nagaland Phase-III			
1.	Kohima	Kohima Sadar	Kohima Sadar
Manipur : Total Number of clusters: 2 (2 Non-Tribal)			
Manipur Phase-I			
1.	Thoubal	Thoubal	Khangabok
Manipur Phase-II			
1.	East Imphal	Keiro Bitra	Keiro Bitra
Mizoram : Total Number of clusters: 4 (3 Non-Tribal & 1 Tribal)			
Mizoram Phase-I			
1.	Aizawl	Aibawk	Aibawk (T)

1	2	3	4
Mizoram Phase-II			
1.	Aizawl	Thingsulthliah	Thingsulthliah
Mizoram Phase-III			
1.	Champai	East Lungdar	East Lungdar
2.	Champai	Khawzawl	Khawzawl
Meghalaya: Total Number of clusters: 4 (3 Non-Tribal & 1 Tribal)			
Meghalaya Phase-I			
1.	North Garo	Resubelpara	Chisim Apal (T)
Meghalaya Phase-II			
1.	West Jaintia Hills	Amlarem	Sohkha (T)
2.	West Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat	Mawkyrwat (T)
Meghalaya Phase-III			
1.	South West Jaintia Hills Betasing Hatisil		
Tripura : Total Number of clusters: 5 (2 Non-Tribal & 1 Tribal)			
Tripura Phase-I			
1.	South Tripura	Hrishyamukh	Hrishyamukh
2.	Sepahijala	Kathalia	Nirbhoybong
Tripura Phase-II			
1.	Dhalai	Chawmanu	Paschim Chawmanu (T)
2.	Gomati	Killa	Killa (T)
3.	North Tripura	Jampui Hills	Belianchip (T)
Sikkim: Total Number of clusters: 3 (3 Non-Tribal)			
Sikkim Phase-I			
1.	East District	Pakyong	Namcheybong
Sikkim Phase-II			
1.	South Sikkim	Namchi	Namthang
Sikkim Phase-III			
1.	West Sikkim	Soreng	Soreng

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1	2	3	4
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Assam : Total Number of clusters: 5 (3 Non-Tribal & 2 Tribal)

Assam Phase-II

1.	Kamrup	Hajo	Hajo
2.	Cacher	Kalain	Kalain
3.	Lakhimpur	Bihpuria	Bihpuria
4.	Karbi Anglong	Bokajan	Bokajan (T)
5.	Dhemaji	Dhakuakhana	Dhakuakhana (T)

Andaman & Nicobar Islands Phase-II (1 Non-Tribal Cluster)

1.	South Andaman	Ferrargunj	Ferrargunj
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Delhi Phase-II (1 Non-Tribal Cluster)

1.	South West	Najafgarh	Najafgarh
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Puducherry: Total Number of clusters: 2 (2 Non-Tribal)

Puducherry Phase-II

1.	Puducherry	Bahour	Bahour
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Puducherry Phase-III

1.	Karaikal	Thirunallar Taluk	Thirunallar
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Dadra and Nagar Haveli Phase-II (1 Non-Tribal Cluster)

1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sayli
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Daman and Diu Phase- II (1 Non-Tribal Cluster)

1.	Daman	Daman	Moti Daman
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Lakshadweep Phase-II (1 Non-Tribal Cluster)

1.	Lakshadweep	Amini	Amini
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**Connecting Remote Areas**

2266. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:  
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):  
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to connect remote and undeveloped areas by National/State Highways to ensure their speedy growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of proposals received by the Government for undeveloped areas across the country

including periphery of Hooghly, West Bengal, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi/NCR and Purnea, Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

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

The total length of NHs as on 31.03.2014 was about 91,287 km; this has been enhanced to about 1,22,432 km since then. Apart from this, the Ministry has approved "In-Principle" about 55,233 km length of State roads as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

The Government has identified 115 numbers of aspirational districts and taken initiatives for finalisation of Action Plan for development of facilities/infrastructure related with Health and Nutrition, Education, Basic Infrastructure, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development, etc.

Accordingly, the Ministry has prepared Action Plan to provide NH/road connectivity to all the 115 identified aspirational districts by 2021-22, involving total road length of about 15,451 km costing about Rs.1,11,712 crore. Out of this, so far about 4,350 km length of roads have been developed.

(d) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs, including those in the remote and undeveloped areas, are, accordingly, taken up depending upon inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds. The details of projects taken up in the periphery of Hooghly, West Bengal, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi/NCR and Purnea, Bihar, are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*The details of projects taken up in the periphery of Hooghly, West Bengal, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi/NCR and Purnea, Bihar*

Sl. No.	State	District/Region	Name of Project	Length (km)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	West Bengal	Hooghly	Fourlaning including strengthening of existing two lane pavement of NH-2 from Panagarh (km. 520.103) to Palsit (km. 584.929) and Palsit to Dankuni (km. 649.072)	128.97
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	4-Laning of Ghaghara Bridge - Varanasi section of NH - 233, Package-I	58.62
3.			2-Laning of NH-232 (Tanda-Raebareilly Section)	155.90
4.	Delhi	Delhi/NCR	Eastern Peripheral Expressway Package-I	22.00
5.			Eastern Peripheral Expressway Package-II	24.50
6.			Eastern Peripheral Expressway Package-III	24.50
7.			Eastern Peripheral Expressway Package-IV	22.00
8.			Eastern Peripheral Expressway Package-V	21.00
9.			Eastern Peripheral Expressway Package-VI	22.00



1	2	3	4	5
10.			Delhi-Meerut Expressway Package-I	8.72
11.			Delhi-Meerut Expressway Package-II	19.28
12.			Delhi-Meerut Expressway Package-III	22.270
13.			Delhi-Meerut Expressway Package-IV	31.78
14.	Bihar	Purnea	Maheshkhunt-Saharsa-Purnea of NH 107	87.96

### Regional Air Connectivity under UDAN

2267. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:  
 SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:  
 SHRI PREM DAS RAI:  
 SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:  
 SHRI GEORGE BAKER:  
 PROF. RICHARD HAY:  
 SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
 SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:  
 SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:  
 SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:  
 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:  
 SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
 SHRI ALOK SANJAR:  
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
 SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:  
 SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and plan outlay of the UDAN Scheme and its current status of implementation, State/UT-wise and details of its impact on UDAN airports so far;

(b) the details of the number of airlines awarded routes and Viability Gap Funding provided under this scheme during its first phase across the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the airports connected/developed and routes awarded under this scheme during its first phase across the country, State/UT-wise along with its response;

(d) whether the Government has planned for a second phase of UDAN Scheme across the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the number of routes likely to be awarded under this scheme and the number of airports to be connected/developed under the same, State/UT-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to include Helicopter Operators under this scheme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(g) whether the Government is strongly emphasizing on enhancing connectivity to remote and hilly areas under this scheme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The salient features of the scheme are as under:

- i. Government subsidy Viability Gap Funding (VGF). The central government will provide concessions of around 2% excise on Value Added Tax (VAT) and service tax at 1/10th rate along with liberal code sharing for regional connectivity airports.
- ii. The airlines are required to commit around 50% of the seats as RCS seats on RCS flights.
- iii. The fund for this scheme would come from a Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) created by levying Rs.5000/- on each departure of flights on aircraft having MTOW (Maximum Take-Off Weight) above 40 Tonne except the route, North East Region, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Uttarakhand, Andman Nicobar & Lakshyadweep Islands.
- iv. For balanced regional growth, the allocations will be spread equitably across five regions in the

country viz. North, South, East, West and North East with a cap of 30%.

- v. RCS-UDAN is market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is proposed to be left to market forces such that airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on particular routes and lead the process of bidding under RCS.
- vi. Unserved and Under-served airports/helipads shall be developed on firm demand from the airlines to operate from such airports/helipads. Airports/Helipads shall be developed as no frill airports with the cost upto 100 Crore with the input from concerned State and Airports Authority of India.

Outlay plan of the Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I for 43 RCS (12 underserved & 31 unserved) airports awarded for operations in first round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN.

(b) and (c) The list of routes awarded alongwith estimate of annual VGF in first round of bidding under RCS-UDAN is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) This Ministry had launched 2nd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN on 24 August, 2017. List of RCS routes/Network awarded in second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) and (g) Priority Area(s) have been defined in the Scheme for better connectivity for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand, North Eastern Region of India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands. Helicopter services was included in the scheme document for better connectivity of Priority Area(s). However, considering the need of priority areas (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, North Eastern Region, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands), following incentives were provided for helicopter services:

- i. Helicopter operations under the Scheme are allowed in Priority Areas;
- ii. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) caps for helicopter operations enhanced;
- iii. Up to 10% of the estimated annual inflow in Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) shall be earmarked for operations through helicopters;
- iv. All seats up to 10 passengers seats for helicopter shall be considered as RCS seats and accordingly VGF shall be provided;

Further, For Priority RCS Routes, the number of RCS Flights to be operated in a week with VGF shall be a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of fourteen (14) departures per week from the same RCS Airport such that the RCS Flights are operated on at least three (3) days of the week.

#### **Statement-I**

Works to be carried out/equipment to be provided for commencement of RCS flight operation with proposed aircraft at 31 unserved & 12 underserved RCS airports in 1st round of bidding

Sl.No.	Name of Airport	State	Owner	Aircraft (Seats)	Plan Outlay for 2017-18 in crore	Status of RCS flight/ likely to commence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	AAI	ATR 72 (72)	5.32	Commenced
2.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	AAI	M-28 (18)	0.46	March, 2018
3.	Porbandar	Gujarat	AAI	Q 400 (78)	0.49	Commenced
4.	Kandla	Gujarat	AAI	Q 400 (78)	0.70	Commenced

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Kullu (Bhuntar)	Himachal Pradesh	AAI	M-28 (18)	0.73	Airport is in operation
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	AAI	ATR-42 (48)	1.55	Commenced
7.	Mysore	Karnataka	AAI	ATE 72 (72)	0.35	Commenced
8.	Shilong	Meghalaya	AAI	M-28 (18)	7.15	March, 2018
9.	Ludhiana	Punjab	AAI	ATR 72 (70)	2.78	Commenced
10.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	AAI	ATR 72 (72)	9.25	March, 2018
11.	Pondicherry	U.T.	AAI	Q 400 (78)	0.60	Commenced
12.	Pantnagar	Uttrakhand	AAI	M-18(18)	1.45	March, 2018
13.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	AAI	M-28 (18)	2.15	March, 2018
14.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	AAI	M-28 (18)	19.45	March, 2018
15.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	AAI	M-28 (18)	3.10	Commenced
16.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	AAI	M-28(18)	2.70	March, 2018
17.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	AAI	M-28(18)	4.10	Commenced
18.	Jharsuguda	Odisha	AAI	M-28(18)	73.84	March, 2018
19.	Bikaner (Nal)	Rajasthan	AAI Civil Enclave	ATR 72 (70)	2.19	Commenced
20.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	AAI Civil Enclave	M-28 (18)	0.36	Commenced
21.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	AAI Civil Enclave	ATR-72 (70)	1.08	Commenced
22.	Bhatinda	Punjab	AAI Civil Enclave	ATR 72 (70)	1.00	Commenced
23.	Pathankot	Punjab	AAI Civil Enclave	ATR 72 (70)	1.65	March, 2018
24.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	AAI Civil Enclave	Q 400 (78)	0.50	Commenced
25.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	AAI Civil Enclave	ATR 72 (70)	0.50	Commenced
26.	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Uttar Pradesh	AAI Civil Enclave	Q 400 (78)	0.30	March, 2018

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Adampur	Punjab	MoD (IAF)	Q 400 (78)	2.90	March, 2018
28.	Ozar (Nasik)	Maharashtra	MoD (HAL)	M-28 (18)	1.73	Commenced
29.	Bumpur	West Bengal	PSU SAIL	M-28 (18)	7.63	March, 2018
30.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	(Neyveli Lignite Corp)	M-28 (18)	21.95	Commenced
31.	Roukela	Odisha	PSU, Sail	M-28 (18)	8.63	March, 2018
32.	Nanded	Maharashtra	State Govt.	ATR 72 (72)	2.25	Commenced
33.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	State Govt.	M-28 (18)	17.45	March, 2018
34.	Jagdapur	Chhattisgarh	State Govt.	M-28 (18)	14.00	March, 2018
35.	Jeypore	Odisha	State Govt.	M-28 (18)	18.45	March, 2018
36.	Utkela	Odisha	State Govt.	M-28 (18)	18.95	March, 2018
37.	Diu	U.T.	U.T.	M-28 (18)	18.95	March, 2018
38.	Durgapur	West Bengal	Private (B APL)	M-28 (18)	1.80	March, 2018
39.	Mundra	Gujarat	Private MP&SEZ (ADANI)	M-28 (18)	1.93	Commenced
40.	Mithapur	Gujarat	Private Tata Chemicals	M-28 (18)	2.63	March, 2018
41.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Private Tata Steel	M-28 (18)	2.63	March, 2018
42.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	Private JSPL	M-28 (18)	2.63	March, 2018
43.	Vidyanagar	Karnataka	Private JSPL	ATR 72 (72)	3.25	Commenced

Total Rs. 280 Crore approx.

**Statement-II***Estimate of Annual VGF in first round of RCS bidding*

Sl. No.	Airport Underserved/* Unserved	State	Connected to	No. of RCS Seats	Frequency per week	Annual VGF (in Rs.) (Approx.)	Airline Operator	Date of Commencement of RCS flights
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	9	7	77,09,895	Air Odisha	March, 2018
2.	Bilaspur		Ambikapur	9	7	77,09,895	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Raipur		7		Air Odisha	March, 2018
3.	Jagdalpur		Viashakha-patnam	9	7	188,92,035	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Raipur	9	7	204,16,275	Air Odisha	March, 2018
4.	Raigarh		Raipur	9	7	154,19,790	Air Odisha	March, 2018
5.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Kolkata	9	7	200,97,630	Deccan Air	March, 2018
6.	Jeypore	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	9	7	298,34,370	Air Odisha	March, 2018
7.	Jharsuguda		Ranchi	9	7	200,97,630	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Bhubaneswar	9	7	217,20,420	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Raipur	9	7	200,97,630	Air Odisha	March, 2018
8.	Rourkela		Kolkata	9	7	295,25,580	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Bhubaneswar	9	7	264,04,830	Air Odisha	March, 2018
9.	Utkela		Bhubaneswar	9	7	232,80,795	Air Odisha	March, 2018

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			Raipur	9	7	170,36,010	Air Odisha	March, 2018	
10.	Burnpur	West Bengal	Kolkata	9	7	170,42,580	Deccan Air	March, 2018	
11.	Cooch Behar		Kolkata	9	7	318,64,500	Deccan Air	March, 2018	
12.	Durgapur*		Bagdogra	9	7	279,61,920	Deccan Air	March, 2018	
			Kolkata		7		Deccan Air	March, 2018	
			<b>Total</b>			<b>3551,11,785</b>			
			<b>Northeru Region</b>						
13.	Kullu*	Himachal Pradesh	Delhi		7		Deccan Air	March, 2018	
14.	Shimla		Delhi	24	7	602,68,800	Alliance Air	27.04.17	
				9	7	226,00,800	Deccan Air	March, 2018	
15.	Gwalior*	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	35	3	462,09,000	Alliance Air	31.05.19	
			Delhi	35	3	183,96,000	Alliance Air	31.05.17	
				9	7	110,37,600	Air Odisha	March, 2018	
			Lucknow	9	7	217,20,420	Air Odisha	March, 2018	
16.	Adampur	Punjab	IGI Delhi	20	7	0	Spicejet	March 2018	
17.	Bhatinda		Delhi	35	7	846,98,250	Alliance Air	27.04.17	
18.	Ludhiana		Delhi	35	4	515,38,000	Alliance Air	02.09.17	
				9	7	231,92,100	Deccan air	March, 2018	
19.	Pathankot		Delhi	35	4	603,74,000	Alliance Air	March, 2018	
20.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	Delhi	35	7	956,84,750	Alliance Air	26.09.17	
21.	Jaisalmer		Jaipur	10	7	0	Spicejet	29.10.17	
22.	Agra*	Uttar Pradesh	Jaipur	35	4	414,64,000	Alliance Air	08.12.17	
			Delhi	9	7	170,42,580	Deccan Air	March, 2018	
23.	Kanpur		Delhi	12	7	0	Spicejet	March, 2018	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				9	7	0	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Varanasi	9	7	248,41,170	Air Odisha	March, 2018
24.	Pantnagar*	Uttarakhand	Delhi			0	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Dehradun	9	7	170,42,580	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			<b>Total</b>			<b>5961,07,050</b>		
			<b>North Eastern Region</b>					
25.	Shillong*	Meghalaya	Silchar	9	7	0	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Imphal	9	7	207,34,920	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Dimapur	9	7	240,13,350	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Aizawl	9	7	224,03,700	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Agartala	9	7	207,34,920	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			<b>Total</b>			<b>878,86,890</b>		
			<b>Southern Region</b>					
26.	Kadapa*	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	36	7	901,14,120	Trujet	27.04.17
			Vijayawada	36	7	911,78,460	Trujet	01.03.18
			Chennai	36	7	828,87,120	Trujet	16.11.17
			Chennai	9	7	207,21,780	Air Odisha	March, 2018
27.	Mysore	Karnataka	Chennai	36	7	1002,84,480	Trujet	20.09.17
				9	7	250,71,120	Air Odisha	March, 2018
28.	Vidyanagar		Hyderabad	36	7	894,04,560	Trujet	16.11.17
			Bangalore	36	7	750,95,100	Trujet	01.03.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
29.	Pondicherry*	Pondicherry (UT)	Hyderabad	39	7	0	Spicejet	16.08.17	
			Chennai	9	7	77,09,895	Air Odisha	March 2018	
			Salem	9	7	85,21,290	Air Odisha	March 2018	
30.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	9	7	154,19,790	Air Odisha	March 2018	
31.	Salem		Chennai	36	7	804,16,800	Trujet	March 2018	
			Bangalore	9	7	162,31,185	Air Odisha	March 2018	
			Pondicherry	9	7	85,21,290	Air Odisha	March 2018	
			<b>Total</b>			<b>7115,76,990</b>			
			<b>Western Region</b>						
32.	Diu*	Daman & Diu (UT)	Ahmedabad	9	7	256,23,000	Air Odisha	24.02.18	
33.	Bhavnagar*	Gujaat	Ahmedabad	36	7	616,79,160	Air Odisha	March, 2018	
			Surat	9	7	0		March, 2018	
34.	Jamnagar*		Ahmedabad	9	7	217,20,420	Air Odisha	21.02.18	
35.	Kandla		Mumbai	10	7	0	Spicejet	10.07.17	
36.	Mithapur		Ahmedabad	9	7	298,34,370	Air Odisha	March, 2018	
37.	Mundra		Ahmedabad	9	7	232,84,080	Air Odisha	21.02.18	
38.	Porbandar*		Mumbai	10	7	0	Spicejet	10.07.17	
39.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Mumbai	9	7	320,61,600	Air Odisha	23.12.17	
40.	Kokhapur		Mumbai	9	7	256,23,000	Deccan Air	March, 2018	
41.	Nanded		Hyderabad	9	7	201,04,200	Deccan Air	27.04.17	
			Mumbai	36	7	1040,68,800	Trujet	16.11.17	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42.	Nasik		Mumbai	9	7	0	Deccan Air	23.12.17
			Pune	9	7	159,05,970	Deccan Air	23.12.17
43.	Solapur		Mumbai	9	7	288,42,300	Deccan Air	Obstacles yet to remove by State Govt.
			Total	3887,46,900				
			Grand Total	21394,29,615				

**Statement-III**

*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	No. of RCS Seats	No. of Flights per week	Operator
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Fixed Wing</b>					
1.	Hissar-Chandigarh-Delhi Hissar	Hissar to Chandigarh	9	6	Pinnacle Air
		Delhi to Hissar	9	6	
2.	Surat-Jaisalmer-Surat	Surat to Jaisalmer	39	7	Spicejet
		Jaisalmer to Surat	39	7	
3.	Ahmedabad-Kandla-Ahmedabad-Khambalia-Ahmedabad-Porbandar-Ahmedabad-Keshod	Ahmedabad to Kandla	36	7	Trujet
		Kandla to Ahmedabad	36	7	
		Ahmedabad to Porbandar	36	7	
		Ahmedabad-Kota-Ahmedabad	36	7	
		Ahmedabad to Keshod	36	7	
		Keshod to Ahmedabad	36	7	
4.	Ahmedabad-Jaisalmer-Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Jaisalmer	39	7	Spicejet
		Jaisalmer to Ahmedabad	39	7	
5.	Ahmedabad-Jaisalmer-	Ahmedabad to Jaisalmer	39	7	Trujet

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ahmedabad-Parsoll-Ahmedabad	Jaisalmer to Ahmedabad	39	7	
	Ozar (Nasik) Ahmedabad-	Ahmedabad to Ozar (Nasik)	39	7	
	Jalgaon Ahmedabad	Ozar (Nasik) to Ahmedabad	39	7	
		Ahmedabad to Jalgaon	39	7	
		Jalgaon to Ahmedabad	39	7	
6.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Bhatinda	Bhatinda to Jammu	35	7	Alliance Air
		Jammu to Bhatinda	35	7	
7.	Chennai-Tanjore-Chennai	Chennai to Tanjore	39	7	Spicejet
		Tanjore to Chennai	39	7	
8.	Chennai-Hubli-Chennai	Chennai to Hubli	39	7	Spicejet
		Hubli to Chennai	39	7	
9.	Chennai-Hubli-Pune-Hubli-Chennai	Chennai to Hubli	39	7	Spicejet
		Hubli to Pune	39	7	
		Pune to Hubli	39	7	
		Hubli to Chennai	39	7	
10.	Chennai-Kannur-Chennai	Chennai to Kannur	39	7	Spicejet
		Kannur to Chennai	39	7	
11.	Chennai-Kannur-Hubli-Kannur-Chennai	Chennai to Kanpur	37	7	Indigo
		Kannur to Hubli	37	7	
		Hubli to Kanpur	37	7	
		Kannur to Chennai	37	7	
12.	Bikaner-Jaipur-Bikaner	Bikaneer to Jaipur	37	7	Aliance Air
		Jaipur to Bikaner	35	7	
13.	Kolkata-Pakyong-Guwahati-	Guwahati to Pakyong	39	7	Spicejet
	Pakyong-Kolkata	Pakyong to Guwahati	39	7	
		Pakyong to Kolkata	39	7	
		Kolkata to Pakyong	39	7	
14.	Kolkata-Jorhat-Passighat-Jorhat-	Jorhat to Kolkata	25	4	Zoom Air
	Kolkata	Jorhat to Passighat	25	4	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Passighat to Jorhat	25	4	
		Kolkata to Jorhat	25	4	
15.	Kolkata-Jorhat-Tezu-Jorhat-Kolkata	Jorhat to Kolkata	25	3	Zoom Air
		Jorhat to Tezu	25	3	
		Tezu to Jorhat	25	3	
		Kolkata to Jorhat	25	3	
16.	Kolkata-Lilabari-Kolkata	Lilabari to Kolkata	39	7	Spicejet
		Kolkata to Lilabari	39	7	
17.	Kolkata-Tezpur	Kolkata to Tezpur	25	7	Zoom Air
18.	Lucknow-Raipur-Allahabad- Raipur-Lucknow	Allahabad to Raipur	37	7	Indigo
		Raipur to Allahabad	37	7	
19.	Bareilly-Lucknow Delhi-Bareilly Lucknow-Bareilly	Bareilly to Lucknow	36	3	Jet Airways
		Delhi to Bareilly	36	3	
		Lucknow to Bareilly	36	3	
20.	Lucknow-Hindan-Kolkata-Jorhat- Kolkata-Hindan-Lucknow	Jorhat to Kolkata	40	7	Indigo
		Kolkata to Jorhat	40	7	
21.	Lucknow-Shravasti-Lucknow- Moradabad-Lucknow-Allahabad- Lucknow	Allahabad to Lucknow	9	7	Turbo Aviation
		Lucknow to Allahabad	9	7	
		Lucknow to Moradabad	9	7	
		Moradabad to Lucknow	9	7	
		Shravasti to Lucknow	9	7	
		Lucknow to Shravasti	9	7	
22.	Lucknow-Allahabad-Kolkata	Allahabad to Kolkata	25	7	Zoom Air
		Lucknow to Allahabad	25	7	
23.	Lucknow-Allahabad-Patna-Allahabad- Lucknow	Allahabad to Lucknow	36	3	Jet Airways
		Allahabad to Patna	36	3	
		Patna to Allahabad	36	3	
		Lucknow to Allahabad	36	3	
24.	Dehradun-Pithoragarh-Hindan	Pithoragarh to Hindan	9	14	Heritage

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Dehradun to Pithoragarh	9	14	
25.	Hindan-Bhopal-Ozar (Nasik)- Bhopa-Hindan	Ozar (Nasik) to Bhopal Bhopal to Ozar (Nasik)	37 37	7 7	Indigo
26.	Hindan-Bhopal-Allahabad-Bhopal- Hindan	Allahabad to Bhopal Bhopal to Allahabad	37 37	7 7	Indigo
27.	Hindan-Jaisalmer-Udaipur-Jaisalmer- Hindan	Jaisalmer to Udaipur Udaipur to Jaisalmer	37 37	7 7	Indigo
28.	Hindan-Pithoragarh-Dehradun	Pithoragarh to Dehradun Hindan to Pithoragarh	9 9	14 14	Heritage
29.	Hindan-Gorakhpur-Allahabad- Hindan	Allahabad to Gorakhpur Gorakhpur to Allahabad	37 37	7 7	Indigo
30.	Hindan-Allahabad-Kolkata- Allahabad-Hindan	Kolkata to Allahabad Allahabad to Kolkata	37 37	7 7	Indigo
31.	Hindan-Allahabad-Dehradun- Allahabad-Hindan	Dehradun to Allahabad Allahabad to Dehradun	37 37	7 7	Indigo
32.	Hindan-Kannur-Hindan	Kannur to Hindan Hindan to Kannur	40 40	7 7	Indigo
33.	Pithoragarh-Pantnagar	Pithoragarh to Pantnagar	9	7	Heritage
34.	Shrinagar-Kargil0Srinagar- Kishtwar-Jammu-Kishtwar- Srinagar	Kargil to Srinagar Srinagar to Kargil	9 9	9 9	Maritime Energy
35.	Mumbai-Darbhunga-Mumbai	Darbhunga to Mumbai Mumbai to Darbhunga	40 40	7 7	Indigo
35.	Mumbai-Darbhunga-Mumbai	Darbhunga to Mumbai Mumbai to Allahabad	40 40	7 7	
36.	Mumbai-Allahabad-Mumbai	Allahabad to Mumbai Mumbai to Kannur	40 40	7 7	Indigo Indigo
37.	Mumbai-Kannur-Mumbai	Kannur to Delhi Mumbai to Darbhanga	40 40	7 7	Spicejet

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Delhi-Darbhunga-Delhi	Darbhunga to Delhi	40	7	Jet
		Delhi to Darbhunga	40	7	
39.	Delhi-Ozar (Nasik) Delhi	Ozar (Nasik) to Delhi	40	3	Jet Airways
		Delhi to Ozar (Nasik)	40	3	
40.	Delhi-Kishangarh-Delhi	Kishangarh to Delhi	39	7	Spicejet
		Delhi to Kishangarh	39	7	
41.	Delhi-Uterlai-Delhi	Uterlai to Delhi	25	3	Zoom Air
		Delhi to Uterlai	25	3	
42.	Delhi-Pakyong-Kolkata-Bokaro- Kolkata-Pakyong-Delhi	Bokaro to Kolkata	39	7	Spicejet
		Kolkata to Bokaro	39	7	
		Kolkata to Pakyong	39	7	
		Pakyong to Delhi	39	7	
		Pakyong to Kolkata	39	7	
		Delhi to Pakyong	39	7	
43.	Nagpur-Bhubaneshwar-Allahabad- Bhubaneshwar-Nagpur	Allahabad to Bhubaneshwar	37	7	Indigo
		Bhubaneshwar to Allahabad	37	7	
44.	Nagpur-Allahabad-Indore- Allahabad-Nagpur	Allahabad to Indore	36	3	Jet
		Allahabad to Nagpur	36	3	Airways
		Indore to Allahabad	36	3	
		Nagpur to Allahabad	36	3	
45.	Hyderabad-Baldota/Koppal- Bangalore-Vellore-Chennai- Vellore-Bangalore- Baldota/Koppal-Goa- Baldota/Kopal-Hyderabad	Baldota/Koppal to Bangalore airport	9	7	Turbo Aviation
		Baldota/Koppal to Goa	9	7	
		Baldota/Koppal to Hyderabad	9	7	
		Bangalore to baldota/Koppal	9	7	
		Bangalore to Vellore	9	7	
		Chennai to Vellore	9	7	
		Goa to Baldota/Koppal	9	7	
		Vellore to Bangalore Airport	9	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Vellore to Chennai	9	7	
		Hyderabad to Baldota/Koppal	9	7	
46.	Hyderabad-Kolhapur-Tirupati- Kolhapur-Hyderabad	Kolhapur to Hyderabad	37	7	Indigo
		Kolhapur to Tirupati	37	7	
		Tirupati to Kolhapur	37	7	
		Hyderabad to Kolhapur	37	7	
47.	Hyderabad-Kolhapur-Bangalore- Kolhapur-Hyderabad-Hubli- Hyderabad-Sholapur-Hyderabad	Bangalore to Kolhapur	35	7	Alliance air
		Hubli to Hyderabad	35	7	
		Hyderabad to Hubli	35	7	
		Hyderabad to Sholapur	35	7	
		Kolhapur to Bangalore Airport	35	7	
		Kolhapur to Hyderabad	35	7	
		Sholapur to Hyderabad	35	7	
		Hyderabad to Kolhapur	35	7	Alliance Air
48.	Hyderabad-Ozar (Nasik)- Ahmedabad-Kandla-Ahmedabad Ozar (Nasik)-Hyderabad	Ahmedabad to Kandla	35	7	Alliance Air
		Ahmedabad to Ozar (Nasik)	35	7	
		Kandla to Ahmedabad	35	7	
		Ozar (Nasik) to Ahmedabad	35	7	
		Ozar (Nasik) to Hyderabad	35	7	
		Hyderabad to Ozar (Nasik)	35	7	
49.	Hyderabad-Ozar (Nasik)-Goa- Ozar (Nasik) Hyderabad	Goa to Ozar (Nasik)	40	7	Spicejet
		Ozar (Nasik) to Goa	40	7	
		Ozar(Nasik) to Hyderabad	40	7	
		Hyderabad to Ozar (Nasik)	40	7	
50.	Hyderabad-Hubli-Hyderabad	Hubli to Hyderabad	39	7	Spicejet
		Hyderabad to Hubli	39	7	
51.	Bangalore-Darbhunga-Bangalore	Darbhunga to Bangalore Airport	40	7	Spicejet
		Bangalore to Darbhunga	40	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	Bangalore-Ozar (Nasik)-Hindan	Hindan to Ozar (Nasik)	40	7	Indigo
	Ozar (Nasik)-Bangalore	Ozar (Nasik) to Bangalore	40	7	
		Airport			
		Ozar (Nasik) to Hindan	40	7	
		Bangalore to Ozar (Nasik)	40	7	
53.	Bangalore-Hubli-Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad to Hubli	40	7	Indigo
	Hubli-Chennai-Hubli-Bangalore	Chennai to Hubli	40	7	
		Hubli to Chennai	40	7	
		Hubli to Ahmedabad	40	7	
54.	Bangalore-Allahabad-Pune	Allahabad to Bangalore	40	7	Indigo
	Allahabad-Bangalore	Airport			
		Allahabad to Pune	40	7	
		Pune to Allahabad	40	7	
		Bangalore to Allahabad	40	7	
55.	Bangalore-Kannur-Chennai-	Bangalore to Sholapur	39	7	Spicejet
	Kannur-Bangalore-Sholapur-Bangalore	Chennai to Kannur	39	7	
		Kannur to Bangalore	39	7	
		Kannur to Chennai	39	7	
		Sholapur to Bangalore	39	7	
		Bangalore to Kannur	39	7	
56.	Bangalore-Kannur-Bangalore	Kannur to Bangalore	39	7	Spicejet
		Bangalore to Kannur	39	7	
57.	Cochin-Hubli-Goa-Hubli-Cochin	Goa to Hubli	37	7	Indigo
		Hubli to Cochin	37	7	
		Hubli to Goa	37	7	
		Cochin to Hubli	37	7	
58.	Tezpur-Kolkata	Tezpur to Kolkata	25	7	Zoom Air
59.	Hubli-Tirupati-Hubli-Hindan-Hubli-	Hindan to Hubli	25	7	Ghodawat
	Pue-Hubli	Hubli to Hindan	25	7	
		Hubli to Pune	25	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Pune to Hubli	25	7	
		Tirupati to Hubli	25	7	
		Hubli to Tirupati	25	7	
60.	Shillong-Tezpur-Lilabari-Kolkata	Kolkata to Lilabari	25	7	AAA Aviation
	Lilabari-Tezpur-Shillong	Lilabari to Kolkata	25	7	
		Lilabari to Tezpur	25	7	
		Tezpur to Lilabari	25	7	
		Tezpur to Shillong	25	7	
		Shillong to Tezpur	25	7	
61.	Pantnagar-Pithoragarh	Pantnagar to Pithoragarh	9	7	Heritage
62.	Kannur-Goa-Kannur-Cochin-Kannur	Cochin to Kannur	37	7	Indigo
		Goa to Kannur	37	7	Indigo
		Kannur to Cochin	37	7	Indigo
		Kannur to Goa	37	7	Indigo
63.	Kannur-Bangalore-Kannur	Bangalore to Kannur	37	7	Indigo
	Thiruvananthapuram-Kannur	Kannur to Thiruvananthapuram	37	7	Indigo
		Thiruvananthapuram to Kannur	37	7	Indigo
		Kannu to Bangalore Airport	37	7	Indigo
<b>Helicopter</b>					
64.	Haldwani (Heliport)- Dharchula (Heliport)	Haldwani (Heliport) to Dharchula (Heliport)	7	14	Heritage
65.	Shimla-Mandi (Heliport)- Dharamshala Mandi (Heliport) Shimla	Dharamshala to Mandi (heliport) Dharamshala	11	3	Pawan Hans
		Mandi (Heliport) to Shimla	11	3	
		Shimla to Mandi (heliport)	11	3	
66.	Shimla-Mandi (Heliport)-Kullu Manali (Heliport)-Kullu- Mandi (heliport)-Shimla	Kullu to Manali (Heliport) Kullu to Mandi (Heliport) Manali (Heliport) to Kullu	11 11 11	3 3 3	Pawan Hans



1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mandi (Heliport) to Kullu	11	3	
		Mandi (heliport) to Shimla	11	3	
		Shimla to Mandi (Heliport)	11	3	
67.	Shimla-Rampur (Heliport)- Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport)- Rampur (Heliport)-Shimla	Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport) to Rampur (Heliport) Rampur (Heliport To) Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport) Rampur (Heliport) to Shimla Shimla to Rampur (Heliport)	11 11 11 11 11 11	3 3 3 3 3 3	Pawan Hans
68.	Imphal-Moreh (Heliport) Imphal	Moreh (Heliport) to Imphal Imphal to Moreh (Heliport)	11 11	6 6	Pawan Hans
69.	Imphal-Tamengiong (Hliport)- Jiribam (Heliport) Tamenglong (Heliport) Imphal	Jiribam (Heliport) to Tamenglong (Heliport) to Tamenglong (Heliport) to Imphal Tamenglong (Heliport) to Jiribam (Heliport) Imphal to Tamenglong Heliport)	11 11 11 11 11 11	6 6 6 6 6 6	Pawan Hans
70.	Imphal-Thanolon (Heliport)- Parbung (Heliport)- Thanlon (Heliport)-Imphal	Parbung (Heliport) to Thanlon (Heliport) Thanlon (Heliport) to Imphal Thanlon (Heliport) to Parbung (Heliport) Imphal to Thankon (Heliport)	11 11 11 11 11 11	6 6 6 6 6 6	Pawan Hans
71.	Guwahati-Tezpur-Jorhat- Dibrugarh-Jorhat-Tezpur-Guwahati	Dibrugarh to Jorhat Jorhat to Dibrugarh Jorhat to Tezpur Tezpur to Jorhat	11 11 11 11	2 3 3 3	Pawan Hans
72.	Guwahati-Nagaon (Heliport)- Tezpur-Itanagar (Heliport)-Tezpur	Itanagar (Heliport) to Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport) to	13 13	5 5	Skyone Airways

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nagaon (heliport)-Guwahati	Guwahati			
		Nagaon (Heliport) top Tezpur	13	5	
		Tezpur to Itanagar (Heliport)	13	5	
		Guwahati to Nagaon (Heliport)	13	5	
73.	Dehradun-New Tehri-Srinagar (Heliport)-Gaucher- Joshimath (Heliport)-Gaucher- Srinagar (Heliport)- New Tehri Dehradun	Gaucher to Joshimath (Heliport) Joshimath (Heliport) Gaucher to Srinagar (Heliport) Joshimath (Heliport) to Gaucher New Tehri to Dehradun New Tehri to Srinagar (Heliport) Srinagar (Heliport) to Gaucher Srinagar (Heliport) to New Tehri (Heliport) Dehradun to New Tehri (Heliport)	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Pawan Hans
74.	Dehradun-Mussoorie (Heliport)- Dehradun	Mussoorie (Heliport) to Dehradun Dehradun to Mussoorie (Heliport)	11 11	6 6	Pawan Hans
75.	Dehradun-Ramnagar (Heliport)- Pantnagar-Nainital (Heliport)- Pantnagar-Almora (Heliport)- Pithoragarh (Heliport)- Almora (Heliport)-Pantnagar Ramnagar (Heliport)-Dehradun	Almora (Heliport) to Pantnagar Almora (Heliport) to Pithoragarh (Heliport) Nainital (Heliport) to Pantnagar to Ramnagar (Heliport) Pantnagar (Heliport) to Almora (Heliport)	11 11 11 11 11 11	3 3 3 3 3 3	Pawan Hans

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ramnagar (Heliport) to Dehradun	11	3	
		Ramnagar (Heliport) to Patnagar	11	3	
		Dehradun to Ramnagar (Heliport)	11	3	
76.	Chinyali Saur- Sahastradhara (Heliport)	Chinyali Saur to Sahastradhara (Heliport)	7	14	Heritage
77.	Gaucher-Sahastradhara (Heliport) Chinyalisaur (Heliport)	Gaucher to Sahastradhara (Heliport)	7	14	Heritage
		Sahastradhara (Heliport) to Chinyali saur	7	14	
78.	Dibrugarh-Lilabari- Itanagar (Heliport)-Lilabari Dibrugarh	Lilabari to Dibrugarh Lilabari to Itanagar (Heliport) Dibrugarh to Lilabari	13 13 13	5 5 5	Skyone Airways
		Itanagar (Heliport) to Lilabari	13	5	
79.	Dibrugarh Daparizo Yinghiong Dibrugarh	Daparizo to Yinghiong Yinghiong to Dibrugarh	13 13	3 3	
		Dibrugarh to Daparizo	13	3	
80.	Dibrugarh-Passighat-Tuting- Dibrugarh	Passighat to Tuting Tuting to Dibrugarh	13 13	3 3	Skyone Airways
81.	Dibrugarh-Tezu-Walong- Dibrugarh	Tezu to Walong Walong to Dibrugarh	13 13	3 3	Skyone Airways

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Dibrugarh to Tezu	13	3	
82.	Dibrugarh-Itanagar (Heliport)-Ziro Dibrugarh	Ziro to Dibrugarh	13	4	Heligo
83.	Chandigarh-Kasauli (Heliport)- Shimla-Kasauli (Heliport)- Chandigarh	Kasauli (Heliport) to Shimla Shimla to Kasauli (Heliport)	11 11	3 3	Pawan Hans
84.	Dharchula (Heliport)- Haldwani (Heliport)- Haridwar (Heliport)-	Dharchula (Heliport) to Haldwani (Heliport) Haldwani (Heliport) to Haridwar (Heliport)	7  7	14  14	Heritage
85.	Haridwar (Heliport)- Haldwani (Heliport)	Haridwar (Heliport) to Haldwani (Heliport)	7	14	Heritage
86.	Sahastradhara (Heliport)-Gaucher	Sahastradhara (Heliport) to Gaucher	7	14	Heritage

#### **Air Routes Awarded under UDAN-II**

2268. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:  
SHRI KIRIT VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:  
DR. K. GOPAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

a) whether the Ministry has launched Phase-II of the UDAN to provide regional air connectivity and if so, the number of air routes covered in the second phase;

(b) whether North-Eastern areas and Hill States have been covered in Phase-II of UDAN and if so, the number of new destinations to be covered under this scheme;

(c) whether helicopter services would be utilised to serve the remote areas in the hill States and if so, the various companies offering helicopter services under UDAN-II;

(d) whether 73 underserved and unserved airports and helipads would be connected under the phase-II and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the scheme would provide around 26.5 lakh seats per annum that would be covered with airfare cap of Rs.2500 per hour of flying and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether under phase 1 of the scheme, operations had started at 14 airports, while 12 others were ready with airlines making arrangements for acquisition of aircraft and to commence the flights, if so, the details thereof and the new airports/helipads likely to be developed under the scheme, State/UT-wise including, timeframe for completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry has launched second round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN on 24 August, 2017. The list of routes/network (fixed-wing and helicopter

operations) including the destinations in North Eastern areas and hilly States awarded in second round of bidding on 24.01.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The state wise details of under-served, un-served airports and heli pads identified under Phase-II is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The annual RCS seats (fixed-wing and helicopters) would be approximately 24.88 Lacs, ranging from an airfare RCS seat of Rs. 1,330 to Rs. 4,970.

(f) In 1st Round of Bidding, 27 proposals of five airlines have been accepted to operate RCS flight from 43 RCS (12 underserved & 31 unserved) airports. Details regarding the status of commencement of flights is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*List of Proposals awarded under RCS-UDAN-2*

Sl. No.	Network	Awardee
1	2	3
1.	Hissar Chandigarh IGI airport Delhi Hissar [Fixed-wing]	Pinnacle Air Private Limited
2.	Surat Jaisalmer Surat [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Limited
3.	Ahmedabad kandla Ahmedabad Khambalia Ahmedabad Porbandar Ahmedabad Keshod Ahmedabad Kota Ahmedabad [Fixed-wing]	Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited
4.	Ahmedabad Jaisalmer Ahmedabad [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Limited
5.	Ahmedabad jaisalmer Ahmedabad Parsoli Ahmedabad Ozar (Nasik) Ahmedabad Jalgaon Ahmedabad [Fixed-wing]	Turbo Megha Airways Private Limited
6.	Chennai Tanjore Chennai [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Limited
7.	Chennai Hubli Chennai [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Limited
8.	Chennai Hubli Pune Hubli Chennai [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Limited
9.	Chennai Kannur Chennai [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Limited
10.	Chennai Kannur Hubli Kannur Chennai [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
11.	Bikaner Jaipur Bikaner [Fixed-wing]	Airline Allied Services Limited
12.	Lucknow Raipur Allahabad Raipur Lucknow [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
13.	Lucknow Bareilly IGI Airport Delhi Bareilly Lucknow [Fixed-wing]	M/s Jet airwasys (India) Ltd.
14.	Lucknow Shrivasti Lucknow Moradabad Lucknow Allahabad Lucknow [Fixed-wing]	Turbo Aviation Private Limited
15.	Lucknow Allahabad Kolkata [Fixed-wing]	ZOOM AIR
16.	Lucknow Allahabad Patna Allahabad Lucknow [Fixed-wing]	M/s Jet Airways (India) Ltd.

1	2	3
17.	Hindan Bhopal Ozar (Nasik) Bhopal Hindan [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
18.	Hindan Bhopal Allahabad Bhopal Hindan [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
19.	Hindan Jaisalmer Udaipur Jaisalmer Hindan [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
20.	Hindan Gorakhpur Allahabad Gorakhpur Hindan [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
21.	Hindan Allahabad Kolkata Allahabad Hindan [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
22.	Hindan Kannur Hindan [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
23.	CSI Airport Mumbai Darbhunga CSI Airport Mumbai [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Ltd.
24.	CSI Airport Mumbai Allahabad CSI Airport Mumbai [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
25.	CSI Airport Mumbai Kannur CSI Airport Mumbai [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
26.	IGI Airport Delhi Darbhunga IGI Airport Delhi [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Limited
27.	IGI Aiport Delhi Ozar (Nasik) IGI Airport Delhi [Fixed-wing]	M/s Jet Airways (India) Ltd.
28.	IGI Airport Delhi Kishangarh IGI Airport Delhi [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Ltd.
29.	IGI Airport Delhi Uterlai IGI Airport Delhi [Fixed-wing]	ZOOM AIR
30.	Nagpur Bhubaneshwar Allahabad Bhubaneshwar Nagpur [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
31.	Nagpur Allahabad Indore Allahabad Nagpur [Fixed-wing]	M/s Jet Airways (India) Ltd.
32.	Hyderabad Baldota/Koppal bangalore Airport Vellor Chennai Vellore Bangalore Airport Baldota/Koppal Goa Baldota/Koppal Hyderabad [Fixed-wing]	Turbo Aviation Private Ltd.
33.	Hyderabad Kolhapur Tirupati Kolhapur Hyderabad [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
34.	Hyderabad Kolhapur Bangalore Airport Kolhapur Hyderabad Hubli Hyderabad Sholapur Hyderabad [Fixed-wing]	Airline Allied Services Ltd.
35.	Hyderabad Ozar (Nasik) Ahmedabad Kandia Ahmedabad Ozar (Nasik) Hyderabad [Fixed-wing]	Airline Allied Services Ltd.
36.	Hyderabad Ozar (Nasik) Goa Ozar (Nasik) Hyderabad [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Ltd.
37.	Hyderabad Hubli Hyderabad [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Ltd.
38.	Bangalore Airport Darbhunga Bangalore Airport [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Ltd.

1	2	3
39.	Bangalore Airport OZar (Nasik) Hindan Ozar (Nasik) Bangalore Airport [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
40.	Bangalore Airport Hubli Ahmedabad Hubli Chennai Hubli Bangalore Airport [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
41.	Bangalore Airport Allahabad Pune Allahabad Bangalore Airport [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
42.	Bangalore Airport Kannur Chennai Kannur Bangalore Airport Sholapur Bangalore Airport [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Ltd.
43.	Bangalore Airport Kannur Bangalore Airport [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Ltd.
44.	Cochin International Airport (CIAL) Hubli Goa Hubli Cochin International Airport (CIAL) [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
45.	Hubli Tirupati Hubli Hindan Hubli Pune Hubli [Fixed-wing]	Ghodawat Enterpriss Pvt. Ltd.
46.	Kannur Goa Kannur Cochin International Airport (CIAL) Kannur [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
47.	Kannur Bangalore Airport Kannur Thiruvananthapuram Kannur [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
48.	Bhatinda Jammu Bhatinda [Fixed-wing]	Airline Allied Services Ltd.
49.	Kolkata Pakyong Guwahati Pakyong Kolkata [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Ltd.
50.	Kolkata Jorhat Passighat Jorhat Kolkata [Fixed-wing]	Zoom Air
51.	Kolkata Jorhat Tezu Jorhat Kolkata [Fixed-wing]	Zoom Air
52.	Kolkata Lilabari Kolkata [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Ltd.
53.	Kolkata Tezpur [Fixed-wing]	Zoom Air
54.	Lucknow Hindan Kolkata Jorhat Kolkata Hindan Lucknow [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
55.	Dehradun Pithoragarh Hindan [Fixed-wing]	Heritage Aviation
56.	Hindan Pithoragarh Dehradun [Fixed-wing]	Heritage Aviation
57.	Hindan Allahabad Dehradun Allahabad Hindan [Fixed-wing]	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.
58.	Pithoragarh Pantnagar [Fixed-wing]	Heritage Aviation

1	2	3
59.	Srinagar Kargil Srinagar Kishtwar Jammu Kishtwar Srinagar [Fixed-wing]	Meritime Heli Services
60.	IGI Airport Delhi Pakyong Kolkata Bokaro Kolkata Pakyong IGI Airport Delhi [Fixed-wing]	Spicejet Ltd.
61.	Tezpur Kolkata [Fixed-wing]	Zoom Air
62.	Shillong Tezpur Lilabari Kolkata Lilabari Tezpur Shillong [Fixed-wing]	AAA Aviation Pvt. Ltd.
63.	Pantnagar Pithoragarh [Fixed-wing]	Heritage Aviation
64.	Shimla Mandi (Heliport) Dharamshala Manid (Heliport) Shimla (Helicopters)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
65.	Shimla Mandi (Heliport) Kullu Manali (Heliport) Kullu Mandi (Heliport) Shimla (Helicopters)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
66.	Shimla Rampur (Heliport) Nathpajhakri (Heliport) Rampur (Heliport) Shimla (Helicopters)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
67.	Imphal Moreh (Heliport) Imphal (Helicopters)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
68.	Imphal Tamenglong (Heliport) Jiribam (Heliport) Temenglong (Heliport) Imphal (Heliport)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
69.	Imphal Thanlon (Heliport) Parbung (Heliport) Thanion (Heliport) Imphal (Heliport)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
70.	Guwahati Tezpur Jorhat Dibrugarh Jorhat Tezpur Guwahati (Helicopters)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
71.	Guwahati Nagaon (Heliport) Tezpur Itanagar (Heliport) Tezpur Nagaon (Heliport) Guwahati (Helicopters)	Skyone Airways
72.	Dehradun New Tehru Srinagar (Heliport) Gaucher Joshimath (Heliport) Gaucher Srinagar (Heliport) New Tehri Dehradun (Helicopters)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
73.	Dehradun Mussoorie (Heliport) Dehradun (Helicopters)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
74.	Dehradun Ramnagar (Heliport) Pantnagar Nainital (Heliport) Pantnagar Almora (Heliport) Pithoragarh (Heliport) Almora (Heliport) Pantnagar Ramnagar (Heliport) Dehradun (Helicopters)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
75.	Chinyali Saur Sahastradhara (Heliport) (Helicopters)	Heritage Aviation
76.	Gauchar Sahastradhara Chinyali Saur (Helicopter)	Heritage Aviation
77.	Dibrugarh Lilabari Itanagar (Heliport) Lilabari Dibrugarh (Helicopters)	Skyone Airways



1	2	3
78.	Dibrugarh Daparizo Yinghiong Dibrugarh (Helicopters)	Skyone Airways
79.	Dibrugarh Passighat Tuting Dibrugarh (Helicopters)	Skyone Airways
80.	Dibrugarh Tezu Walong Dibrugarh (Helicopters)	Skyone Airways
81.	Dibrugarh Itanagar (Heliport) Ziro Dibrugarh (Helicopters)	Heligo Charters
82.	Chandigarh Kasauli (Heliport) Shimla Kasauli (Heliport) Chandigarh (Helicopters)	Pawan Hans Ltd.
83.	Dharchula (Heliport) Haldwan (Heliport) Haridwar (Heliport) (Helicopters)	Heritage Aviation
84.	Haldwani (Heliport) Dharchula (Heliport) (Helicopters)	Heritage Aviation
85.	Haridwar (Heliport) Haldwani (Heliport) (Helicopters)	Heritage Aviation
86.	Sahastradhara (Heliport) Gaucher (Helicopters)	Heritage Aviation

Note: 1. S.No. 48-86 are the routes awarded in the North-Eastern areas and hilly States.

2. S.No. 64-86 are the helicopter routes awarded in second round of bidding under RCG-UDAN.

**Statement-II**

*List of 73 Underserved\* & Unserved Airports/Heliports identified in 2nd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN Version-2.0*

Sate	Underserved* & Unserved Airport
1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo Itanagar (Heliport) Passighat Tezu Tuting Walong Yinghiong Ziro
Assam	Jorhat* Lilabari* Nagaon (heliport)

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1	2
	Rupsi
	Tezpur*
Bihar	Darbhunga
Gujarat	Kandla*
	Keshod
Haryana	Hissar
Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli
	Kullu*
	Manali (Heliport)
	Mandi (Heliport)
	NathpaJhakri (Heliport)
	Rampur (Heliport) To NathpaJhakri
	Shimla*
Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil
Jharkhand	Bokaro
	Dumka
Karnataka	Baldota/Koppal
	Hubli*
Kerala	Kannur
Maharashtra	Jalgaon
	Kolhapur
	Ozar (Nasik)
	Sholapur
Manipur	Jiribam
	Moreh (Heliport)

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1	2
	Parbung (Heliport)
	Tamenglong (Heliport)
	Tamenglong (Heliport)
	Thanlon (Heliport)
Punjab	Bhatinda*
Rajasthan	Bikaner*
	Jaisalmer*
	Kishangarh
	Uterlai
Sikkim	Pakyong
Tamil Nadu	Tanjore
	Vellore
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
	Allahabad*
	Azamgarh
	Bareilly
	Chitrakoot
	Jhansi
	Moredabad
	Muirpur (Korba)
	Shravasti
Uttarakhand	Almora
	Chinyalisaur
	Dharchula (Heliport)
	Gaucher

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1	2
	Haldwani (Heliport)
	Haridwar (Heliport)
	Joshimath (Heliport)
	Mussoorie (Heliport)
	Nainital (Heliport)
	New Tehri (Heliport)
	Pithoragarh
	Ramnagar (Heliport)
	Sahastradhara (Heliport)
	Srinagar (Heliport)
West Bengal	Burnpur*
	Cooch Behar*

**Statement-III***Regional Connectivity Scheme/UDAN**Status of commencement of RCS flights awarded in First Round of bidding*

Sl. No.	Airport Underserved */Unserved	State	Connected to	No. of RCS Seats	Frequency per week	Airline Operator	Date of commencement of RCS flights
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
2.	Bilaspur		Ambikapur	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
3.	Jagdalpur		Vishakhapatnam	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Raipur	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
4.	Raigarh		Raipur	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
5.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Kolkata	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
6.	Jeypore	Odisha	Bhubanewar	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Jharsuguda		Ranchi	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Bhubaneswar	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Raipur	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
8.	Rourkela		Kolkata	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Bhunaneshwar	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
9.	Utkela		Bhubaneswar	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Raipur	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
10.	Burnpur	West bengal	Kolkata	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
11.	Cooch Behar		Kolkata	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
12.	Durgapur*		Bagdogra	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
13.	Kullu*	Himachal Pradesh	Delhi		7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
14.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	Delhi	24	7	Alliance Air	27.04.17
				9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
15.	Gwalior*	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	35	3	Alliance Air	31.05.17
			Delhi	35	3	Alliance Air	31.05.17
			Delhi	35	3	Alliance Air	31.05.17
				9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Lucknow	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
16.	Adampur	Punjab	IGI Delhi	20	7	Spicejet	March, 2018
17.	Bhatinda		Delhi	35	7	Alliance Air	27.04.17
18.	Ludhiana		Delhi	34	4	Alliance Air	02.09.207
				9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
19.	Pathankot		Delhi	35	7	Alliance Air	March, 2018
20.	Bikaner	Rajashtan	Delhi	35	7	Alliance Air	26.09.17
21.	Jaisalmer		Jaipur	10	7	Spicejet	29.10.2017
22.	Agra*	Uttar Pradesh	Jaipur	35	4	Alliance Air	08.12.2017
			Delhi	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
23.	Kanpur		Delhi	12	7	Spicejet	March, 2018

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Varanasi	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
24.	Pantnagar*	Uttarakhand	Delhi	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Dehradun	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
25.	Shillong*	Meghalaya	Silchar	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Imphal	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Dimapur	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Aizawl	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
			Agartala	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
26.	Kadapa*	Andhara Pradesh	Hyderabad	36	7	Trujet	27.4.2017
			Vijayawada	36	7	Trujet	01.03.18
			Chennai	36	7	Trujet	16.11.17
			Chennai	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
27.	Mysore	Karnataka	Chennai	36	7	Trujet	20.09.17
				9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
28.	Vidyanagar		Hyderabad	36	7	Trujet	16.11.17
			Bangalore	36	7	Trujet	01.03.18
29.	Pondicherry*	Pndicherry (UT)	Hyderabad	39	7	Spicejet	16.08.17
			Chennai	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Salem	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
30.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
31.	Salem		Chennai	36	7	Trujet	March, 2018
			Bangalore	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
			Pondicherry	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
32.	Diu*	Daman & Diu (UT)	Ahmedabad	9	7	Air Odisha	24.02.18
33.	Bhavnagar*	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	36	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
34.	Jamnagar*		Ahmedabad	9	7	Air Odisha	21.02.18
35.	Kandia		Mumbai	10	7	Spicejet	10.07.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36.	Mithapur		Ahmedabad	9	7	Air Odisha	March, 2018
37.	Mundra		Ahmedabad	9	7	Air Odisha	21.02.18
38.	Porbandar*	Maharashtra	Mumbai	10	7	Spicejet	10.07.17
39.	Jalgaon		Mumbai	9	7	Air Odisha	23.12.17
40.	Kolhapur		Mumbai	9	7	Deccan Air	March, 2018
41.	Nanded		Hyderabad	9	7	Deccan Air	27.04.17
			Mumbai	36	7	Trujet	16.11.17
42.	Nasik		Mumbai	9	7	Deccan Air	23.12.17
			Pune	9	7	Deccan Air	23.12.17
43.	Solapur		Mumbai	9	7	Deccan Air	Obstacles yet to remove by State Govt.

#### **Investment Recovered on Toll Roads**

2269. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:  
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data on the investment recovered on the toll roads in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Contaminated Drinking Water**

2270. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:  
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether excessive quantity of arsenic/other chemicals have been found in drinking water in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether cases of adverse effects on health due to presence of such chemicals/contaminants in drinking water have also been reported in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such health hazards and to provide safe drinking water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) State-wise number of habitations having excessive fluoride, arsenic, iron, salinity, iron, nitrate and heavy metal as reported by the states into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 01st March, 2018, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population.

The Ministry has advised all the states to carry water testing of sources once in a year for chemical parameter and twice in a year (pre and post monsoon) for bacteriological parameter and as and when water related diseases are detected. Monitoring and surveillance in respect of disease is the mandate of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India

has released Rs 800 crore in March 2016 for commissioning Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs) so that safe water for drinking and cooking needs are addressed immediately. In addition, funds to the tune of Rs.100 Crore each are also provided for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems in West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for the last mile connectivity in commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic/fluoride affected habitations. As on date, Rs.2421.64 Crore has been released under NWQSM to provide safe drinking water in arsenic/fluoride affected habitations.

In addition to this, the funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise number of habitations having excessive fluoride, arsenic, iron, salinity, iron, nitrate and heavy metal as reported by the states into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 01st March, 2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of affected habitations						
		Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	348	0	1	62	6	0	417
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
4.	Assam	285	4518	6213	0	0	7	11023
5.	Bihar	898	871	2443	0	0	0	4212
6.	Chhattisgarh	403	19	732	2	10	0	1166
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	118	0	0	9	0	0	127
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	12	0	0	0	16
12.	Jharkhand	551	102	2217	0	4	0	2874
13.	Karnataka	580	4	77	40	319	1	1021
14.	Kerala	34	0	199	96	32	0	361
15.	Madhya Pradesh	171	0	5	10	0	0	186
16.	Maharashtra	79	0	17	93	90	0	279
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
21.	Odisha	104	0	2553	379	0	0	3036
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	301	701	268	14	146	2112	3542
24.	Rajasthan	6065	0	5	12631	1053	0	19754
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	175	22	0	0	197
27.	Telangana	798	0	36	182	145	0	1161
28.	Tripura	0	0	2542	0	0	0	2542
29.	Uttar Pradesh	179	748	362	80	10	0	1379
30.	Uttarakhand	0	0	13	0	3	0	16
31.	West Bengal	1336	10162	5754	474	0	271	17997
Total		12254	17125	23717	14094	1818	2391	71399

**UDAY**

2271. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:  
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:  
SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:  
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) is being implemented for State discoms and if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(b) the comparative data regarding overall rating of the performance of the States/UTs which joined UDAY as per the latest evaluation;

(c) whether the scheme has set the year wise targets for reduction in aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses as well as reduction in cost of power supply and revenue realised (ACS-ARR) gap;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made therein, State/UT-wise with special reference to Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(e) the details regarding progress in installation of smart meters, State/UT-wise;

(f) steps taken by the Government to improve the implementation of UDAY; and

(g) other steps taken by the Government to improve the implementation of UDAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The Government has launched the scheme "Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)" to improve financial and operational efficiencies of state owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). UDAY aims to reduce the burden of interest, cost of power and Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses. The scheme seeks to reduce the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) to zero as per defined trajectories. The scheme also incentivizes the States by exempting State takeover of DISCOM debts from Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) limits for two years *i.e.* 2015-16 and 2016-17, and lays down commitments on fiscal prudence by DISCOMs.

So far, Twenty Seven (27) States and Five (05) Union Territories (UTs), namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Power (MoP) under UDAY.

(b) The UDAY web portal ([www.uday.gov.in](http://www.uday.gov.in)) ranks the performance of participating States/DISCOM in a dynamic manner based on a combination of operational and financial performance entered by the States/DISCOMs. The latest Rankings of the States/UTs as on 31-12-2017 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) All State/UTs, who have signed MoUs under UDAY, have undertaken to reduce the AT&C losses and ACS-ARR gap as per agreed trajectories. Details are given in the enclosed statement-II and III respectively.

The State-wise details of achievements made under UDAY on the performance of operational parameters *i.e.* AT&C losses and ACS-ARR gap as updated by the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and V respectively.

(e) Provision of meters, including smart meters, is the responsibility of the States and their respective Distribution utilities. The Government of India has been supporting States for provisioning of smart meters under several Smart Grid pilots, the status of installation of which is enclosed Statement-VI. Under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), sanctions for 2,48,438 smart meters have been given in the enclosed Statement-VII and recently on the basis of UDAY performance, approval for additional outlay of Rs.750 crore for smart metering projects has been made. Further, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) is undertaking a project for installation of 40 lakh smart meters in Uttar Pradesh and 10 lakh smart meters in Haryana.

(f) and (g) A Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power) has been constituted to ensure close monitoring of the performance of the participating States/UTs under UDAY. Further, State-specific focused meetings have also been initiated to handhold States/UTs and the DISCOMs for effective turnaround. In addition to the above monitoring mechanism, the scheme is also being periodically monitored in the monthly Review, Planning & Monitoring Meetings (RPMs) as well as monthly review separately, by the Hon'ble Minister of State(I/C) for Power, NITI Aayog as well as at the PMO level to avoid any slippages.

**Statement-I**

*State/UTs Quarterly Performance Ranking (as on 31st December, 2017) based on the achievement Data posted on UDAY Portal by the States/UTs.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rank
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	1
2.	Karnataka	2
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3
4.	Maharashtra	4
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5
6.	Goa	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7
8.	Haryana	8
9.	Tripura	9
10.	Telangana	10

1	2	3
11.	Bihar	11
12.	Assam	12
13.	Manipur	13
14.	Punjab	14
15.	Rajasthan	15
16.	Uttarakhand	15
17.	Chhattisgarh	17
18.	Puducherry	17
19.	Jharkhand	19
20.	Uttar Pradesh	19
21.	Meghalaya	21
22.	Kerala	22
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	24

**Statement-II**

*AT&C Targets (In %)*

*AT&C Losses to be reduced as per the agreed Trajectory in the MoU*

Sl. No.	State	Discom	Fy16	Fy17	Fy18	Fy19	Fy20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rajasthan	AJMER (AVVNL)	24.00%	20.00%	17.50%	15.00%	
		JODHPUR (JVVNL)	22.40%	18.00%	16.50%	15.00%	
		JAIPUR (JVVNL)	27.50%	22.00%	18.50%	15.00%	
2.	Uttar Pradesh	All DISCOMs	32.36%	28.27%	23.63%	19.36%	14.86%
3.	Bihar	NORTH BIHAR (NBPDC)	40.00%	34.00%	28.00%	20.00%	15.00%
		SOUTH BIHAR (SBPDC)	44.00%	38.00%	30.00%	22.00%	15.00%
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	JK-PDD	56.00%	46.00%	35.00%	25.00%	15.00%
5.	Haryana	UHBVNL/DHBVNL	28.05%	24.02%	20.04%	15.00%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Jharkhand	JBVNL	35.00%	28.00%	22.00%	15.00%	
7.	Uttarakhand	UPCL	17.00%	16.00%	15.00%	14.50%	
8.	Punjab	PSPCL	16.16%	15.30%	14.50%	14.00%	
9.	Gujarat	All DISCOMs (combined)	14.50%	14.00%	13.50%	13.00%	
10.	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	21.00%	18.93%	18.00%	15.00%	
11.	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	NA	5.46%	5.45%	5.44%	
		APSPDCL	NA	11.29%	11.09%	10.89%	
12.	Goa	Goa-ED	21.06%	18.75%	16.59%	15.00%	
13.	Karnataka	All DISCOMs (combined)	15.37%	15.50%	15.00%	14.02%	
14.	Manipur	MSPDCL	44.20%	25.15%	18.70%	15.00%	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	All DISCOMs (combined)	26.27%	21.15%	19.15%	17.00%	15.00%
16.	Pudducherry	Pudducherry-ED	19.88%	19.00%	15.00%	12.00%	
17.	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	17.31%	16.74%	15.61%	14.39%	
18.	Sikkim	Sikkim - EPD	37.13%	29.50%	25.94%	15.00%	
19.	Meghalaya	MePDCL	36.50%	32.51%	27.50%	21.50%	15.00%
20.	Tripura	TSECL	33.80%	30.00%	25.00%	20.00%	15.00%
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	APEDA	57.74%	52.41%	43.00%	39.00%	25.00%
22.	Mizoram	PEDGM	32.17%	27.38%	23.76%	20.30%	15.00%
23.	Kerala	KSEBL	11.57%	11.45%	11.23%	11.00%	
24.	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	14.58%	14.06%	13.79%	13.50%	
25.	Assam	APDCL	22.49%	19.00%	17.75%	16.10%	15.00%
26.	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	13.85%	13.50%	13.00%	12.75%	
27.	Telangana	TSSPDCL	NA	12.68%	11.30%	9.90%	
		TSNPDCL	NA	11.90%	10.95%	10.00%	
28.	Daman and Diu	DDED	NA	10.33%	9.32%	8.30%	
29.	Nagaland	DP GON	NA	39%	32%	24%	15%
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	EDANI	NA	18.42%	16.84%	15.50%	15.00%
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DNHPDCL	NA	7.95%	7.50%	7.0%	
32.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep-PD	17.48%	13.90%	10.32%	10.00%	

**Statement-III***ACS-ARR GAP targets (in Rs./Unit)*

ACS-ARR GAP to be reduced as per the agreed trajectory in the MoU

Sl. No.	STATE	DISCOM	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rajasthan	AJMER (AVVNL)	2.35	0.39	-0.15	-0.15	
		JODHPUR (JVVNL)	1.98	0.32	-0.11	-0.11	
		JAIPUR (JVVNL)	2.04	0.53	-0.11	-0.11	
2.	Uttar Pradesh	ALL DISCOMs	1.76	1.04	0.6	0.22	-0.06
3.	Bihar	NORTH BIHAR (NBPDCCL)	1.79	1.25	0.8	0.48	-0.07
		SOUTH BIHAR (SBPDCL)	2	1.39	0.85	0.34	-0.24
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	JK-PDD	2.41	0.68	0.71	0.49	-0.09
5.	Haryana	UHBVNL/DHBVNL	0.81	0.83	0.51	0.12	-0.02
6.	Jharkhand	JBVNL	3.16	1.99	0.99	0	
7.	Uttarakhand	UPCL	0.07	0.04	-0.01	-0.03	
8.	Punjab	PSPCL	0.43	0.37	0.04	-0.09	
9.	Gujarat	All DISCOMs	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.06	
10.	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	0.35	-1.21	-0.34	-0.52	
11.	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	0.31	0.1	0.01	-0.02	
		APSPDCL	0.53	0.28	0	-0.03	
12.	Goa	Goa-ED	-	0.75	0.2	-0.15	
13.	Karnataka	All DISCOMs (Combined)	0.1	0	-0.01	0	
14.	Manipur	MSPDCL	-	1.68	0.64	-0.36	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	All DISCOMs (combined)	0.65	0.34	0.16	0.03	-0.1
16.	Pudducherry	Pudducherry-ED	0	0	0	0	
17.	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	0.5	0.36	0.01	-0.39	
18.	Sikkim	Sikkim-EPD	2.58	0.7	0.39	-0.09	
19.	Meghalaya	MePDCL	-	0.83	0.61	0.35	-0.01
20.	Tripura	TSECL	-	0.05	0.04	0.03	-0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	APEDA	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	PEDGM	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Kerala	KSEBL	0.16	0.26	-0.04	-0.06	
24.	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	0.6	0.2	0.05	-0.07	
25.	Assam	APDCL	0.66	0.43	0.19	-0.05	
26.	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	0.09	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	
27.	Telangana	All DISCOMs (combined)	—	0.87	0.4	0	
28.	Daman and Diu	DDED		-0.36	-0.22	-0.05	
29.	Nagaland	DP GON		00	00	00	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	EDANI		00	00	00	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DNHPDCL		00	00	00	
32.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep-PD		00	00	00	

**Statement-IV***Achievements for AT&C Losses (in %)*

Sl. No.	UDAY States	Base year Data FY 2015-16	Achievement FY 2016-17
1	2	3	4
	National Aggregate	20.99	20.3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.41	10.96
2.	Assam	22.12	25.09
3.	Bihar	43.74	38.97
4.	Chhattisgarh	21.79	19.34
5.	Goa	17.12	16.79
6.	Gujarat	15.04	12.28
7.	Haryana	29.83	25.37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12.92	4.15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	61.6	61.34
10.	Jharkhand	34.71	29.9

1	2	3	4
11.	Karnataka	14.94	15.11
12.	Kerala	16.03	17.28
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23.97	24.9
14.	Maharashtra	19.07	18.88
15.	Manipur	44.21	36.89
16.	Meghalaya	36.48	34.87
17.	Puducherry	NA	18.98
18.	Punjab	19.9	17.57
19.	Rajasthan	30.41	26.02
20.	Tamil Nadu	14.38	14.53
21.	Telangana	14.02	15.36
22.	Tripura	20.94	16.61
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26.47	30.21
24.	Uttarakhand	17.19	14.02

Note: As per data furnished by participating states on UDAY Portal.

**Statement-V**

*Achievements for ACS-ARR GAP (in Rs./unit)*

Sl.No.	UDAY States	Base year Data FY 2015-16	Achievement FY 2016-17
1	2	3	4
	National Aggregate	0.60	0.41
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.82	0.44
2.	Assam	0.48	0.51
3.	Bihar	0.65	0.69
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.18	-0.15
5.	Goa	1.50	0.95
6.	Gujarat	-0.02	-0.03
7.	Haryana	0.18	0.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	-0.26

1	2	3	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.55	2.15
10.	Jharkhand	1.22	1.32
11.	Karnataka	0.06	0.29
12.	Kerala	0.23	0.53
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.92	0.50
14.	Maharashtra	0.24	0.22
15.	Manipur	1.31	0.10
16.	Meghalaya	0.88	1.99
17.	Puducherry	0.03	0.07
18.	Punjab	0.60	0.71
19.	Rajasthan	1.65	0.29
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.60	0.36
21.	Telangana	0.75	0.81
22.	Tripura	0.24	0.02
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.88	0.66
24.	Uttarakhand	0.10	0.23

Note: As per data furnished by participating states on UDAY Portal.

**Statement-VI**

*Smart Metering Projects - Status*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Consumers/ Nodes planned	Number of smart meters installed
Smart Grid Pilots under IPDS (erstwhile RAPDRP Part C)			
1.	Karnataka	21,824	20,496
2.	Haryana	11,000	7044
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1,554	1346
4.	Assam	15,083	13,600
5.	Tripura	45,029	15,049
6.	Puducherry	34,000	2281
7.	Gujarat	23,760	250
	Total	152,250	60,066



**Statement-VII***Smart Meters sanctioned under IPDS*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Smart Meters Proposed/Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	91468
2.	Telangana	28533
3.	West Bengal	18947
4.	Uttar Pradesh	20150
4.	Madhya Pradesh	7427
5.	Kerala	849
6.	Andhra Pradesh	5110
7.	Gujarat	61529
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	95
9.	Karnataka	13120
10.	Rajasthan	500
11.	Tripura	500
12.	Maharashtra	140
13.	Jharkhand	55
14.	Meghalaya	15
Total		248438

**Expansion of DD's News Broadcast**

2272. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
 SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:  
 SHRI GEORGE BAKER:  
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
 PROF. RICHARD HAY:  
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
 SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
 DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:  
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:  
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) the names of the countries to which the programmes of Doordarshan India/Doordarshan news are being broadcast presently;

(b) whether the Government has decided to expand Doordarshan's roundtheclock news broadcast to around 100 countries and if so, the details and objective thereof along with the names of the countries where Doordarshan expansion will take place;

(c) the total financial implication likely to be involved in this regard and the time by which the said expansion is likely to be started and completed;

(d) the manner in which the country is likely to be benefited by this move;

(e) whether the Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding with some countries recently in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to popularize the Doordarshan in the country and compete with private channels?

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) Doordarshan India/Doordarshan News are available in countries as mentioned in the enclosed statement due to satellite footprint/natural spill-over.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

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

(f) As the Public Service Broadcaster, Doordarshan's programming is focused on issues of public interest viz. health, education, empowerment, social justice etc. Thus Doordarshan's programmes cannot be compared with private channels as both are totally different in their objectives and programming formats. However,

Doordarshan is striving to provide impactful and compelling programmes to become the preferred channel of people.

It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to modernize its infrastructure and improve the quality of programmes. Reviewing and enhancing the content quality is a continuous process. Doordarshan has taken several measures to improve the quality of content including providing training to its Technical and Programming staff, capacity building of Content Producers, improving the quality of presentation, enhanced visibility on Social Media etc.

### **Statement**

*Countries Covered Through Insat  
Gsat-17 and Insat-4b (Cband)*

#### **ASIA**

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China (partly), Cambodia, Hong Kong, Israel, Malaysia (Partly), Myanmar, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, India

#### **CIS**

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia (Partly), Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan (Partly), Ukraine, Uzbekistan (Partly).

#### **Middle East**

Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman (Partly), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey (Partly), United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Partly).

### **Incidents of Piracy**

2273. KUNWAR HARIBANSFI SINGH:  
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:  
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of piracy attempts made on Indian merchant vessels and sailors held hostage during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the losses incurred as a result thereof during the said period;

(c) whether a few Indian sailors have still been held hostage by pirates and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to get them released;

(d) whether the Government has laid down specific guidelines, mechanisms and procedures to prevent piracy attempts at sea; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No Indian Merchant vessel has been hijacked during the last three years and the current year. An Indian Mechanized Sailing vessel 'Al Kausar' was hijacked off the coast of Somalia on 31.03.2017 and was having 10 Indian crew. The vessel was subsequently released on 12.04.2017.

(b) No loss of life was reported during the hijack of mechanized sailing vessel 'Al Kausar' and all the crew members were released unharmed.

(c) No Indian sailor is currently held hostage by pirates.

(d) and (e) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMGO) was Setup by the Government under the Ministry of Shipping to deal with the hostage situation arising out of the hijacking at sea of merchant vessels with Indian crew. Government had also approved the Contingency Plan for dealing with piracy and hijacking of merchant ships and constituted a Committee of Secretaries on Anti-Piracy and Hijacking at sea (COSAPH) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. In addition to this, the following anti-piracy measures have been put in place for Indian flag merchant vessels and sailing vessels:

(i) Guidelines for anti-piracy measures to be implemented on Indian Ships through issue of

Merchant Shipping Notice No. 1 of 2011 dated 14.1.2011. The guidelines provide for elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices), including safe house/citadel for vessels.

- (ii) Banning of sailing vessels to ply in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male through Merchant Shipping Notice No. 3/2010 dated 31.3.2010.
- (iii) Advisory issued by Directorate General of Shipping vide Notice No. 35-NT(2)/2317 dated 6th April, 2017 for not transiting through Gulf of Aden.
- (iv) Naval escort provided by Indian naval ships in the Guli of Aden since 2008.
- (v) Enhanced vigil by the Indian Navy in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and westward upto 65 degree east longitude.
- (vi) Active participation by India in the security meetings of the International Maritime Organization, Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia(CGF:S) and other international fora.

#### **Development of NHs in Kerala**

2274. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:  
SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:  
DR. P.K. BIJU:

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 Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated for maintaining these National Highways since 2014;

(c) the details of funds utilization reported from the Central and State Governments since 2014 regarding construction/maintenance of these National Highways;

(d) whether the Government has approved many highways projects in Kerala under the National Highways development Project (NHDP), if so, the number of highway projects taken up under NHDP in the State; and

(e) the details of funds allocated in the year of 2017-18 and the status of implementation of all project in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Two National Highways (NH-183A and NH-185) of 213 km length have been declared in Kerala since 2014. The fund for development and maintenance are not being allocated National Highways wise. The details of allocation and expenditure for development and Maintenance & Repairs (M&R) of NHs under State PWD of Kerala during last three years in the State of Kerala are given:

Year	Development of NHs (Rs. in crores)		M&R (Rs. in crores)	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2014-2015	67.18	67.18	152.50	149.30
2015-2016	132.24	137.65	71.72	69.38
2016-2017	259.89	237.80	115.46	91.18

In addition to above, funds amounting to Rs. 743.83 crores have been allocated for construction and maintenance of NHs under the jurisdiction of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), out of which Rs. 742.70 crores have been utilized during last three years.

(d) and (e) Five number of projects covering length of 152.31 kms have been completed and Five number of projects covering length of 118.35 kms are in progress under National Highways development Project (NHDP) in Kerala by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

In addition, 13 number of projects covering length of 147.40 kms are in progress under NH(O) by the State PWD of Kerala. The details of funds allocated and utilized

in the year of 2017-18 (upto February, 2018) are as under:

Head/Agency	Fund allocated (Rs. in crores)	Fund utilized (Rs. in crores)
NHAI	405.73	398.69
Development of NHs by State PWD	162.77	115.83
M&R by State PWD	123.69	86.50

### Per Capita Availability of Drinking Water

2275. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:  
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) the per capita availability of clean drinking water in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the per capita availability of clean drinking water is much lower than the levels fixed by World Health Organisation (WHO);

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(d) the details and number of projects funded by the Union Government for the State/UT Governments to increase the per capita availability of safe drinking water and the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) Per capita availability of drinking water in the country is not monitored by the Ministry. However, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, the per capita norm for drinking water in rural areas is at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). As per information provided by States/UTs on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry, as on 01.04.2011, out of total rural habitations in the country, 70.12 % habitations were fully covered with the availability of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), whereas as on 05.03.2018, 77.64% of total

rural habitations have been fully covered with availability of 40 lpcd of potable water. However, States are free to fix higher norms based on water availability, demand, capital cost involved, affordability etc. During the 12th Five Year Plan period the Ministry intends to provide 55 lpcd to the rural population of the country subject to availability of water and financial resources. Further, as per World Health Organisation (WHO) report on requirement of water, approximately 50 litre per capita per day water is required to meet most of the daily requirement like drinking, washing clothes, maintaining hygiene etc. This shows that despite the presence of varied physiography of the country and inadequate resources, coverage in rural areas with providing minimum norms of 40 lpcd of potable water is approximately well in line with norms set by WHO.

Further, state-wise details of habitations which are Fully Covered (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water), Partially Covered (*i.e.* getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) and Quality Affected (*i.e.* containing at least one contaminant) under NRDWP is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. However to assist the efforts of States/UTs in this regard, this Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to them through Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). States are empowered to plan, design, implement and execute projects under NRDWP which are approved by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). Further, the state-wise details of expenditure incurred under NRDWP during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

Sl.No.	State	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations	No. of Qualify Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33365	14581	417
3.	Arunahal Pradesh	2922	4629	31
4.	Assam	52837	24239	11023
5.	Bihar	67395	38627	4212
6.	Chhattisgarh	70500	3019	1166
7.	Goa	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36065	1	0
9.	Haryana	7610	211	127
10.	Himachal Pradesh	42931	10673	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9002	6940	16
12.	Jharkhand	116990	897	2877
13.	Karnataka	25244	33983	1021
14.	Kerala	4943	16247	361
15.	Madhya Pradesh	127797	78	186
16.	Maharashtra	87179	12274	279
17.	Manipur	2237	1551	0
18.	Meghalaya	1786	8657	32
19.	Mizoram	470	268	0
20.	Nagaland	680	742	30
21.	Odisha	139111	15626	3036
22.	Puducherry	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	10095	1747	3542

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Rajasthan	56571	45323	19754
25.	Sikkim	750	1334	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	93599	6408	197
27.	Telangana	13900	9501	1161
28.	Tripura	4581	1600	2542
29.	Uttar Pradesh	256303	2345	1379
30.	Uttarakhand	22312	17032	16
31.	West Bengal	52069	35839	17997
	Total	1340066	314563	71402

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 Exp.	2015-16 Exp.	2016-17 Exp.	2017-18 Exp. (as on 05.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.43	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	427.08	190.6	157.38	167.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.5	66.23	113.71	30.03
4.	Assam	586.88	216.2	206.61	205.62
5.	Bihar	381.9	295.38	473.29	149.52
6.	Chhattisgarh	173.08	64.64	65.66	38.93
7.	Goa	0	0	3.35	0
8.	Gujarat	491.44	274.78	265.16	191.19
9.	Haryana	228.82	150.74	116.42	52.53
10.	Himachal Pradesh	120.18	69.88	66.04	58.69
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	458.03	222.16	219.94	132.18
12.	Jharkhand	206.88	133.7	157.89	122.01
13.	Karnataka	622.37	366.68	341.33	268.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala	131.86	64.45	74.21	46.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	399.94	381.15	212.48	95.72
16.	Maharashtra	901.96	584	412.32	153.11
17.	Manipur	92.25	43.44	18.87	45.68
18.	Meghalaya	81.02	30.92	49.29	19.43
19.	Mizoram	39.81	23.16	24.82	11.05
20.	Nagaland	86.45	61.9	40.2	13.7
21.	Odisha	272.83	165.25	100.59	59.22
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	90.23	36.57	53.56	76.24
24.	Rajasthan	1386.79	480.21	681.21	517.44
25.	Sikkim	32.03	12.49	15.21	11.1
26.	Tamil Nadu	432.39	164.85	188.98	137.99
27.	Telangana	189.25	106.42	111.89	473.64
28.	Tripura	64.81	39.97	38.73	30.77
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1146.18	690.46	639.54	363.62
30.	Uttarakhand	138.05	99.79	99.95	112.35
31.	West Bengal	480.72	288.75	444.86	450.67
Total		9783.16	5324.77	5393.49	4035.43

[D-1N(D)]

**Assessment of Ddugjy**

2276. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any performance assessment of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the number of villages electrified during the last three years along with the number of unelectrified villages in both the States, State-wise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to electrify the remaining villages in these two States; and

(d) 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) to (d) Performance of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is regularly monitored by Ministry of Power for the entire country including the States of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. There was no unelectrified village reported by the State of Punjab as on 1st April, 2015. The progress of electrification of unelectrified villages of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year upto 28.02.2018, is as under:

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 28.02.2018)
Uttar Pradesh	59	1305	162	09

The remaining un-electrified villages are targeted for electrification before 01.05.2018.

**Impact of Coal and Freight Prices on Thermal Power Plants**

2277. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the thermal power plants are suffering due to hike in railway freight and thermal grade coal prices, if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of price of thermal grade coal and freight hiked recently and the impact of the aforesaid hikes on the generation cost of thermal power plants;

(b) whether the thermal plants are operating at lower load due to rising demand for renewable power, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hike in coal and railway freight costs is a blow on the operations of the coal based units and the plants without long-term Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs) have suffered the most, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the price of per unit procurement for discoms at all India level has increased and its impact on the consumers?

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. Indian Railways has rationalized Coal & Coke tariff structure by reducing the freight in the range of -1% to -15% for distances beyond 700 km. The freight rates below 100 km have also been reduced substantially by reducing the minimum distance for charge from 125 km to 100 km for all commodities. Moreover, for the traffic moving for distances between 0-50 km, 51- 75

km and 76-90 km, concession of 30%, 10% and 5% respectively, is being granted. There has been only a slight increase in freight in the range of 1% to 9% for the distances between 101-700 km.

Coal India Limited, vide notification dated 01.01.2018, has revised the price of all grades of non-coking coal produced by coal companies of CIL superceding their earlier price notification dated 29.5.2016. The price of higher grade of coal (G1 to G5) has been reduced by 0-5% whereas the price for other grades (G6-G14) has been increased in the range of 3 to 22%. With this increase, the increase in cost of generation is expected to be around 9.0-10.0 paisa/unit.

(b) No, Madam. The thermal power plants are operating consistently at Plant Load Factor (PLF) of about 60% during 2016-17 as well as during 2017-18 (April 2017 - January, 2018). However, the generation from thermal power plants is increasing. The low PLF of thermal power plants is primarily due to high growth rate of capacity addition vis-à-vis growth rate of demand. The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of installed capacity during 2012-17 was 10.3% vis-a-vis CAGR of energy met at 5.8% only.

(c) and (d) The price revision of coal by Coal India Ltd. and the rationalization of tariff by the Railway are based on their operational requirement. The energy charge rate (ECR) of any Thermal Power Station (TPS) is determined based on the landed price of coal, *i.e.*, the price of coal as well as its transportation cost including all taxes, levies, duties etc. The Plants without long term PPAs, purchase coal through e-auction, the price of which is higher than the notified price of coal.

Government of India has taken following initiatives to reduce the cost of Generation:

(i) Flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing cost of power generation.



- (ii) Rationalization of coal linkages to optimize cost of transportation.
- (iii) Third Party Sampling of coal at both loading and unloading ends to reduce the power tariffs to the consumers.

#### **Incident of Fire at Cochin Shipyard**

2278. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:  
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
 SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:  
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:  
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major fire accident/explosion at the cochin shipyard/cochin Port in Kerala happened recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of loss of lives and material reported therein;

(c) the details of compensation paid/being paid to the injured and the family of deceased Persons;

(d) whether the Government has instituted any inquiry into the matter; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure safety at various shipyards particularly in Kochi including the ships anchored at these shipyards including the safety of employees/contractual workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A fire accident occurred in Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) on 13.02.2018 at around 0912 hrs in a mobile offshore drilling unit named "sagar Bhushan" of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), which was undergoing dry dock repairs at CSL. As per the preliminary assessment, the accident was caused by a momentary explosion of high impact in the air conditioner

compartment if the forward area under living quarters of the vessel, where there was a suspected acetylene gas leak. Five lives were lost as a result of this incident and their details are: (1) Shri Unnikrishnan CS, Senior Fireman (permanent employee) (2) Shri Vevin Reji, safety Assistant (CSL, direct contract) (3) Shri Jayan K B, General Contract Workman (Fire watching) (contractor's workman) (4) Shri Kannan M.V. General Contract Workman (Fabrication) (contractor's workman); and (5) Shri Ramshad M. M., Contract Worker Supervisor (contractor's workman). Regarding loss of material, the preliminary investigation has found the damage to be in the local area in the interior part of the ship and would need a detailed assessment to ascertain the time and cost needed to restore the same. There is no damage to the exterior part of the ship or any shipyard infrastructure.

(c) The details of compensation paid/being paid to the injured and the family of deceased persons are as follows : (A) *for the deceased* : (i) to the family, Rs. 10 Lakhs, in addition to the statutory compensation and insurance relief as applicable to them; (ii) appropriate employment on compassionate grounds to any eligible dependant of the deceased; (iii) appropriate financial aid towards the education of the children of the education of the children of the deceased, upto and including graduate level; and (iv) to enable the families to defray the expenses related to the funeral and other rituals, Rs. 25,000/- disbursed on the day itself and (B) *for the injured*: (i) all treatment expenses incurred for the injured; (ii) amount equivalent to 2 months normal wages to the injured disbursed immediately; and (iii) in addition to the statutory compensation relief, Company to disbursed wages to the injured till they return to work.

(d) A high level enquiry into the incident was ordered by the Chairman and Managing Director, CSL, under the Chairmanship of Director (Operations) of CSL. An enquiry was also ordered by Factories and Boilers Directorate, Govt. of Kerala. The state police are also investigating the incident. Apart from this, based on a request from ONGC, Director (Exploration and Production), Offshore Industry Safety Directorate, also visited, inspected and recorded his findings.

(e) Based on the findings of the preliminary enquiry, a set of immediate actions has been taken and further systemic improvements, if any required, will also be implemented on completion of the enquiry and receipt of investigation reports.

**Funding Under PMKSY**

2279. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to fund 99 irrigation projects across the country under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and asked NABARD to raise extra budgetary resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the projects being funded in Andhra Pradesh thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER

DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) During 2016-17, Ninety Nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (including 8 projects of Andhra Pradesh) under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having potential of 76.03 lakh ha. (2.63 lakh ha. in Andhra Pradesh), have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases by Dec., 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, funding mechanism under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share as per above estimated cost. Further, Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh is also funded under LTIF through NABARD. Details of amount released during 2016-17 & 2017-18 (till date) under LTIF are as under:

(Rs. in Cr.)

Funds released under LTIF	2016-17	2017-18 (till date)
Central Share (CS) (priority projects)	3336.88@	1889.06@
State Share (SS) (priority projects)	3334.98@	3574.63@
Polavaram Project (central grant)	2414.16	1582.56
Total	9086.02*	7046.25#

\* In addition central assistance (CA) of Rs. 924.90 cr. was released from available budgetary allocations.

# In addition release of CA/state share of Rs. 1247 cr. has been recommended to NABARD.

@ Details of CS and SS released for eight prioritized projects of Andhra Pradesh under PMKSY-AIBP are as under:

Sl. No.	Project Name	Targeted Irrigation Potential (Th. Ha.)	Funds released under LTIF during 2016-17		Funds released under LTIF during 2017-18	
			CA	SS	CA	SS
1.	Meddigedda	1.42	-	-	-	-
2.	Gundalkamma	32.40	-	1.61	11.79	146.99
3.	Tadipudi	83.61	-	55.00	-	-
4.	Thotapally	48.56	-	-	-	-
5.	Musurmilli	9.16	7.40	-	-	-
6.	Puskara	71.18	-	34.00	-	-
7.	Yerakalava	6.96	-	-	-	-
8.	Tarakram Teertha Sagaram	10.00	-	7.30	-	244.45

[*Translation*]

**Presence of Harmful Elements in Ganges  
and Yamuna Rivers**

2280. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed or proposes to assess wastes and dirty water being released in major rivers of the country especially in the Yamuna and the Ganges along with the names of harmful elements present in their waters including the level of each such elements separately;

(b) if so, the details thereof, river-wise including the Yamuna and the Ganges; and

(c) the action taken/to be taken by the Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board is assessing the water quality of rivers and water being released in major rivers of the country including river Ganga and Yamuna. The water quality of 540 rivers including River Ganga and Yamuna at 1533 locations is being assessed in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees throughout the country.

Based on long term assessment of water quality of Rivers carried out for the period 2008-2012, there are 302 polluted river stretches on 275 rivers with respect to indicator of organic pollution *i.e.* Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in 29 States/UTs which was published in 2015. As per the assessment, 650 towns were identified as polluting sources along the respective river stretches out of which 35 are metropolitan cities.

234 drains having flow of more than 1 Million Litres per day (1 MLD) discharging into main stem of River Ganga and its tributaries *viz.*, Ramganga, Kali-East, Hindon, Pandu, & Yamuna are being monitored.

**Priority Drains discharging into main stem of River Ganga**

State/Phase/ Segment	No. of Priority towns	No. of priority drains	Flow* (MLD)	Organic Load* (TPD)
Uttarakhand	05	12	132.77	7.11
Uttar Pradesh	11	59	1927.352	133.32
Bihar	05	22	636.18	27.36
Jharkhand	01	2	30.68	3.00
West Bengal	35	59	6419.14	190.41
Total	57	154	9146.09	361.2

\*Flow & organic load for period October to December, 2016

**Priority drains discharging into River Ramganga, Kali East and Pandu**

River	No. of Priority towns	No. of priority drains	Flow* (MLD)	Organic Load* (TPD)
1	2	3	4	5
Ramganga, Uttar Pradesh	04	25	728.13	41.12

1	2	3	4	5
Kali East, Uttar Pradesh	10	26	996.53	99.70
Pandu, Uttar Pradesh	01	05	349.53	18.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2074.19</b>	<b>159.42</b>

\*Flow & organic load for post Monsoon, 2016

(c) The Government has taken following measures for pollution abatement in rivers including Ganga and Yamuna:

- (i) Government has taken up 'Namami Gange Program', an integrated river conservation mission for rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries including Yamuna. Under this program activities are taken up in a holistic manner integrating various initiatives such as river front development, ghat & crematoria, ghat and river cleaning, rural sanitation, bio remediation, afforestation, bio-diversity conservation and public participation & outreach.
- (ii) Implementation of water conservation measures in key industrial sectors namely Distillery, Pulp & Paper, Sugar, Textile and Tannery.
- (iii) Surprise inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) is carried out on regular interval for compliance verification of the stipulated environmental norms. 1109 GPIs have been identified on main stem of river Ganga and its tributaries. Out of 1109 GPIs inspected, 538 were found to be non-complying and out of which 358 have been issued closure directions and 180 have been issued show cause notices.
- (iv) Installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) has been initiated for assessment of effluent quality and compliance status. Out of 1109 GPIs, OCEMS connectivity has been established in 753 out of 1109 GPIs.
- (v) Establishment/Upgradation of Sewage treatment Plants and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for the towns located on Ganga main

stem and its tributaries. The estimated sewage generation of Ganga front towns as per year 2035 is 3603 MLD and capacity of existing STPs is 1584 MLD. 100 sewerage infrastructure projects have been sanctioned and out of which 20 have been completed and remaining projects are in different stages of execution which will lead to capacity addition of 1607 MLD.

- (vi) With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to improve the water quality of the rivers.

#### **Vocational Training Schemes for Rural Youths**

2281. SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has introduced any vocational training scheme especially for the youths in the naxal affected areas of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/Region-wise; and
- (c) the details of the naxal affected areas which have been covered under the said scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two skill development schemes for rural poor youth under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) - Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Skill development in Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI). Rural poor youths in naxal

affected areas are eligible for both the schemes, including in Madhya Pradesh.

DDU-GKY skills candidates for regular wage employment. Further, under DDU-GKY, a special initiative called Roshni is being implemented for rural youth in 27 most-affected Leftwing Extremist (LWE) districts across 9 States, which includes Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. A Roshni project requires coverage of 40% women candidates (as against 33% in a regular DDU-GKY project) and mandatory residential courses (in

regular DDU-GKY projects non-residential courses are also allowed).

Under RSETI candidates are skilled for both self employment and wage employment. There are 586 RSETIs in the country, which includes a RSETI in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) As per available information, a state-wise list of districts whose candidates are covered presently under DDU-GKY (including Roshni initiative) and RSETI in 106 LWE affected districts is given below:

Sl. No.	State	District (*indicate Roshni District)	Whether covered under DDU-GKY (Yes/No)	Whether covered under RSETI (Yes/No)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Yes	Yes
2.		East Godavari	Yes	Yes
3.		Guntur	Yes	Yes
4.		Kurnool	Yes	Yes
5.		Prakasam	Yes	Yes
6.		Srikakulam	Yes	Yes
7.		Visakhapatnam*	Yes	Yes
8.		Vizianagaram	Yes	Yes
9.	Bihar	Arwal	Yes	Yes
10.		Aurangabad	Yes	Yes
11.		Bhojpur	Yes	Yes
12.		East Champaran	Yes	Yes
13.		Gaya*	Yes	Yes
14.		Jamui*	Yes	Yes
15.		Jehanabad	Yes	Yes
16.		Kaimur	Yes	Yes
17.		Munger	Yes	Yes
18.		Nalanda	Yes	Yes
19.		Nawada	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
20.		Patna	Yes	Yes
21.		Rohtas	Yes	Yes
22.		Sitamarhi	Yes	Yes
23.		West Champaran	Yes	Yes
24.		Muzaffarpur	Yes	Yes
25.		Sheohar	Yes	Yes
26.		Vaishali	Yes	Yes
27.		Banka	Yes	Yes
28.		Lakhisarai	Yes	Yes
29.		Begusarai	Yes	Yes
30.		Khagaria	Yes	Yes
31.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar*	Yes	Yes
32.		Bijapur*	Yes	Yes
33.		Dantewada*	Yes	Yes
34.		Jashpur	Yes	Yes
35.		Kanker*	Yes	Yes
36.		Korea (Baikunthpur)	Yes	Yes
37.		Narayanpur*	Yes	Yes
38.		Rajnandgaon	Yes	Yes
39.		Sarguja	Yes	Yes
40.		Dhamtari	Yes	Yes
41.		Mahasamund	Yes	Yes
42.		Gariyaband	Yes	No
43.		Balod	Yes	No
44.		Sukma*	Yes	No
45.		Kondagaon*	Yes	No
46.		Balrampur*	Yes	Yes
47.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
48.		Chatra*	Yes	Yes
49.		Dhanbad	Yes	Yes
50.		East Singhbhum	Yes	Yes
51.		Garhwa*	Yes	Yes
52.		Giridih	Yes	Yes
53.		Gumla*	Yes	Yes
54.		Hazaribagh	Yes	Yes
55.		Koderma	Yes	Yes
56.		Latehar*	Yes	Yes
57.		Lohardagga	Yes	Yes
58.		Palamu*	Yes	Yes
59.		Ranchi	Yes	Yes
60.		Simdega	Yes	Yes
61.		Saraikela-Kharaswan	Yes	Yes
62.		West Singhbhum*	Yes	Yes
63.		Khunti	Yes	Yes
64.		Ramgarh	Yes	Yes
65.		Dumka	Yes	Yes
66.		Deoghar	Yes	Yes
67.		Pakur	Yes	Yes
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat*	Yes	Yes
69.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Yes	Yes
70.		Gadchiroli*	Yes	Yes
71.		Gondia	Yes	Yes
72.		Aheri	No	No
73.	Odisha	Gajapati*	Yes	Yes
74.		Ganjam	Yes	Yes
75.		Keonjhar	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
76.		Koraput*	Yes	Yes
77.		Malkangiri*	Yes	Yes
78.		Mayurbhanj	Yes	Yes
79.		Navrangpur	Yes	Yes
80.		Rayagada*	Yes	Yes
81.		Sambhalpur	Yes	Yes
82.		Sundargarh	Yes	Yes
83.		Nayagarh	Yes	Yes
84.		Kandhamal*	Yes	Yes
85.		Deogarh	Yes	Yes
86.		Jajpur	Yes	Yes
87.		Dhenkanal	Yes	Yes
88.		Kalahandi	Yes	Yes
89.		Nuapada*	Yes	Yes
90.		Bargarh	Yes	Yes
91.		Bolangir	Yes	Yes
92.	Telengana	Adilabad	Yes	Yes
93.		Karimnagar	Yes	Yes
94.		Khammam	Yes	Yes
95.		Medak	Yes	Yes
96.		Mehboobnagar	Yes	Yes
97.		Nalgonda	Yes	Yes
98.		Warangal	Yes	Yes
99.		Nizamabad	Yes	Yes
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Yes	Yes
101.		Mirzapur	Yes	Yes
102.		Sonebhadra*	Yes	Yes
103.	West Bengal	Bankura	Yes	Yes
104.		West Midnapore*	Yes	Yes
105.		Purulia	Yes	Yes
106.		Birbhumi	Yes	Yes



*[English]***Implementation of PMAY-G**

2282. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements made under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), now rechristened as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

(b) the details of monitoring mechanism in place to oversee the implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether the Government has proposed any changes in stakeholder pattern of PMAYG for its better implementation and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the procedural constraints faced by the Government therein?

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

(a) Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), approximately 3.96 crore houses have been constructed since inception.

(b) Under PMAY-G, for effective monitoring following steps have been taken:

(i) Instead of multiple bank accounts at various levels in the State/UT, a single account at the State level, *i.e.* State Nodal Account (SNA), has been kept. Funds under PMAY-G are transferred directly to the beneficiary account from SNA through the PFMS-AwaasSoft platform which has largely resolved the problems of delayed payments and parking of funds at various levels.

(ii) Performance monitoring is done through real time capture of progress using workflow enabled transactional data in AwaasSoft. The data generated from the transactions in AwaasSoft are collated as system generated reports for monitoring different pre-determined parameters of performance.

(iii) A mobile based application- 'AwaasApp', which has both off line and on line versions, empowers officials and citizens to capture and upload geo-tagged, time and date stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction thereby reducing time lags in verification.

(iv) Implementation of PMAY-G is reviewed in Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings on quarterly basis, regular State Coordinating Officers meeting, Area Officer's visits and National Level Monitors visits.

(c) Under PMAY-G, selection of beneficiaries is made from Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 database as verified by the Gram Sabha whereas selection of beneficiaries under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was done from BPL list. The fund sharing pattern between Centre and States remains unchanged.

(d) No procedural constraints are noticed at the Ministry level.

*[Translation]***International Solar Alliance**

2283. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) which was formed during Paris Conference 2015 and the way India presented her views in this conference;

(b) the main features of Solar Policy of the Government;

(c) the details of the places where big solar projects have been set up along with their cost and their production capacity, State-wise; and

(d) the nature of policy formulated in the country under Canal Solar Project along with the extent of progress made thereunder till date and the funds allocated for the said project?

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 International Solar Alliance (ISA) was jointly launched on 30 November 2015 by Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, and then President of France, H.E. François Hollande, on the side-lines of the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at Paris, France. The ISA is a treaty-based alliance of 121

prospective solar-rich Member Nations situated fully or partially between the Tropics, and aims at accelerating development and deployment of solar energy globally.

(b) and (c) Salient features of the solar policy include: a) provision of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) for solar energy under the National Tariff Policy; b) notification of the long term growth trajectory of RPO for solar and non-solar energy for next 3 years from 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19; c) development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects; (d) support for developing Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks/Canal Tops; (e) schemes for grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defense Establishments, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) with viability Gap Funding; (f) financial incentive for residential and institutional roof-top Solar PV systems; g) creation of Payment Security Mechanism; (h) setting up of Green Energy Corridors for evacuation of renewable power; (i) waiver of wheeling charges on

Inter-State Transmission Charges and losses; and (j) subsidy for setting up off-grid and decentralized solar systems.

State-wise status of grid connected solar power projects as on 31 January 2018 is enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Under National Solar Mission, a Pilot-cum-Demonstration Project for development of Gridconnected Solar PV Power Plants on Canal-banks and Canal-tops is under implementation. The Government of India has released Rs. 69.0 crore to the Solar Energy Corporation of India, a central public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, for onward disbursal to the Project Implementing Agencies of the respective States.

State wise status of canal solar projects, as on 31 January 2018, is enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise grid connected solar power capacity installed in the country as on 31.01.2018*

Sl.No.	State	Solar Power Potential (GWp)	Total Cumulative Solar capacity installed (In MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.44	2170.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.65	4.39
3.	Assam	13.76	12.45
4.	Bihar	11.20	142.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.27	185.03
6.	Delhi	2.05	69.52
7.	Goa	0.88	0.91
8.	Gujarat	35.77	1585.85
9.	Haryana	4.56	215.85
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33.84	2.23
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	111.05	2.36
12.	Jharkhand	18.18	25.60

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	24.70	2788.62
14.	Kerala	6.11	107.93
15.	Madhya Pradesh	61.66	1237.41
16.	Maharashtra	64.32	772.33
17.	Manipur	10.63	1.33
18.	Meghalaya	5.86	0.06
19.	Mizoram	9.09	0.20
20.	Nagaland	7.29	0.50
21.	Odisha	25.78	79.57
22.	Punjab	2.81	913.16
23.	Rajasthan	142.31	2311.81
24.	Sikkim	4.94	0.01
25.	Tamil Nadu	17.67	1822.57
26.	Telangana	20.41	3048.41
27.	Tripura	2.08	5.09
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22.83	551.15
29.	Uttarakhand	16.80	294.08
30.	West Bengal	6.26	48.52
31.	UTs	0.79	55.26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>748.98</b>	<b>18454.97</b>

**Statement-II***State-wise Canal Top & Canal Bank Solar PV projects commissioned as on 31.01.2018*

Sl.No.	State	Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)
<b>Canal Top Projects</b>			
1	2	3	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP)	1
2.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL)	10
3.	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB)	2

1	2	3	5
4.	Punjab	Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA)	2.5
5.	Punjab	Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA)	2.5
6.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (UJVN)	1
Total			19 MW
<b>Canal Bank Projects</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	5
2.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL)	5
3.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL)	10
4.	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB)	1
5.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (UJVN)	4.5
6.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (UJVN)	7.5
7.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (UJVN)	7
8.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (WBSEDCL)	10
Total			50 MW

[English]

#### **Release of Subsidy Under TUFs**

2284. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of textile mills in Tamil Nadu have not yet been provided with the subsidy to which they are eligible under the revised and restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has also requested the Union Government for early release of funds under TUFs to entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) Revised and Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RRTUFs) is implemented through specified lending agencies. Quarter-wise subsidy claims are submitted by the lending agencies through online system along with requisite documents. A total of 1201 projects have been sanctioned for the textiles units in Tamilnadu under RRTUFs and subsidy due them up to September 2017 has been released. The subsidy claim for the quarter ending December 2017 has been called from the lending agencies. A reference was received from the State Government of Tamilnadu regarding release of pending grants under TUFs. The Government followed up with the lending agencies to expedite the claims. An amount of Rs. 433.98 cr. has already been released to these units till date.

**NEW NHs**

2285. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a large number of National Highways have been announced/sanctioned by the Government since 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that work could not be started since then in some of States though the Government has sanctioned funds for such roads, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present status in case of Himachal Pradesh where funds were sent to prepare DPRs of such roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads as new National Highways (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 since then. Apart from this, the Ministry has approved "In-Principle" about 55,233 km length of State roads as new NHs subject to outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs, are, accordingly, taken up depending upon inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

The Ministry had taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non-Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes along with integration with Sagarmala, etc., under "Bharatmala Pariyojana". Under this proposal, the Ministry has identified stretches for development of about 26,200 km length of Economic Corridors, 8,000 km of Inter Corridors, 7,500 km of Feeder Routes, 5,300 km Border and International connectivity roads, 4,100 km Coastal and Port connectivity roads, 1,900 km Expressways, National Corridor Efficiency improvement by development of ring roads around 28 cities, decongestion of about 125 choke points and 66 congestion points, development of 35 nos. of Multimodal Logistics Parks.

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 programme is targeted for completion in 2021-2022.

(c) Declaration of appointed dates have not been made so far for about 104 numbers of sanctioned and awarded projects having total length of about 3,497 km.

(d) The Status of preparation of DPRs/Final Feasibility Reports (FFRs) in the State of Himachal Pradesh is as follows:

Category	National Highways (NHs)			NHs Approved In-Principle		
	DPR/FFR to be prepared	DPR/FFR awarded	DPR/FFR Finalized	DPR/FFR to be prepared	DPR/FFR awarded	DPR/FFR Finalized
Length (km)	1,296	976	774	4,057	3,076	-

[Translation]

**Working of DAVP**

2286. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) Whether the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity is not working properly as per the expectations due to which the Government advertisements are not creating desired affects on the public;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is a nodal multi-media agency for release of Central Government Advertisements on behalf of various Ministries/Departments/organisations of Govt. of India. It prepares media plan and gives wide publicity to the schemes/programmes/initiatives of various Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India. These advertisements are issued as per the Policy Guidelines for different media vehicles which have been formulated after due consultation with all the respective stakeholders. These Policy Guidelines are available on the DAVP website, *i.e.* on [www.davp.nic.in](http://www.davp.nic.in).

DAVP follows a marking system based on objective criteria as per the provisions of Print Media Advertisement Policy - 2016 to incentivise newspapers with better professional standing and to bring transparency and accountability in release of Print advertisements.

Similarly, other objective criteria are used by DAVP for release of advertisements through other media vehicles e.g. BARC rating for Private C&S TV channels, classification of cities and IRS Data for Private FM Radio Stations and Minimum Unique User Counts for Internet Websites.

Once a requisition for release of advertisements is received from a Ministry/Department, DAVP prepares a media plan taking into account the required target audience and fund availability, as indicated by client Ministries/Departments.

**PMGSY**

2287. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilized for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year, State and year-wise;

(b) the targets fixed and the length of roads constructed under the scheme during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether all habitations having population above 500 have been connected with roads and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the target and time limit fixed in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has also included villages having population less than 250 in Jharkhand and other hilly States under PMGSY and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has paid attention to complaints of irregularities/corruption under PMGSY and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/being taken for the effective implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) State-wise and year-wise details of Funds allocated, released and utilized for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State-wise and year-wise targets and the length of roads constructed under PMGSY during the last three

years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) 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, advancing the earlier set target date of March 2022. Accordingly, all State Governments are required to connect all eligible habitations within the stipulated time frame. The details of eligible, sanctioned and connected habitations having population of more than 500 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Special dispensation has been allowed in respect of unconnected habitations having population 100 and above in 267 nos of Left Wing Extremism affected blocks in 9 States identified by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for connectivity under PMGSY. Out of which 1,302 habitations having population 100-249 have been sanctioned for the State of Jharkhand. However, no such dispensation given to in Hill States.

(e) and (f) As per PMGSY Guidelines, the execution and quality of road works is the responsibility of the State Governments, who are implementing the Programme. Any complaints on implementation of the programme received in the Ministry are therefore, referred to the State Quality Coordinators (SQC) of respective States for taking necessary action and furnishing reports to the Ministry. In case, an adequate response is not received within the stated time schedule, the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) which is the technical arm of the Ministry deputed National Quality Monitors (NQMs) to States/UTs and further action is taken on the basis of NQM reports.

Further, programme guidelines also provide for a three tier Quality Control Mechanism. 1st tier is in-house quality control executed through establishment of field laboratories to test the quality of materials used and workmanship executed. 2nd tier is independent monitoring of construction quality by quality monitors called State Quality Monitors (SQMs) engaged by the respective State headquarters. The 3rd tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level. Under this tier, the independent National Quality Monitors are engaged for inspections of sample roads, selected at random.

Whenever quality of any road work, after the inspection of the NQM, is graded as "Satisfactory Requiring improvement" (SRI) or "Unsatisfactory" (U), the State Governments are required to ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within a reasonable time period. For road works graded as "Satisfactory Requiring Improvement" (SRI) and "Unsatisfactory" on the basis of observations of National Quality Monitors, Action Taken Reports are monitored and processed at National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for regarding the works.

Action Taken Reports of the road works graded as "Satisfactory Requiring Improvement" (SRI) and "Unsatisfactory" (U) by the State Quality Monitors are monitored by the respective State Governments.

Statements containing State-wise, details of complaints received during the last two years and the current year upto February, 2018 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

(Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation (as per BE)	Release (upto Feb 2018)	Expenditure (up to Jan 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.00	32.98	330.25	379.20	379.20	411.53	197.59	197.59	214.54	200.00	92.37	117.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	350.00	345.92	362.68	375.00	375.00	390.81	421.00	205.92	339.01	700.00	348.45	-165.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	321.00	316.07	538.22	347.82	347.82	475.20	475.76	475.76	273.75	437.00	575.58	195.86
4.	Bihar	1650.00	1548.16	2259.30	2781.00	2781.00	1776.87	3002.70	2958.34	2830.38	2728.00	1348.05	1013.67
5.	Chattisgarh	277.00	270.75	925.18	498.00	498.00	759.94	718.00	449.81	313.59	727.00	338.96	373.37
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	400.00	418.77	685.91	474.10	474.10	793.66	31.04	31.04	40.42	38.00	0.00	46.31
8.	Haryana	224.00	218.96	383.83	304.70	304.69	291.81	44.01	44.01	57.65	52.00	0.00	26.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.00	99.40	215.04	268.40	268.40	315.88	396.61	396.61	213.38	365.00	396.34	296.34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	424.00	416.60	422.73	488.00	488.00	258.39	786.00	755.61	-0.11	1400.00	1400.00	559.13
11.	Jharkhand	257.00	249.48	785.02	865.00	864.99	552.44	820.00	819.59	652.62	1109.00	1122.26	880.17
12.	Karnataka	237.00	237.00	411.23	140.80	140.80	279.40	331.95	331.95	291.81	152.00	1.52	41.67]
13.	Kerala	152.00	151.41	190.59	151.00	151.00	160.16	180.00	179.45	223.90	172.00	169.13	136.12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	726.00	708.00	1667.32	1122.00	1122.00	1798.39	1979.48	1979.48	1393.94	1733.00	1237.39	1507.74
15.	Maharashtra	221.00	212.53	540.37	553.30	553.30	622.66	606.00	606.00	578.87	317.00	155.33	335.34
16.	Manipur	100.00	100.0	173.94	299.80	299.8	284.70	417.82	412.1	236.22	292.00	158.50	188.77
17.	Meghalaya	64.00	62.56	83.24	150.70	150.70	119.31	215.90	211.99	154.21	189.00	50.04	101.10
18.	Mizoram	56.00	54.74	72.35	50.90	50.90	44.11	95.00	93.36	74.07	200.00	197.23	56.43
19.	Nagaland	60.00	58.99	50.47	4.00	4.00	30.42	8.05	8.05	2.08	18.00	8.80	8.99
20.	Odisha	1178.00	1051.50	1666.10	1382.70	1382.70	1857.50	1925.67	1925.67	1479.39	1559.00	2147.80	1924.25
21.	Punjab	302.00	310.21	285.03	221.10	221.10	236.52	275.66	275.66	225.25	326.00	339.15	89.61
22.	Rajasthan	415.00	425.66	649.97	559.90	559.90	776.33	571.00	559.41	575.08	902.00	1120.26	446.31
23.	Sikkim	96.00	94.59	94.50	68.60	68.60	121.01	138.16	138.16	80.67	237.00	237.00	144.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	227.00	239.65	580.72	205.00	205.00	98.03	309.58	309.58	253.19	400.00	636.39	458.99
25.	Tripura	190.00	187.36	322.83	274.83	274.83	281.45	447.00	392.37	84.88	277.00	135.38	92.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	591.00	638.70	1002.26	1110.35	1110.35	250.36	1238.22	1234.87	900.57	1769.00	866.81	1249.79
27.	Uttarakhand	305.00	314.92	425.17	409.20	409.19	1083.39	550.20	550.20	315.36	497.00	702.21	358.21
28.	West Bengal	1209.00	1193.80	1414.20	1427.58	1427.58	455.24	1256.00	819.18	753.54	1000.00	557.59	703.37
29.	Telangana		0.88		273.73	273.73	1259.84	146.02	146.03	164.31	203.00	99.22	87.64
	Total	10151.00	9959.58	16538.45	15186.71	15186.68	15787.35	17584.42	16507.85	12722.57	17999.00	14441.74	11274.22



**Statement-II***Annexure referred to reply of part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No. 2287 due for 08.03.2018*

(length in km)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Target length	Length Constructed	Target length	Length Constructed	Target length	Length Constructed	Target length	Length Constructed (up to Jan 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	514.00	595.13	600.00	849.73	1350.00	733.55	500.00	120.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	450.00	546.58	511.00	512.67	650.00	1360.51	1000.00	761.10
3.	Assam	720.00	869.81	810.00	477.63	750.00	929.52	2000.00	456.84
4.	Bihar	2900.00	3631.92	4000.00	3730.80	6540.00	6601.62	5600.00	2661.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	620.00	2648.14	1950.00	1859.48	2750.00	1019.57	1600.00	767.78
6.	Goa	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	990.00	1892.16	2000.00	1670.68	400.00	211.88	50.00	31.24
8.	Haryana	355.00	633.39	390.00	318.99	52.00	62.85	50.00	42.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	260.00	484.96	650.00	755.31	500.00	1429.27	1700.00	1486.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	750.00	934.66	975.00	488.11	1050.00	1785.16	1800.00	1151.33
11.	Jharkhand	703.00	1750.32	1340.00	1346.24	3000.00	3119.52	4500.00	2567.85
12.	Karnataka	650.00	627.68	715.00	831.23	800.00	897.09	66.00	44.93
13.	Kerala	348.00	345.74	310.00	363.94	430.00	314.33	434.00	196.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2100.00	5180.92	4433.00	4453.23	6200.00	5081.97	5200.00	3707.25
15.	Maharashtra	550.00	499.97	780.00	892.13	1900.00	2000.70	900.00	334.66
16.	Manipur	236.00	300.01	390.00	543.82	790.00	1485.85	1000.00	388.66
17.	Meghalaya	105.00	44.59	130.00	193.29	400.00	368.87	450.00	91.38
18.	Mizoram	115.00	48.60	104.00	136.54	200.00	298.08	500.00	88.10
19.	Nagaland	160.00	215.30	175.00	129.00	150.00	395.00	50.00	66.50
20.	Odisha	2400.00	3842.68	3055.00	3779.98	6200.00	5796.93	7000.00	4046.82
21.	Punjab	650.00	737.46	650.00	545.00	450.00	586.53	950.00	726.41
22.	Rajasthan	1550.00	3233.33	2600.00	2420.75	3000.00	3110.10	3200.00	2185.59
23.	Sikkim	100.00	120.92	156.00	344.50	150.00	247.42	400.00	245.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	379.00	1965.28	1200.00	318.38	800.00	883.19	1500.00	1140.57
25.	Tripura	250.00	239.42	250.00	352.12	400.00	405.62	650.00	229.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1445.00	2000.34	2500.00	5032.15	3900.00	3095.25	4500.00	1964.03
27.	Uttarakhand	625.00	714.62	900.00	1191.06	1000.00	1989.32	1500.00	1059.02
28.	West Bengal	1850.00	2232.88	1750.00	2398.48	4100.00	2825.53	3500.00	1338.70
29.	Telangana			325.00	514.83	900.00	408.64	400.00	232.01
Total		21775.00	36336.81	33649.00	36450.05	48812.00	47443.87	51000.00	28131.67

**Statement-III**

*Annexure referred to reply of part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2287 due for 08.03.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Eligible Habitations (500+)	Habitations sanctioned (up to jan 2018)	Habitations connected (up to jan 2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	611	594	571
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	163	162	153
3.	Assam	11961	10369	8022
4.	Bihar	29273	26702	18017
5.	Chattisgarh	6056	6036	5642
6.	Goa	20	2	2
7.	Gujarat	2212	2204	2181
8.	Haryana	1	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1110	1013	946
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1457	1442	1128
11.	Jharkhand	5700	5398	4648
12.	Karnataka	281	281	281
13.	Kerala	435	435	380
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15864	15730	13863
15.	Maharashtra	929	921	883
16.	Manipur	291	295	270
17.	Meghalaya	140	125	120
18.	Mizoram	136	129	127



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11. Jharkhand		6	4	2	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	0	0
12. Karnataka		1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0	0	0
13. Kerala		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		5	4	1	0	1	5	4	1	1	0	8	5	3	0	2
15. Maharashtra		3	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	0	1
16. Manipur		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	0	1	1	0
17. Meghalaya		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	1
18. Mizoram		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Nagaland		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Orissa		3	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
23. Sikkim		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Tamil Nadu		1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	0
25. Telangana		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Tripura		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Uttar Pradesh		14	12	2	0	2	14	6	8	2	6	13	8	5	2	1
28. Uttarakhand		2	2	0	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	0
29. West Bengal		3	3	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0	0	0
Total		69	58	11	2	9	45	22	23	3	20	51	27	24	6	13

[English]

### Setting up of Solar Energy Plants

2288. SHRI B.V. NAIK:  
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) the details of solar energy plants set up or being set up along with their installed capacity during the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned/released and spent for the purpose during the above period, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant certain incentives to the private sector which have shown interest in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to popularize the utilization of solar 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 State/UT-wise details of grid connected Solar Power installed capacity during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Amount released by the Ministry for generation and creation of additional capacity of solar power in the country during last three years and current year are given below:

Year	Total funds released (Rs. crore)
2014-15	1158.19
2015-16	3146.24
2016-17	2590.59
2017-18 (as on 31.01.2018)	1577.88

While the Ministry does not make budgetary allocations state-wise, details of funds sanctioned for release and spending under some of the Solar Programmes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Most of the investments in Solar Power plant installation is made by the private sector. Government is promoting development of solar energy in the country by providing various fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, accelerated depreciation, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, preferential tariff for power generation through renewables, and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

(e) In order to popularize the utilization of solar energy in the country, the Government is providing various fiscal and promotional incentives as indicated in reply to part (c) and (d) above. This apart, the Ministry undertakes publicity & promotional activities through print, electronic and social media. The Ministry has also launched a Mobile App for solar rooftop systems.

#### **Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of solar power capacity installed during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Installed Capacity during 2014-15 (MW)	Installed Capacity during 2015-16 (MW)	Installed Capacity during 2016-17 (MW)	Installed Capacity during 2017-18 (upto 31.01.2018) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	1.46	6.51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	126.77	435.11	1294.26	303.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.24	0.00	4.12
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	11.78	0.67
5.	Bihar	0.00	5.10	103.42	33.93
6.	Chandigarh	2.50	2.31	10.52	7.87
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.50	85.98	35.28	56.17
8.	Dadar and Nagar	0.00	0.00	2.97	2.49
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	4.00	6.46	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Delhi	0.32	20.31	25.99	17.75
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.20
12.	Gujarat	83.65	128.87	130.19	326.74
13.	Haryana	2.50	14.59	66.01	122.45
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.20	0.53	1.50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.00	0.36	1.00
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.19	7.08	2.33
17.	Karnataka	46.22	69.31	882.38	1759.72
18.	Kerala	0.00	13.31	61.15	33.45
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	205.00	217.79	80.67	380.37
21.	Maharashtra	82.23	34.26	66.61	310.72
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.30
23.	Meghlya	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
26.	Odisha	2.26	35.16	12.50	0.15
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10
28.	Punjab	168.75	227.31	388.89	111.69
29.	Rajasthan	228.85	329.18	543.00	497.53
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	54.12	922.34	630.01	127.65
32.	Telangana	61.25	360.80	759.13	1761.43
33.	Tripura	5.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	42.16	72.79	193.24	213.86
35.	Uttarakhand	0.00	37.95	192.35	58.79
36.	West Bengal	0.00	0.69	18.37	22.26
Total		1112.07	3018.88	5525.98	6166.15

**Statement-II***Details Of Funds Released Under The National Solar Mission***(I) Pilot-cum-demonstration Project for Development of Gridconnected Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops**

State-wise details are given below:

**CFA Released by SECI to Project Implementing Agencies Under Canal Top & Canal Bank Solar PV Scheme**

Sl. No.	State	Implementing Agency	Project Details		CFA Released (Rs. in crore)		
			Project Type	Capacity (MW)	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP)	CT	1	0.58	0.32	0.90
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	CB	5	1.50	1.50	3.00
		Sub-total		6	2.08	1.82	3.90
3.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL)	CT&CB	10&15	10.50	10.32	20.82
4.	Karnataka	Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL)	CT	10	4.82	3.39	8.21
5.	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEB)	CT&CB	2 & 1	1.50	1.21	2.71
6.	Punjab	Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA)	CT	20	12.00	3.00	15.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department	CT	3.5 & 2.5	2.83	0.0	2.83
8.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	CT&CB	1&19	6.30	6.30	12.60
9.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (WBSEDCL)	CB	10	3.00	4.80	7.80
Total of CFA to States			CT&CB	50+50	43.03	30.83	73.86

CT: Canal Top, CB: Canal Bank

Note: No funds released during 2017-18.

**(II) Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects**

(As on 31-01-2018)

**Year wise CFA Released under the Solar Park Scheme**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Solar Park	Agency/ Authority	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NTPC	NTPC	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu Solar Park	APSPCL	73.58	63.02	0	0	136.60
		Kurnool Solar Park		50.75	40.40	0	18.12	109.27
		Kadapa solar park		0	0	10.35	10.10	20.45
		Ananthapuramu-II Solar Park		0	0	5.30	5.05	10.35
		Ext Trans Infra for Ananthapur Solar Park	PGCIL	0		26.74	33.52	60.27
		Ext Trans Infra for Kurnool Solar Park	APTRANSCO	0		31.13	43.61	74.74
		<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>124.33</b>	<b>103.67</b>	<b>73.52</b>	<b>110.40</b>	<b>411.93</b>
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Solar Park	APDA	0	0.25	0.83	0	1.08
4.	Chhattisgarh	Solar Park in Chhattisgarh	CREDA	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
5.	Gujarat	Radnesada Solar	GPCL	2.78	30.67	0	0	33.45
		Harsad Solar Park		0	0	0	0.25	0.25
		<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>2.78</b>	<b>30.67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>33.70</b>
6.	Haryana	Solar Park in Haryana	SUN Haryana	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Solar Park in HP	HPSEB	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Solar Park in J&K	JAKEDA	0	0	0.25	0	0.25
9.	Karnataka	Pavagada Solar Park	KSPDCL	0	90.50	80.80	0	171.30
		Ext Trans Infra for Pavagada Solar Park	PGCIL	0	0	28.28	12.12	40.40
		<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>90.50</b>	<b>109.08</b>	<b>12.12</b>	<b>211.70</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Kerala	Kasargod Solar Park	RPCKL	0	2.27	0	0	2.27
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch-Mandsaur Solar Park	RUMSL	1.52	0	0	0	1.52
		Rewa Solar Park		1.52	31.98	30.30	8.92	72.72
		Rajgarh-Morena Solar Park		0	0	0.25	0	0.25
		Chhatarpur Solar Park		0	0	0.25	0	0.25
		Ext Trans Infra for Rewa Solar Park	PGCIL	0	0	25.76	4.55	30.30
		<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>3.04</b>	<b>31.98</b>	<b>56.56</b>	<b>13.47</b>	<b>105.04</b>
12.	Maharashtra	Sai Guru Solar Park	MEDA	0	0.25	5.05	0	5.30
		Patoda Solar Park		0	0.25	5.05	0	5.30
		Dandoicha Solar Park		0	0.25	0	0	0.25
		<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.85</b>
13.	Manipur	Bukpi Solar Park	MTDC	0	0	0	0.25	0.25
14.	Meghalaya	Solar Park in Meghalaya	MePGCL	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
15.	Mizoram	Vankal Solar Park	P & E Dept	0	0	0	0.25	0.25
16.	Nagaland	Solar Park in Nagaland	DNRE	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
17.	Odisha	Solar Park in Odisha	GEDCOL	0	0	0.25	0	0.25
18.	Punjab	Solar Park in Punjab	PEDA	3.03	0	0	0	3.03
19.	Rajasthan	Bhadla Ph-II Solar Park	RRECL	33.78	28.27	0	0	62.05
		Bhadla Ph-III Solar Park		0	46.25	4.50	17.79	68.54
		Bhadla Ph-IV Solar Park		0	0.25	27.27	24.24	51.76
		Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park		0	0.25	0	0	0.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Fatehgarh 1B Solar Park		0	0.25	0	0	0.25
		Jaisalmer Ph-I Solar Park		0	10.35	0	0	10.35
		Nokh Solar Park Ext Trans Infra for		0	0	0	0.25	0.25
		Bhadla-II, III, IV SP	RVPN	0	0	50.82	0	50.82
		Ext Trans Infra for Bhadla-III & Bhadla-IV	PGCIL	0	0	30.26	0	30.26
		<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>33.78</b>	<b>85.62</b>	<b>112.85</b>	<b>42.28</b>	<b>274.53</b>
20.	Tamil Nadu	Kadaladi Soalr Park	TNEB	0	0	0	0.25	0.25
21.	Telangana	Gattu Solar Park	TNREDCL	2.78	0	0	0	2.78
22.	Uttar Pradesh	UP Solar Park	LSPDCL	2.78	18.26	0	0	21.04
		Ext TransInfra for UP solar park	UPPTCL	0	0	0	17.36	17.36
		<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>2.78</b>	<b>18.26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17.36</b>	<b>38.40</b>
23.	Uttarakhand	SIIDCUL Solar Park	SIIDCUL	0	0.25	2.36	0	2.61
24.	West Bengal	Solar Park in West Bengal	WBSEDCL	0	0.25	2.12	0	2.37
		<b>Total</b>		<b>172.52</b>	<b>365.47</b>	<b>367.09</b>	<b>196.63</b>	<b>1101.71</b>

**(III) Grid Connected Solar Rooftops**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 31.01.2018)
		Released amount	Released amount	Released amount	Released amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.41	3.87	9.15	4.82
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	38.46	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.53	7.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	3.60	5.50	3.30
5.	Delhi	0.00	5.76	19.47	21.40
6.	Gujarat	0.00	4.50	17.43	23.18
7.	Goa	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	3.60	16.22	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	3.68	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	12.71	0.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	4.68	4.05	9.41
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	2.52	0.00
13.	Lakswadeep	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1.24	31.96	3.14
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	23.18	0.00
16.	Odisha	0.00	2.88	0.86	1.61
17.	Puduchhery	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.00
18.	Punjab	0.00	9.22	4.50	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	0.00	4.26	14.79	11.68
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	8.23	69.67	0.00
21.	Telangana	0.00	3.78	20.12	2.72
22.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
23.	Uttarakhand	0.01	22.13	25.97	10.35
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	5.86	1.16	2.32
25.	West Bengal	0.00	3.09	0.17	6.30
26.	Chandigarh	1.26	9.09	6.72	1.73
27.	Manipur	0.00	0.91	8.11	0.00
28.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5.43	0.00
29.	Mizoram				4.54
30.	Arunacha Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.06
Sub-Total		3.68	98.14	343.89	128.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	PSU/Govt Department	0.00	18.52	74.74	16.52
32.	SECI	0.00	128.00	250.00	0.00
33.	NISE	0.00	2.62	0.00	0.00
34.	TERI	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
35.	others (NFDC)	0.00	0.02	9.38	0.00
Total		3.68	247.39	678.01	144.77

**(iv) Off-Grid SPV Scheme**

*State-wise details of funds released for Solar Off grid applications for the last three years and current year (upto 31.12.2017)*

(Rs. In lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3205	10368	3953	6530
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	261	57	694	155
3.	Assam	57	439	1358	377
4.	Bihar	648	1541	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3014	3327	6549	11163
6.	Delhi	102	124	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1689	1797	2608	2622
8.	Haryana	624	1922	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1628	4100	2650	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1915	4395	2466	0
11.	Jharkhand	651	1551	0	555
12.	Karnataka	834	66	3901	0
13.	Kerala	2370	965	2359	778
14.	Lakshadweep	0	375	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1570	41	66	2536
16.	Maharashtra	3431	2442	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Manipur	147	1160	442	0
18.	Meghalaya	573	312	1354	167
19.	Mizoram	702	753	1354	1266
20.	Nagaland	350	555	1501	772
21.	Odisha	1294	195	1700	609
22.	Puducherry	26	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	1024	824	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	11489	20063	6711	3647
25.	Sikkim	141	28	282	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	2939	8262	207	0
27.	Telangana	2232	1502	0	2070
28.	Tripura	113	347	1372	0
29.	Uttarakhand	115	2510	373	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	4481	3851	1896	2666
31.	West Bengal	167	34	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	276	0	0	0
33.	Others/NABARD/Channel Partners etc.	13411	26515	11266	26207
Total		61479	100421	55065	62120

#### **Construction of Airports with Private Investment**

2289. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed the construction of new airports with private investment and to handover the maintenance of airports to private players in small cities covered under the regional air connectivity scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also invited expression of interest from private players for maintenance of small airports covered under the regional air connectivity scheme; 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 CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Madam.

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

(c) No Madam.

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

#### **Rise in Misleading Advertisements**

2290. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the rise in misleading advertisements in the television programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the details of brands and channels against whom action has been taken for violating the norms/guidelines;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to monitor the contents of the advertisements being telecast; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Department of Consumer Affairs has informed that it has launched a portal "Grievance Against Misleading Advertisements" (GAMA) to handle the complaints relating to misleading advertisements. It has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a selfregulatory body of advertisement industry, to process the complaints of misleading advertisements in print and electronic media, as received on GAMA portal. ASCI processes the complaints as per its code and asks the companies concerned to modify or withdraw the advertisements found to be misleading. Number of complaints received on GAMA portal over last three years are as under:

Year	Received
2015	641
2016	2032
2017	3302

(c) and (d) Advertisements telecast on Private TV channels are required to adhere to the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. As per existing regulatory framework there is no precensorship on advertisements. Action is taken whenever violation of Code is brought to the notice of the Ministry. Rules 7(5) of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, specifically provides "No advertisement shall contain references which

are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved". Ministry has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to take cognizance suomoto or to look into specific complaints regarding content telecast on private TV channels including advertisements. IMC functions in a recommendatory capacity.

An advisory dated 21.08.2014 was issued by the Ministry advising all TV channels not to telecast advertisements which were found to be violating provisions of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, ASCI Code and also Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954.

On the request of M/o AYUSH an Advisory dated 12.07.2017 has been issued to all TV channels to advertise products that have valid license issued by M/o AYUSH or State Drug Licensing Authorities.

#### **Inclusion of Water in Concurrent List**

2291. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering to include water in the Concurrent List of subjects of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government is likely to seek the views of all concerned before taking a final decision in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) The issue of including water in the concurrent list has been under discussion at various fora for some time. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation proposes to continue the consultation process on the issue.

[*Translation*]

### **Polluted Drinking Water**

2292. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to combat the problem of polluted drinking water in various areas of the country including Uttarakhand;

(b) the number of new laboratories set up by the Government to test the quality of groundwater during the last three years; and

(c) the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government for monitoring the quality of drinking water and the arrangements made by the Government to provide more drinking water in the areas facing the problem of polluted water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments (including Uttarakhand) who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population.

The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems. Under 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/districts/sub division/block level/mobile water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc.

State-wise number of various level drinking water quality testing laboratories including mobile laboratories have been set up in the country during the last three year and current year (as on 05th March, 2018) as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 05th March, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement. The Ministry has advised all the states to carry water testing of sources once in a year for chemical parameter and twice in a year (pre and post monsoon) for bacteriological parameter and as and when water related diseases are detected.

### **Statement**

*State-wise number of various level drinking water quality testing laboratories including mobile laboratories have been set up in the country during the last three year and current year (as on 05th March, 2018) as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 05th March, 2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Nos of various level laboratories have been set up (State/District/Block/Sub-division Level/mobile labs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 05.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	21	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	2	2	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	22	2	16	0
9.	Haryana	1	1	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9	2	0	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	6	4	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	2	5	0
13.	Karnataka	94	20	0	0
14.	Kerala	13	2	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	0	16	15	2
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	1	1	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	1	0	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	60	39	0	0
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	4
27.	Telangana	1	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	1	0
30.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1
31.	West Bengal	48	0	0	0
Total		294	93	46	9



**Tap Water to Villages**

2293. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state the number of villages in Maharashtra which have been provided drinking water through taps along with the percentage thereof during the last three years?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA) As reported by the State Govt. of Maharashtra, the number of habitations covered with rural drinking water through Piped Water Supply (PWS) coverage and individual households with tap connections during last three years (2014-15 to 2017-18) is as below:

(a) Habitations covered with Drinking Water through PWS coverage

Year	No. of habitations	Nos. of habitations which provided drinking water through taps (PWS)	% of such habitations
2014-15	100488	68710	68.38
2015-16	100639	68720	68.28
2016-17	100066	68294	68.25
2017-18	99732	68087	68.27

No. of Habitations decreased from 2014-15 to 2017-18 due to urbanization.

(b) Individual Households with tap connections is given as below:

Year	No. of rural households (in lakhs)	Nos. of Individual Households with tap connections (in lakhs)	% of such households
2014-15	137.94	47.21	34.22%
2015-16	137.98	49.55	35.91%
2016-17	134.40	48.24	35.89%
2017-18	133.13	49.05	36.84%

[English]

**Suspension of Newspapers from Receiving Advertisements**

2294. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP) has suspended 51 newspapers from getting any Government advertisement for two months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the majority of these newspapers had been suspended after the Press Council of India found them to have indulged in either paid news or breaching the norms of journalistic ethics; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. After censure by Press Council of India (PCI) for indulging in paid news or for

violation of various Norms of Journalistic Conduct, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) has suspended the empanelment of 51 newspapers on 13.9.2017, disqualifying them from getting any Government advertisements for two months, *i.e.* for the period 13.9.2017

to 12.11.2017 under clause 25 (d) of the Print Media Advertisement Policy of Government of India - 2016.

The details of the nature of breach/violation for which these newspapers have been censured by PCI are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*The list of newspapers Censured by PCI for breach of the Norms of Journalistic Conduct*

Sl. No.	Code No.	News Paper Name	Place	Reason for censure by PCI
1	2	3	4	5
1	122412	Maru Lahar	Barmer	Paid news
2	—	Paschimi Sandesh	Muzaffarnagar	Paid news
3	131322	Jan Madhyam	Lucknow	Paid news
4	—	Sachchai Abhi Tak	Muzaffarnagar	Paid news
5	130236	Awam-e-Hind	Delhi	Paid news
6	—	Total Haryana News	Sirsa	Irresponsible & an act of malafide reporting
7	—	Bharat Sameep	Delhi	Paid news
8	130145	B P N Times	Gwalior	Paid news
9	128345	Meri Dilli (D)	Delhi	Paid news
10	123060	Meri Dilli (W)	Delhi	Paid news
11	120113	Desh Ki Dharti	Kota	Paid news
12	129936	Yash Bharat	Katni	Paid news
13	128348	Raj Express	Bhopal	Paid news
14	131395	Dainik Pushp Savera	Agra	Paid news
15	122147	Raigarh Sandesh	Raigarh	Paid news
16	120854	Veer Arjun	Delhi	Paid news
17	—	Jag Utthan	Delhi	Paid news
18	123094	Prabhat Kiran	Indore	Published false news
19	127520	Hari Bhoomi	Raipur	Paid news
20	—	Maharashtra Shakti Shali	Ulhasnagar	Breach the norms of journalistic ethics Express

1	2	3	4	5
21	129726	Aaj Samaj	Delhi	Cast severe insinuation against the complainant and no justification for publication of impugned news item.
22	122856	Dainik Jagran	Delhi	Cast severe insinuation against the complainant and no justification for publication of impugned news item.
23	—	Balwas Times	Indore	Paid news
24	128923	Raj Express	Indore	Paid news
25	130330	Dainik Raj Express	Ujjain	Inaccurate & disrespectful news reports.
26	120129	Jan Nayak	Kota	Paid news
27	120120	Seema Sandesh	(Rajasthan) Sriganganagar	Paid news
28	—	Seema sandesh	(Rajasthan) Jaipur	Paid news
29	—	Rashtra Ka Vachan	Rajasthan	Paid news
30	—	Morning News	Jaipur	Paid news
31	—	Railvarta	Jhansi	Published false & concocted impugned news items
32	127445	Ashoka Express	Delhi	Breach the norms of journalistic ethics in publishing obscene photograph
33	—	People Observer	Satna	Breach the norms of journalistic ethics in publishing baseless and maligning news items
34	130692	Prakash Kunj	Sikar	Paid news
35	—	Bureau Times	Delhi	Serious misconduct in demanding money of publishing advertisement without authorisation.
36	127065	Shree India	Banda	Paid news
37	132128	Bundelkhand Live	Banda	Paid news
38	400054	Dinakaran	Madurai	Paid news
39	320180	Odisha Bhaskar	Bhubaneswar	Paid news
40	—	Tamil Murasu	Madurai	Paid news
41	—	Pravesh Samvad	Sagar	Paid news

1	2	3	4	5
42	—	Chambal Surkhi	Morena	Paid news
43	122042	Chingari	Bijnore	Paid news
44	—	Dainik kota bureau	Jhalwar	Paid news
45	—	City times	Lucknow	Paid news
46	—	Semriya Express	Satna	Insinuated the character of the complainant
47	—	Tarun Mitra	Lucknow	Paid news
48	—	Metro byte	Jaipur	Paid news
49	—	Sughav Vani	Panipat	News items false & intended to blackmail
50	100809	The Times of India	Bhubaneswar	Aggrieved by a news item & newspaper not admitting the mistakes
51	200541	Maharashtra Times	Pune	Using title registered in the name of other/person

[Translation]

### Lift Irrigation

2295. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance is provided for lift irrigation particularly in drought hit areas of the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has devised any action plan to promote the lift irrigation in various States including Chhattisgarh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Water Resources Projects including lift irrigation projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State

Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation 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 Sichayee Yojana (PMKSY).

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) ongoing Major/ Medium irrigation projects (including 3 projects of Chhattisgarh) under PMKSY-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 & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

Out of these 99 projects, nine projects are mainly lift irrigation projects. Further, many other projects also have lift irrigation components as per their planning. Out of the above 9 projects, seven projects benefit Drought Prone Area (DPA). The details of central assistance released for these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Project	State	District benefitted	Ultimate irrigation potential (Th. ha.)	CA released/sanctioned (Rs. in cr.)		
					upto March, 2016	2016-17	2017-18 (so far)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tadipdi LIS*	Andhra Pradesh	W. Godavari	83.61	48.22	—	—
2.	Pushkara LIS*	Andhra Pradesh	E. Godavari	71.18	47.08	—	—
3.	Tral Lift	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	6.00	97.01	—	—
4.	Rajpore Lift	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	2.43	53.08	—	2.48
5.	Bhima LIS*	Karnataka	Gulbarga	24.29	297.88	22.44	—
6.	Shri Rameswar Irrigation*	Karnataka	Belgam	13.80	62.74	—	—
7.	Krishna Koyana Lift*	Maharashtra	Solapur, Sangli	104.17	479.47	23.09	—
8.	J. Chokka Rao LIS*	Telangana	Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Medak	249.00	1317.09	470.60	—
9.	Rajiv Bhima LIS*	Telangana	Mahaboobnagar	82.15	1165.67	54.48	—

\*Projects benefitting Drought Prone Area.

[English]

**Subsidy Scheme for Water Transport Vehicles**

2296. SHRIMATI P.K.

SREEMATHI TEACHER:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme for providing subsidy to the production sector of water transport vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the eligibility conditions stipulated for getting this subsidy;

(d) whether this subsidy has been extended to the vehicles where the owner and builder are the same persons and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to amend the scheme/guidelines so as to include such vehicles under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) (i) There was a shipbuilding subsidy scheme of Government of India for construction and delivery of vessels and not water transport vehicles. This scheme was operational for all the Indian shipyards from 2002 to 2007. Shipbuilding subsidy @ 30% on contractual price or reasonable price or actual payment received, whichever is lowest' was provided to private sector shipyards after delivery of vessels and to public sector shipyards as per stage payments received by the shipyards. The scheme expired on 14th August 2007 Government decided in March 2009 to liquidate the committed liabilities in respect

of shipbuilding subsidy for shipbuilding contracts signed upto 14th August 2007 Budgetary provision of Rs. 5152 crore up to 31st March 2014 was approved by the Government. Under this scheme, shipbuilding subsidy of Rs. 1142 crore has been released to Indian shipyards till 31.03.2014. A total number of 121 vessels have been delivered by the Indian shipyards under the scheme.

(ii) Further, the Union Cabinet approved the Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy for Indian shipyards on December 09, 2015 for shipbuilding contracts signed from 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2026 (including these dates) along with a budgetary provision of Rs. 4000 crore. Under this scheme, financial assistance of 20% contractual price or fair price or actual payments received for a vessel, whichever is lowest, would be provided after delivery of vessels. The scheme is being implemented online by Directorate General of Shipping. Applications for in-principle approval for 26 (twenty six) vessels have been received by Directorate General of Shipping from Indian shipyards. In principle approval for 22 (twenty two) vessels has been granted by Directorate General of Shipping as on 05.03.2018. Number of applications for release of financial assistance received by the Directorate General of Shipping as on 05.03.2018 is 4 (four)

(c) The eligibility conditions stipulated for getting financial assistance under the financial assistance policy 2016-2026, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

#### **Statement**

- Financial Assistance will be provided to Indian shipyards for 10 years for contracts secured between 01.04.2016 and 31.03.2026 (including these dates)
- Only those vessels, which are constructed and delivered within a period of three years from the date of Contract, shall be eligible for availing financial assistance under the policy. Provided that, in case of specialized vessels, the competent authority may grant in principle approval for construction and delivery of such vessels within a specific period even beyond the aforesaid three years, but not exceeding six years, when the shipyard applies for such approval for the vessel

under the policy guidelines and thereafter the delivery period provided for in this Clause shall be such extended period as permitted by the Competent Authority.

- Following vessels are excluded from financial assistance policy:
  - o Vessels built for Indian buyer or ship owner, which do not exceed length of more than 24 meters,
  - o Vessels made of wood irrespective of their lengths.
  - o Vessels built for defence purposes or for use by Navy or Coast Guard.
  - o 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.
- In case of specialized and non standard vessels, valuation certificates from three international valuers as per the list shown in schedule III of guidelines are required to be submitted by shipyards. In case of standard vessels, fair price will be determined on a periodic basis by the competent authority based on international price trends.
- Documents as listed in the guidelines are required to be submitted by the shipyards.

*[Translation]*

#### **Tapping of Solar Energy**

2297. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge potential to tap solar energy from the areas located in Ranchi district of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) the strategy formulated and implemented in this district by the Union Government based on the said results?

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 Jharkhand has reported that Ranchi is located at Chota Nagpur plateau at an altitude of 650 m with clear sky and good solar radiation. On an average, the city witnesses more than 300 clear sky days with solar insolation between 4.5 to 5.5 kwh/m<sup>2</sup>/day. These parameters make Ranchi a good destination with huge potential to tap solar energy.

(c) and (d) The National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), an autonomous organisation under the aegis of this Ministry, has conducted survey on the basis of land availability in different states. A solar energy potential of 18.18 GWp has been estimated in the State of Jharkhand.

(e) The Union Government has launched various schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country including the state of Jharkhand. It is upto the state Government to seek Central Financial Assistance (CFA) in accordance with respective scheme guidelines and availability of financial resources. States Government of Jharkhand has reported that it has notified Jharkhand Solar Power Policy, 2015. As per the policy, a target of 2650 MW of solar energy has been fixed by 2020.

#### **Agreement with World Bank for Solar Park Project**

2298. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has signed a loan agreement with the World Bank worth a sum of 100 million USD for common infrastructure for solar park project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the locations for the said project and if so, the details of those locations, State-wise; and

(d) whether any place has been selected in Rajasthan for this project and if so, the location thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), under the aegis of this Ministry, has signed on 20.11.2017 an agreement for the World Bank Line of Credit of USD 100 million for financing of shared infrastructure for solar parks. The loan will be offered to Solar Power Park Developers (SPPDs) at 8.5% rate of interest for a duration of 20 years.

(c) So far, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) and Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited (RUMSL) have signed an agreement for financing the shared infrastructure of two large Solar Parks ( with capacities of 750 MW and 700 MW) in Madhya Pradesh on 31st January 2018 for Rs. 210.62 crore. Other states also can award this facility by sending appropriate proposals to IREDA.

(d) Out of following solar parks sanctioned in the State of Rajasthan, no Park Developer has shown interest, so far, in getting loan under World Bank line of credit:

- (i) Bhadla-II solar park-680 MW
- (ii) Bhadla-III solar park-1000 MW
- (iii) Phalodi-Pokaran solar park-750 MW
- (iv) Bhadla-IV solar park-500 MW
- (v) Fatehgarh Phase-1B solar park-421 MW
- (vi) Nokh solar park-1000 MW

#### **Smuggling through Cargo at Airports**

2299. SHRI RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of involvement of airport personnel in foul play and smuggling in cargo at several airports of the country have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the action taken against the guilty officers involved in these cases?

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

Madam. As per the information provided by the Central Board of Excise and Customs (Anti-Smuggling Unit), Department of Revenue, a total of 13 cases of foul play and smuggling involving 31 officials in 2014-15, 15 cases involving 21 officials in 2015-16, and 9 cases involving 13 officials in 2016-17 at the various airports of the country were taken up by them, and action against those found to be guilty of involvement has been taken in accordance with the applicable rules in this regard.

[English]

#### **Promotion of Solar Energy for Irrigation**

2300. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve and innovate its support mechanism for the use of solar energy for irrigation purposes;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide interest subsidy to farmers combined with reduced capital subsidy to enable large scale deployment of solar pumps;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the Government for the promotion of solar energy for irrigation 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) Under the Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Programme, the Government provides financial support up to 30% of the benchmark cost or tender cost, whichever is lower for setting up of solar irrigation purposes.

(b) and (c) No Madam.

(d) Government is working on a mechanism to promote solarisation of the existing gridconnected agriculture pumps/tube-wells/lift irrigation projects in addition to irrigation of offgrid solar irrigation pumps.

[English]

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

**11.08 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

**12.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

[Hon. Speaker in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

**12.0½ hrs.**

*(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri Jayadev Galla, Shri Y. S. Avinash Reddy and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)*

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have received notices of adjournment motion on various matters from some members. Although these matters are important, these do not necessitate interruptions in today's proceedings. These matters can be raised on other occasions. So I have not allowed any notice of adjournment.

...(Interruptions)

**12.01 hrs.**

#### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid. Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore.

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.)]: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions)



of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8814/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENTATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam Speaker, on behalf of Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 403(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 25th January, 2018, making certain amendments in the Schedule I to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 substituting Indira Awaas Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Grameen under sub-section (2) of Section 29 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8815/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Pawan Hans Limited and the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8816/16/18]

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) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
  - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the

years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8817/16/18]

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 a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:

- (1) S.O.242(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 2018, regarding rates of fees to be recovered from the users of National Highway No. 15 (Jaisalmer-Barmer Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (2) S.O.243(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 2018, regarding rates of feeds to be recovered from the users of National Highway Nos., mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8818/16/18]

**12.03 hrs.**

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

**50th to 53rd Reports**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH BAIS (Raipur): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18):

- (1) Fiftieth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).

- (2) Fifty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).
- (3) Fifty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (4) Fifty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

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**12.03½ hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
HOME AFFAIRS**

**205th to 208th Reports**

*[English]*

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs:

- (1) 205th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Two Hundred Third Reports on Border Security: Capacity Building and Institutions.
- (2) 206th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Two Hundred First Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (3) 207th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Two Hundred Second Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.
- (4) 208th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the One Hundred Ninety-eighth Report on Disaster in Chennai caused by Torrential Rainfall and Consequent Flooding.
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**12.04 hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**302nd and 303rd Reports**

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:

- (1) 302nd Report on Demands for Grants 2018-19 (Demand No 58) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education.
- (2) 303rd Report on Demands for Grants 2018-19 (Demand No. 99) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
- 

**12.04½ hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**106th and 107th Reports**

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (West Champaran): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:

- (1) 106th Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Department of Health and Family welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- (2) 107th Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- 

*...(Interruptions)*

12.05 hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 35th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 35th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

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...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

## MOTION RE: 52nd REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): I beg to move: "That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 7th March, 2018".

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 7th March, 2018."

*The motion was adopted.*

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...(Interruptions)

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\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8818A/1618.

12.06½ hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS- FOURTH BATCH, 2017-18

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): On behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants—Fourth Batch for 2017-18.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8818B/16/18]

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...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. The Members may hand over text of the matters at the Table of the House as per practice.

...(Interruptions)

**(i) Need to redress the problems of landless farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes**

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government the pitiable condition of Dalit Farmers who are the worst victims of marginalisation in rural economy.

The Government is committed to address the distress of farmers as is evident from the available data.

Seven decades after independence, while a majority of farmers cultivate their own land (however small their holdings may be), most Dalit farmers are daily wagers.

According to census data, 71% of Scheduled Caste farmers are what the census refers to as agricultural labourers—Xthey work for wages on land they do not own.

It is not only in agriculture alone that they have been short-changed. They are under-represented when it comes to jobs in the private sector and education. The state's role in fighting this inequality is crucial.

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

Only state can give them the tools to fight marginalisation. Therefore, I urge to redress the problems of landless Dalit farmers so that they may be able to earn their livelihood.

**(ii) Need to construct bye-pass roads and road bridges in Vellore Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN (Vellore): National Highway No 234 between Villupuram in TN and Mangalore in Karnataka runs through Vellore City and Gudiyattam Town, both are most populous urban centres in the Vellore Parliamentary Constituency. In Vellore, NH 234 bisects the city running across the entire length of the city to a distance of nearly 15 KMs. It is the main arterial road choking with exponential increase in vehicular traffic. Traffic can hardly move through the road during peak hours and road accidents are dime a dozen. An astounding number of persons have either lost their lives or sustained crippling injuries. The answer to this problem is by providing a 21-KM stretch of by-pass from Vandranthangal and up to Kandaneri, where it would intersect NH 48. A flyover should be provided at the point of intersection between NH 234 and 48 at Kandaneri, which is also an accident-prone area. This by-pass would facilitate the vehicles, particularly the heavy vehicles, proceeding to Sripuram Golden Temple, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc., to pass by the Vellore City in a relatively short time and would ease the congestion within the City. In Vellore, NH 234 intersects NH 48, wherein a traffic circle, called Green Circle, is occupying an enormous area of the road defeating the very purpose of its provision. It severely constricts and restricts the traffic causing traffic jams. The size of it should be reduced drastically. The old Palar Bridge, which is about 5 decades old, connecting Vellore and Katpadi, situated on NH 234, is narrow and has become dilapidated. A new two-way bridge is required to be constructed. So also, the railway overbridge at Katpadi Junction situated on NH 234, has become dilapidated and it requires to be rebuilt to accommodate the increase in vehicular traffic. Gudiyattam is the second most populous town in Vellore District. NH 234 passes through the length of Gudiyattam Town and is choked to brim with traffic, even when it is converted into one-way road. A 7.5 KM long by-pass from Sethuvandai to Nellorepet would ease the congestion. I urge the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, to expeditiously sanction these bypass roads with a view to reduce the hardships faced by the people and to reduce the number of road accidents.

**(iii) Need to impress upon Chhattisgarh Government to stop construction of water barrage projects on river Mahanadi in Chhattisgarh**

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN (Sambalpur): The Judgement of Hon'ble Apex Court dated 23.1.2018 has brought relief to the people of Odisha by protecting their age old rights and interest in the water of Mahanadi and the Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for construction of a tribunal under Interstate River Disputes Act 1956 on 20.2.2018.

I request Hon'ble Prime Minister to issue instructions under Article 256 of the Constitution to the State of Chhattisgarh to stop construction of ongoing projects, particularly, the ongoing six barrages across Mahanadi or else there will be huge adverse effect on the Hirakund Reservoir Storage, drinking water problem, Ecotourism and irrigation facilities to the people of the State. Further, it would adversely affect the farming community who constitute 70% of the people of Odisha.

**(iv) Need to change the name of Bombay High Court as 'Mumbai High Court'**

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri Sindhudurg): The Proposal for changing the name of "Bombay High Court" as "Mumbai High Court" has been pending with the Central Government for a long time. Maharashtra Government has issued reminders from time to time in the matter. I have also raised this issue in the Lok Sabha a number of times and written letters to Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Minister of Law & Justice for early decision in the matter. The last reminder was issued by the Maharashtra Government on 1/11/2017.

However, the matter is still pending with the Central Government.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to bring forward the necessary legislation in this regard during the current Budget Session of Parliament.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 9th March, 2018 at 11 a.m.

**12.08 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 9, 2018/Phalguna 18, 1939 (Saka)*

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Power	:	2076, 2106, 2110, 2111, 2123, 2151, 2161, 2166, 2186, 2200, 2202, 2205, 2208, 2212, 2213, 2232, 2251, 2271, 2276, 2277
Road Transport and Highways	:	2077, 2082, 2083, 2097, 2098, 2109, 2113, 2130, 2136, 2140, 2152, 2177, 2180, 2201, 2217, 2230, 2231, 2233, 2237, 2257, 2261, 2264, 2266, 2269, 2274, 2285

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Rural Development	:	2078, 2079, 2094, 2095, 2120, 2139, 2160, 2167, 2176, 2182, 2184, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2195, 2196, 2198, 2199, 2203, 2204, 2207, 2215, 2228, 2238, 2252, 2256, 2258, 2262, 2265, 2281, 2282, 2287
Shipping	:	2114, 2122, 2132, 2138, 2146, 2148, 2154, 2155, 2163, 2174, 2188, 2244, 2254, 2273, 2278, 2296
Textiles	:	2081, 2104, 2105, 2191, 2220, 2284
Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	:	2073, 2075, 2087, 2091, 2096, 2108, 2115, 2127, 2134, 2135, 2141, 2144, 2147, 2149, 2156, 2159, 2164, 2169, 2173, 2175, 2178, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2197, 2206, 2229, 2236, 2239, 2250, 2259, 2279, 2280, 2291, 2295
Youth Affairs and Sports	:	2071, 2084, 2086, 2090, 2157, 2158, 2162, 2183, 2214, 2248.

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