

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 19, 2018/Ashadha 28, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 21, Sh. Anurag Singh Thakur.

...(Interruptions)

11. 01 hrs

(At this stage Shri Rajesh Ranjan came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: You go to your seat. It is not like this.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It is after the Question Hour. Please take your seat. Do not do like that.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat. Otherwise, I will not allow you. No, this is not fair.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: That is not now. It is after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Ranjan Ji, now I will name you. [Translation] I will name you. [English] Please, do not behave like that. Otherwise, I will have to name you. I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will have to suspend you. No, I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Nothing is going to happen by his...*. You go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Rajesh Ranjan went back to his seat.)

HON. SPEAKER: Everyone is crossing their limits. All of you are elected members. You should also understand your responsibilities.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I have done it, please. This is all after the Question Hour, please.

11.04¹/₂ hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Ques. No. 21, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

Sports Funding

[English]

*21. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sports funding through National Sports Federations (NSFs);

(b) whether any budget has been prepared for increasing allocation to develop sports infrastructure in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

* Not recorded.

Statement

(a) Madam, financial assistance is provided by the Government to recognised National Sports Federations (NSFs), Regional Sports Federations (RSFs) and National Sports Promotion Organisations (NSPOs) as per the norms of the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. Government has given annual recognition to 53 NSFs for the year 2018. In addition, Government has recognised 2 RSFs and 5 NSPOs. The assistance under the scheme is used for training and participation of athletes in international sports events abroad, holding of national and international tournaments in India, holding of coaching camps for national level sportspersons/teams for preparation and participation in international events under Indian and foreign coaches, filling critical infrastructure gaps, etc.

The funds allocated from Central Government budget for the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs in last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
2015-16	350.00
2016-17	359.93
2017-18	302.18
2018-19	342.00

(b) and (c) The Government is also implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Khelo India which has components for utilization and creation/upgradation of Sports Infrastructure. The indicative outlay for non-recurring component, as per the approved scheme, is Rs.530 crore spread over 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. In addition, under Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) for enhancement of sports facilities in Jammu and Kashmir, Rs. 194.63 crore has been earmarked for development of sports infrastructure in Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Anurag Ji.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Speaker, the attitude of both the Government and the society towards sports always remains indifferent. We have always

noticed in the House that whenever a sportsperson made any achievement, you have always mentioned in the House somewhere or other. You have always praised the sportspersons who have won a medal for India, wholeheartedly. But whether the States and the Central Government is able to provide the funds required for the sports? Whether we have set any such target regarding how many medals India has to win in 2020 and 2024 Olympics? What is the extent of funding at the state level for this purpose? How much funding is to be increased by the National Sports Federation? Whether the Government and the Ministry have formulated any strategy in this regard? Today we have a Minister of Sports who himself is an Olympian, he knows about the sports and their drawbacks very well. Whether he has statewise identified the talent available for a particular sport? Whether any assessment has been made as to how many medals in a particular sport we are going to win and what is the process of funding for this purpose? I would like to know about this from the Hon. Minister.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): Hon'ble Speaker, this is a good question. If our country has to excel in sports, everyone would have to participate in it. As per Schedule 7 of the Constitution, the responsibility for the development of Sports and infrastructure lies with the State Governments and the Central Government supplements and supports this responsibility. The responsibility of regulation, selection and planning of sports lies with the Sports Associations.

I would like to tell the Hon. Member of Parliament Sh. Anuragji that for National Sports Federation, funds are provided especially by the Central Government. Funding for the training camps organised therein and for travelling abroad is made through this. The funding for the coaches is also done from it. Besides, Sports Authority of India has a separate Block grant through which infrastructure of Sports Authority of India is maintained and developed.

I would like to inform the House that this time Hon'ble Prime Minister had allocated 200 crores rupees separately under Prime Minister Development Fund, which were utilised for the development of Sports Infrastructure in Jammu and Kashmir. Further, there is one important thing that should be known to the whole

country that a National Sports Development fund has been setup from the year 1990 wherein citizens, Corporate House etc. can made donations. Whatever number of Olympic Medals India have won since 1990, for them training to the sportspersons given through this fund only. There is a mandatory provisions that whatever amount any individual or institution donates to the National Sports Development Fund, the Government of India has to provide a matching grant i.e. the money gets doubled. Alongwith this, the person who donates money in this fund can have a say where the money should be utilized, on which player it should be utilized and in which geographical location it should be utilised. This kind of flexibility is there. With all these funds, especially National Sports Development Fund, in which the whole of India can make contribution, it is a provision. Under this we can take sports forward.

Hon'ble Speaker, as far as the selection process is concerned, we organised 'Khelo India' school games in the month of January and provided a great international level platform to the children in the age group of 16-17, it has happened for the first time. Through this, budding talents will be identified. Infact, we will provide 5 lakhs rupees per annum to 1000 children selected out of them for preparations and which it will continue for 8 years. It has happened for the first time. Now we are going a step further in this direction. This year we will carry out the mapping of the children in age group of 8 to 12 years in the country and will pay attention to their physical fitness. We will make schools, State Governments and willing NGOs a partner in it so that in the near future, schools will not only reflect their percentage of marks but also reveal the number of fit students in their school. This is one of the changes we want to bring in. This talent search is among the children of 8 to 12 years, we will set our target at the age of 8 years and will provide Rs. 5 lakhs for 8 years so that by the time the child attains the age of 16 years he himself reaches to the international level. We are contemplating to bring this change in view of the target for the 2024 and 2028 Olympic Games.

SH. ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Speaker, we are talking about the National Sports Development Fund. Once BCCI contributed 50 crores rupees to this fund for which they got Income Tax exemption. But out of that six crore rupees were given to Jammu and Kashmir and four

crore rupees were given to P.T. Usha Academy, which was not meant for them.

My main question is that till date UPA Government has not answered as to how that money was spent. I have started 'Saansad Star Khel Mahakumbh' in my parliamentary constituency in which around 1 lakh children are participating. We will identify the talent among those children. There is a lack of infrastructure in the State Governments also. Even today, the top sportspersons of India go abroad for training. Crores of rupees are spent on them. It is said that the atmosphere here is hot and not fit. One has to go there as trainers there are better. Whether the Government of India has talked to the Sports Federation? 'Train the trainer programme' should also be started here. Infrastructure should be developed in the hilly states of India like Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir and Uttarakhand and we should enhance the capability of our trainers to that level so that instead of sending our players to foreign countries, people from other countries could take training in India. Whether we are thinking in this direction?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): Madam Speaker, this training in itself is very dynamic. It is imparted keeping in mind the place of training, people with whom the training is to be given and the environment for the training. We are to see as to which type of preparations we are supposed to make. There is nothing wrong in the question asked by the hon'ble Member. We are considering to construct a high attitude training centers in the country. We are also considering to set up a few training institute in the hilly areas away from the hot climate and the funding is also being done for this.

I would like to inform the honourable Member that as on date, work is being undertaken on 70 projects with the cost of Rs. 380 crores under Khelo India. This is all for infrastructure development. In spite of this, if the players are required to go abroad for the Olympic Games to be organised in 2020 to play in a competitive environment, we will send them for the training keeping in mind the whole scenario, we will allocate the funds for the required training.

HON. SPEAKER: People expect a lot from you.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, today, the whole nation is proud of Hima Das. We wish to have a

girl like Hima Das in every village who inspire the other girls to take part in sports Hima Das has been selected under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme. I would like to know from the Honourable Minister that whether sports persons selected under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme have criticized the scheme. Media reports reveal that lots of criticism has been made. What criticism has been made by them and what were the recommendations of the Government of India on them? What is the stand on coaching? Honourable Minister is known for his fitness video, but when the Athletics Federation commented on Hima Das fluency in English, whether the Hon'ble Minister had any say in the matter. I would like to know about this too.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the House and the honourable member of Parliament, Shri Gouravji that Hima Das was identified and selected for the Target Olympic Podium Scheme several months before this event so that she could get the proper funding. It is a fact that shortcomings are there and these shortcomings should brought to the fore so that they can be removed.

Recently, I attended the Governing Body meeting. I am also the Chairperson of Sports Authority of India. Many decisions have been taken in the meeting which will facilitate improvement in sports. The salary of all the Indian coaches till now has a capping of rupees one lakh but the foreign coaches enjoy a salary of fifteen thousand dollar per month. What is the reason for giving such low salary to our talented Indian coaches? Previous week, we have increased their salary by 100 percent. The salary of sports science staff like masseurs and physiotherapist has also been increased. The salary of masseurs was capped at twenty thousand rupees. Masseurs of international level are not available at a salary of twenty thousand rupees. So, we have increased it by hundred percent. Till now, coaches were given incentives when medals were won by our players in the Olympic and Commonwealth games, 100 percent money was given only to the coach concerned. What about those persons who identified and nurtured the talent to move forward. We have changed this approach drastically; it will make a big difference. It used to be a practice that when a player

got identified and selected, the coach remained reluctant to let him go. He used to consider him as a treasure assuming that he would certainly, win one or another medal. But there are different coaches for each level. The primary teachers are meant for primary level. They are not be able to teach in high schools and colleges. Now we have decided that forty percent of money will go to apex coach and thirty percent of money will be given to grass root coach and the remaining thirty percent will be given to the intermediaries.

HON. SPEAKER: You are getting to the crux of the matter.

...(Interruptions)

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): We are working continuously on this matter but still a lot need to be done. We will finish all the concerned work.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Please talk about the comments made on the Gold medalist athlete by the Athletic Federation. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do not respond to this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Now it is enough, he is giving a very good reply.

Shri Chandrakant Khaire

...(Interruptions)

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): I would like to tell the Honourable Member that a lot of responsibilities have been entrusted to me, I can not comment on each and everything.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do not respond to this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You are right. You are doing good work. Do not pay attention to what he says.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: There is no need to give reply to everything.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANRAKANT KHAIRE: Honourable Speaker, there is a big SAI Center in my constituency. In Aurangabad, SAI center is spread over 108 acres of land. ...*(Interruptions)* Many sports buildings have been constructed here. Land encroachment was taking place here and we have stopped this. We have made demands for synthetic tracks, Astro Turfs, football hostel building, indoor shooting range and football ground. Finance Department has given its approval for the same but the work has not been started.

I would like to say to the Honourable Minister that SAI Center is very big, it is spread over 108 acres of land so, support may be given for its development. A Cricket Ground of International Standards also needs to be developed there. This was not the work of Sports Authority of India, but, Sports Authority of India has given fund for cricket fields at various places...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Khaire, please conclude your speech now. You are now speaking about the matter related to your region.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Through you, I would like to say that the orders have not been followed with regard to the work proposed to be done in my constituency. Children and coaches of our country come here for training. There has to be a place for them to stay. Therefore, a building has to be constructed there. This is the largest centre after Patiala.

I request you to sanction all these things.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): In this particular case related to Aurangabad...*(Interruptions)*

HONOURABLE SPEAKER: Please go through this.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): I will go through this individually. It is possible that there is some old certification in this, I will look to it.

Upgradation of Airports

[English]

*22. †SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many of the airports maintained by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) handle fliers way beyond their sanctioned capacity leading to chaos on the ground and sky as well and if so, the details thereof, airport-wise;

(b) whether the Government plans for upgradation of a few and selective airports in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons/criteria for selecting a few airports only;

(d) the steps being taken by AAI to upgrade the airports to meet the growing and future challenges; and

(e) the time by which the upgradation work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) At present, in aggregate, AAI airports have the capacity to handle 15.5 crore passengers per year. In the financial year 2017-18, AAI airports handled 13.6 crore passengers. Some airports of the Airports Authority of India (AAI), such as Bagdogra, Patna and Pune, are facing congestion during certain periods of the day, when the flow of passengers shoots up and exceeds the existing capacity of the airport terminals.

(b) to (e) As a part of the NABH Nirman airport capacity expansion programme, the Government of India has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 10 to 15 years. To meet the demand, AAI has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of Rs. 20,000 crores in next 4 years for development/modernisation/upgradation of terminal buildings of AAI airports in the country including Calicut, Port Blair, Agartala, Guwahati, Chennai, Lucknow, Dehradun,

Jaipur, Srinagar, Tiruchirapalli, Pune, Patna, Jabalpur, Vijayawada, Leh, Agra and Kolhapur. Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Madam, our hon. leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma was ambitious to establish a greenfield airport near Chennai to handle 40 million passengers and one lakh tonne cargo capacity. Also she was ready to provide the required lands for this purpose.

Even after four years the Government is silent on establishing a greenfield airport near Chennai.

Hence, I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government is keen and has any plans to establish a greenfield airport near Chennai. If so, please provide the details of the proposal, the estimated cost and the timeframe within which it will be completed.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I would like to assure the House that we are proposing to increase the capacity of our airports to handle from 20 crore passenger trips per year that we have now to 100 crore per year.

We will increase this capacity as and when the demand arises. *...(Interruptions)* As of now, the Government has provided in-principle approval for 20 greenfield Airports. *...(Interruptions)*

We have massively expanded the capacity in Chennai as well. *...(Interruptions)* The modernization of Chennai Airport Phase-I has been completed where there is a construction of new Domestic and International Terminal buildings with an annual capacity of 17 million passengers, which has been undertaken. *...(Interruptions)* To augment the airside capacity, extension to the secondary runway by 1,032 meters has also been completed. *...(Interruptions)*

11.20 hrs

(At this stage, Shri M.I. Shanavas, Shri Mohammad Salim and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

Under the Phase-II modernization programme of Chennai, a total capacity of 35 Million Passengers Per Year has been planned. *...(Interruptions)* Work has been awarded for reconstruction of old Domestic and International Terminal Buildings, namely T2 and T3 in May 2018. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No, this is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: He is a Minister here.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Madam, Chennai is one of the busiest Airports in the country recording a daily average of 20,000 international passengers and 30,000 domestic passengers. *...(Interruptions)*

As far as Chennai Airport is concerned, there were infamous incidents of false-ceiling panels falling on passengers, glasses cracking, etc., and the passengers have also learned to adjust to it. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. *...(Interruptions)* Does the Government have any plans to provide state-of-the-art facilities and services matching those available in the Asian countries in the newly proposed Terminal building? *...(Interruptions)* If so, please provide the details of the total estimated cost as well as the time by which it will be completed. *...(Interruptions)* Thank you, Madam. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: The Chennai Airport did face a number of problems with the construction of the previous buildings. *...(Interruptions)* Those have largely been addressed and we are monitoring the situation very carefully. *...(Interruptions)* We have an Air Sewa grievance portal where any complaints about the Terminal or about the Airport are instantly handled. *...(Interruptions)* We are really responsive, through social media, to be able to address any issue. *...(Interruptions)*

As you know, ground breaking has just been done on the new Terminal for the Terminal building. ...*(Interruptions)* This Terminal building demonstrates aesthetically the best of Tamil art and culture, which is now available online. ...*(Interruptions)* You can see all of that through a 3D walkthrough. ...*(Interruptions)*

I will give you the exact details about how much money is going to be spent on that Brownfield Airport as well. ...*(Interruptions)* I will provide you that information right now. ...*(Interruptions)* The modernization of the Chennai Airport Phase-II had been given a budget of Rs. 2,467 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* The work was awarded in May 2018, and the expected completion date is January 2022. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)* First of all, our heartiest thanks to the hon. Prime Minister of India, Shri Modi, for announcing AIIMS Hospital at Madurai in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*

What are the steps taken by the Ministry of Civil Aviation for development, upgradation and modernization of the Madurai Airport? ...*(Interruptions)* I am asking this because Madurai is one of the important cities in South Tamil Nadu area. Madurai is known as the 'temple city', and there is a lot of connectivity from there to Rameshwaram, Kodaikanal and Kanyakumari also. ...*(Interruptions)* What steps the Ministry of Civil Aviation intend taking in the future for development of Madurai Airport? ...*(Interruptions)* Thank you, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Madam, the upgradation of an airport is a continuous process taking into account the facilities available there; the demand that is there; and the needs of the various airlines that are operating there. ...*(Interruptions)*

There is an Advisory Committee for each of these different Airports. ...*(Interruptions)* They are regularly providing us with recommendations as to what needs to be done, and we are following up on those recommendations. ...*(Interruptions)*

Of course, Madurai, is a big Airport for Tamil Nadu, and many airlines are adding more flights and services to Madurai on the basis of demand. ...*(Interruptions)* This is entirely a commercial decision that the airlines make based on their commercial judgement. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.25 hrs

(At this stage, M.I. Shanavas, Shri Mohammad Salim and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

Cemented Roads

*23. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction cost and maintenance expenses of cemented roads are less than that of tar roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to prioritize the construction of cement roads instead of tar roads in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The construction cost of Cemented Road (Rigid Pavement) and Tar Road (Flexible pavement) depends upon the price of ingredients such as cement, sand, aggregate, bitumen etc. The price of these ingredients varies widely in different parts of the country depending upon the lead from the production centers/refineries/quarries etc. As such the construction cost of rigid pavements and flexible pavements may be higher or lower in different parts of the country. However, in general the initial construction cost of rigid pavement is higher than that of the flexible pavement whereas the maintenance cost of rigid pavement is lower than that of flexible pavement.

The mode of selection of type of pavement is decided on the basis of Cost benefit analysis of rigid pavement vis-a-vis flexible pavement for each project during preparation of detailed project report. Considering the issues related to longer service life, fuel consumption, resistance to extreme weather conditions, saving of natural resources and maintenance etc. the rigid pavements may be more advantageous.

However, if price comparison between the rigid pavement and flexible pavement is not within an acceptable limit of 20%, the use of flexible pavements are continued.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker the whole nation and neighbouring countries know that under the leadership of Honourable Prime Minister, Shri Nitin Ji has got the roads constructed in a planned way. I congratulate him for that. I think that, all over the country there is no disagreement in this matter that the work related to construction of roads is being praised throughout the country. We are also being appreciated outside the country. I am also satisfied with the Hon. Minister's reply. He has said that the cost of nerve pavement is less, but in hilly regions, its maintenance is very cheap. In the 19th report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, it was mentioned that as a matter of fact, the roads made up of cement and concrete are really strong and its maintenance is also cheap.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to one more thing that during Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government, there was a target to construct cemented roads in populated areas and Bitumen roads in the rest of the places through 'Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana'. It is a fact and the country has witnessed this. Actually, its cost is low in terms of maintenance. There were many places in North-East where the Government has been giving money for years but the permanent roads were never constructed there. Shri Khanduri did an excellent job there at that time.

Through you, I would like to know whether any region or percentage has been decided where permanent cemented roads can be constructed while keeping in mind the climate. Whether they have tries to make such road map? The use of plastic has become a problem for us. Whether the Government has any plan in this regard?

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Hon. Madam Speaker, in our country plastic is affecting the environment. Keeping in mind the Swachchh Bharat mission of Hon. Prime Minister, we have said in IRC:SP.98-2013 guidelines that 10 percent of plastic can be added in the dry process of hot bitumen mixture. All the State Governments were informed regarding this, but from the environment point of

view the implementation has not been done as per the requirement. I have also discussed the matter with the Minister of Urban Affairs and a discussion has to be done with the Minister of Rural Development. Now, we have decided that it would be mandatory to add pieces of rubber tires along with ten percent plastic in Bitumen. If it is made mandatory, then, Bitumen and waste plastic will be used in the roads under municipalities, municipal councils, district roads, state roads and highways. The roads will be in good conditions and it will also solve the environmental problem. I have moved its file. For that, approval has to be obtained from the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Urban Affairs has already given the approval for that. If it would be mandatory, it will help in resolving our problem by using plastic on a large scale in Swachchh Bharat Mission. Bitumen costs Rupees 40-45 per kilogram and plastic costs Rupees 10-15 per kilogram. I have given suggestion to some of the municipalities that the woman who wants to save money, may create value from the plastic waste in their homes. If the Municipal Corporation buys the plastic which have been collected by the women, poor women can be benefitted from this. I have taken this initiative in my Parliamentary Constituency, Nagpur. I think that it is very good for the environment and the quality of roads can also be improved by this. As far as the cement-concrete road is concerned, Bitumen roads don't last long in the areas where there is huge rainfall. Earlier we decided that 100 percent concrete roads would be constructed. The condition of Steel and Cement industry was not good at that time. I am very proud of the fact that today, 40 percent of the cement produced by the cement industry, is being used for constructing roads. I called a meeting with regard to Cement Industry. The increasing prices of diesel, royalty and electricity is a different issue. This industry has been wrongly trying to make itself a cartel. Competitive Commissioner also have charged huge fines on them. The matter is going on at the Honourable Supreme Court. This is like black mailing on the part of the cement industry. When we held a meeting at Goa in this regard, it was suggested that if the cost of cement has increased, thirty percent cost can be reduced by converting those roads into Bitumen roads.

This was not my intention, but, the modification was unavoidable because the industry was converting itself into a cartel. I am going to call the representatives of

cement industry and would give them a price mechanism. It is fine if the price of cement is increased along with the increasing price of diesel, royalty, coal, power etc. You must be aware that, in some states the price of cement bag is Rs. 380 and in some states it is Rs. 210. We have made INAM portal, rate contract has also been made by them in this. In this industry, there should be a fixed policy for the rate of cement. If this will not be considered than as I have discussed the matter with Shri Ramvilas Paswan, the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies and have said to him that in case the attitude of cement industry remains the same, cement will have to be included in essential commodity. Keeping in mind the role being played by the industry in Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana and in constructing big roads, it will be necessary to include cement as an essential commodity.

Through you, I would like to say that cemented road lasts for hundred years. You can see the Mumbai-Pune Express Highway. You will not see any pit on the road even if water gets collected on the road. But Bitumen roads develop pits because Bitumen and water have different combination due to which the road gets damaged. Our effort is to construct concrete road and to lay Bitumen layer over it to make a smooth surface needed for the better driving. Ideal plan like this is being prepared. Currently, concrete roads are being made along with the Bitumen roads. 50 percent cement-concrete roads are being constructed in the country and if any problem on the part of the cement industry then, we will have to make Bitumen roads. We don't have any other option.

HON. SPEAKER: I think that there is no scope for a second supplementary question.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Madam, there is no doubt that Honourable Minister has replied my question in detail. I am thankful to Honourable Minister for this.

Madam, cement, sand and clay, these are the three things that make the quality of roads strong. I come from Madhya Pradesh and whenever there is a tender invited, then Narmada sand and black ballast is used to build roads. Once I was going to Katni via Jabalpur, there we have marble on a large scale. The cutting that is done on marbles, the piles of that kind of stones are there and are being added to base used for building roads. I am a

student of Geology, as per my knowledge, marble is a very soft stone and is being used on NH. A very renowned company is building that road. I think we should clarify this thing as the use of Narmada sand has been restricted in our area while it is being on papers. I think such type of works are being done in the states, so there is a need to make the law uniform. Black ballast cannot be available everywhere, so I think there should be classification. Whether the cutting of marbles come under that or not, I don't know that.

I would like to know through you that whether any such problem come before the Government? If quality of that is to be maintained then the cement should be of good quality, stones should be of good quality, sand should be of good quality and the clay should not be black etc.

I would like to know from the Minister through you that is there any uniform scale which would be right for all? Such kind of scale should be formulated. Black Marketing of sand that is going in the states can also be restrained due to this.

HON. SPEAKER: The minister already thinks too much, and you are challenging him to think more.

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Hon. Member, the thing which is said, is very much true. On the one hand, work on road construction is started while on the other hand, the sand mining is banned. The member from Maharashtra is present in the House. An ideal model has been prepared with the contribution of Chief Minister of Maharashtra and us. The Member from Vashim is present here. In Akola, whole river had been finished, now it has been rejuvenated. The Government of Maharashtra has permitted to utilise the waste from rivers and drains for building of the roads. 88 lacs tonne material has been come out from the districts of Akola and Buldhana which has been utilised for building roads free of cost. Due to this, the cost price of building roads becomes less and water storage is also increased. Sanjay Dhotre is from Akola. There, whole river was rejuvenated, drains were revived. Water was conserved and water level of wells was increased.

I invoke all the states of the country that they request to use for such kind of waste material in their districts. In this way, this work will be done without

spending a penny. In this, the money of NHAI will be spent.

The things which mentioned, a very good experiment has been carried out on that. I apologise as I'm from Nagpur and the western coal field also located there.

From coal industry, a dump turns out from which sands come. NHAI has taken that contract was done for Prime Minister Residential Scheme. The cost price of this is Rs. 1600 in the market and this sand is of Rs.140 due to which cost of construction is decreased. That can be done in whole coal mines.

Hon. Member is a student of Geology. In this matter, crystallography and mineralogy are relent in which there is Mohs scale of hardness that studies the hardness of rock. In this, there are talc, gypsum, calcite, apatite, orthoclase, quarters, corundum, diamond etc. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Whether this thing is known to him or not, you ask him.

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: The problem in this is that no stone can be used in this as the hardness of the material is determined after its testing in the laboratory. So, the checking of the hardness of the marble waste has been carried out or not, I don't know. But I have issued an instruction that waste material should be utilised in building roads wherever it is found. I have tried to put the whole waste material on Delhi-Meerut Highway. CRRI has given approval for that. Now all the waste material of Tikri is utilised for the construction of roads. But later on a dispute arose on who will segregate the plastic and metal waste material by setting up a machine. Time was wasted in this. I get tired. At last, Meerut Highway has been completed and the waste material lies where it was before.

I request all of you to aggregate the plastic, metal and glass waste separately so that it can be put into roads. Whatever experiments you do as per the environment, do provide the facility to the people. We will verify it from Central Road Research Institute after a laboratory test. Our priority would be to utilise waste plastic, waste rubber, aggregate found from opening of the drains, to extract sand from the dump comes from mining, to minimize the cost of construction, to minimize

time period etc. so that well furnished roads can be provided to the public. 'To save money is to earn money'. I assure you that whatever points you made that would be focused definitely. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now we have to give him the Doctorate.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Hon. Madam Speaker, you have permitted me to ask a question, for that I would like to thank you very much.

I have requested Hon. Minister Sh. Nitin Gadkari for construction of four lane road in my parliamentary constituency Banka. He replied positively also. For this, I would like to thank him. He had written a letter to the State Government and directed it also. State Government has written 03 letters before 06 months from now and he has replied all the letters favorably. Lakhisarai, Vidyapeeth, Jamui, Barhat, Lakhimpur, Belhur, Katoria in Bihar, Banka to Devghon which is in Jharkhand, a four lane is required in public interest. A lot of difficulty arises in commuting. Therefore, whether the Hon. Minister proposes to fulfill the requirement of four lane road and the action he is likely to take on this?

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Hon. Madam Speaker, my statement should not be given any political aspect. I congratulated to the secretary for the good work done in Uttar Pradesh. I am tired of doing work in Bihar. The problem is that, land acquisition is not being done, its rate has been increased and committees have been formed and agricultural area has been given the price of urban area. How the work will be done if the District Magistrate does not give the acquired land or the environment clearance is not given and utility shifting is not done? Therefore, I have made a rule based on the previous experience because during the time of UPA Government, Projects worth three lakh crores rupees were stopped. As long as 80 percent land is not acquired, we don't start the work, we don't give appointment date.

I would inform the Honourable Member that many states have done good work in this direction. It is the State Government's work to do land acquisition, utility shifting, forest clearance etc. In that, a universal rate of 2.5 percent has been made for all the places.

Yesterday, the Chief Minister of Karnataka came to me and gave me a letter and said that I have done what

you told me. I expressed my delight on that. I have sanctioned three projects in your state. I am ready to start those works, but my condition is that I will not start the work unless I get the paper of 80 percent land acquisition. Please clear this much area in your state by the collectors. Please come to me after clearing this area. In 24 hours, I will make the work start by giving financial appointment date.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Thank you Speaker Madam.

Madam, I would like to ask and request something to the Honourable Minister. There is no doubt that four lane, six lane roads have been constructed in our country but, there is a big mistake done by the contractors in this regard. Wherever a bridge is constructed, a pit is dug along with it. Therefore usually, if someone travels there, he has to lift his leg from the pedal. If he doesn't lift up his leg, then it causes accident. Many people fall into danger by this and it has caused the death of several people.

My question to the Honourable Minister is, will the contractors give three of five years maintenance surety for the roads and bridges and the pit dug up along with them? Whether these contractors will try to cover these pits every month? These pits are the major cause for accident. Will these roads be repaired? Thank You.

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Honourable Speaker Madam, what the Honourable Member is saying is true. Not only for these pits but also the people who make DPR have to take 25 percent of the money after the completion of work. Most of the people don't come asking for this 25 percent of the money, because they do defective work. Even the contractor does this many times. There is a class of defect liability in this. If there is any negative point in our department then it is that we asked for 50 percent of the money to reduce 4-5 percent. Out of the five lakh accidents that happen, one and a half lakh people dies. By identifying this we have constructed underpass and bridges but it is a matter of regret that we are not able to reduce the number of accidents. Out of the people who die of accidents, 65 percent of people belong to the age group of 18-35 years. I had an accident. Today, we have identified 786 black spots. We have also talked about this with the State Governments. I

call upon all the members. In your districts, I have formed a committee under your chairmanship. Its order has also been issued...*(Interruptions)* A committee will be formed under your chairmanship at the District Magistrate level. Under the committee, you will visit all those spots in your district S.P and Collector will be in that committee ...*(Interruptions)* If you don't have a committee, please constitute it immediately...*(Interruptions)* The order has been issued...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: All of you please listen to what he is saying.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Honourable Speaker Madam, I will send the copy of the order to all the MPs again. Based on this, all of you please constitute the committee under your chairmanship and immediately identify all those region in your district...*(Interruptions)* Inform the state and Municipal Corporation about these region and gave me the details which are related to National Highway. We will complete that work. For the work that we do, we will give the provision of five years for its defect liability. Thank you.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 24, Shri Tej Pratap Singh Yadav – Not present.

Shrimati Anju Bala.

National Sports University

*24. †SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued "National Code against Age Fraud in Sports" in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the number of such frauds reported during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has promulgated ordinance to set up a National Sports University in the country and if so, the details of such University set up or proposed to be set up in the country, State/location-wise,

along with the criteria/rules prescribed for admission to this University;

(c) whether any incidents of violation of these rules for admission have been reported and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the preventive measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is aware that officials in many national sports organizations have been holding their office for more than a decade and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether violation of Government norms has resulted in diversion of funds, nepotism and overall deterioration of sports in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard and for development of sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government, in the year 2010, issued "National Code against Age Fraud in Sports (NCAAFS)", which provides mandatory medical examination on the first occasion for any athlete participating in an age restricted competition or at the time of admission into any of the Sports Promotional Schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI). Once an I-Card is issued to a tested athlete, it will remain valid for his/her participation in subsequent events. The National Sports Federation (NSFs) and SAI are mandated to implement the Code and accordingly, complaints regarding age fraud are dealt by the concerned NSFs/SAI. The Ministry does not maintain year-wise data on this issue.

(b) National Sports University Ordinance 2018 has been promulgated on 31st May 2018 for setting up National Sports University in Manipur. Government of Manipur has provided 325.90 acres of land in West

Imphal District of Manipur for setting up of National Sports University.

Pending completion of the campus of the National Sports University in West Imphal District of Manipur, a decision was taken by the Government of India to start the National Sports University from a temporary campus at the Khuman Lampak Sports Complex, Imphal. In pursuance of this decision, National Sports University Society was established as a registered society under the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989, and Bachelor of Physical Education and Sports (BPES) and B.Sc. (Sports Coaching) Courses have been started by the said society with effect from 15.01.2018.

For academic session 2018-19, admission to four courses viz., BPES, B.Sc. (Sports Coaching), Master of Arts (Sports Psychology) and Master of Science (Sports Coaching) will be made. Eligibility criteria for admission is given at the Annexure.

(c) No incidents of violation of rules for admission to National Sports University have been reported.

(d) and (e) The Government, in 2010, issued revised guidelines on age and tenure limits of the office bearers of NSFs and the IOA. Compliance to the Government guidelines, including on age and tenure limits of office bearers, by the NSFs is mandatory to receive government recognition and thereby become eligible to receive financial as well as other forms of assistance from Government of India. No NSF has been given annual recognition or provided financial assistance by the Government which has not adhered to these guidelines. Therefore, the possibility of diversion of funds, nepotism, etc., due to violation of the above norms does not arise.

Annexure

Eligibility criteria for the candidates applying for undergraduate courses viz. BPES and B.Sc. (Sports Coaching):

(a) Qualifying Examination: Higher Secondary (10+2 Scheme of Examination or Equivalent examination)

(b) Age: Above 17 years

Admission to the eligible candidate is based on marks obtained in Admission Test (Written test, Sports Efficiency test, and Physical Fitness test).

Eligibility criteria for the candidates applying for postgraduate courses viz., M.Sc. (Sports Coaching):

(a) Master of Science (Sports Coaching):

Essential Qualification: Graduate with Diploma holder in Sports Coaching/B.P.Ed. of 4 years duration or equivalent qualification with 50% marks.

Admission to the eligible candidates is on the basis of marks obtained in Admission tests comprising of Written test, Skill & Performance Test and Interview.

(b) M.A. (Sports Psychology):

Essential Qualification: Bachelor's Degree in B.P.Ed/BA (Hons.) in Psychology or Bachelor's degree with Psychology/Sports Psychology as one of the subjects with minimum 50% marks.

Admission to the eligible candidates is on the basis of marks obtained in Admission tests (Sports Awareness, Reasoning and Aptitude) and Interview.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA: Thank you Madam Speaker, first of all, I would like to congratulate Honourable Minister for accepting the 'Hum Fit toh India Fit' challenge to give inspiration to youth. As a Member of Parliament, I also accepted the challenge. This is an excellent initiative for the youth of the nation.

I would also like to congratulate Honourable Minister and Government that through the medium of "Khelo India", new inspiration and interest has been developed inside the youth to identify the sports item in which they can excel. I would like to thank our Government for conducting such programmes.

I would like to know from the Honourable Minister that whether the Government has issued any ordinance for the establishment of National Sports University in the country? If so, in which state it will be established and the place identified for this?...*(Interruptions)*

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): Hon. Speaker, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Honourable Member that he uploaded his fitness video under "Hum Fit Toh India Fit" and the whole nation is supporting that fitness video. I have started a National

Sports University in Imphal. There will be four schools and 13 departments under this. From January, two courses namely Bachelor of Coaching and Bachelor of Physical Education have been started and four courses will be started shortly.

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA: Madam, Honourable Minister has given an excellent answer...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that you turn all matter to an issue but you should accept the good things too...*(Interruptions)* You should appreciate the good work that has been done ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Anju Bala, please ask the question. Please don't talk about unnecessary things.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA: Madam, I would like to say that there are so many cases of fake degrees and people also get jobs on the basis of this. Railways give jobs to most of the players, but most of the time, their degrees have been found fake. Are you aware of any of such cases?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): Madam, these kind of cases are related to law and order and usually, these certificates are issued by Sports Federations. If any mistake is found therein, it can be examined and check back by them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Hon. Speaker, my question is related to sports. Before that, I would like to say that the answer of question is not given and does nepotism affect the players and sports? We are also sportspersons and it really affects sports. I would like to draw your attention and give you an example that France has won the World Cup after 20years. Their coach was the captain of the team 20 years ago. And France has won the gold medal during that time too. Today, it was showed in a channel, I don't remember the name of the hockey player because we haven't highlighted his name on the news, he was one of the player in India's Gold Medal team. He was sick for the last two years, but none of us knew that. I am thinking that when the captain of the French team who won the Gold Medal has become the coach of the same team, one of the players in our hockey team has died and no one in India knew about

that. Why does this happen in our country? On one side, you speak about promoting sports but on the other side, we provide nominal funds, which is just like a drop in the sea and on top of that you have charged GST on Private Academies.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: GST is leased on sports items. Government Academy doesn't maintain that quality. There are private academies for Badminton, Boxing and Lawn Tennis. I used to play. But I had to give up Lawn Tennis for want of money. The situation still hasn't changed. Shri Anurag Singh Thakur was asking why six crores was given to P.T, Usha Academy?

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: It is not wrong to give six crores rupees. Why do we allocate such less amount for the players? Does our nation give the guarantee of giving job to national players?

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot ask such a long question. Please ask your question briefly.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: As long as we don't provide a livelihood for the players, I don't think we will be able to do something for the sports. We don't have best physiotherapist, and best health guides ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Don't give a speech. Please be seated.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): Madam, If we try to find a question from what the Honourable Member has said, then, it will be a very long question. Probably, the answer to this question is, now, it is important to end the politics in sports. However, this question is not related to this.

HON. SPEAKER: You also don't talk too much on this topic because then, it will be too long. Make a genuine effort for good sports.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do you also play.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Are you going to answer?

...*(Interruptions)*

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): I have given an elaborate answer to this, especially, I will also say that there is a reservation of sportspersons in jobs, the five percent reservation for sportsperson is available in all the Government jobs...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you and Honourable Kharge should appreciate that atleast for the first time during the Government of BJP led NDA, National Sports...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You are deviating from sports, you are talking about politics again. Please ask the question. I am sorry.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: For the first time, a National Sports University has been founded in this nation, for that, I appreciate my Government and through you, I...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you bringing them into this, don't involve others.

[English]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I was an Inter-University player. I think you were a kid when I had represented Inter-University hockey team.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jagdambika Pal Ji, please ask the question, do not talk to each other. I am sitting here, ask the question.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I would like to say through you, that they don't know that I have played in an Inter-University match...*(Interruptions)* His father was with him.

HON. SPEAKER: Please address the chair. A good question on sports has been asked.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I would like to know that as the Sports University founded in Manipur on 21 May, 2018, whether the Government is considering about establishing Sports University also in other States in

future also, then Uttar Pradesh, Haryana are such states from where players have participated in the Olympics. Whether the Central Government will consider establishing a Sports University also in Uttar Pradesh?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.): Madam, this is a very good question and especially during this time, it is important to prepare such curriculum, syllabus and a university of high standard, which will play the role of a torch bearer in that. Like the outline centres of the National Sports University in Manipur which is being established, we will set up such centres in different states, but that will remain the main mother university. The certification or degrees that are given will be from the National Sports University in Manipur, but the same syllabus will be taught in other places.

HON. SPEAKER: Very good. For the first time, two questions are asked on sports, the Youth Minister is doing something good, it will be nice if a good question is asked.

Declaration of NHs

*25. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL): Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for the upgradation/declaration of State roads/highways into National Highways (NHs) received from the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) the number of proposals cleared so far along with the details of the funds sanctioned for the said projects and the time limit fixed for the completion of these projects?

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) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments, including those from the State Government of Maharashtra, etc.,

for declaration of State roads as new National Highways (NHs) from time to time. The Ministry considers declaring some State roads as new NHs from time to time based on the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds. About 10,688 km length of State roads have been declared as new NHs in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years. Further, the Ministry has approved "In Principle" declaration of about 4,611 km length of State Roads as new NHs in the State of Maharashtra subject to the outcome of their Detailed Project Reports (DPR) and initiatives have been taken for preparation of the said DPRs.

Development and maintenance of NHs, including the new NHs, is a continuous process. Works for development and maintenance of NHs are, accordingly, taken up as per inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

The funds allocated for development of NHs for the projects assigned with various agencies of the State Government of Maharashtra and expenditure incurred during 2014-15 to 2018-19 (Upto June 2018) are as follows:

Amount in Rs. crore		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2014-15	345.04	343.56
2015-16	545.20	514.46
2016-17	1,436.92	1,218.79
2017-18	3,061.17	3,059.29
2018-19 (upto June 2018)	3,416.05	1,804.92

Funds for development of NHs are not allocated Project-wise or NH-wise.

Funds are also allocated for development of NHs with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The details of funds allocated for NHAI and release/actuals during 2014-15 to 2018-19 (Upto June 2018) are enclosed as Annexure. However, State-wise funds are not allocated for NHAI.

Annexure

The details of funds allocated for NHA and release/actuals during 2014-15 to 2018-19 (Upto June 2018)

Scheme/ Head/ Source of Funds	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 ^{\$}	
	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release	Alloc.	Release
CRF Cess	6,885.89	6,885.89	15,420.00	15,420.00	2,326.50	2,326.50	12,429.45	12,429.45	16,093.00	8,046.00
PBFF (Toll)	5,448.00	5,448.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,462.14	8,462.14	9,570.13	4,786.00
NH (O)	600.00	600.00	370.27	370.27	5,389.02	5,389.02	3,900.00	3,900.00	-	-
EAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	186.00	186.00	-	-
Sub Total (GBS)	12,933.89	12,933.89	22,290.27	22,290.27	15,215.52	15,215.52	24,977.59	24,977.59	25,633.13	12,832.00
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)	7,611.11	3,343.40#	42,694.50#	23,281.00#	59,279.00	33,118.00#	59,279.00	50,533.00#	62,000	7,911.00#
Grand Total (GBS+IEBR)	20,545.00	16,277.29	64,984.77	45,571.27	74,494.52	48,333.52	84,256.59	75,510.59	87,663.13	20,743.00

#- Actual amount of IEBR raised

\$- Upto June 2018

SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (Patil): Madam Speaker, I would like to ask a question through you, but before that I would like to thank Mr. Gadkari. He just stated in his reply that funds have been allocated for inter-linking of rivers project of Vashim, Buldhana and Akola. He has also provided huge funds for highways of our constituency and Maharashtra.

But I have a question that when any National Highway is declared then its DPR is prepared first. After that tenders are invited and at last the work gets started. But this process takes atleast 10 to 15 months to get completed and it takes some more time in finally getting the NH Number. During this transition period, the responsibility lies with the State Government but the road is not maintained. I would like to know if you are thinking to write to the State Government that till such time as it gets National Highway number, the State Government should maintain it. DPR of 4611 kms of roads is ready for Maharashtra as of now but it has not got the NH Number yet. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to by when it will get the NH Number and by when the work will start after tendering for that.

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Madam Speaker, when our Government came to power, the total length of National Highways stood at 91 thousand kilometers. There has been a conservative approach in the department in constructing the National Highways. This is not good at all. As there is a growth of 22% of automobiles in our country, so it is crucial to build roads. But due to the conservative approach in the department permissions were delayed. Now for the first time we have doubled the construction of National Highways from 91000 kms to 1,80,000 kms. Now it has become double. Now, the problem is that we have declared the distance of 91,000 kms to 1 lakh 30 thousand kms as NH and given it a number and the rest distance from 1 lakh 30 thousand km to 1 lakh 80 thousand km, we have termed it as Principal Highway.

The meaning of the principal highway is that first, we make DPR and then sanction it. That road is declared a National Highway during its construction. Till such time as it remains a principal national highway that means until it gets a Highway number, the responsibility of its

maintenance lies with the State Government and the State Government should maintain it. I have especially provided some funds to some of the north-eastern states for the maintenance...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell you that in your constituency, we cannot provide funds to maintain the principal highway over there. It is the responsibility of the State Government, that should be done by it only. As of now, it is not possible. But I tell you one thing. Mr. Khaire is also present here. We have, for the first time, decided to improve the national highways which pass through the cities and to construct bridges over there. We have decided to undertake this work with the central funds and then transfer it to the Municipal Corporations. Now the budget of these works has increased up to Rs. 1.50 to 2.00 lakh crore. Mr. Khaire is also pursuing the matter constantly. An allocation of rupees nine hundred crore has been made for his works. I have almost completed all the three bridges in your constituency. Now, it may take some more time to complete the remaining work and we will do our best. So far as these four thousand crore rupees are concerned, the annual budget of Maharashtra has not finished. Nationalized banks have offered to advance a loan to NHAI to the tune of rupees one lakh thirty thousand crore. We are issuing bonds also to raise funds and there will be no shortage of funds. As soon as that money is available to us, the work will start immediately.

SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (Patil): Madam, I would like to ask through you, as I think, the Hon. Minister is full of knowledge and my knowledge will definitely be seen as less in comparison to him, but still whatever doubts I have, I will ask. As I have read in the newspaper the Government has had a discussion with the banks. You have also got funds after that discussion with them, but in view of the rising NPAs of banks, what is our Plan-B for arranging the funds?

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Prime Minister, Sh. Modi ji and especially the Finance Minister, Sh. Arun Jaitley as we have changed 22 cabinet decisions and taken new decisions. During UPA Government time, there were 403 projects costing approximately rupees 3 lakhs 85 thousand crore. Madam Speaker, all those projects were becoming NPA and the entire sector was finished out. Our Government

has saved the Indian banks, my department alone has helped them to the tune of rupees 3 lakh crore in NPA and now it is regularised. But it is true that we are not able to close the 56 projects of the Hybrid Annuity. Bank is providing guarantee. At the moment, some problems are coming with banks. So I held a meeting with the chairmen of the banks and the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. They have said that they would provide the money to us instead of providing it to the contractors. We should do it through EPC. EPC means we would do this by inviting tenders. They advised us not to do under BOT and Hybrid Annuity. At this, we asked them as to how much money would they provide to us. I am happy to inform you that banks gave us letter within 2 hours. Banks are ready to provide us rupees 1 lakh 30 thousand crore.

Madam, now the programmes like Hybrid Annuity, PPP Investment etc. will fall behind. I said to them that I will do the work but the business of around 5 to 7 lakhs crore rupees you are getting surely, why you are leaving it, then from State Bank of India to chairpersons of all the banks said that they will help us in this scheme. If you find difficulties, then we meet in Delhi to solve it. Now they have sanctioned. At the moment, we hope that we would get money from the banks more speedily. I have also said this to the Finance Minister, he is also considering it. I think that a solution will definitely come out to this problem and in future, there will be no such problems.

SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Madam Speaker, before going to my point I would like to thank Hon. Gadkari for sanctioning the highest length of National Highways in my parliamentary constituency and so much work has already been started there. But, Hon. Minister, I just want to say that appointment of the Authority Engineers is done very slowly. And by the time the appointments made, the contractors complete their work. The contractors are responsible for maintenance of the roads for five years under warranty period.

12.00 hrs

Concrete road is not supposed to be damaged in five years. They have been asked to do the maintenance work for thirty years. I would like to say to the Honourable

Minister that Authority Engineer's work is not going well in Buldhana district. It is very important to supervise them. Very few personnel of NHAI are working there. The number of officers in our department is very few. One Executive Engineer looks after upto four districts. The number of Deputy Engineers and Junior Engineers is very few there. In case of many roads, troubles are arising because of the connivance of Authority Engineer and the contractor and it can also happen in the future.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask the question. Now the time is over.

SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: My question to Hon. Minister is that what are the steps being taken by the department to control them?

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Madam, what the Hon. Member is saying about the Authority Engineers is true. This problem has come to my notice that work has been awarded but the Authority Engineer has not been appointed. This is not right. This matter came to my notice and I told that the appointment of the Authority Engineer should be done before the work. The appointment of the Authority Engineer should be done before the financial closure. The notice has been given. What you are saying about some places are true. It will be looked into.

Secondly, we are trying to introduce a new system by appointing Project Management Consultancy in place of Authority Engineers. We have used this system in Mumbai-Pune Express Highway and we are trying to launch it here. So, in place of an engineer a professional company will do its complete checking. They can thoroughly check many of the works and it can bring more efficiency. I will consider all the suggestions of the Hon. Member and will bring improvement in this. Thank you. ..(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI: Madam, Please give me an opportunity to ask a question too...(Interruptions)
Hon. Minister, may be the roads are made up of concrete ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I will give you the opportunity to ask the question at some other time. Please don't ask anything now. I will give you the opportunity later.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]***Over Bridge or Subways**

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to increase the number of over bridges or subways in the cities with large population keeping in mind the problem faced by the people while crossing the road;

(b) whether the Government is considering to develop traffic infrastructure to make the people of small cities with low population aware of the traffic rules; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) to (c) Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of the National Highways. For the safety of roads users, provision of Foot over bridge/Underpasses, depending upon the site condition and requirement, are made an integral part of the highway development project. These are constructed as per Guidelines issued by Ministry and Indian Road Congress. Road Signages, road marking, delineators etc. are also provided as per site requirement on National Highways for safety and guidance of road users. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is taking up various publicity measures in the form of telecasting/broadcasting of T.V. spots/ Radio jingles, display of camera sliders, etc. containing road safety messages to create awareness about road safety and traffic rules among various segments for road users.

*[English]***Civil Aviation Regulation**

*27. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Civil Aviation Regulation (CAR) 147 has been introduced by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) from this academic session for Aircraft Maintenance Engineering (AME) courses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of institutes applied for renewal under CAR 147 for the current academic session;

(c) the number of the institutes that have been found eligible and renewed under the new regulation;

(d) whether any action is being taken to renew those institutes needing time to modify according to CAR 147; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) DGCA has issued CAR 147 (Basic) dated 27.12.2017 with applicability from 1st March 2018.

(b) With the introduction of CAR 147 (Basic), there is no provision of renewal of existing AME institutes approved under CAR Sec. 2, Series E, Part VIII. However, out of 51 existing AME institutes, 38 Institutes have submitted application for grant of approval under new CAR 147 (Basic).

(c) All applications received from institutes are under various stages of process for grant of approval.

(d) and (e) All existing Institutes have been given option to apply after entering into an agreement with AMO for imparting practical training to the students for approval as per the provisions of the CAR.

Scheme for Clean Drinking Water

*28. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide clean drinking water to the entire population of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the outlines thereof along with the criteria fixed for the selection of eligible districts under the scheme and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) the total budget earmarked and the funds allocated for the purpose during the current financial year; and

(d) the States which have been included under Swajal Scheme at present?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION(SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers a Centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide potable drinking water to the entire rural population of the country. Providing drinking water to the rural population is a continuous process. At present 78% rural habitations across the country are fully covered with service level of 40 litres per capita per day.

(c) and (d) Under NRDWP, an amount of Rs. 7000 Crore has been allocated for the current financial year. Under Swajal Scheme, all States having Aspirational districts except Goa have been included.

Replacement of Old Aircraft

*29. SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) Whether the Government has phased out old A320 type of aircraft and replaced them with new A320 aircraft, if so, the details thereof;

(b) The number of such aircraft replaced during last three years and the number of aircraft likely to be inducted during next two years;

(c) Whether the phasing out of old A320 aircraft and inducting of new A320 aircraft is as per the schedule;

(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) Air India had a total of 15 old A320 classic aircraft. Out of 15 old A 320 classic aircraft, 14 are grounded due to various technical reasons including completion of Design Service Goal (prescribed life by the manufacturer), Only 01 old A 320 classic aircraft is in service presently.

From 2014 onwards, Air India has started inducting new A320 aircraft on dry lease to replace the old A320 classic fleet. Till date, Air India has progressively inducted a total of 25 new A320 aircraft.

7 more new A320 aircraft are to be inducted into the fleet till February 2019.

(c) and (d) Induction of the new A320 aircraft is as per schedule, except for some minor deviations of few days, on account of logistics. Phasing out of classic A 320 aircraft has been linked with the completion of their Designed life and induction of new A 320 aircraft.

Water Scarcity

*30. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the water scarcity issue as the silent crisis of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any differences amongst the States have been observed on the issue and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any concrete mechanism to address the issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) The total water availability of India received through precipitation is about 4000 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) per annum. After evaporation, 1869 BCM water is available as natural runoff. Due to geological and other factors, the utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water.

Total requirement of the country for different uses for high demand scenario for the years 2010 and 2025 has been assessed as 710 BCM and 843 BCM respectively. Further, the country's total water demand has been estimated as 1180 BCM in the year 2050, outstripping the total availability of 1137 BCM.

The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. However, water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and for India;

water availability per capita is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1820 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively. Annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation, the water availability of many region of the country is much below the national average and can be considered as water stressed / water scarce.

(b) to (d) Inter-State River Water Disputes among various States have been observed for sharing of water from inter-State rivers. The Government has enacted Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 for adjudication of disputes relating to sharing of water of inter-State rivers and river valley thereof. When any request under the said Act is received from any State Government in respect of a water dispute on the inter-State rivers and the Central Government is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government constitutes a Water Dispute Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute.

Annual Wage Revision

*31. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual wage revision under the job guarantee scheme has for years resulted in minimal/negligible hike across the country;

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

(c) whether his Ministry had set up Nagesh Singh Committee for this purpose and if so, the recommendations made by the Committee along with the response of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether his Ministry has requested the Ministry of Finance to index the wages under the job guarantee scheme to Consumer Price Index (Rural) in place of the current CPI (Agricultural Labourers), if so, the details

thereof and the response of the Ministry of Finance thereto; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the wages under the Job Guarantee Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, the Ministry of Rural Development notifies MGNREGA wage rates every year for all States/UTs. To compensate the MGNREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rates based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) every year for all States/UTs. The revised wage rates are made applicable from 1st April of the year. State-wise prevailing minimum wage rates under MGNREGA during current FY 2018-19 are given at in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Madam. A Committee under the chairpersonship of former Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development was constituted to study among other things the appropriate index for revising MGNREGA wages. The Committee recommended using Consumer Price Index-Rural instead of the existing CPI-AL for revising MGNREGA Wages every year. The Committee also recommended use of annual average instead of the existing practice of using December month index only.

(d) and (e) Presently, the recommendations of the Committee are under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Statement

State/UT-wise Wage Rate Under MGNREGA

No.	State/ Union territory	Wage rate in Rs. per day w.e.f 1st April, 2018
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 205.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 177.00
3.	Assam	Rs. 189.00
4.	Bihar	Rs. 168.00

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 174.00
6.	Gujarat	Rs. 194.00
7.	Goa	Rs. 254.00
8.	Haryana	Rs. 281.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled Areas-Rs. 184.00 Scheduled Areas-Rs. 230.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 186.00
11.	Jharkhand	Rs. 168.00
12.	Karnataka	Rs. 249.00
13.	Kerala	Rs. 271.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 174.00
15.	Maharashtra	Rs. 203.00
16.	Manipur	Rs. 209.00
17.	Meghalaya	Rs. 181.00
18.	Mizoram	Rs. 194.00
19.	Nagaland	Rs. 177.00
20.	Odisha	Rs. 182.00
21.	Punjab	Rs. 240.00
22.	Rajasthan	Rs. 192.00
23.	Sikkim	Rs. 177.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 224.00
25.	Telangana	Rs. 205.00
26.	Tripura	Rs. 177.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 175.00
28.	Uttarakhand	Rs. 175.00
29.	West Bengal	Rs. 191.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District Rs. 250.00 Nicobar District Rs. 264.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 220.00

1	2	3
32.	Daman and Diu	Rs. 197.00
33.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 248.00
34.	Puducherry	Rs. 224.00
35.	Chandigarh	Rs. 273.00

[Translation]

Construction of Road on NH-3

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide funds for construction of roads between Gaimukh and Bhivandi bypass in Thane Municipality area on National Highway No. 3 to address the problem of traffic jam in Thane city of Maharashtra;

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) The stretch of road between Gaimukh and Bhiwandi bypass (Majiwada junction) forms part of the Thane-Ghodbunder road passing through Thane Municipal Corporation. This section is entrusted to Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC), which is a State Government agency. The MSRDC has developed the above road under BOT and the concession period is till December, 2020 and therefore further development cannot be taken on this stretch till the concession period is over.

Road Connectivity to Industrial Hubs

*33. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has identified at least five green field road networks connecting major industrial and manufacturing hubs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that these stretches will reduce the existing distance by upto 200 kms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Based on the traffic studies and to enable efficient freight movement from the industrial

centres to the consumption centres as well as to the ports, new greenfield routes i.e. (i) Gurugram (Sohna)-Vadodara via Sohna-Kota-Godhra (ii) Sangaria-Sanchore-Santalpur via Bikaner (iii) Ismailabad (Pehowa)-Charkhi Dadri-Narnaul (iv) Chennai-Salem and (v) Chittoor-Thatchur corridors have been identified for connecting major industrial and manufacturing hubs.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. These green field stretches are expected to reduce the existing length by about 500 km as detailed below:

Sl.No.	Corridor	Length of existing NH route (km)	Length of green field corridor (km)	Reduction in length (km)
1.	Gurugram (Sohna)-Vadodara	1003	843	160
2.	Sangaria- Sanchore-Santalpur	930	760	170
3.	Ismailabad (Pehowa)-Charkhi Dadri-Narnaul	265	230	35
4.	Chennai-Salem	345	277	68
5.	Chittoor-Thatchur	190	126	64

[Translation]

PMGSY

*34. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects are being executed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for the development of rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has fixed annual targets for construction of roads under the said scheme;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to speed up rural connectivity in the remaining areas?

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

(a) Yes, Madam, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the

Union Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. PMGSY is executed through State Governments.

(b) and (c) The annual targets fixed and the achievements made during the last three years and the current year is as follows:-

Length in Km		
Year	Annual Target	Achievement
2015-16	33,649	35,154.006
2016-17	48,812	47,446.838
2017-18	51,000	48,746.310
2018-19	61,000	5,855.374 (as on 16.07.2018)

(d) The Government of India has taken a decision to accelerate execution of all-weather road connectivity to eligible habitations as per the Core Network of PMGSY by March, 2019. In view of the above, the sanctioning of the projects has been expedited. The progress of

implementation of PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries of the States.

[English]

Saubhagya Scheme

*35. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana "Saubhagya" and the type of assistance being provided by the Government to achieve the objectives of the scheme;

(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 and the names of the States which have forwarded proposals/project reports as of now under the scheme;

(d) whether his Ministry has entrusted the Department of Posts to conduct a survey of un-electrified households in selected States and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the budgetary outlay for "Saubhagya" scheme for 2018-19 and the quantum of funds allocated to each State?

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 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. Under Saubhagya, Government of India provides budgetary support towards 60% (85% for special category states) of the project cost. An additional budgetary support of 15% (5% for special category states) is available subject to achievement of 100% household electrification of all willing households by 31st December 2018. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by March, 2019.

(c) 24 States have submitted their 'Letter of Intent' for Saubhagya, 19 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal have submitted Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

(d) Ministry of Power had asked Department of Posts for survey of un-electrified households in five States viz. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. The survey covered 1,73,692 villages in above states.

(e) For the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.3,700 crore was provided for the scheme as GBS for electrification work under Saubhagya, out of which an amount of Rs. 1954.50 crore has been released to 18 States as on 11.07.2018. The State-wise details are enclosed as statement. Government has also allowed for raising of funds of about Rs.6373 crore through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) during the FY 2018-19. Funds are released based on achievement of pre-defined milestones of the sanctioned projects.

Statement

State-wise Release of Funds Under SAUBHAGYA

As on 11.07.2018

Sl. No.	State	Grant amount released (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	162.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	115.40
4.	Chhattisgarh	155.28
5.	Haryana	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.82
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.81
8.	Jharkhand	142.90
9.	Kerala	15.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	336.98
11.	Maharashtra	15.17
12.	Manipur	5.85
13.	Meghalaya	7.48
14.	Mizoram	1.77
15.	Nagaland	8.13
16.	Odisha	76.36
17.	Punjab	-
18.	Rajasthan	-
19.	Tripura	17.64
20.	Uttar Pradesh	864.01
21.	Uttarakhand	13.30
22.	West Bengal	13.71
Total		1,954.50

Expansion of Airports

*36. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has accorded environmental clearance for expansion of the Delhi airport and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be expanded;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to ease air traffic at various congested airports in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for the purpose;

(d) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has also approached the Ministry of Environment, Forest and

Climate Change for seeking permission for various expansion programmes of seven airports including the Pune airport; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the said Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has accorded environmental clearance for expansion of Indira Gandhi International Airport on 30th May, 2018. The preparatory work for expansion has already been started

(b) and (c) The congestion occurs during certain periods of the day, when demand exceeds capacity and this problem is being resolved in the near-term through management of slot allocation/co-ordination with airlines to avoid bunching of flights. As a part of the NABH Nirman airport capacity expansion programme, the Government of India has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next next 10 to 15 years. To meet the demand, AAI has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of Rs. 20,000 crores in next 4 years for development/modernisation / upgradation of terminal buildings of AAI airports in the country including Calicut, Port Blair, Agartala, Guwahati, Chennai, Lucknow, Dehradun, Jaipur, Srinagar, Tiruchirapalli, Pune, Patna, Jabalpur, Vijayawada, Leh, Agra and Kolhapur. Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand / willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports.

(d) and (e). Yes, Madam. AAI has applied for Environmental Clearance for Pune, Tiruchirapalli, Patna, Agra, Dehradun, Lucknow and Jabalpur airports and has submitted the draft Environmental Impact Assessment

report with the concerned Pollution Control Boards / Expert Appraisal Committee for public hearing and Environmental Clearances.

Review of Uplinking/Downlinking Guidelines

*37. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the present uplinking and downlinking guidelines which came into effect from 5th December, 2011 are now more than 5 years old and require changes and if so, the facts in this regard;

(b) whether his Ministry has felt any need to review/amend some of the provisions of these guidelines to ensure healthy growth of the broadcasting sector and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended several measures on "Ease of Doing Business in Broadcasting Sector"; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for implementation of the aforesaid recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MASTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) The present Policy Guidelines for Uplinking of television channels from India and Policy Guidelines for Downlinking of television channels came into effect on 5th December, 2011.

The Central Government has felt the need for changing the extant Guidelines to facilitate healthy growth of the broadcasting sector along with a sound regulatory network, and for this purpose had requested Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 21.08.2017 for giving its recommendations. TRAI has furnished its recommendation on 25.06.2018 which is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has furnished its recommendations on "Ease of Doing Business in Broadcasting Sector" on 26.02.2018, which are under consideration of the Government.

Driving Schools

*38. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to start 2000 driving schools, each on two acres of land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has invited the industry to join hands to impart skill development by way of providing driving skills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the industry thereto?

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 Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has launched a scheme for setting up of Driving Training Centre (DTC) to provide quality training to commercial vehicle drivers to improve road and environment safety and strengthen overall mobility on roads. Any legal entity such as a State Government Undertaking/ NGO/ Trust/ Cooperative Society/ Vehicle Manufacturer/ Firm etc. registered under a State or Central Government Law is eligible to apply under the scheme. The requirement of land to set up the DTC is about 2 acres which has to be made available by the applicant. It is planned to approve the DTCs at district Head Quarter in the first phase.

As per the scheme guide lines, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways would provide one-time assistance to the extent of 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs 1.00 crore, for setting up the DTC.

(c) and (d) Any industrial entity desirous of setting up a Driving Training Centre as per approved guidelines is also eligible to avail support under the scheme.

National Power Distribution Company

*39. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to set up a national power distribution company;

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

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

(d) whether the Government also plans to impose penalty on power distribution companies who carry out load shedding in any area across the country and if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide 24x7 power supply to each and every citizen of 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) Recently, Ministry has received proposals in regard to setting up of a National Company in Distribution Sector. Some Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative jurisdiction of Ministry of Power, including NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, and POWERGRID Corporation of India Limited already operate in Distribution related projects. Setting up of a dedicated Company for Distribution Sector is contingent upon its need assessments.

(d) In the proposed draft amendments to the National tariff policy, 2016 provision for imposition of penalties on the Distribution companies for power cuts other than force majeure conditions or technical faults by appropriate commission has been included. The draft amendments are under inter-ministerial consultations.

(e) Electricity is a concurrent subject and providing 24x7 electricity to all the consumers is the primary responsibility of concerned State Governments/Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for drawing up of State specific plans for providing 24x7 power supply to all households, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the "24x7 Power for All" document to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. In addition, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through its schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme

(IPDS), Ujwal Discoms Assurance Yojana (UDAY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya.

Revival of Natural Springs

*40. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to revive and maintain natural springs across the country in order to ensure water security and access to safe drinking water;

(b) whether the Government has considered replicating the successful Dhara Vikas model of spring-shed development in Sikkim and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government seeks to finance the groundwater and spring mapping for the implementation of spring-shed development programme across the country, especially in the North-Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States technically and financially through Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The implementing agency under the State Government may take necessary steps for strengthening of sources including natural springs.

(b) and (c) State Governments have the flexibility of taking necessary steps for strengthening of sources including natural springs while constructing / maintaining rural water supply schemes. As provisioning of Drinking Water Supply is a State subject, specific schemes may be undertaken by the States.

National Policy on Digital Mapping of Roads

231. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:

SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

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

(a) whether the Government has accepted the suggestion by Google for a national policy on digital mapping of Indian roads and infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any other proposal with the Government regarding digital mapping of Indian roads and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) This Ministry does not have any proposal from Google till date regarding digital mapping of Indian Roads.

Flouting of Consumer Safety Standards by Led Bulb Manufacturing Companies

232. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and guidelines set by the Government for the manufacturing of lighting products in the country and the punishment given for non compliance of those norms and guidelines;

(b) whether it is a fact that many LED bulb manufacturing companies are not following the norms and guidelines about consumer safety standards; 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) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has notified "Electronics and IT Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012 (CRO)" in the Gazette of India vide notifications dated 3rd October, 2012 and 13th November, 2014 under the provision of "Compulsory Registration Scheme" of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) Act 1986 mandating Indian safety standards for 30 electronics products categories. In Phase-II, through notification dated 11th May, 2015 three LED products were covered under CRO with immediate effect. In Phase-III, six more LED products have been covered under CRO, the order has come into force from 23rd May 2018.

As per the provisions of CRO, registration is granted by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) after successful

completion of testing at BIS recognized labs as per applicable Indian Safety Standards. Accordingly, BIS has published the following Indian Standards on LED bulb :-

- (i) IS 16102 (Part 1 Safety Requirements) 'Self-ballasted LED Lamps for General Lighting Services' under Electronics and IT Goods (Requirement for Compulsory Registration Order, 2012) published in 13th November 2014;
- (ii) IS 16102 (Part 2 Performance Requirements) 'Self-ballasted LED Lamps for General Lighting Services' for which Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has prescribed energy performance norms for LED bulbs, the LED bulbs are rated on a scale of 1 to 5 with star being the most efficient lighting product in terms of its energy performance in lumen output per watt and these norms have come into force from 28th June 2018. Any non-compliance of these norms makes the LED manufacturers/ importers/persons in trade liable to penalty in terms of section 26 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

There are additional Indian standards published by BIS on various lighting products covered under Quality Control Orders and Compulsory Registration Orders 2014, which are given the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the CRO, registrations are granted by BIS and MeitY executes surveillance for the notified Goods registered by BIS. In case any complaint or non-compliance is observed on the notified products during surveillance, the cases are forwarded to BIS for necessary action as per provisions of BIS Act/ Rules. As per information provided by the MeitY, till date, three Registrations given under the Compulsory Registration Scheme were cancelled by BIS as a result of failure of test report.

Statement

List of Additional Indian Standards Published on Various Lighting Products Covered Under Quality Control Orders and Compulsory Registration Orders Issued by Government of India

1. IS 418 Tungsten filament general service electric lamps (upto 100 W).

2. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 1) Luminaries Part 5 Particular Requirements Sec 1 Fixed General purpose luminaries.
3. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 3) Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 3 Luminaires for Road and Street Lighting.
4. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 5) Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 5 Flood Lights.
5. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 6) Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 6 Lamp Lamps.
6. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 7) Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 7 Lighting Chains.
7. IS 10322 (Part 5/ Sec 8) Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 8 Luminaires for Emergency Lighting.
8. IS 15111 (Part 1) Self Ballasted Lamps for General Lighting Services Part 1 Safety Requirements.
9. IS 15111 (Part 2) Self Ballasted Lamps for General Lighting Services Part 2 : Performance Requirements.
10. IS 15885 (Part 2/Sec 13) Safety of Lamp Control gear Part 2 Particular Requirements Section 13 d.c. or a.c. Supplied Electronic Control gear for LED Modules.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

233. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the funds allocation under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(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). Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the

administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development of Sports Infrastructure

234. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan for developing sports infrastructure and training facilities in the country as a part of preparation for Olympics - 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has provided any funds to the States/UTs for developing training facilities and if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from various States/ UTs for development of training facilities; and

(e) if so, the details and the present status thereof, State/UT-wise?

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. Sports infrastructure and training facilities established by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) with provision of latest state-of-the-art sports equipment are of a high standard. The facilities and equipments are being upgraded to international standards as per the requirement/The Sports Authority of India has 11 Regional Centres, 10 World Class National Sports Academies, 05 Regional Sports Academies and 02 Academic Institutes.

Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely Khelo India having twelve verticals which inter-alia includes verticals "Utilisation and Creation/Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure", "State Level Khelo India Centres" and "Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies" which involve development of sports infrastructure and training facilities in the country.

(c) to (e) State/UT-wise fund released based on their proposals under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), Khelo India and Prime Minister's Development Package

in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and current year, position as on 30.06.2018, for developing sports infrastructure and training facilities is given the statement enclosed.

Statement

State/UT-Wise Fund Released Under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), Rajiv Gandhi Khelabhiyan (RGKA), Khelo India and Prime Minister's Development Package in Jammu and Kashmir During The Last Three Year and Current Year, Position as on 30.06.2018, for Developing Sports Infrastructure and Training Facilities

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the State/ UT	2015-16 (USIS)	2015-16 (RGKA)	2016-17 (Khelo India)	2017-18 (Khelo India)	2018-19 (Khelo India)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.90	0.80	6.50	4.00	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2.50	15.25	15.00
3.	Assam	7.40	-	3.50	15.20	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	2.50	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	2.50	5.50	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	2.00	12.50	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.00	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	1.80	1.00	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	1.00	1.07	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	9.80	12.50	-
13.	Kerala	6.42	-	2.50	3.00	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	3.50	10.50	1.19
15.	Maharashtra	2.50	-	4.00	7.00	-
16.	Manipur	2.40	-	-	5.29	-
17.	Meghalaya	1.80	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	2.40	-	2.00	4.30	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	2.00	-
20.	Odisha	4.30	-	2.50	11.56	-
21.	Punjab	0.98	0.40	4.64	6.00	-
22.	Rajasthan	5.40	-	5.44	36.12	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Sikkim		-	-	-	-	-
24. Tolangana		-	-	2.00	6.50	-
25. Tamil Nadu		6.30	0.40	-	7.00	-
26. Tripura		-	-	-	2.50	-
27. Uttrakhand		5.60	-	4.00	9.30	-
28. Uttar Pradesh		2.00	-	1.50	15.00	-
29. West Bengal		2.50	-	-	6.50	-
UTs						
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	-	-	-	-
31. Chandigarh		-	-	-	-	-
32. Daman and Diu		-	-	-	-	-
33. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	-
34. Puducherry		-	-	4.46	-	-
35. Sports Authority of India		-	-	-	81.28	-
Total		59.90	1.60	66.14	283.37	16.19

PMDP Project : During the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs.55.00 crore was released to SAI under PMDP and during the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.40.00 crore was released to SAI for enhancement of sports infrastructure facilities in Jammu and Kashmir.

FDI in Aviation Sector

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

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to allow 100% FDI in civil aviation sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Airbus has proposed for setting up Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facility under 100% FDI route in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to allot land at concessional rates to Airbus for setting up of such facility and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% through automatic route is allowed in Greenfield Airports projects, Existing Airports projects, Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services, Helicopter services/seaplane

services requiring DGCA approval, Ground Handling Services subject to sectoral regulations and security clearance, Maintenance and Repair organizations flying training institutes and technical training institutions. In Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline 100% FDI through automatic route is allowed for NRIs and for others 49% FDI through automatic route and beyond 49% through Government route. (b) No Madam. (c) Does not arise.

Export of Mineral Sand

236. SHRI PR. SENTHIL NATHAN:

SHRIMATI V. SATHYA BAMA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued licenses for the State run Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private companies in Tamil Nadu to have long term and short term mining leases for exploiting and quarrying mineral sand and semi precious stone like Garnet, Amethyst and Beryl in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total estimated volume and value of mineral sand in Indian rupees and semi precious stones mined during the last three years in Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any specific norms and rules for export of mineral sand from the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the quantity and value of exported mineral sand during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by State Government of Tamil Nadu licences/leases have been granted to both central/ State owned PSUs and private companies for quarrying of Mineral sand like Silica sand, Heavy Mineral sand and river sand. No mining leases were granted for

semiprecious stone like Garnet, Amethyst and Beryl in the State of Tamil Nadu so far. With regard to Silica sand, the State Government have granted mining leases for state owned PSU viz., TAMIN and private companies/ individuals for quarrying Silica sand in the state. In respect of Heavy Mineral Sand, the State Government have granted mining leases for both Government of India owned PSU viz. IREL and private companies/Individuals for mining Garnet sand, illmenite, Rutile, Zircon, Sillimanite, Leucosene, Monazite. In respect of river sand, the State Government in the Public Works Department is authorized for quarrying and sale of sand w.e.f 02.10.2003 and accordingly Rule 38-A has been introduced to the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959 vide G.O.Ms.No.95 Industries, Department, dated 01.10.2003. The leases are granted to PWD by the concerned District Collectors. The details of existing mining leases for Mineral sand are as follows:

Sl. No.	Mineral sand	No. of leases granted to			Total	Leases under Operation	Leases under Non-operation
		Central owned PSUs	State owned PSUs	Private Companies/ individuals			
1.	River sand	-	37*	-	37	12	25
2.	Silica sand	-	3**	21	21	-	21
3.	Garnet sand, Illmenite, Rutile, Zircon etc	3	1	77	81	3	78@

* Public Works Department, the State Government Department.

**Leases were granted to State owned PSU, TAMJN which expired during 2017-18. @ Stopped due to allegations of illegal mining and the matter is sub-judice.

(c) As per the information provided by State Government of Tamil Nadu, the total estimated volume and value of mineral sand in Indian rupees and

semiprecious stones mined during the last three years in Tamil Nadu is as under:

Sl. No.	Mineral sand	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Production (tonnes)	Royalty realised (in Rs)	Production (tonnes)	Royalty realised (in Rs)	Production (tonnes)	Royalty realised (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Silica sand	132764	11381806	164924	18584021	3000	980800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Garnet sand		9950	3049710	7000	2185848	-	-
3. Illmenite,		40800	4659297	25250	3773459	-	-
4. Rutile		850	1034554	1000	966054	-	-
5. Zircon		2150	3049149	2350	3382631	-	-
6. Monazite		4	753	3	375	-	-
7. Leucoxene		-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sillimanite		-	-	-	-	-	-
9. River sand*		1083524	91.03	1027715	86.33	841623	70.70

* Production in Lorry loads and Amount in Crores

(d) to (e) With regard to beach sand minerals, the port authorities were requested by the District Collector, Tirunelveli to verify the genuinity of the material to be exported i.e., the source of the mineral mined and the validity of the documents issued by the authorities for transportation of mineral etc., as the beach sand mining operations by private companies/ individuals were

stopped from the year 2013 in the state for facilitating inspection on the allegations towards illegal mining and the matter is also subjudice. As per the information available in Indian Minerals Year Book-2017, the quantity and value of exported Mineral sands during each of the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Mineral sand	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Value in Rs '000')	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Value in Rs '000')	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Value in Rs '000')
1.	Silica sand	1216	9802	709	6725	1096	8669
2.	Garnet (abrasive)	448559	5673827	480408	5950862	387276	4691843
3.	Sillimanite	17304	141262	15078	110847	14064	114678

Cleaning of Ganga River

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

(a) the status of cleaning of Ganga river as on date;

(b) the percentage of cleaning done till date; and

(c) the time by which the whole Ganga river is likely to be cleaned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER

RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) River cleaning and development is a continuous process and National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) supplements the efforts of state government in cleaning of river by providing financial assistance to the state government. NMCG has sanctioned a total of 105 projects of sewerage infrastructure in Ganga basin states at an estimated cost of Rs.17484.97 crores for river cleaning and Ganga rejuvenation. Out of these, 25 sewerage infrastructure projects have so far been completed resulting into creation of approximately 421 MLD additional STP capacity through construction/

rehabilitation and approximately 2050 KM new sewer lines have been laid. Rest of the projects are under different stages of execution.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) carries out water quality monitoring of river Ganga from Gangotri to West Bengal. Comparison of observed water quality (2017) with bathing water quality criteria indicates that Dissolved Oxygen which is an indicator of river health has been found to be within acceptable limits of notified primary water quality criteria and satisfactory to support the ecosystem of river across all seasons and for almost entire stretch of river Ganga. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is found above acceptable limit in part of stretches downstream of Haridwar to Kannauj, at Kanpur, at Allahabad, at Varanasi; and some stretches in West Bengal (e.g. Bahrapore, Serampore, Palta, Dakshineswar, Howrah, Garden Reach, Uluberia and Diamond Harbour).

The river water quality monitoring carried out in 2017 indicates improvement in water quality trends as compared to 2016. The Dissolved Oxygen levels are improving at 33 locations and is above the quality requirements of 5 mg/l. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels are reducing which is an improvement, at 26 locations and coliform bacteria count is reducing which is an improvement, at 30 locations.

Some examples of stretches showing improvements are:

- (i) Ganga at Rishikesh U/S
- (ii) Ganga at Haridwar D/S
- (iii) Ganga at Allahabad D/S (Sangam),
- (iv) Ganga at Kanpur D/S (Jajmau Pumping Station)
- (v) Ganga at Varanasi U/S (Assighat)
- (vi) Ganga at Buxar, Ramrekhaghat
- (vii) Ganga at Punpun, Patna
- (viii) Ganga at Diamond Harbour
- (ix) Ganga at Garden Reach j) Ganga at Bahrapur
- (x) Ganga at Howrah Shivpur

(c) The Central Government approved the 'Namami Gange' program on 13th May, 2015 as a comprehensive

approach to rejuvenate the river Ganga and all its tributaries under one umbrella by consolidating the existing ongoing efforts and planning for a concrete action plan for the future. Also, as per the mandate of NMCG, all the projects have a targeted completion by 2020.

[Translation]

Acquiring of Overseas Lithium and Cobalt Mines

238. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of Lithium and Cobalt in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the shortage of Lithium and Cobalt is affecting the production of electric vehicles;

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

(d) whether any survey has been conducted to find out Lithium and Cobalt mines in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to acquire overseas Lithium and Cobalt mines 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) to (c) India is deficient in Lithium and Cobalt resources as well as there is no reported production of Lithium and Cobalt ore/mineral in the country. It is stated that lithium bearing minerals are mentioned in the Part 'B' of Atomic Minerals of First Schedule of MMDR Act, 1957 and it comes under the purview of Atomic Minerals Directorate of Exploration and Research (AMD), Department of Atomic Energy. As per the National Mineral Inventory published by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) as on 1.04.2015, the reserve/resources of cobalt is given in the Table below and as far as inventory on lithium is concerned, IBM does not maintain the same:

State-wise Reserve/Resources of Cobalt Ore in India as on 01.04.2015

(In million tonnes)

State	Reserve	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
Jharkhand	-	9	9
Nagaland	-	5	5
Orissa	-	30.91	30.91
Total : All India	-	44.91	44.91

(Source: NMI as on 01.04.2015)

(d) Geological Survey of India (GSI) Carries out exploration for rare metals which includes Lithium. GSI also carries out exploration of cobalt which occurs in association with Nickel, Copper, Manganese etc. AMD also carries out exploration and prospecting for these minerals.

(e) There is no such proposal to acquire overseas Lithium and Cobalt Mines.

[English]

National Sports Federations

239. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to introduce a ranking system for National Sports Federations (NSFs) has been approved and if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(b) whether the said ranking will be based on the NSF's administrative capability, transparency, talent spotting ability, and medal counts of athletes and If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a committee for implementing the ranking system for NSFs and if so, the details and the composition of the said committee; and

(d) whether the funds to the NSFs will be released on the basis of their ranking 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) Proposal to introduce a ranking system for National Sports Federations (NSFs) has not been approved as yet.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Increase in Number of Air Passengers

240. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the number of air passengers are increasing in Madhya Pradesh every year;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase air services in Madhya Pradesh in view of increasing number of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of increase in number of air passengers in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is enclosed in the statement. (c) Government of India, 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. M/s Alliance Air has started air services from the following routes connecting Gwalior under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN:

1. Gwalior - Indore - Gwalior.
2. Gwalior - Indore.

RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes. Selection of airlines will be done through transparent bidding process.

Statement*Total Number Of Air Passengers Arrived And Departed From Different Cities In Madhya Pradesh.*

Year	Total Air Passengers (Arrived and Departed)	Growth (%)
2015-16	25,67,166	-
2016-17	26,78,294	4.3
2017-18	32,72,777	22.2

Privatization Of Airports

241. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to privatize some major airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Madam, there is no such proposal at present under consideration with the Government.

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

Maintenance of Tolled Highways

242. SHRI G.HARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has directed its official to ensure that all tolled stretches across the country are maintained properly if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the NHAI has also warned that toll charges will be halved in case of poor maintenance, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government proposes to put a protocol for assessing maintenance of roads every year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) National Highway stretches under NHAI are being maintained in traffic worthy condition through concessionaire for PPP projects and through Operation and Maintenance contractor for non-PPP project.

(b) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

(c) and (d) Maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. For stretches under Build Operate Transfer (BOT) operation, maintenance and repair works are being carried out as per the provisions of the Concession Agreement by the Concessionaire. Other stretches are maintained as per requirement subject to availability of funds.

[Translation]

Implementation of PMKSY in Jharkhand

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

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been implemented in Sahibganj, Pakur, Godda and Dumka districts under Santhal Pargana division of Jharkhand;

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

(c) the details of works undertaken in Bharuch and Narmada districts under the said scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented in Jharkhand including Santhal Pargana Division. It comprises of various components such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and *Har Khet Ko Pani* (HKKP) implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) implemented by the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Watershed Development implemented by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

As per the information received from the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, under the AIBP component of PMKSY, 99 ongoing major and medium irrigation projects including one project from Jharkhand namely Subernrekha irrigation project, have been identified in consultation with State Government for completion in phases by December 2019. Subernrekha Project is reported to benefit West and East Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan districts. Further, out of eligible Central Assistance (CA) of Rs.1373.68 crore as on 01.04.2016, CA of Rs.450.85 crore has been released for the project upto March, 2018. Additionally, State has also availed of State share of Rs.518.10 crore under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) during 2016-17 & 2017-18 for the project.

Further, Sardar Sarovar Project, benefitting 17 districts of Gujarat including Bharuch and Narmada districts, is one of the 99 prioritized projects under AIBP. During 2017-18, total Central Assistance of Rs. 1410.48 crore and State share of Rs.762.49 crore was provided under LTIF to Sardar Sarovar project.

Under *Har Khet ko Pani* one cluster of 82 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) Schemes are implemented in Jharkhand. This cluster covers the districts of Ranchi, Lohardaga, Hazaribag, Saraikela, Kharsawan, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Godda, Dumka and Deoghar. Out of these 82 schemes, 4 schemes are in Godda and 15 schemes are in Dumka districts. Total estimated cost of this 82 SMI scheme is Rs. 75.32 crore with a target potential creation of 8982 ha. Total Central Assistance released upto March, 2018 is Rs. 19.38 crore.

As per the information received from the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Rs.27.00 crore under Micro-irrigation sub-component and Rs.43.66 crore under Other Interventions sub-component of Per Drop More Crop component has been released (from 2015-16 till date) to Jharkhand as Central Assistance. The activities taken up under this component *inter alia* include micro level storage structures, efficient water conveyance and application, drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, secondary storage, water lifting devices, etc.

Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 171 watershed development projects (during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15) covering an area of about 9.11 lakh ha under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the PMKSY principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands in Jharkhand. Rs 162.69 crore has been released under the component as Central share [from 2009-10 to 2018-19 (upto 30th June 2018)]. 24 projects covering an area of about 1.26 lakh ha were sanctioned in Sahibganj, Pakur, Godda and Dumka districts under Santhal Pargana division of Jharkhand. Out of these 24 projects, 5 projects have been reported as completed by the State.

In Gujarat a total of 610 watershed development projects (during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15) covering an area of about 31.04 lakh ha were sanctioned under WDC- PMKSY, Rs 1136.80 crore has been released under the component as Central share [from 2009-10 to 2018-19 (upto 30th June 2018)]. 40 projects covering an area of about 1.90 lakh ha were sanctioned in Narmada and Bharuch districts of Gujarat. Out of these 40 projects, 10 projects have been reported as completed by the State.

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.

Access to Electricity

244. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether every household in the electrified villages, towns and cities have access to electricity and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the average hours for which electricity is provided in villages, towns and cities per day, State-wise;

(c) the average power consumption per household in villages, towns and cities, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure continuous electricity supply in villages, towns and cities during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) Electricity is in the concurrent list and providing electricity connection to consumers is the responsibility of the States/DISCOMs. However, the Central Government provides assistance to States under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for creation of necessary infrastructure for rural electrification. Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - "Saubhagya" to achieve universal household electrification. The scheme provides last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural and all poor un-electrified households in urban areas. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019. All States and UTs are committed to supply 24x7 Power for all households from 1st April, 2019.

(b) As reported by States, the average power supply hours in rural areas is given at statement-I enclosed.

(c) The average power consumption per household in villages, towns and cities are not maintained by Ministry of Power. However, as reported by the States/UTs for the Year 2016-17, the total Electricity consumed was 1061182.64 GWh and Per Capita Consumption was 1122 kWh in India. The State-wise Per Capita Consumption is given at the statement-II enclosed.

(d) Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for providing 24x7 power for all households, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agriculture consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the '24x7 Power For All' document to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. In addition, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through its schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- Saubhagya and UDAY.

Statement – I

Status of Power Supply to Rural Areas

MONTH : MAY. 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average hours of power supply in a day to rural areas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	14.30
3.	Assam	19.00
4.	Bihar	18.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	23.00
6.	Gujarat	24.00
7.	Haryana	13.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.5
10.	Jharkhand	16.77
11.	Karnataka	18.96
12.	Kerala*	23.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23.04
14.	Maharashtra*	23.32
15.	Manipur	22.5
16.	Meghalaya	21.50
17.	Mizoram	10.00
18.	Nagaland	20.00
19.	Odisha	19
20.	Punjab	24.00
21.	Rajasthan	22.00
22.	Sikkim*	17
23.	Tamil Nadu	24.00
24.	Telangana	24.00
25.	Tripura	23.50

1	2	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	17.85
27.	Uttarakhand	23.91
28.	West Bengal	24.00

* Arunachal Pradesh, January, 2018 month data, Sikkim, March, 2018 month data, UP, February, 2018 month data and Kerala, Maharashtra, April 2018 month data has been included.

Source: CEA

Statement – II

Annual Per Capita Consumption of Electricity -State-wise
(Utilities & Non Utilities) 2016-17

State/UTs	Per Capita Consumption (kWh)
1	2
Chandigarh	1128
Delhi	1574
Haryana	1975
Himachal Pradesh	1340
Jammu and Kashmir	1282
Punjab	2028
Rajasthan	1166
Uttar Pradesh	585
Uttarakhand	1454
Northern Region	1003
Chhattisgarh	2016
Gujarat	2279
Madhya Pradesh	989
Maharashtra	1307
Daman and Diu	7965
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15783
Goa	2466
Western Region	1533

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1319
Telangana	1551
Karnataka	1367
Kerala	763
Tamil Nadu	1847
Puducherry	1784
Lakshadweep	633
Southern Region	1432
Bihar	272
Jharkhand	915
Odisha	1622
West Bengal	665
Sikkim	806
Andaman- Nicobar	370
Eastern Region	695
Arunachal Pradesh	648
Assam	339
Manipur	326
Meghalaya	832
Mizoram	523
Nagaland	345
Tripura	470
North-Eastern Region	392
All India	1122

Source: CEA

[Translation]

Electrification of Villages

245. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI HARISH MEENA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved its ambitious target of 100% electrification of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted by the Government to consider a village as electrified;

(c) if not, the time by which the Government proposes to achieve the target;

(d) the number of hamlets having population of more than five hundred which are yet to be electrified in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh under Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Rural Electrification Scheme, District-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the said hamlets are likely to be electrified?

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 informed by States, all inhabited census villages across the country were electrified, as on 28th April, 2018.

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 household electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

(d) and (e) Government of India have targeted to electrify all remaining un-electrified households, across the country including Uttar Pradesh, by 31st March, 2019 under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya and supplemented by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

[English]

PMAY in Kerala

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

(a) the funds allocated to the State of Kerala during financial years from 2014-15 to 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY);

(b) the districts included under the said scheme; and

(c) the number of houses constructed and likely to be constructed in Kannur district under the said scheme?

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

(a) The erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) from 01.04.2016. The detail of funds allocated to the State of Kerala under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) from 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given below:

Financial Year	Funds Allocated (Rs. in lakh)
2014-15	32247.234
2015-16	21748.954
2016-17	24380.433
2017-18	7392.150
2018-19	-

(b) All the districts of Kerala are covered under PMAY-G.

(c) As reported by the State Government on AwaasSoft, as on 16.07.2018, the details of house constructed/likely to be constructed under PMAY-G in Kannur district is given below:

District	2016-17		2017-18	
	Houses constructed	Houses likely to be constructed	Houses constructed	Houses likely to be constructed
Kannur	460	1176	43	453

Maritime Institutes and Colleges

247. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Maritime Institutes/Colleges approved by the Government which are functioning in the country as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether all these Institutes/Colleges have fulfilled all the requisite criteria and have the necessary infrastructure facilities and if not, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether any new requests have been received by the Government for grant of permission for opening such new Institutes/Colleges in the country; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The details of Maritime Institutes/Colleges approved by the Director General of Shipping, Government of India, which are functioning in the country as on date are as under:-

ANDAMAN and NICOBAR

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Govt. Polytechnique

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Commander Ali's Academy of Merchant Navy
2. National Ship Design & Research Centre
3. Behara Institute of Maritime Training
4. Praveenya Institute of Marine Engineering & Maritime Studies

BIHAR

1. Institute of Marine Education & Research Pvt Ltd
2. National Inland Navigation Institute

DELHI

1. Aquatech Institute of Maritime Studies
2. Sriram Institute of Marine Studies
3. Fosma Maritime Institute and Research Organization
4. Anglo Eastern Maritime Training Centre
5. Natcom Education & Research Foundation
6. Applied Research International (Extended Campus)
7. Oceans XV Educational Trust
8. Vishvakarma Maritime Institute (Extended Campus)
9. Applied Research International

GOA

1. NUSI Maritime Academy
2. Seascan Maritime Foundation
3. Institute of Petroleum Safety, Health & Environment Management
4. Institute of Maritime Studies
5. Francon's Marine Academy

GUJARAT

1. Marine Training Academy
2. U. V. Patel College of Engineering
3. S.P. Marine Academy

HARYANA

1. School of Higher Academic and Professional Education
2. SEI Education Trust (Extended Campus)

KARNATAKA

1. Mangalore Marine College and Technology

KERALA

1. Univan Maritime Training Academy
2. Euro Tech Maritime Academy
3. Cochin Shipyard Limited
4. Institute of Marine Engineers (India)
5. Kunjali Marakkar School of Marine Engineering of Cochin University of Science and Technology.
6. Indian Maritime University (Campus)

MAHARASHTRA

1. Tolani Maritime Institute
2. Anglo Eastern Maritime Academy
3. MMTI's Education & Research Trust
4. Maritime Training Institute (SCI)
5. T. S. Rahaman
6. Tolani Maritime Institute
7. Arya Marine Academy

8. Asha International Institute of Marine Technology (Extended Campus)
 9. Institute of Marine Engineers (India)
 10. Mangalore Marine College and Technology
 11. Mumbai Maritime Training Institute
 12. OERC Academy
 13. Setrac College of Offshore Training
 14. Yak Management & Marine Education Centre
 15. Coral Maritime Institute of Learning & Development
 16. International Marine Academy
 17. Loyalty Marine Education Trust
 18. Marine Training Academy
 19. R.M. Maritime Academy
 20. Ramana Academy of Maritime Studies
 21. Samundra Institute of Maritime Studies
 22. School of Synergic Studies
 23. SNS Maritime Training Institute
 24. Suraksha Marine
 25. United Marine Academy
 26. Anglo Eastern Maritime Training Centre
 27. LBS College of Advanced Maritime Studies
 28. Pentagon Maritime Training & Research Institute
 29. St. Xavier's Technical Institute
 30. Marine Engineering & Research Institute
 31. Fleet Management Training Institute
 32. Indian Register of Shipping
 33. International Maritime Training Centre
 34. MASSA Maritime Academy
 35. Naval Maritime Academy West
 36. SCMS Maritime Training Institute
 37. Gurship Education Trust Maritime Training Institute
 38. Marine Medical Clinic
 39. Seafarers Marine Institute
 40. T.S. Chanakya
 41. Sakshi Institute of Maritime Foundation
 42. Bonzer Academy of Maritime Studies
 43. Don Bosco Normar Maritime Academy
 44. Pragati Marine College
 45. BP Marine Academy (Belapur Campus)
 46. BP Marine Academy (Panvel Extended Campus)
 47. Vishvakarma Maritime Institute
 48. Great Eastern Institute of Maritime Studies
 49. Samundra Institute of Maritime Studies
 50. Maharashtra Academy of Naval Education & Training
 51. SCMS Maritime Training Institute (Extended Campus)
 52. Yak Educational Trust (Extended Campus)
 53. Columbus Maritime Training Institute
 54. Mariner's Academy
 55. Baba Marine Institute
- ODISHA**
1. C.V. Raman College of Engineering
 2. Orissa Maritime Academy
- SIKKIM**
1. Asha Marine College owned by the RMU Charitable Trust
- TAMILNADU**
1. AMET University
 2. Balaji Seamen Training Institute
 3. Indian Maritime University (National Maritime Academy)
 4. Maritime Foundation
 5. Cosmopolitan Technology of Maritime
 6. GKM Institute of Marine Sciences & Technology (Campus)

7. HIMT College - Kalpakkam - Pre-sea training Centre
8. Indus Seafarers Training Academy
9. Southern Academy of Maritime Studies
10. CMC Maritime Academy (Campus)
11. Hindustan Institute of Maritime Training (HIMT) - Kilpauk - Post Sea Training Centre
12. MASSA Maritime Academy
13. HIMT College - Tidel park - Post-sea training Centre
14. International Maritime Academy
15. Vels Academy of Maritime Education & Training
16. Indian Maritime College
17. Mainstay Training Institute
18. GKM College of Engineering & Technology
19. Chidambaram Institute of Maritime Technology
20. Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Institute of Maritime Science & Engineering
21. Coimbatore Maritime Academy
22. SeaSkills Maritime Academy
23. Park Maritime Academy
24. School of Seamanship and Nautical Technology
25. Noorul Islam University
26. Mohammed Sathak Engineering College
27. RL Institute of Nautical Science
28. Marine Officers Training Academy
29. Sri Chakra Maritime College
30. Pondicherry Maritime Academy
31. Srivenkateshwara College of Engineering
32. Jeyanthinather Academy of Marine Studies (JAMS)
33. Tamilnadu Maritime Academy
34. PSN College of Engineering & Technology

35. Maritime Training Institute [SCI] (Tuticorin Campus)
36. Sri Nandhanam College of Engineering and Technology

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Amer Maritime Training Academy
2. Centre for Maritime Education and Training
3. HSNA Maritime Education & Research
4. Institute of Marine Education & Research Pvt Ltd
5. J. Sons Merchant Navy Institute
6. International Maritime Institute Ltd
7. Asha International Institute of Marine Technology

UTTARAKHAND

1. MMTI Dehradun (Extended Campus)
2. Centre for Maritime Education and Training
3. Zasha Institute of Maritime Studies
4. Oceanic Maritime Academy

WEST BENGAL

1. Haldia Institute of Maritime Studies & Research
2. Marine Engineering & Research Institute (MERI)
3. Seacom Marine College
4. Seacom Marine College (University)
5. Maritime Academy of India
6. Maritime Education Training & Research Institute
7. Hoon Maritime Institute
8. Indian Institute of Port Management IMU Campus
9. Marine Education Charitable Trust
10. Marine Education Charitable Trust (Extended Campus)
11. Mercantile Marine Academy Foundation
12. S.E.I. Education Trust
13. Sensea Maritime Academy
14. Sensea Maritime Academy (Extended Campus)

15. FOSMA Maritime Institute and Research Organization
16. College of Maritime Studies & Research
17. Trident College of Marine Technology (Two Campus)
18. Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers Ltd
19. Neotia Institute of Technology and Science

(b) The Director General of Shipping, Government of India grants approvals to various maritime training institutes. Earlier these approvals were governed by DGS Order No. 1 of 2003 and DGS Order No. 2 of 2007. Subsequently, new guidelines were framed vide DGS Order No. 5 of 2016 (for post-sea courses) and DGS Order No. 7 of 2016 (for pre-sea courses). All these institutes fulfil the requisite criteria and necessary infrastructure facilities as per the guidelines, which were in force at the time of grant of approval.

(c) and (d) The details of institutes which have requested for opening up of new maritime training institutes are as under:-

RAJASTHAN

1. Siva Sai Foundation

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Prudent Education Society

BIHAR

1. Pentagon Maritime training and Research Institute
2. Urmila Institute of Maritime Studies

TAMILNADU

1. Energy Educational and Charitable Trust
2. Immanuel Araser Instt.

MAHARASHTRA

1. Distinctive Education Society
2. MVVS Maritime Foundation(Post sea)
3. Global Offshore Maritime Foundation
4. International Maritime Foundation

5. NIMBUS Maritime Education & Seafarers Welfare Foundation
6. Fair Weather Maritime Association
7. Oceanic Maritime Academy
8. AIMS Maritime Academy
9. Ansh Foundation Shipping College
10. Palkan Marine Education Foundation
11. HSNA Edu and Research foundation
12. Oceana Maritime Education Foundation
13. Brarvo Maritime Academy
14. Sahadev Sing Chuhan EducationTrust
15. Swayamraj Maritime Educational
16. Loyalty Marine Education Trust
17. Seven seas Maritime foundation
18. ARK Marine Academy
19. Gautam Education Trust
20. Sagar Ocean Maritime Academy
21. Girik Maritime Academy
22. Vijaytilak Maritime Foundation
23. ABB Maritime Trust
24. Sea Breeze Maritime Trust
25. Lokmanya Trust
26. Troezen Institute of Maritime Association
27. Navyog Vidyapeeth Trust
28. Swyam Maritime Academy
29. R.A. Pandey Institute of Advance Educational
30. Fleet Ocean Maritime Academy

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Institute of Advanced Maritime Studies
2. KCM College of Maritime Education
3. Oneness Educational Trust
4. Shri Ram Shiksha Avam Kalyan Samiti

5. Rammurat Umrawati Memorial Charitable Trust(Pre sea)
6. Marina Academy of Maritime Research Centre & Charitable Trust
7. NJB Reaches and Education Foundation (Universal Maritime Institute)

WEST BENGAL

1. Seacom Marine Collage (University)
2. Delta Educational Trust

DELHI

1. Good Result Maritime Academy
2. Mahavir Marine Academy
3. Maritime Training Trust

HARYANA

1. Blue water marine Academy
2. Kanak Education Foundation
3. Northern Maritime Training College

GUJARAT

1. Satyav Educational Trust

KERALA

1. Good Will Charitable Trust

RAJASTHAN

1. Swami Vivekanand Maritime EducationalTrust
2. Taparia Maritime Training Academy

JHARKHAND

1. Aquasis Edu. Foundation

ODISHA

1. Swami Nigamamnanda Edu.Trust

PUNJAB

1. Aryavart Maritime Institute

GOA

1. KA. Maritime
2. Parixit Pai Fondekar
3. Kamaxi Maritime Academy

KARNATAKA

1. Atlantis Maritime Training Academy

The above mentioned institutes have been granted 'in principle' approval.

[Translation]

Construction of Toilets

248. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) the number of toilets constructed in Ujjain and Ratlam districts in Madhya Pradesh and Giridih, Koderma and Hazaribagh districts in Jharkhand under Open Defecation Free (ODF) scheme during each of the last three years, district-wise; and

(b) the target date set for making Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand ODF States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER and SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The number of Individual household latrines constructed in Ujjain and Ratlam districts in Madhya Pradesh and Giridih, Koderma and Hazaribagh districts in Jharkhand during each of the last three years under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is as under:-

State	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Madhya Pradesh	RATLAM	6452	30413	71582
Madhya Pradesh	UJJAIN	26412	52947	48595
Jharkhand	GIRIDIH	22376	54879	71570

State	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Jharkhand	KODERMA	5588	38804	23155
Jharkhand	HAZARIBAGH	20873	58408	93278

(b) Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand have targeted themselves to become ODF by 31.12.2018.

[Translation]

Water Quality Assessment Authority

249. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Water Quality Assessment Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the mandate proposed to be given to the Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER and SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal with this Ministry for setting-up of the Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA). However, as reported by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) a Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA) had earlier been constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in May 2001 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests. The tenure of the WQAA was extended from time to time and then it was decided that the tenure of WQAA would not be extended beyond 31/03/2017.

[English]

Special Training Programme for Panchayat Representatives

250. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to launch a special training programme to impart training to public representatives of Panchayats and Municipal bodies with regard to their rights, duties and powers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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) In order to strengthen governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Government has launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) to be implemented during 2018-19 to 2021-22 with total outlay of Rs 7255.50 crore having Central share of Rs. 4500 crore and State share of 2755.50 crore. The scheme will have both central as well as state components. The central component will be fully funded by Government of India. However, Centre: State funding pattern will be 60:40 for all States, except North East and Hill States where Centre: State funding pattern will be 90:10. For all Union Territories (UTs), the Central share will be 100%.

The Scheme envisages enhancement of capacities of Panchayats through a concerted, capacity building process and expansion of outreach and coverage of training. It will strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation with focus on vulnerable groups. RGSA will have programmatic focus on ensuring basic orientation training for the Elected Representatives (ERs) of Panchayats within 6 months of their election, and refresher trainings within two years. It will incorporate greater thrust for e-enablement of Panchayats, for e-governance to enhance efficiency and transparency.

Barring Alien Countries from Participation in Power Transmission Projects

251. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is likely to bar the Chinese power companies from participation in power transmission projects on the ground of growing security concerns and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Chinese Government bars the participation of foreign investors in electrical energy sector whilst India allows 100% FDI in the field and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any policy decision has been taken by the Ministry to disallow countries that do not offer reciprocal investment in the field of power and to declare them ineligible to invest in power transmission projects in the country 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) There is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry to bar the Chinese power companies from participation in power transmission projects on the ground of growing security concerns.

(b) Ministry of External Affairs have informed that as per 7th Revision to Foreign Investment Industry Catalogue 2017 of Chinese Government, which regulates foreign investments in various sectors of the Chinese economy; foreign investment in sector related to energy/power generation is not prohibited. Investment in power generation and supply is encouraged by the Chinese Government, though it doesn't provide the detail on the share of ownership which a foreign investor can hold. However, "Construction and management of nuclear power plant", "Construction and operation of power grid", form a part of the "Restricted List" in China according to which the foreign investor mandatorily has to form JV with Chinese company and the majority of share holding will be with Chinese partner.

(c) There is no policy decision taken by the Ministry to disallow countries that do not offer reciprocal investment in the field of power and to declare them ineligible to invest in power transmission projects in the country.

[Translation]

Sharing of Yamuna River Water Amongst States

252. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not providing share of Yamuna river water to Rajasthan from Tajewala Head despite allocation of water by Upper Yamuna River Board;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to direct Haryana State on the issue of providing Yamuna river water from Tajewala to Churu and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan; and

(c) 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) Rajasthan has its share of Yamuna water from Tajewala & Okhla distribution points. Rajasthan is not getting its allocated share of Yamuna water from Tajewala Barrage in the absence of any agreement between the States of Rajasthan & Haryana towards finalization of the carrier system to convey Rajasthan's share of water enroute Haryana territory.

(b) and (c) Rajasthan had submitted a feasibility report to Central Water Commission (CWC) on "Transfer of Rajasthan's share in Yamuna Water from Tajewala Head, Haryana to Rajasthan and its utilization in Jhunjhunu and Churu District of Rajasthan" for an estimated cost of Rs. 20249 crore. The report had been examined in CWC and 'in principal consent' for preparation of DPR of the project had been conveyed to Rajasthan by CWC subject to certain conditions. In the 7th meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 15.02.2018, Rajasthan had been advised to prepare the DPR for "Transfer of Rajasthan's share in Yamuna Water from Tajewala Head, Haryana to Rajasthan and its utilization in Jhunjhunu and Churu Districts of Rajasthan". It was also discussed to consider forwarding Rajasthan's request for external financial assistance to Department of Economic Affairs to enable Rajasthan to obtain loan for the purpose. The timelines for the completion of the project can be decided only after submission of DPR by Rajasthan.

[English]

Support from NGOs and Corporates for SBM

253. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is trying to seek support from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

and corporate sector to achieve the goals of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) if so, the details of NGOs and corporate houses which are extending their support to Government in this regard; and

(c) whether these NGOs and corporate houses are carrying out the mission independently or in alliance with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Though the Government of India does not directly engage Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM-(G)], the State Governments can actively involve them in the Information, Education and Communication(IEC) activities including in triggering leading to demand generation, in capacity building, assistance in construction, and for ensuring sustained use of the sanitation facilities.

SBM (G) guidelines have provisions for utilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in rural sanitation activities by the States/Districts. A Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) has also been established under the Ministry of Finance to channelize corporate and individual contributions for Swachh Bharat Mission. These contributions are covered under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under the Companies Act.

(c) A Corporate Collaboration Framework has been prepared for systematically involving the corporate sector in advancing Swachh Bharat Mission. Many Corporates have announced taking up works in rural sanitation, which they carry out in consultation with the State/district and local governments. At the Central level, Corporate collaboration has been availed in development of Swachh Iconic Places, in engagement of district level Preraks and in certain Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities as per the priorities of the Mission.

Sanitation Facilities in Tribal and Backward Areas

254. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve sanitation facilities in the tribal and backward areas of the country, State-wise especially Giridih district and Santhal Pargana division of Jharkhand; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for the same during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF 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 Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households in the country. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Under SBM(G), funds are released to the States/UTs for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), Community Sanitary Complexes and for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities. Adequate priority is given for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) dominated areas of the country including the State of Jharkhand. All the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households as per the Base Line Survey 2012 are eligible for incentive under the programme for construction of IHHLs.

(b) Under SBM(G), 22% and 10% of annual budget allocation is earmarked for Schedule Castes(SCs) and Schedule Tribes (STs) components respectively. State/UT-wise Central share released and utilised under SBM(G) during last 3 years and current year is given at in the enclosed statement.

Further the details of Central share released and utilised in Giridih district and Santhal Pargana Division (Godda, Deoghar, Dumka, Jamtara, Sahibganj and Pakur districts) as reported by State on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) are as under :-

(Rs. in crore)

District	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Upto 17.7.2018)	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
Giridih	2.00	18.82	10.00	33.18	57.50	46.05	0.00	23.23
Godda	1.00	7.66	5.00	8.19	30.00	15.60	0.00	10.21
Deoghar	5.00	8.42	9.00	19.25	45.00	15.34	0.00	9.05
Dumka	7.50	11.34	7.00	24.15	49.00	18.63	0.00	1.04
Jamtara	0.00	1.04	3.00	20.44	20.00	33.36	0.00	0.37
Sahibganj	2.50	24.95	3.00	11.42	28.00	10.32	0.00	12.52
Pakur	0.50	7.80	3.00	18.98	20.00	23.67	0.00	11.27

Statement*State/UT-wise, Central Share Released and Utilised Under SBM(G) During Last 3 Years and Current Year*

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Upto 17.7.2018)	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.4	0	3	0.2	30.72	5.9166	0.00	11.85
Andhra Pradesh	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.07	1219.88	1255.9098	562.99	181.01
Arunachal Pradesh	38.71	29.22	65.09	65.05	137.30	56.7182	0.00	10.44
Assam	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.23	1171.95	721.6298	0.00	240.93
Bihar	221.55	325.59	131.86	148.69	875.92	153.7887	2088.18	593.91
Chhattisgarh	144.72	263.19	584.46	408.88	677.83	570.4698	83.29	175.32
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	17.68	0	0.00	6.08
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	2.00	0	0.00	0.99
Goa	1.05	4.83	0	0	0.52	5.7717	0.00	15.15
Gujarat	478.22	575.9	751.23	626.48	466.04	395.604	0.00	32.02
Haryana	32.76	72.27	68.79	34.2	39.66	34.4337	0.00	1.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	4.37	71.42	117.3	81.37	20.68	24.4149	0.00	6.98
Jammu and Kashmir	4.05	66.92	59.51	53.19	202.38	164.541	278.37	46.44
Jharkhand	97.32	262.77	455.46	423.44	698.66	560.5688	284.42	191.20
Karnataka	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53	983.39	773.442	213.04	97.86
Kerala	8.5	17.03	196.28	137.52	59.36	16.9208	0.00	1.58
Madhya Pradesh	374.33	803.06	1210.77	1121.1	1380.61	757.3804	409.74	551.07
Maharashtra	567.45	644.49	528.94	616.11	1235.34	839.0418	0.00	111.07
Manipur	44.19	53.48	27.28	4.54	77.02	6.0966	0.00	14.20
Meghalaya	35.65	56.13	75.7	41.13	153.89	77.0598	0.00	4.24
Mizoram	3.32	6.66	10.98	4.31	46.24	31.7334	4.98	1.35
Nagaland	10.83	28.1	64.12	44.12	71.41	7.2167	0.00	36.35
Odisha	571.5	1197.06	863.65	868.28	457.02	462.4985	1052.27	174.56
Puducherry	4.4	0	0	2.65	50.25	9.3749	0.00	15.59
Punjab	38.7	59.34	197.02	73.26	283.48	43.0199	0.00	5.10
Rajasthan	938.73	1287.23	777.3	1065.63	981.51	848.2066	0.00	46.82
Sikkim	6.12	5.9	6.87	2.85	12.98	1.0123	0.00	0.14
Tamil nadu	78.94	560.44	537.02	506.17	865.94	784.8627	0.00	117.83
Telangana	128.39	157.53	135.72	173.63	481.94	305.6819	0.00	207.05
Tripura	38.89	52.89	24.98	20.03	24.00	16.304	0.00	4.29
Uttar Pradesh	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1131.74	3155.37	2532.2224	2395.65	2474.48
Uttarakhand	49.37	71.67	348.05	149.55	146.69	175.0518	0.00	11.13
West Bengal	712.92	904.79	655.5	838.58	583.23	430.8722	127.06	28.29
	6362.96	9370.47	10559.58	10025.49	16610.88	12067.77	7500.00	5416.92

SPMRM

255. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects initiated under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM);

(b) the details of funds allocated under the said mission State-wise, year-wise and phase-wise;

(c) the details of progress made in completion of the initiated projects within the stipulated time period of three years; and

(d) whether only new projects were started or in some cases existing projects were linked to the scheme as the scheme allows only the convergence of the existing schemes and if so, the details thereof including the details of all such projects if the existing projects linked, separate from the list of new projects, State-wise and phase-wise?

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

(a) The Government proposes to develop selected rural clusters in the country under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM). The Mission aims at development of 300 clusters in various States and UTs in three phases. 282 Clusters submitted by the States/UTs have been approved by the Ministry. 226 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) have been approved. The details are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(b) The SPMRM is a demand-driven Scheme, hence no funds allotted State-wise. However, the details of funds released to the States year-wise and phase-wise is given in the Statement II A and II B enclosed.

(c) The SPMRM hinges on both Convergence and Critical Gap Fund (CGF) component, the focus of the States initially has been preparation and approval of Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) which outlined the requirements of the Clusters.

Subsequently, first instalment of CGF was released to the States which enabled them to prepare a Detailed

Project Reports (DPRs) and utilise the fund released. While the preparation of DPR is a time taking process, States have meanwhile invested on the convergence themes of the Clusters.

As the release of second and third instalment of CGF depend on fund utilisation on ground, the states have been consistent in speeding up of activities undertaken which are being monitored through Monthly Progress Reports and timely UC submissions. Value of completed works on ground as submitted by the States in the Monthly Progress Report(MPR) ending May, 2018 is placed in the Statement-III enclosed.

(d) The SPMRM covers both new projects as well as the existing projects linked to ongoing central sector schemes, centrally sponsored schemes and various State schemes/ programs.

SPMRM has two funding sources: Convergence and Critical Gap Funds (CGF). Under convergence, existing or proposed projects yet to commence under central sector schemes, centrally sponsored schemes and other State schemes/ programs, are covered. The new projects in clusters may be funded through Critical Gap Funds or convergence. In addition, CGF funds are also provided as gap funding for projects under central/ State schemes. The details of the tentative cost of the projects as reflected in 226 ICAPs state-wise and phase-wise are as given in the statement IV enclosed.

Statement – I

1	State	No. of Clusters approved in Phase-1			6
		Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	
		3	4	5	Status of ICAPs Submitted / Approved
NORTHERN REGION					
1.	Haryana	0	6	6	Submitted & Approved
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	2	-do-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	2	-do-
4.	Punjab	0	2	2	-do-
5.	Uttarakhand	0	2	2	-do-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5	7	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Uttar Pradesh		0	10	10	-do-
WESTERN REGION					
1. Goa		0	1	1	-do-
2. Gujarat		2	2	4	-do-
3. Maharashtra		1	6	7	-do-
4. Rajasthan		1	4	5	-do-
EASTERN REGION					
1. Bihar		0	4	4	-do-
2. Chhattisgarh		2	2	4	-do-
3. Jharkhand		1	2	3	-do-
4. Odisha		2	3	5	-do-
5. West Bengal		1	6	7	-do-
SOUTHERN REGION					
1. Andhra Pradesh		1	4	5	-do-
2. Karnataka		1	2	3	-do-
3. Kerala		0	4	4	-do-
4. Tamil Nadu		0	5	5	-do-
5. Telangana		1	3	4	-do-
NE STATES					
1. Arunachal Pradesh		1	0	1	-do-
2. Manipur		0	1	1	-do-
3. Meghalaya		1	0	1	-do-
4. Mizoram		1	0	1	-do-
5. Nagaland		1	0	1	-do-
6. Sikkim		0	1	1	-do-
7. Tripura		0	2	2	-do-
Grand total		19	81	100	100 ICAPs approved in 28 States

1	State	No. of Clusters approved in Phase-2			Status of ICAPs Submitted / Approved
		Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN REGION					
1.	Haryana	0	2	2	Submitted & Approved
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	-do-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1	-do-
4.	Punjab	0	5	5	-do-
5.	Uttarakhand	0	2	2	One cluster ICAP is Submitted and Approved
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	6	Submitted & Approved
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1	5	6	-do-
WESTERN REGION					
1.	Goa	0	1	1	Pending
2.	Gujarat	3	2	5	Submitted & Approved
3.	Maharashtra	3	2	5	-do-
4.	Rajasthan	3	3	6	-do-
EASTERN REGION					
1.	Bihar	0	3	3	Pending
2.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	6	Submitted & Approved
3.	Jharkhand	3	2	5	-do-
4.	Odisha	3	2	5	-do-
5.	West Bengal	1	2	3	Pending
SOUTHERN REGION					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	6	6	Submitted & Approved
2.	Karnataka	1	1	2	Pending
3.	Kerala	0	4	4	Submitted & Approved
4.	Tamil Nadu	0	3	3	-do-
5.	Telangana	1	2	3	-do-
NE STATES					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	Submitted & Approved
2.	Assam	2	3	5	-do-
3.	Manipur	0	1	1	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Meghalaya		0	2	2	-do-
5. Mizoram		0	1	1	-do-
6. Nagaland		0	0	0	No cluster Allotted
7. Sikkim		0	1	1	Submitted & Approved
8. Tripura		3	0	3	-do-
UNION TERRITORIES					
1. NCT of Delhi		0	1	1	Pending
2. Dadra and Nagar		0	1	1	Submitted & Approved
3. Daman and Diu		0	1	1	\$\$\$
4. Andaman and Nicobar		0	1	1	-do-
5. Lakshadweep		0	1	1	-do-
6. Puducherry		0	1	1	Submitted & Approved
Grand total		31	69	100	86 ICAPs approved in 24 States and 2 UTs.

1	State	No. of Clusters approved in Phase-3			6
		Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	
2		3	4	5	Status of ICAPs Submitted / Approved
NORTHERN REGION					
1. Haryana		0	2	2	Pending
2. Himachal Pradesh		1	2	3	Submitted & Approved
3. Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	0	No cluster Allotted
4. Punjab		0	1	1	Pending
5. Uttarakhand		1	1	2	-do-
6. Madhya Pradesh		6	0	6	-do-
7. Uttar Pradesh		0	3	3	Submitted & Approved
WESTERN REGION					
1. Goa		0	0	0	No cluster Allotted
2. Gujarat		4	3	7	Pending
3. Maharashtra		6	2	8	-do-
4. Rajasthan		3	1	4	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
EASTERN REGION					
1. Bihar		0	4	4	Pending
2. Chhattisgarh		6	2	8	Submitted & Approved
3. Jharkhand		5	2	7	Five cluster ICAPs are Submitted and Approved
4. Odisha		3	1	4	Submitted & Approved
5. West Bengal		4	0	4	Pending
SOUTHERN REGION					
1. Andhra Pradesh		0	2	2	Submitted & Approved
2. Karnataka		3	0	3	Pending
3. Kerala		0	4	4	Three cluster ICAPs are Submitted and Approved
4. Tamil nadu		0	3	3	Pending
5. Telangana		3	6	9	Submitted & Approved
NE STATES					
1. Arunachal Pradesh		1	1	2	Pending
2. Assam		3	1	4	-do-
3. Manipur		1	0	1	-do-
4. Meghalaya		0	1	1	-do-
5. Mizoram		0	2	2	Submitted & Approved
6. Nagaland		0	1	1	Pending
7. Sikkim		0	1	1	-do-
8. Tripura		0	2	2	-do-
UNION TERRITORIES					
1. NCT of Delhi		0	1	1	Pending
2. Dadra and Nagar		0	0	0	No cluster Allotted
3. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	-do-
4. Andaman and Nicobar		0	0	0	-do-
5. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	-do-
6. Puducherry		0	1	1	Submitted & Approved
Grand total		50	50	100	40 ICAPs approved in 9 States and 1UT.

Statement – II A

Funds Released Under Administrative and Critical GAP Funding (CGF)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Phase 1			Phase 2			Phase 3		
		Admin. Fund		1st Instalment	Admin. Fund		1st Instalment	Admin. Fund		1st Instalment
		1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	2nd Instalment	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.75	40.5	8.1	2.1	32.4	0	0.7	8.1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35	4.5	0	0.35	4.05	0	0.7	0	0
3.	Assam	NA	NA	NA	1.75	32.4	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1.4	21.6	0	1.05	0	0	1.4	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.4	27	5.4	2.1	24.3	24.3	2.8	27	0
6.	Goa	0.35	5.4	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
7.	Gujarat	1.4	16.2	0	1.75	17.99	0	2.45	0	0
8.	Haryana	2.1	32.4	0	0.7	0	0	0.7	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.7	8.1	8.1	0.35	4.05	0	1.05	12.15	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.7	8.1	0	0.35	4.05	0	NA	NA	NA
11.	Jharkhand	1.05	14.19	0	1.75	18.9	0	2.45	16.2	0
12.	Karnataka	1.05	13.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	1.4	20	23.2	1.4	21.6	0	1.4	16.2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.45	32.4	0	2.1	24.3	0	2.1	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	2.45	34.5	0	1.75	21.6	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0.35	8.1	8.1	0.35	0	0	0.35	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.35	4.05	4.05	0.7	8.1	0	0.35	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0.35	4.5	3.6	0.35	4.05	0	0.7	8.1	0
19.	Nagaland	0.35	4.05	4.05	NA	NA	NA	0.35	0	0

20. Odisha	1.75	24	19.2	1.75	18.9	0	1.4	13.5	0
21. Punjab	0.7	10.8	0	1.75	27	0	0.35	0	0
22. Rajasthan	1.75	24.5	24.1	2.1	24.3	0	1.4	0	0
23. Sikkim	0.35	4.05	0	0.35	0	0	0.35	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	1.75	27	27	1.05	16.2	0	1.05	0	0
25. Telangana	1.4	18.9	18.9	1.05	13.5	0	3.15	40.5	0
26. Tripura	0.7	10	22.4	1.05	12.15	0	0.7	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	3.5	43.1172	10.8	2.1	40.5	0	1.05	16.2	0
28. Uttarakhand	0.7	16.2	0	0.7	4.05	0	0.7	0	0
29. West Bengal	2.45	35.1	0	1.05	0	0	0	0	0
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA	0.35	0	0	NA	NA	NA
31. Dadra and Nagar	NA	NA	NA	0.35	9	0	NA	NA	NA
32. Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	0.35	0	0	NA	NA	NA
33. Delhi	NA	NA	NA	0.35	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	0.35	0	0	NA	NA	NA
35. Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	0.35	9	0	0.35	9	0
TOTAL	35	512.76	187	33.95	392.39	24.3	28	166.95	0

*N.A.: Cluster not allotted, hence not applicable.

Statement– II B*State-Wise and Year-Wise Funds (Administrative+CGF) Released*

Sl. No.	State	Funds Release (Rs. in Lakh)				Total Fund Released (Rs. in lakh)
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	35	-	35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	135	5110	3310	810	9365
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	495	-	475	995
4.	Assam	-	175	3240	-	3415
5.	Bihar	140	2265	-	140	2545
6.	Chhattisgarh	130	5890	5410	-	11430
7.	Dadra and Nagar	-	-	900	35	935
8.	Daman and Diu	-	-	35	-	35
9.	Delhi	-	-	35	-	35
10.	Goa	35	540	-	-	575
11.	Gujarat	130	1805	1799	245	3979
12.	Haryana	175	3345	-	70	3590
13.	Himachal Pradesh	50	2080	1320	-	3450
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	890	405	-	1320
15.	Jharkhand	100	1599	2135	-	5454
16.	Karnataka	95	1360	-	-	1455
17.	Kerala	140	2140	4620	1620	8520
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-	35	-	35
19.	Madhya Pradesh	235	3460	210	2430	6335
20.	Maharashtra	240	3630	2160	-	6030
21.	Manipur	35	810	845	35	1725
22.	Meghalaya	25	485	1215	35	1760
23.	Mizoram	25	900	430	810	2165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Nagaland	-	440	440	-	880
25.	Odisha	165	4505	2030	1350	8050
26.	Pondicherry	-	35	900	935	1870
27.	Punjab	70	1255	2735	-	4060
28.	Rajasthan	170	2665	2410	2570	7815
29.	Sikkim	25	450	35	-	510
30.	Tamil Nadu	175	2805	4425	-	7405
31.	Telangana	135	2000	3555	4050	9740
32.	Tripura	70	3345	1215	70	4700
33.	Uttar Pradesh	350	0	8676.72	2700	11726.72
34.	Uttarakhand	70	1690	475	-	2235
35.	West Bengal	235	3585	40	-	3860
Total		3,205	59,754	55,075.72	20,000	1,38,035

Statement – III*Value of Works on Ground Completed in Clusters*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Phase 1		Phase 2	
		CGF	Convergence	CGF	Convergence
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.08	137.95	0	46.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.5	25.6	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	52.1	142.95	25.86	114.22
4.	Gujarat	2.4	22.42	0	31.26
5.	Haryana	0	34.54	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	0	1.28	0
7.	Jharkhand	0.21	32.08	0.01	33.2
8.	Maharashtra	0	125.12	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Manipur	16.9	47.66	-	-
10.	Meghalaya	6.17	0.471	-	-
11.	Nagaland	8.04	0.61	NA	NA
12.	Odisha	11.66	67.49	0.33	25.21
13.	Punjab	0	71.75	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	5.26	94.02	-	-
15.	Sikkim	3.37	6.463	0	23.62
16.	Tamil Nadu	15.26	156.93	-	-
17.	Telangana	22.91	261.82	1.31	46.12
18.	Uttar Pradesh	18.38	39.87	0	62.24
19.	Uttarakhand	5.66	6.05	-	-
TOTAL		184.70	1273.80	28.79	382.32

*-: Details of works not yet submitted by States *N.A.: Cluster not allotted, hence not applicable.

Source- Monthly Progress Report as submitted by the States ending May, 2018.

Statement – IV

Tentative Cost of Projects as Reflected in Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) State-wise and Phase-wise under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

(Rs. in crore)

S.No	Name of the State/ UT	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3	
		CGF	Convergence	CGF	Convergence	CGF	Convergence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135.00	435.59	180.00	472.18	45.00	160.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	47.62	15.00	85.43	-	-
3.	Assam	NA	NA	120.00	633.68	-	-
4.	Bihar	120.00	304.31	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	90.00	384.76	135.00	382.19	150.00	415.68
6.	Goa	30.00	70.20	-	-	NA	NA
7.	Gujarat	90.00	279.57	99.96	260.21	-	-
8.	Haryana	180.00	507.72	60.00	186.66	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	90.28	15.00	35.60	45.00	112.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	112.59	15.00	85.55	NA	NA
11.	Jharkhand	68.28	160.34	105.00	447.30	90.00	256.65
12.	Karnataka	75.00	195.09	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	120.00	362.98	120.00	366.37	90.00	265.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	180.00	457.16	135.00	340.12	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	195.00	787.38	120.00	523.24	-	-
16.	Manipur	30.00	79.90	30.00	70.00	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	15.00	35.00	30.00	70.00	-	-
18.	Mizoram	15.00	35.00	15.00	55.00	30.00	70.00
19.	Nagaland	15.00	35.00	NA	NA	-	-
20.	Odisha	120.00	341.20	105.00	256.08	75.00	230.35
21.	Punjab	60.00	148.00	150.00	389.62	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	135.00	420.35	135.00	336.48	-	-
23.	Sikkim	14.00	47.96	14.88	69.96	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	150.00	402.79	90.00	213.97	-	-
25.	Telangana	105.00	540.00	75.00	332.94	225.0 0	602.34
26.	Tripura	60.00	159.26	45.00	182.54	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	239.54	646.77	225.00	585.17	90.00	291.30
28.	Uttarakhand	60.00	145.86	15.00	37.73	-	-
29.	West Bengal	195.00	460.09	-	-	-	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA			NA	NA
31.	Dadra and Nagar	NA	NA	30.00	136.28	NA	NA
32.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA
33.	Delhi	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
34.	LakshadweeP	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA
35.	Puducherry	NA	NA	30.00	79.99	30.00	86.38
TOTAL		2,571.8 2	7,692.77	2,109.8 4	6,634.29	870.0 0	2,490.64

*N.A.: Cluster not allotted, hence not applicable.

*-: Integrated Cluster Action Plan not yet submitted by State/UT.

[Translation]

National Social Assistance Programme

256. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the schemes being implemented under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and the mechanism set up for their implementation;

(b) whether financial and physical targets are being achieved under the said schemes;

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

(d) whether any concrete step has been taken/proposed to be taken for the effective implementation of NSAP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Under National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) following five welfare components are being administered: a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS), b) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(IGNWPS), c) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS), d) National Family Benefit Scheme and e) Annapurna Scheme.

In respect of first three schemes targeted beneficiaries are provided with monthly financial assistance ranging between Rs.200-500 as the case may be. Under National Family Benefit Scheme below poverty line (BPL) households are entitled to a one-time lump-sum amount of money to the tune of Rs.20,000/- on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years whereas under Annapurna scheme, 10KG of food grain per month is provided free of cost to those identified beneficiaries who are otherwise eligible but are not receiving the old age pension.

Schemes under NSAP are Centrally Sponsored Scheme and are implemented by the States/UTs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the schemes is done by the States/UTs.

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise funds under the schemes are released by the Government, on the basis of reports/requirement submitted. Details of funds released and beneficiaries covered under NSAP during the Financial Year 2017-18 are enclosed as statement.

(d) and (e) For effective implementation of the scheme, information technology interface has been strengthened. With this initiative list of beneficiaries has been fully digitized and over 15 crore transactions during the Financial Year 2017-18 have been reported through Direct Benefit Transfer(DBT) mode.

Statement**Details of State/UTs-wise Allocation/Release and Number of Beneficiaries Under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation/Release						Number of Beneficiaries				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18405.46	9107.11	905.23	2246.64	30664.44	662641	245607	24413	10906		
2.	Bihar	82554.02	16435.60	0.00	7386.96	106376.58	2996472	501267	69874	35859		
3.	Chhattisgarh	17298.27	5162.45	1189.72	602.47	24252.91	608300	148976	32085	12801		
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1705	315	41	225		
5.	Gujarat	13414.34	0.00	145.24	1101.59	14661.17	474415	63163	7834	10695		
6.	Haryana	7090.51	2119.08	427.79	855.72	10493.10	193653	57149	11537	4154		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5209.29	999.99	12.77	211.35	6433.40	87332	17979	689	684		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4243.21	248.72	85.43	89.17	4666.53	134156	7507	2789	435		
9.	Jharkhand	25215.55	10089.76	0.00	0.00	35305.31	927501	272108	18219	14148		
10.	Karnataka	29254.46	17255.66	1615.54	3772.28	51897.94	892308	465363	43569	18312		
11.	Kerala	12882.75	7758.48	1109.98	0.00	21751.21	449158	209236	29935	4358		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	46018.20	19890.16	3705.18	5810.52	75424.06	1569627	536412	99924	30826		
13.	Maharashtra	41282.89	0.00	0.00	716.03	41998.92	1087919	36604	6709	34987		
14.	Odisha	40842.24	19253.04	2973.44	5087.58	68156.30	1418631	519243	80190	24697		
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115794	15565	4801	2673		
16.	Rajasthan	35219.04	4872.32	937.38	737.03	41765.77	799636	131400	25280	12347		
17.	Tamilnadu	36015.32	22021.18	3352.24	1830.57	63219.31	1237809	549084	61910	18445		
18.	Telangana	13153.96	6508.64	646.98	1605.56	21915.14	473575	175530	17448	7794		
19.	Uttar Pradesh	115673.92	18387.68	2791.37	15053.46	151906.43	4204232	991784	75280	73075		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Uttarakhand	6344.39	0.00	24.96	224.81	6594.16	239498	25783	3671	4808
21.	West Bengal	35263.27	16640.17	1595.76	4439.91	57939.11	1423192	644590	62982	21553
	Sub Total	585381.09	176750.04	21519.01	51771.65	835421.79	19997554	5614665	679180	343782
	NE States									
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29290	3565	1284	346
23.	Assam	11521.74	2199.96	201.84	350.18	14273.72	707927	137463	18916	8524
24.	Manipur	2526.71	0.00	0.00	48.43	2575.14	56045	8043	1007	669
29.	Meghalaya	1334.15	245.21	32.04	58.10	1669.50	77980	8498	969	781
26.	Mizoram	883.32	71.38	14.83	40.58	1010.11	25251	1925	400	197
27.	Nagaland	965.72	68.97	17.80	55.11	1107.60	44530	3720	960	535
28.	Sikkim	652.35	54.22	36.87	45.22	788.66	16418	1614	817	175
29.	Tripura	3839.05	595.99	79.50	202.72	4717.26	141510	17927	2144	984
	Sub Total	21723.04	3235.73	382.88	800.34	26141.99	1098951	182755	26497	12211
	Union Territories									
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	572	3	1	86
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2378	942	100	80
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8058	1388	142	95
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	840	470	66	24
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.24	1348.26	234.38	467.62	5458.50	119403	36361	6321	2270
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	186	90	51	9
36.	Puducherry	530.90	362.83	0.00	0.00	893.73	17713	9785	0	283
	Sub Total	3939.14	1711.09	234.38	467.62	6352.23	149150	49039	6681	2847
	GRAND TOTAL	611043.27	181696.86	22136.27	53039.61	867916.00	21245655	5846459	712358	358840

[Translation]

Khelo India Scheme

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

(a) the salient features and objectives of the Khelo India Scheme;

(b) whether allocation of adequate funds have been made for development of youth and sports activities in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make any strategy for improvement and development of youth and sports activities in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of construction of youth hostels and stadiums along with the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the said allocation for the States/UTs?

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 salient features and objectives of the Khelo India Scheme is given at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) This Ministry implements different schemes for the development of youth and sports activities in the country.

Details of scheme with allocation of funds for development of youth activities in 2018-19 are given at Statement - II. Details of scheme with allocation of funds for development of sports activities in 2018-19 are given at Statement - III.

However, State-wise allocation is not made by this Ministry for youth and sports activities in the budget estimates.

(d) This Ministry has not released any grant to any State/UT for construction of stadium during the last three year and current year. However, an amount of

Rs. 52,34,805/- was released in the financial year 2015-16 for construction of Youth Hostel at Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.

(e) In light of (to) and (c) above, question does not arise.

Statement – I

Khelo India Scheme

Vision

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

Mission

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

The Khelo India Scheme would include the following components/ objectives:-

- i. Play Field Development
- ii. Community Coaching Development
- iii. State Level Khelo India Centres
- iv. Annual Sports Competitions
- v. Talent Search and Development
- vi. Utilisation and Creation/ Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
- vii. Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies
- viii. Physical Fitness of School going Children
- ix. Sports for Women
- x. Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities
- xi. Sports for Peace and Development
- xii. Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games

Financial Implications

The scheme has been approved for implementation at a total cost of Rs.1756 crore for three years starting from 2017-18.

Statement – II*Details of Scheme with Allocation of Funds for Development of Youth*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Budget Estimate 2018-19
A. Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)		
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	255.00
2.	National Youth Corps	80.00
3.	Youth Hostel	1.70
4.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	25.00
5.	Scouting and Guiding	1.50
6.	International Co-operation	20.00
7.	Young Leaders Programme	20.00
8.	National Discipline scheme	5.00
	Total	408.20
B.	National Service Scheme	160.00
C.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	23.00
	Total	591.20

Statement – III

Annexure Referred to in Reply to Parts (b) & (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. †257 for 19.07.2018 Asked by Pr. Banshilal Mahato. MP. Regarding Khelo India Scheme

Details of Scheme with Allocation of Funds for Development of Sports

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Budget Estimate 2018-19
1	2	3
A Development in sports institutions		
I.	Sports Authority of India	429.56

1	2	3
2.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	45.00
3.	National Dope Test Laboratory	4.00
4.	National Anti-Doping Agency	10.00
5.	National Center for Sports Science and Research	40.00
6.	National Center for Sports Coaching	30.00
7.	Sports University in North East	65.00
8.	World Anti-Doping Agency	1.00
	Total (A)	624.56
B. Encouragement and awards to Sportsperson		
1.	Special Cash Award including Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	11.00
2.	Arjuna Award	1.30
3.	Dhyanchand Award	0.30
4.	Dronacharya Award	0.40
5.	Pension to Meritorious sportspersons	10.00
6.	Assistance to National Sports Federation	342.00
7.	Human Resource Development in Sports	5.00
8.	National Sports Development Fund	2.00
9.	National Sports Welfare Fund	2.00
	Total (B)	374.00
C. Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports		
1.	Khelo India	520.09
2.	CWG 2010-SAI Stadia Renovation	0.50
3.	Enhancement of Sports facility at Jammu and Kashmir	50.00

1	2	3
4.	Himalayan Region Sports Festival	5.00
5.	Seminar, Committee etc.	1.00
	Total (C)	576.59
	Total (A+B+C)	1575.15

[English]

Bharatmala Project

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

(a) the details of the roads and highways to be constructed under the Bharatmala Pariyojana, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) the allocation of funds by the Government under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the details as to the road construction activity done by the Government along with the funds utilised in the process during the last three years especially in Rajasthan;

(d) whether the Government had initiated the construction of the Ring Road Project in the Kota District of Rajasthan, if so, the details as to the progress made along with the estimated period it will take to complete the construction; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Bharatmala Pariyojana comprises of about 65000 km of Highways / Roads out of which approximately, 5500 km length is envisaged to be developed in the State of Rajasthan. The State-wise details are provided the statement enclosed. Out of total length under Bharatmala Pariyojana, 24,800 km Highways along with 10,000 km residual NHDP stretches are to be constructed under Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana over a period of 5 years i.e. from 2017-18 to

2021-22 for which Rs. 5,35,000 crores have been earmarked including the State of Rajasthan.

(c) Over the last three years, a total length of about 24,200 km have been constructed for which expenditure to the tune of approximately Rs. 1,30,800 crores was incurred including the State of Rajasthan.

(d and (e) Kota Ring Road has been included in Bharatmala Pariyojana. Approximately, three quarter of the Ring Road has already been completed. DPR / Feasibility Study for remaining stretch of the Ring Road has been initiated. As such, the details like completion time etc. cannot be indicated at this stage for the remaining length of Ring Road.

Statement

State-Wise Details Of Roads and Highways to be Constructed Under Bharatmala Pariyojana.

Sl. No.	State	Approximate length (km)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,600
2.	Assam	2,190
3.	Bihar	1,670
4.	Chattisgarh	950
5.	Delhi	20
6.	Goa	200
7.	Gujarat	4,200
8.	Haryana	2,310
9.	Himachal Pradesh	200
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	430
11.	Jharkhand	960
12.	Karnataka	4,220
13.	Kerala	1,240
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5,850
15.	Maharashtra	8,340
16.	Manipur	920
17.	Meghalaya	550

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	1,080
19.	Nagaland	450
20.	Odisha	3,110
21.	Punjab	2,130
22.	Rajasthan	5,500
23.	Sikkim	160
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,350
25.	Telangana	1,840
26.	Tripura	650
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4,800
28.	Uttarakhand	830
29.	West Bengal	2,250
30.	Total	65,000

Cruise and Ferry Services

259. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of new Guidelines implemented for operation of Cruise Shipping and Ferry Services at Major Ports in the country;

(b) the details of Cruise Shipping and Ferry Services presently operational in Major Ports in the country, Port-wise;

(c) the present status of construction of new Cruise Terminals in the country at various ports in the country including Kochi; and

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) New guidelines in the form of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to handle cruise vessels and cruise passengers have been revised and implemented in November, 2017. The salient features of these SOPs inter alia includes submission of documents/data electronically, seamless entry and exit process with access control and RFID for vehicles and persons and simplified Port Health

Organization Clearance Procedure. It further provides for e-Landing card for shore excursion, doing away with face to face checks except at the first port of entry and last port of exit and allowing carrying of valid photo I-card for Indian cruise passenger on domestic leg instead of the passport.

(b) The five major ports i.e Mumbai Port, Mormugao Port, New Mangalore Port, Cochin Port and Chennai Port receive cruise ships as per the plan/programme of various cruise companies as a port of call. Ferry services are run from Mumbai Port (Gateway of India) to Mandwa & Elephanta, and from Ferry Wharf to Mora, Revas & Karanja.

(c) and (d) A cruise passenger facilitation centre has been completed at Chennai Port on 31.7.2017 with an expenditure of Rs. 17.54 crores. An international Cruise terminal is under construction at Mumbai Port at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crores. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 12.50 crores for this project out of which Rs. 5 crores have already been released. A domestic cruise terminal has also been developed at Mumbai Port at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 crores. It is proposed to construct another cruise terminal facility in the Ernakulum Wharf of Cochin Port at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.72 crores. The Ministry of Tourism had sanctioned Rs. 21.41 crores as financial assistance for this project out of this Rs. 4.33 crores have been released.

NBSA Guidelines for Reporting Women Related Cases

260. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether News Broadcasting Standards Association (NBSA) has issued any guidelines to TV channels on reporting women related cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also issued any guidelines to news channels and print media in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken to ensure that maximum sensitivity is exercised while reporting women related cases?

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) As part of self-regulatory mechanism, News Broadcasters Association (NBA) -a representative body of news and current affairs channels - has set up News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA). NBA has formulated a Code of Ethics & Broadcasting Standards covering a wide range of principles to self-regulate news broadcasting. The Code of Ethics and Broadcasting Standards lay down, inter-alia, principles of self-regulation on depiction of violence or intimidation against women and children, sex and nudity. NBSA has also issued guidelines on 07.01.2013 (available on NBSA website i.e. www.nbanewdelhi.com) on reportage of cases of sexual assault advising member channels, that in reporting on cases of sexual assault on women, victims of child abuse and juvenile delinquents, their privacy be respected. The name, photograph and other details that may lead to disclosure of their identity or that of the family shall not be broadcast or divulged and that news channels must exercise sensitivity, discretion and sound judgment.

(c) and (d) As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme Code and Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. In this regard, some specific provisions made in the said codes are brought out as under:

- (a) Rule 6 (1) (k) of the Programme Code provides that No programme should be carried in the cable service which denigrates women through the depiction in any manner of the figure of a women , her form or body or any part thereof in such way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to women, or IS likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals.
- (b) Rule 6 (2) of the Programme Code provides that the cable operator should strive to carry programmes in his cable service which project women in a positive, leadership role of sobriety, moral and character building qualities.

- (c) Rule 7 (2) (vi) of the Advertising Code provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which in its depiction of women violates the constitutional guarantees to all citizens. In particular, no advertisement shall be permitted which projects a derogatory image of women . Women must not be portrayed in a manner that emphasises passive, submissive qualities and encourages them to play a subordinate, secondary role in the family and society. The cable operator shall ensure that the portrayal of the female form, in the programmes carried in his cable service, is tasteful and aesthetic, and is within the well established norms of good taste and decency.

The Ministry has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast on private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has 'also been set up in the Ministry to take cognizance suo-moto or look into specific complaints regarding violation of Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV channels. The IMC has representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Information & Broadcasting and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). The IMC meets periodically and recommends action in respect of violation of Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV channels. Appropriate action is taken against defaulting TV channels, if any violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes is established.

Apart from this, the Ministry has also issued directions to States to set up District level and State level Monitoring Committees to monitor content telecast on cable TV channels.

In so far as Print Media is concerned, it is stated that in pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of press , the Government does not interfere in the functioning of newspaper industry. However, in print media, the Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act , 1978 with twin objectives to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India.

In order to inculcate principles of self-regulation amongst the press, the Council under section 13(2) of the Act, has framed 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the media. Norm 17 the titled "Obscenity and vulgarity to be eschewed" is enclosed as Statement.

The complaints of content in print media which are violative of the ethical norms of journalism, public taste or professional conduct are adjudicated by the Council in exercise of its powers provided under section 14 of the Act. As per section 14 of the Act read with Press Council (Procedure of Inquiry) Regulations, 1979, the Council, after holding an inquiry, may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, the news agency, the editor or the journalist or disapprove the conduct of the editor or the journalist as the case may be.

Statement

Extract of Norms of Journalistic Conduct

17. Obscenity and vulgarity to be eschewed

- (i) Newspapers/journalists shall not publish anything which is obscene, vulgar or offensive to public good taste.
- (ii) Newspapers shall not display advertisements which are vulgar or which, through depiction of a woman 111 nude or lewd posture, provoke lecherous attention of males as if she herself was a commercial commodity for sale.
- (iii) Whether a picture is obscene or not, is to be judged in relation to three tests; namely
 - (a) Is it vulgar and indecent?
 - (b) Is it a piece of mere pornography?
 - (c) Is its publication meant merely to make money by titillating the sex feelings of adolescents and among whom it is intended to circulate? In other words, does it constitute an unwholesome exploitation for commercial gain.

Other relevant considerations are whether the picture is relevant to the subject matter of the magazine. That is to say, whether its publication serves any preponderating social or public purpose, in relation to art, painting, medicine, research or reform of sex.

- (iv) A photograph or a painting is a work of art and the artist enjoys artistic liberty in its portrayal. However, it is to be understood that a work of art is enjoyed, judged and appreciated by the connoisseurs: The pages of a newspaper may not be the most appropriate place for such painting.
- (v) The globalisation and liberalisation does not give licence to the media to misuse freedom of the press and to lower the values of the society. The media performs a distinct role and public purpose which require it to rise above commercial consideration guiding other industries and businesses. So far as that role is concerned, one of the duties of the media is to preserve and promote our cultural heritage and social values.
- (vi) Columns such as 'Very Personal' in a newspaper, replying to personal queries of the readers must not become grossly offensive presentations, which either outrage public decency or corrupt public moral.
- (vii) The attempt of the press should be to ensure coverage that is in keeping with the norms of the society at large and not merely a few. It is also our duty to prevent the degeneration of culture and standards and press with its reach and impact carries an immense potential in moulding the psyche and thought process of a society,
- (viii) The Indian reader is much more mature and able to appreciate good journalism and in the long run, the attempts to copy the west by promoting, the 'so-called popular permissiveness' may defeat the very aim of the paper to boost circulation.
- (ix) The newspaper may expose the instances of immoral activities in public places through its writing but the paper caution of restrained presentation of news or photographic evidence.

[Translation]

Tapping of New and Renewable Energy Sources

261. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has decided to introduce state-of-the-art technology in order to tap new and renewable energy sources in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on various new and renewable energy projects introduced with the help of foreign assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total number of projects implemented in various States/UTs of the country including Uttarakhand during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of funds allocated by the Government for these projects during the said period, year and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Most of renewable energy projects in the country are being implemented by the private sector developers selected through a transparent bidding process. In order to be competitive, Developers are encouraged to deploy most advanced technologies. National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), an autonomous institution under the Ministry has installed a remote

sensing instrument- LiDAR for assessment of offshore wind resource at Gulf of Khambat, off the Gujarat Coast.

(c) and (d) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), a non-banking financial institution under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has conducted following studies with foreign assistance during the last three years and current year:

- Study/Survey & Preparation of Road Map on Tidal Energy Projects in India.
- Study on the business models for decentralized systems such as Solar PV/Hybrid mini grids, PV irrigation pumps and household lighting systems under access to Clean Energy Programme. • Study for analysis of battery and Solar PV modules recycling processes in India along with development of market outreach strategy for Rooftop Solar PV.
- Study on the Investment Potential of Biofuels in India. A total of 31.67 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed through implementation of various renewable energy programmes/schemes during last three years and current year (upto June 2018) in the country including the state of Uttarakhand. The state-wise and source-wise details of capacity addition during this period are given in Statement-I.

(e) The details of funds allocated by the Government in the form of Central Financial Assistance for the implementation of various renewable energy programmes/schemes in the country during the last three years and current year (upto June 2018) are given in Statement-II.

Statement – I

Source-Wise and State-Wise Achievements Made During the Last Three Years and Current Year April 2015 To June 2018) (In Mw)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Solar power	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power	Bio-Power
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2374.51	2978.45	20	20.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.37	0	1.5	0
3.	Assam	12.7	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	142.45	0	0	20

Sl.No.	State/UT	Solar power	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power	Bio-Power
5.	Chhattisgarh	223.75	0	24	10
6.	Goa	0.91	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	637.1	2087.8	12	12
8.	Haryana	204.05	0	2	51.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.36	0	134.7	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.85	0	22.5	0
11.	Jharkhand	15.77	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	5046.97	2003.8	101	338.6
13.	Kerala	138.47	17.4	50.1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	763.23	1640.2	0	36.5
15.	Maharashtra	1058.43	338	38.15	337
16.	Manipur	2.17	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.06	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0.2	0	5	0
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1	0
20.	Orissa	78.49	0	0	0.6
21.	Punjab	720.41	0	16.15	21
22.	Rajasthan	1418.65	991.2	0	4.95
23.	Sikkim	0.01	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2078.38	781.48	0	19.5
25.	Telangana	3234.08	100.8	9.75	1
26.	Tripura -	0.09	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	668.16	0	0	89.1
28.	Uttrakhand	298	0	0	10
29.	West Bengal	30.77	0	0	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.46	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	25.86	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.46	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	13.01	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	64.1	0	0	36
35.	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	Solar power	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power	Bio-Power
36.	Pondicherry	1.68	0	0	0
37.	Others	0	0	0	0
Total		19278.96	10939.13	437.85	1016.34

Statement – II

*State-wise and Year-Wise Details of Funds Released as Central Financial Assistance
During Last Three Years i.e. 2015-16 to 2017-18 and Current Year (upto June 2018)*

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Current Year (upto June 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.08	1,92	4.96	0.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.47	20.08	45.16	0
3.	Assam	15.32	60.28	24.86	0
4.	Bihar	16.19	0	0	0
5.	Chandigarh	10.03	9.69	2.23	16.06
6.	Chhattisgarh	42.64	72.92	161.96	46.42
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.34	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	43.16	166.04	311.45	0.4
10.	Goa	1.57	0.17	0	0
11.	Gujarat	58.65	74.09	158.89	50.24
12.	Haryana	36.26	16.24	2.16	5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	53.09	36.39	42.30	23.96
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	90.92	49.67	16.12	70.45
15.	Jharkhand	16.13	12.87	5.58	0.99
16.	Karnataka	61.15	52.42	39.54	6.79
17.	Kerala	32.76	36.17	44.02	0
18.	Lakshadweep	3.78	0.46	3.97	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6.95	40.16	442.13	0
20.	Maharashtra	248.61	155.21	43.12	2.71
21.	Manipur	14.65	12.53	6.65	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Meghalaya	8.62	20.52	23.28	0
23.	Mizoram	10.63	22.38	21.47	0
24.	Nagaland	7.89	17.97	11.49	0
25.	Odisha	11.03	21.17	13.55	0.12
26.	Puducherry	0.01	1.11	0.31	0
27.	Punjab	29.19	9.19	3.42	0.38
28.	Rajasthan	249.64	86.85	103.14	6.71
29.	Sikkim	0.84	2.87	0.18	0
30.	Tamil nadu	195.11	169.28	30.50	51.44
31.	Telangana	155.04	99.19	174.62	69.49
32.	Tripura	5.46	14.57	2.73	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	55.66	28.11	36.41	1.06
34.	Uttarakhand	51.23	41.92	43.89	0
35.	West Bengal	9.44	1.37	6.58	0.1
36.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.03	0.48	3.03	0
37.	Central Agency	1762.88	1187.01	1790.85	965.86

[Translation]

BRGF

262. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purview of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) is likely to be increased in future, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has stopped the funds to be provided to the States under BRGF;

(c) if not, the details of funds provided to the bordering States in the financial year 2017-18 under BRGF; and

(d) the districts, to whom funds will not be provided under BRGF along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a)

to (d) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme has been delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from the financial year 2015-16. This is in view of enhanced fiscal space made available to the States by the Fourteenth Finance Commission on account of higher devolution to the States from 32% to 42% of the Centre's net tax receipts. Further, NITI Aayog has informed that against the balance fund under the special grants (BRGF-State component), the Government of India has released some funds to Odisha, Bihar and West Bengal from 2015-16 to 2017-18 as per the following details:

(Amount Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Odisha	132.07	367.93	0.00
2.	Bihar	1887.53	1329.35	3414.00
3.	West Bengal	836.77	0.00	0.00

[Translation]

Effective Functioning of PRIs

263. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria stipulated for the assessment of functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country;

(b) the details of major hurdles identified in the effective functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the resolution of these hurdles along with the mechanism established for the monitoring of the functioning of PRIs; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring any effective law in order to improve the functioning of PRIs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) There is no single criterion stipulated for the assessment of functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country; however, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has examined the functioning and performance of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through studies taken up from time to time, on various aspects of Panchayats.

Studies have been conducted on issues such as structure, finances, capacity building and training, elections, e-enablement, devolution of powers to various tiers of Panchayats and other issues affecting growth, development and performance of Panchayats. The findings/ outcomes of these studies are aligned towards enabling PRIs to function effectively and efficiently. Further, MoPR in collaboration with State Governments, identifies and incentivizes PRIs by awarding the best performing Panchayats on the basis of defined criteria/parameters.

(c) To address issues raised in studies, MoPR has taken various measures which include inter alia, issuing guidelines/ advisories to States on effective devolution, basic infrastructure/ amenities, strengthening of Gram

Sabhas, enhancing the presence and participation of women in Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings, allocation of 10% of Panchayat funds for women centric activities and to curb the cases of proxy attendance by relatives of EWRs etc.

Besides, assistance has also been provided to the States/ UTs for capacity building of Panchayats under the relevant schemes of Capacity Building of PRIs. In order to strengthen the governance capabilities of PRIs to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals, the Government has approved the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) to be implemented during 2018-19 to 2021-22 with total outlay of Rs 7255.50 crore having Central share of Rs. 4500 crore and State share of 2755.50 crore.

MoPR has also developed a suite of core common applications called the Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) Applications to aid Panchayats to undertake functions like planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring and delivery of citizen services.

(d) Within the Constitutional framework 'Panchayat' is a State Subject mandated under Part IX and List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution of India.

[English]

Piped Water Supply

264. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that his Ministry has undertaken and completed 400 piped water supply (multi village schemes) and more than 30,000 piped water supply (single village schemes) schemes in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of villages covered under multi village schemes and single village schemes separately, district-wise; and

(c) the efforts being made to cover the left out villages in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Rural drinking water supply is a

state subject. This Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States for coverage of rural drinking water supply through 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. As reported by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, 574 multi village piped water supply schemes (MVS) and 35241 single village piped water supply schemes (SVS) have been taken up and completed. The district wise details and villages covered are as follows:-

Sl. NO.	District	MVS		SVS				Total villages covered through MVS + SVS
		CPWS	Villages covered	PWS	MPWS	Total	Villages covered	
1.	Srikakulam	38	974	908	206	1114	810	1784
2.	Vizianagaram	32	980	1145	572	1717	1056	2036
3.	Visakhapatnam	42	452	2073	1498	3571	2530	2982
4.	East Godavari	57	1757	1697	553	2250	1212	2969
5.	West Godavari	34	793	2008	530	2538	1436	2229
6.	Krishna	40	800	1388	181	1569	1596	2396
7.	Guntur	79	573	760	480	1240	850	1423
8.	Prakasam	53	1064	1047	990	2037	954	2018
9.	Nellore	40	651	1443	1111	2554	1786	2437
10.	Chittoor	6	338	6390	433	6823	6579	6917
11.	Kadapa	25	1052	1602	903	2505	1633	2685
12.	Anantapur	67	2131	4143	363	4506	970	3101
13.	Kurnool	61	634	1933	884	2817	771	1405
Total		574	12199	26537	8704	35241	22183	34382

***certain villages are covered through both MVS and SVS and 22183 villages are covered through only SVSs.

*Comprehensive Protected Water Supply

**Mini Protected Water Supply

(c) There are 48,692 habitations (villages) in the State. So far 34,382 habitations have been covered through piped water supply schemes through MVS/SVS. The State Government is planning to provide 70 litres per capita per day (LPCD) service level with 100% household connections for all habitations through sustainable surface / ground water sources on annuity mode and banks assistance. Accordingly Andhra Pradesh Drinking Water Supply Corporation has been formed and Survey and preparation of DPRs are under process.

Hydro Power Plants in Tamil Nadu

265. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any plans to propose a Hydro Power Plant at Hogenakkal in Dharampuri district of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Hogenakkal (120 MW) [combined with Cauvery basin power projects namely Hogenakkal (120 MW) and Rasimanal (360 MW)] in Tamil Nadu was submitted to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. It was returned to the developer by CEA in February, 1997 for resubmission after resolving the interstate issues between Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. Thereafter, the developer has not submitted the DPR in CEA.

Setting Up of Rooftop Solar Grids

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up rooftop solar grids across the country, especially in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has set a target of installing 40 GW of grid connected rooftop solar capacity in the country including Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) by year 2022. As per the Delhi Solar Policy, 2016 notified by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, target has been set for installation of 1 GW of solar power by year 2020 and 2 GW of solar power by year 2025 in Delhi.

[Translation]

Mandatory Rain Water Harvesting for Ground Water Conservation

267. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground water level is depleting drastically in the country because it is not recharged with

the same rate at which it is utilised and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has started any action plan/formulated any policy in this regard;

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

(d) whether the Government is formulating any scheme for making rain water harvesting mandatory as an effective measure to check depletion of ground water level and its conservation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Ground water levels in various parts of the Country are declining because of continuous withdrawal due to reasons such as increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization & urbanization etc. State-wise details of ground water resources availability, utilization and stage of development in the Country are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water and revival of water bodies in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL
<http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion1.pdf>.

(d) Central Ground Water Authority has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made roof top rainwater harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

Statement*State-Wise Ground Water Resources Availability, Utilization and Stage of Development in India
(as On 31st March 2013)*

(in bcm □ billion cubic metre)

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	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
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.48	7.29	0.81	8.1	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.99	0.002	0.007	0.01	0.23
3.	Assam	28.9	4.06	0.68	4.74	16
4.	Bihar	28.49	10.36	2.37	12.73	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.9	3.76	0.64	4.4	37
6.	Delhi	0.31	0.14	0.25	0.39	127
7.	Goa	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.05	37
8.	Gujarat	19.79	12.3	1.14	13.44	68
9.	Haryana	10.3	13.32	0.6	13.92	135
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.53	0.16	0.11	0.27	51
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.82	0.2	0.98	1.18	24
12.	Jharkhand	5.99	0.63	0.72	1.35	23
13.	Karnataka	14.83	8.76	0.99	9.76	66
14.	Kerala	5.66	1.18	1.45	2.63	47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34.16	17.95	1.41	19.36	57
16.	Maharashtra	31.48	15.93	1.14	17.07	54
17.	Manipur	0.426	0.004	0.001	0.004	1.01
18.	Meghalaya	2.98	0.008	0.004	0.012	0.4
19.	Mizoram	0.03548	0	0.00104	0.00104	2.9
20.	Nagaland	1.75	0	0.03	0.03	2
21.	Odisha	16.69	4.14	0.87	5.02	30
22.	Punjab	23.39	34.05	0.77	34.81	149
23.	Rajasthan	11.26	13.79	1.92	15.71	140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Sikkim		-	-	-	-	-
25. Tamil Nadu		18.59	12.98	1.38	14.36	77
26. Telangana		13.39	7	0.76	7.77	58
27. Tripura		2.269	0.093	0.072	0.165	7.3
28. Uttar Pradesh		71.58	48.35	4.41	52.76	74
29. Uttarakhand		1.97	0.84	0.15	0.99	50
30. West Bengal		26.56	10.84	1	11.84	45
Total (States)		410.65	228.16	24.71	252.87	62
Union Territories						
1. Andaman and Nicobar		0.378	0.0001	0.0035	0.0037	1
2. Chandigarh		0.0194	0	0	0	0
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.063	0.008	0.013	0.02	32
4. Daman and Diu		0.014	0.008	0.002	0.01	70
5. Lakshadweep		0.0035	0	0.00237	0.00237	68
6. Puducherry		0.174	0.124	0.029	0.153	88
Total (UTs)		0.65	0.139	0.05	0.189	29
Grand Total		411.3	228.3	24.76	253.06	62

Linking of Highway Corridors

268. SHRI. M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to link highway corridors to international trade points;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that about 2,000 kms. of highways will be constructed to link major highways corridors to international trade points; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L.

MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Under the Bharatmala Pariyojana, it is proposed to develop 1,911 km of International Connectivity Roads and 3319 kms of Border roads.

Under the Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana, it is proposed to develop 2,000 km of Border and International Connectivity Roads with an outlay of Rs 25,000 crore over a period of five years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2021-22 in phased manner.

Air India Flight Incident

269. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN

SHRI P. NAGARAJAN

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the union Government is aware of the fact that the window of Amritsar -Delhi Air india flights fell in middle of the country;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether any damage or injury was caused to any passenger in the flight;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regards,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) On 19/04/2018, Air India B 787 aircraft operating flight AI 462 (Amritsar to Delhi) was involved in an incident due to turbulence.

During climb, the aircraft inadvertently entered into turbulence zone. Three passengers onboard were injured due to this incident as a window decorative panel inside the cabin came off and an upper panel of passenger service unit was damaged.

The Director General, Civil Aviation had instituted an investigation in the incident under Rule 13 (1) of the aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2017. Investigation revealed that the weather was deteriorating to thunderstorm with rain and cumulonimbus (CB) clouds.

Based on the investigation, Air India has been advised to ensure availability of latest weather information to the crew. Also, Air India had grounded the crew who were released after adopting corrective action suggested by DGCA.

Dwarka Expressway

270. SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a delay in completion of Dwarka Expressway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the delay in completion of Dwarka Expressway can lead to cost escalation of the said project; and

(d) if so, the money spent so far on the project and the approximate expenditure the Government will incur for the project?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) No Madam. There is no delay in completion of Dwarka Expressway. The work for Dwarka Expressway has been put to bid for an aggregate amount of Rs. 5,888 crore approximately.

Preparation for Paralympic Games

271. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:

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

(a) the details of provisions made by the Government to Improve and develop disabled-friendly infrastructure at training camps in the country for Paralympic athletes;

(b) whether India proposes to send athletes for some new sports to the next Paralympics and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India proposes to send more athletes for the next Paralympics and if so, the strength of supporting staff likely to be expanded proportionately to ensure adequate requisite assistance for the athletes?

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) Differently abled athletes are provided with all requisite disabled friendly infrastructure and facilities for their training and participation in International events. Furthermore, all the Sports Authority of India (SAI) Stadiums and training centres have been made disabled friendly and up-gradation of these facilities are carried out from time to time.

Department of Sports has also issued instructions to all the National Sports Federations (NSFs) to ensure disabled friendly facilities to differently abled athletes.

(b) and (c) The participation of Indian Athletes in Paralympic Games depends on allocated quota by International Paralympic Committee (IPC) as per the achievement of Minimum Qualification Standard (MQS) by the athletes. Paralympic Committee of India is in process to send Athletes to the 2020 Paralympic Games at Tokyo to compete in the new disciplines - Para

Badminton and Para Taekwondo, which are included in the 2020 Paralympic Games for the first time.

The strength of the support staff is as per norms of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) and guidelines of Local Organizing Committee (LOC) at the Paralympic Games. The strength of support staff also depends upon the number of participating Athletes and their category of disability.

The average percentage of support staff to accompany the team is 40% of athletes, this includes Escorts, Coaches, Guide Runners, Physiotherapists, Doctors, Masseurs, Psychiatrists etc.

[Translation]

Work on NHS

272. SHRI A. T. NANA PAUL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the National Highways on which works are being carried out through the Ministry of Road Transport and

Highways during the last four years in the country specially in Maharashtra and the amount allocated for this purpose, scheme-wise; and

(b) the details of the works carried out from the said funds during the said period in various districts of Maharashtra including Jalgaon district, scheme-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) The Scheme-wise details of the works which have been sanctioned/awarded during last four years and are being implemented for the development of National Highways in the country including Maharashtra are given at statement.

(b) The Scheme-wise details of the works carried out in the different districts of Maharashtra including Jalgaon district are also given at the statement.

Statement

Scheme-Wise Details of the Works Being Implemented in the Country

Sl.No.	Scheme/Agency	Nos. of Works	Length (km)	Cost (Cr)
1.	NHO	1000	18178.667	114688.92
2.	LWE	48	1770.31	3588.71
3.	SARDP-NE(PWD)	38	1488.10	9333.47
4.	NHDP-IV A	76	3588.3	36914.42
5.	VRC	5	368.32	948.28
6.	NHIIP/EAP	12	863.37	5451.41
7.	CHARDHAM	19	352.13	3621.40
8.	BRO (SARDP-NE)	20	318.94	1492.92
9.	NHAI	419	26467.00	353350.00
10.	NHIDCL	200	7769.00	115810.00
Grand Total		1837	61164.133	645199.54

Scheme-Wise Details of the Works Being Implemented in the Different Districts of Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Scheme/Agency	Nos. of Works	Length (km)	Cost (Cr)
1.	NHO	169	5747.07	40656.92
2.	LWE	4	72.8	300

Sl.No.	Scheme/Agency	Nos. of Works	Length (km)	Cost (Cr)
3.	NHDP-IV (MoRTH)	19	712.4	10460
4.	NHAI	55	3219.38	44825.24
Grand Total		247	9751.65	96242.16

[English]

Toilet Facilities on NHs

273. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has asked its officials and others in-charge of National Highway stretches to ensure that in the next three months each fuel station along with National Highways shall have adequate toilet facilities for men and women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also true that the toilets are in unhygienic condition and are not accessible for road users or are kept under lock and key?

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. In order to ensure that toilet facilities are provided in uniform manner, cleanly maintained and accessible to all road users, Ministry has issued guidelines/instruction to all implementing agencies.

Pending Wages Under MGNREGS

274. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken measures for the timely release of funds for wages to be given to the workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in various States;

(b) if so, the details of funds sanctioned for giving wages under MGNREGS to various States including Kerala during the last four years;

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to release the pending amount to be given to states like Kerala for providing wages; and

(d) the pending amount which is to be released to Kerala alone for providing wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry has taken various steps to streamline the process of planning of realistic Labour Budget, timely release of funds, etc. The Ministry has issued guidelines on Labour Budget planning with three checklists to the States/UTs to ensure that the documents prepared and submitted by the State/UTs are in order. With a view to bring in more transparency in the system and to minimize leakages, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system in wage payment has been adopted. State/UT-wise details of expenditure on wages including Kerala under the MGNREGS during the last four years are given the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry releases funds to the States/UTs including Kerala based on the agreed to Labour Budget (LB), opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous year, if any, and overall performance. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is making funds available keeping in view the demand for work.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure on Wages			
		2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3535.73	2639.07	2624.99	1728.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134.69	92.09	39.41	19.54
3.	Assam	923.53	1255.46	382.77	331.56
4.	Bihar	1761.33	1431.80	1028.41	512.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	1939.91	2008.64	864.25	1242.50
6.	Goa	2.32	2.94	2.15	3.39
7.	Gujarat	638.01	473.57	305.62	277.89
8.	Haryana	248.28	230.44	104.95	159.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	395.93	420.34	286.68	286.38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	634.61	402.86	340.74	178.57
11.	Jharkhand	997.23	1184.39	882.80	692.42
12.	Karnataka	2017.97	2155.85	1120.47	986.90
13.	Kerala	1632.10	2140.76	1402.14	1497.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2721.01	2188.56	1460.14	1809.75
15.	Maharashtra	1564.08	1336.13	1309.33	1031.79
16.	Manipur	114.58	233.28	144.25	174.11
17.	Meghalaya	724.85	511.79	184.84	210.34
18.	Mizoram	171.62	125.44	243.24	74.11
19.	Nagaland	581.59	429.96	127.74	88.20
20.	Odisha	1733.08	1411.05	1576.78	711.63
21.	Punjab	512.80	440.51	227.16	151.98
22.	Rajasthan	3300.49	3377.17	2498.84	2103.85
23.	Sikkim	74.76	82.97	55.34	34.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	5341.71	4450.38	4633.37	3120.31
25.	Telangana	1657.09	1467.20	1833.99	1155.81
26.	Tripura	307.51	755.99	919.49	691.36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3193.83	3320.47	2324.44	1959.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Uttarakhand	411.41	508.91	324.54	192.29
29.	West Bengal	5900.91	5658.60	3642.83	2703.55
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	2.02	0.90	2.27	8.15
31.	Lakshadweep	0.13	NR	0.08	0.22
32.	Pudugcherry	12.75	9.43	8.25	5.30
Total		43187.89	40746.95	30902.29	24144.58

NR=Not Reported

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

[Translation]

Sports Infrastructure in Gujarat

275. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to establish basic sports infrastructure in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for this purpose by the Union Government along with the details of basic infrastructure constructed during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) This Ministry has been implementing various sports promotional schemes namely, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during 2010-11 to 2015-16, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan during 2014-15 to 2015-16 and Khelo India Scheme from 2016-17 onwards, to establish sports infrastructure in the entire country including the State of Gujarat.

Project-wise details of fund sanctioned and released during the last three years and the current year in the State of Gujarat are given at enclosed statement.

Statement

Project-Wise Details of Fund Sanctioned and Released During the Last Three Years and the Current Year in the State of Gujarat

2015-16: Nil

2016-17

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Grant Sanctioned	Grant released
1.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Naroda, District Ahmadabad	7.00	2.50

2017-18

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Grant Sanctioned	Grant released
1.	Laying of Hockey Turf Ground at Devgadhi Bariya District Dahod	4.67	2.50
2.	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Swarnim Gujarat Sports University premises at Valavav, District Vadodara	8.00	3.00

2018-19 (Position as on 30.06.2018): Nil

Utilisation has not been received in respect of the above projects from the grantees.

*[English]***Toll Collection**

276. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that toll collection on National and State highways have shown a rising trend;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the manner in which the funds collected are distributed between the private operators and public agencies and the manner in which these funds are utilised by the Government?

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

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Madam. User fee (toll) collection on National Highways has shown a rising trend. State Highways are under the jurisdiction of respective State Government.

(b) The details of user fee collected on various National Highways during the last three years State-wise and year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In case of Public Funded projects, remittance as received from toll contractor have been deposited in Consolidated Fund of India (CFI). In case of OMT (Operate, Maintain and Transfer) Project and BOT (Toll) Revenue share project, funds are distributed between National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and concessionaire as per provisions of Concession Agreement of respective project. Government share from such projects is also deposited in CFI. The user fee collections remitted by NHAI to CFI are ploughed back to NHAI as investments.

Statement

User Fee Collection Statement for the Period from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Rs./Crores)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1216.21	1188.54	1496.57
2.	Bihar	547.37	591.79	811.98
3.	Chhattisgarh	205.95	240.68	162.17
4.	Gujarat	1774.70	1953.31	2334.63
5.	Haryana	708.49	711.51	998.04
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.50	73.89	79.11
7.	Jharkhand	187.36	174.18	236.32
8.	Karnataka	1413.46	1452.40	1773.71
9.	Kerala	137.48	138.01	167.76
10.	Madhya Pradesh	599.27	587.74	702.39
11.	Maharashtra	2419.37	2292.39	2708.61
12.	North-East	1.61	39.55	47.63
13.	Odisha	379.18	422.55	603.76
14.	Punjab	547.21	563.80	690.16
15.	Rajasthan	2602.87	2788.79	3276.36

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
16.	Tamil Nadu	1958.93	2075.02	2378.69
17.	Telangana	679.50	704.69	854.60
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1944.01	1979.22	2411.84
19.	Uttarakhand	1.76	1.85	19.06
20.	West Bengal	800.00	951.72	1178.15
TOTAL		18148.75	18893.27	22820.58

Geographical Information Tags for Textile Products

277. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has come up with the concept of Geographical Information (GI) tags for textiles and handicrafts products; and

(b) If so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government to incentivize weavers and craftsmen for registering of GI and the benefits therein;

(c) The manner in which the Government plans to increase consumer awareness in order to ensure widespread usage and appreciation of GI tags; and

(d) Whether the Government is considering collaboration with Indian designers and retailers to encourage usage of GI tagged textiles and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, Government of India has enacted the Geographical Indications (GI) of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 (GI Act) which also covers textiles and handicrafts products for GI registration. Government is providing necessary support to the State Governments and their implementing agencies to help weavers and artisans in GI registration. So far 168 textiles and handicraft products have been registered under the GI Act, 1999. The government also helps in organizing seminars/ workshops for NGOs, Self Help Groups, Consumer Groups; etc to increase awareness about GIs. The government has initiated collaboration of designers with weavers in the area of product development and

marketing of products of handloom including GI registered handloom products.

Solar Power Generation

278. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the solar power generation is abysmally low as compared to generation in other sectors and the target set for the solar sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make policy changes to enhance the production of renewable energy especially solar energy and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance public investment to fill the huge gap in the targeted generation of solar power and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to take innovative measures like making it mandatory for all big stadiums, shopping malls etc. to install solar facilities 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 Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF) of solar power projects is less than thermal, hydro, nuclear, wind and bio-mass power projects. The details of capacity & electricity generation from various sources are given in the enclosed Statement. The Government has set a target of installing 100 GW of solar capacity by 2022.

(b) The Government has launched several schemes for promotion and development of renewable energy including solar energy in the country from time to time. A target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 has been set, which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power.

(c) Most of the investment in Solar Power sector has been made by the private sector. The Government is promoting development of solar energy in the country by providing various fiscal and promotional incentives such as accelerated depreciation, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

(d) The Ministry of Urban Development had requested all States & UTs, in 2014 to issue necessary directives to all State Government Departments for using rooftop of buildings under their control for solar power generation on mandatory basis and also to local bodies under their jurisdiction to incorporate the similar provision in their building bye-laws so that installation of Roof Top Systems (RTS) on rooftops of all types of buildings in their jurisdiction may become mandatory.

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

Statement

Category	Capacity Installed [in MW] (as on 31.05.2018)	Details of Generation from 2014-15 to 2017-18 (in MUs)			
		Generation (2017-18)	Generation (2016-17)	Generation (2015-16)	Generation (2014-15)
Thermal	222692.59	1037059.1	994230.17	943787.7	878320.03
Nuclear	6780.00	38346.12	37915.87	37413.62	36101.54
Hydro	45403.42	126122.7	122377.56	121376.75	129243.65
Generation from all renewable energy sources including solar	69022.39	101839.48	81548.21	65780.85	61719.25
Solar	22329.39	25871.07	13499.41	7447.92	4599.02

[Translation]

Electrification in the Country

279. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of electrification carried out in the country during the last four years along with the total expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise; and

(b) the details of such electrification work carried out in Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh during the said period?

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 details of electrification of inhabited census villages, intensive electrification of electrified villages, release of free electricity service connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and electrification of households under Saubhagya scheme during the last four years across the country along with funds disbursed, are given in the enclosed Statement - I(a), I(b), I(c), I(d).

(b) Under DDUGJY, intensive electrification works in 663 electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 20,749 BPL households have been provided during the last four years in district Ballia,

Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, 24,599 households have been electrified under Saubhagya since launch of the scheme i.e. for the year 2017-18.

Statement – I(a)

State-Wise Electrification of Un-Electrified Villages, Intensive Electrification of Villages and Free Electricity Connections to BPL Households Released Under DDUGJY During The Last Four Years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Un-electrified Villages	Intensive electrification of electrified Villages	Release of free Electricity connection to BPL households
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	14,822	7,42,462
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,310	146	6,092
3.	Assam	2,922	7,066	4,50,729
4.	Bihar	2,983	26,311	28,44,550
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,114	6,064	2,87,787
6.	Gujarat	-	1,527	10,998
7.	Haryana	-	207	62
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34	855	328
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	76	58	6,490
10.	Jharkhand	2,628	7,725	2,50,470
11.	Karnataka	39	5,660	1,98,289
12.	Kerala	-	1,830	1,45,410
13.	Madhya Pradesh	503	32,073	14,49,982
14.	Maharashtra	-	349	15,546
15.	Manipur	465	745	43,433
16.	Meghalaya	943	58	3,702
17.	Mizoram	101	177	10,755
18.	Nagaland	88	248	14,503
19.	Odisha	2,913	11,309	3,22,454
20.	Punjab	-	397	1,206
21.	Rajasthan	497	20,642	2,95,643
22.	Sikkim	-	24	3,472
23.	Tamilnadu	-	1,679	23,489

1	2	3	4	5
24. Telangana		-	-	25,265
25. Tripura		26	540	61,666
26. Uttar Pradesh		1,535	58,105	21,94,025
27. Uttarakhand		65	1,562	1,617
28. West Bengal		22	6,723	72,855
Total		18,264	2,06,902	94,83,280

Statement – I (b)

State-Wise Details of Households Electrified Under Saubhagya Scheme During the Financial Year 2017-18.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Households Electrified
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81,949
2.	Assam	1,10,836
3.	Bihar	4,49,016
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,55,490
5.	Gujarat	15,748
6.	Haryana	3,497
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,943
8.	Jharkhand	1,25,389
9.	Karnataka	59,709
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11,49,748
11.	Maharashtra	1,82,896
12.	Manipur	746
13.	Nagaland	473
14.	Odisha	1,35,348
15.	Rajasthan	2,12,555
16.	Tamil Nadu	2,170
17.	Telangana	23,803
18.	Tripura	1,882

1	2	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11,33,002
20.	Uttarakhand	4,960
21.	West Bengal	1,94,153
Total		40,45,313

Statement – I (c)

State-Wise Details of Grant Disbursed Under DDUGJY During the Last Four Years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant amount disbursed (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	273.44
3.	Assam	1,451.63
4.	Bihar	4,255.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,051.71
6.	Gujarat	324.00
7.	Haryana	31.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28.35
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.90
10.	Jharkhand	1,198.45
11.	Karnataka	419.03
12.	Kerala	236.61

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,815.64
14.	Maharashtra	443.08
15.	Manipur	163.82
16.	Meghalaya	83.13
17.	Mizoram	74.65
18.	Nagaland	93.39
19.	Orissa	1,974.85
20.	Punjab	15.17
21.	Rajasthan	1,383.45
22.	Sikkim	17.93
23.	Tamil Nadu	189.27
24.	Telangana	95.96
25.	Tripura	236.85
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7,781.38
27.	Uttarakhand	122.09
28.	West Bengal	964.24
29.	Puducherry	1.20
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.26
Total		25,136.06

Statement – I (d)

State-wise Details of Grant Disbursed Under Saubhagya During the Financial Year 2017-18.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant amount disbursed (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	41.99
2.	Bihar	115.40
3.	Chhattisgarh	42.81

1	2	3
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.81
5.	Jharkhand	69.71
6.	Kerala	15.20
7.	Madhya Pradesh	260.37
8.	Maharashtra	15.17
9.	Manipur	5.85
10.	Nagaland	4.93
11.	Odisha	76.36
12.	Uttar Pradesh	864.01
13.	Uttarakhand	13.30
14.	West Bengal	13.71
Total		1,540.63

[Translation]

Guidelines for Pilot License

280. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to stater-

(a) the guidelines laid down by the Government to issue the licenses of pilots in the country;

(b) the number of cases reported to the Government as on date regarding obtaining licenses of pilots on the basis of forged documents; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in each such case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The guidelines for the issue of various pilots' licences in the country are laid down in Schedule-II(Section 'A' to 'Z') of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 which is available on DGCA website www.dgca.nic.in.

(b) and (c) The details of cases reported to the Government for obtaining pilot's licenses on the basis of forged documents since 2010 and the action taken thereon is enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Pilot	Reason	Year	Action Taken
1.	Parminder Kaur Gulati, ALTP-3946	Submission of Fake Central Examination Organization Mark sheet	2011	License suspended
2.	MeenakshiSinghal, ALTP-3997	- Do-	2011	- Do-
3.	Swarn Singh Talwar, ALTP-4275	- Do-	2011	- Do-
4.	J.K.Verma, ALTP-4355	- Do-	2011	- Do-
5.	HabeebAli, ALTP-4397	- Do-	2011	- Do-
6.	Bupinder Singh, ALTP-4327	- Do-	2011	- Do-
7.	Pradeep Kumar Tyagi, CPL-9904	- Do-	2011	- Do-
8.	Gaurav Jain, CPL-9896	- Do-	2011	- Do-
9.	Abhishek Kaushik, CPL-8935	- Do-	2011	- Do-
10.	Param Prakash, CPL-8020	- Do-	2011	- Do-
11.	SaifMisbah, CPL-8047	- Do-	2011	- Do-
12.	AnirbanSanigrahi, CPL-8120	- Do-	2011	- Do-
13.	Hiren M Nagar, CPL-7734	- Do-	2011	- Do-
14.	Jigesh G Bhai Patel, CPL-6874	- Do-	2011	- Do-
15.	Saurabh P Lokhande, CPL-6684	- Do-	2011	- Do-
16.	Ajay B Khadtaie	Submission of 10+2 fake certificate	2016	ATPL cancelled
17.	Parul Sachdev CPL 1920	Submission of 10+2 certificate from a non recognised board	2016	Debarred for a period of two years to hold CPL
18.	Tanushri Mathur	Submission of 10+2 certificate from a non recognised board	2017	Debarred for a period of three years to hold ATPL
19.	Shivraj Singh, CPL-14120	Submission of forged flying certificates	2017	Disqualified for holding CPL for one year

*[English]***Exploitation of Mineral Deposits**

281. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI B.V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any new initiatives and adopted new policies for total development and exploitation of mineral deposits in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the profits earned by various mining companies during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Union Government is considering disinvestment of loss suffering Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and has taken over some of the profit earning PSUs in mining sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act [MMDR], 1957 has been amended through the MMDR Amendment Act 2015, which is deemed to have come into force with effect from 12.01.2015. The following new initiatives and policies for the development and exploitation of mineral deposits in the country have been introduced through the MMDR Amendment Act:

- (i) Auction to be the sole method of allotment of mining concessions thus bringing in greater transparency and dispensing with discretion for realisation of fair value of mineral resources.
- (ii) Boost to exploration through National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET). An amount equivalent to 2% of the royalty to be collected from the miners to accrue in a dedicated NMET account and to be utilised for enhancing exploration activities.
- (iii) Security of tenure of mining leases by raising the lease period uniformly to 50 years. Extension of lease period provided for existing mines till 31.03.2020 and 31.03.2030 for merchant mines and captive mines respectively.

- (iv) Assured transferability to encourage private sector participation.

Further, a National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP) has been notified to provide a framework for fostering exploration activities primarily by private sector companies. Unveiling of NMEP has placed special thrust on much needed exploration of deep-seated concealed deposits for triggering economic growth of the country.

The Ministry has also started star rating of mining leases for implementation of sustainable development framework in the mining sector. In the star rating the performance of mining leases is evaluated based on technical, socio-economic, environmental and adoption of best practices.

(b) The details of profit earned and losses suffered by the mining companies are not maintained centrally. However, on the basis of information received from National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) and Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) which are the Public Sector Enterprises under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines, the details of profit earned during the last three years is given below:

(Profit after tax) (Rs in crore)

Name of the Company	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NALCO	731	669	1342
HCL	37.74	61.94	79.83

(c) and (d) Decision regarding disinvestment of equity in loss suffering Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are taken by NITI Aayog and Department of Investment and Public Asset Management. However, NALCO and HCL (PSEs of Ministry of Mines) are earning profit as shown in above table.

*[Translation]***Renovation of Airport in Jharkhand**

282. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes to carry out renovation of Giridih airport in the State of Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering a plan to allow operation of flights of some aircraft from the said airport; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Giridih Airport belongs to the State Government of Jharkhand. The State Government has planned to develop Giridih airport for operation of small aircraft under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) and has requested Airports Authority of India (AAI) to assess the feasibility for proposed development and operationalization of the airport. Accordingly, a multidisciplinary team has visited the site and a prefeasibility report for the same has been submitted to Govt. of Jharkhand on 16.05.2018.

(c) and (d) Development of an airport under RCS is demand driven and depends on the firm demand from airline operators through bidding process. No bid has been received from any airline operator for connecting Giridih airport during the first two rounds of RCS bidding.

Guidelines for Transparent Procurement of Wind Power

283. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines for transparent procurement of wind power through tariff based competitive bidding in a bid to boost the clean source of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines aim to enable the Distribution Licensees to procure wind power at competitive rates in a cost effective manner; 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) Yes Madam. The Government has issued "Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected

Wind Power Projects" vide resolution notified on 8th December, 2017, with an objective to provide a framework for procurement of wind power through a transparent process of bidding including standardization of the process and defining of roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. These Guidelines aim to enable the Distribution Licensees to procure wind power at competitive rates in a cost effective manner.

[Translation]

Domestic Component Policy for Solar Power Projects

284. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has implemented domestic component policy for solar power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims of the Mission;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from various stakeholders to defer the said policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER (I/C) (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (e) In few schemes under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), a provision of Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) of solar cells and modules was made with an aim to promote local industry. The United States of America (USA) represented against India on this policy of Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) in World Trade Organization (WTO). India lost the case. The Government appealed against the decision, which was also not considered favourably by the Appellate Body (AB) of WTO. Accordingly, provision of DCR has been stopped.

Waterways Projects on Kakinada-Chennai Section

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

(a) whether a hydrographic survey has been completed to develop waterways from Kakinada to Chennai;

(b) if so, the details and the present status of the project on the said section;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose so far; and

(d) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government for timely completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) Detailed hydrographic survey has been completed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) in respect of Kakinada to Ennore stretch which is a part of National Waterway-4.

Development of National Waterway-4 is planned in three phases. Development of Phase-I works between Vijayawada to Muktyala stretch of Krishna River has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 96.00 crore out of which Rs. 18.00 crore has been utilized so far.

Vijayawada to Kakinada and Rajamundry to Polavaram portion of NW-4 is planned for development in Phase-II. Tendering process has been undertaken by the IWAI for a comprehensive hydrographic and navigation study for this stretch.

On completion of Phase I and II, the balance stretches of NW-4 are planned for development in Phase III. No funds have been allocated as yet for development of Kakinada to Puducherry stretch of NW-4.

Demand and Supply of Power

286. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a mismatch in demand and supply of power in various States including Uttar Pradesh in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether several States including above one are suffering from power shortage especially in villages and remote areas and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh has a peak demand-supply gap more than the all-India average and if so, the details thereof, region-wise, especially Hathras District

and the steps taken by the Government to address the above issue; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide "power for all" in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY. (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. The supply of electricity to all its consumers including in villages and remote areas is in the purview of the State Government/State Power Utilities. As per the information received from the States/UTs in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the details of demand and supply of power in terms of energy and peak demand in various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh during the last year (2017-18) and current year 2018-19 (up to June, 2018) are in the enclosed Statement. There are some States in the country where demand-supply gap is higher than the all India average demand-supply gap.

Uttar Pradesh had a peak demand-supply gap of 10.9% against India average of 2.0% during the last year (2017-18). However, as per latest power supply position during 2018-19 (upto June, 2018), Uttar Pradesh has a peak demand-supply gap of 2.1% against all India average of 0.7 %. CEA monitors the Power Supply Position in the country at the state level only. Region-wise or district-wise information is not collected by CEA.

Regarding steps taken by the Central Government to address the issue, as per Electricity Act 2003, making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources to meet the demand of electricity consumers within the state is in the purview of the concerned State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs); allocating power from them to the States / UTs and constructing and maintaining a national grid system to enable power supply to the state from different parts of the country. As on 30-06-2018, 7027 MW has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh from Central Sector, which is the highest allocation of power among the States/UTs in the country. Further, sufficient power is available in the country and the State can purchase power through various market

mechanisms including Power Exchanges to meet the shortage.

Government of India has been providing funds for augmentation & strengthening of electrical infrastructure of DISCOMs/Power Departments under its two schemes namely (1) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna

(DDUGJY) and (2) Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). Further, all unconnected households in the country are targeted to be given access to electricity with assistance under Saubhagya Scheme by December, 2018.

Statement

Details of Demand and Supply of Power and the Gap in Terms of Energy and Peak Demand in Various States/UTs During The Year 2018-19 Upto June, 2018

Power Supply Position for 2018-19 (Provisional)								
State/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2018-June,2018				April, 2018 - June,2018			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	457	457	0	0	350	350	0	0
Delhi	9,889	9,881	8	0.1	6,937	6,934	3	0.0
Haryana	14,025	14,025	0	0.0	10,050	10,050	0	0.0
HP	2,370	2,354	16	0.7	1,474	1,474	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	4,838	3,873	966	20.0	2,945	2,356	589	20.0
Punjab	14,320	14,307	13	0.1	12,422	12,102	320	2.6
Rajasthan	19,345	19,201	144	0.7	11,698	11,698	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	32,502	32,258	243	0.7	20,498	20,062	436	2.1
Uttarakhand	3,670	3,626	44	1.2	2,134	2,134	0	0.0
Northern Region	101,417	99,983	1,434	1.4	58,280	57,795	485	0.8
Chhattisgarh	6,358	6,353	5	0.1	3,722	3,718	4	0.1
Gujarat	30,788	30,775	13	0.0	17,053	16,315	738	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	16,633	16,633	0	0.0	8,764	8,745	19	0.2
Maharashtra	42,183	42,181	2	0.0	23,395	23,254	141	0.6
Daman and Diu	665	665	0	0.0	351	351	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,597	1,597	0	0.0	778	778	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa	1,159	1,159	0	0.0	562	562	0	0.0
Western Region	99,382	99,363	19	0.0	53,841	52,442	1,399	2.6
Andhra Pradesh	15,879	15,857	22	0.1	9,253	9,249	4	0.0
Telangana	14,143	14,120	23	0.2	9,125	9,125	0	0.0
Karnataka	16,762	16,736	26	0.2	10,690	10,688	2	0.0
Kerala	6,354	6,329	25	0.4	4,050	3,997	53	1.3
Tamil Nadu	28,999	28,960	39	0.1	14,981	14,981	0	0.0
Puducherry	732	729	3	0.4	420	400	19	4.6
Lakshadweep	12	12	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	82,868	82,732	137	0.2	45,946	45,684	262	0.6
Bihar	7,884	7,794	90	1.1	4,815	4,814	1	0.0
DVC	5,604	5,561	43	0.8	2,799	2,783	17	0.6
Jharkhand	2,117	2,076	41	1.9	1,284	1,284	0	0.0
Odisha	8,232	8,222	11	0.1	4,615	4,615	0	0.0
West Bengal	13,876	13,803	73	0.5	8,906	8,899	7	0.1
Sikkim	119	119	0	0.1	90	90	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar	87	81	6	7	58	54	4	7
Eastern Region	37,833	37,575	258	0.7	21,320	21,275	45	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	205	202	3	1.5	138	133	5	3.6
Assam	2,355	2,239	115	4.9	1,782	1,750	32	1.8
Manipur	199	196	3	1.6	193	186	7	3.6
Meghalaya	420	420	0	0.0	371	368	2	0.7
Mizoram	148	146	2	1.6	103	93	9	8.9
Nagaland	219	194	25	11.5	156	129	26	17.0
Tripura*	381	369	12	3.2	281	276	5	1.8
NE Region	3,928	3,766	162	4.1	2,709	2,611	98	3.6
All India	325,428	323,418	2,009	0.6	171,973	170,765	1,208	0.7

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

* Excludes the supply to Bangladesh.

*Details of Demand and Supply of Power and the Gap in Terms of Energy and Peak Demand in
Various States/UTs During The Year 2017-18*

Power Supply Position for 2017-18								
State/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2017 - March,2018				April, 2017 - March,2018			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,610	1,601	9	1	363	363	0	0
Delhi	31,826	31,806	19	0.1	6,553	6,526	27	0.4
Haryana	50,775	50,775	0	0.0	9,671	9,539	132	1.4
HP	9,399	9,346	53	0.6	1,594	1,594	0	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	18,808	15,050	3,759	20.0	2,899	2,319	580	20.0
Punjab	54,812	54,812	0	0.0	11,705	11,705	0	0.0
Rajasthan	71,194	70,603	591	0.8	11,722	11,564	158	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	120,052	118,303	1,749	1.5	20,274	18,061	2,213	10.9
Uttarakhand	13,457	13,426	31	0.2	2,149	2,149	0	0.0
Northern Region	371,934	365,723	6,211	1.7	60,749	58,448	2,301	3.8
Chhattisgarh	25,916	25,832	84	0.3	4,169	3,887	282	6.8
Gujarat	109,984	109,973	12	0.0	16,590	16,590	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	69,925	69,925	0	0.0	12,338	12,301	37	0.3
Maharashtra	149,761	149,531	230	0.2	22,542	22,494	48	0.2
Daman and Diu	2,534	2,534	0	0.0	362	362	0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,168	6,168	0	0.0	790	790	0	0.0
Goa	4,117	4,117	0	0.0	559	558	1	0.2
Western Region	368,405	368,080	326	0.1	50,477	50,085	392	0.8
Andhra Pradesh	58,384	58,288	96	0.2	8,993	8,983	10	0.1
Telangana	60,319	60,235	83	0.1	10,298	10,284	14	0.1
Karnataka	67,869	67,701	168	0.2	10,857	10,802	56	0.5
Kerala	25,002	24,917	85	0.3	3,892	3,870	22	0.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	106,006	105,839	166	0.2	15,001	14,975	26	0.2
Puducherry	2,668	2,661	7	0.3	390	387	3	0.7
Lakshadweep	47	47	0	0	9	9	0	0
Southern Region	320,248	319,642	606	0.2	47,385	47,210	175	0.4
Bihar	27,019	26,603	417	1.5	4,521	4,515	6	0.1
DVC	21,549	21,373	176	0.8	2,896	2,896	0	0.0
Jharkhand	7,907	7,753	154	1.9	1,332	1,260	72	5.4
Odisha	28,802	28,706	96	0.3	4,652	4,402	250	5.4
West Bengal	50,760	50,569	191	0.4	8,137	8,114	23	0.3
Sikkim	485	484	0	0.1	96	96	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar	328	299	29	9	58	54	4	7
Eastern Region	136,522	135,489	1,034	0.8	20,794	20,485	309	1.5
Arunachal Pradesh	799	788	10	1.3	145	145	0	0.3
Assam	9,094	8,779	315	3.5	1,822	1,745	77	4.2
Manipur	874	827	46	5.3	202	195	7	3.2
Meghalaya	1,557	1,553	3	0.2	369	368	1	0.2
Mizoram	497	488	9	1.7	105	96	9	8.4
Nagaland	794	774	20	2.5	155	146	9	5.9
Tripura	2,602	2,553	49	1.9	342	342	0	0.0
NE Region	16,216	15,763	453	2.8	2,629	2,520	109	4.1
All India	1,213,326	1,204,697	8,629	0.7	164,066	160,752	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

[Translation]

Replacement of Transformers

287. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the 10 KVA and 16 KVA transformer which were installed under rural electrification scheme in villages of Paschim Singhbhum

in Jharkhand are burnt but they have not been replaced with the new ones due to which there is no electricity in those villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to replace the burnt down transformers in the villages of the above said districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) As reported by Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (JBVNL), 1455 Distribution Transformers (DTs) of 10 KVA and KVA are burnt and identified for replacement in different villages of District Paschim Singhbhum, Jharkhand. Of these, 428 burnt DTs of 10 KVA and 16 KVA have already been replaced with 25 KVA & 63 KVA. Replacement of 10 KVA and 16 KVA DTs with 25 KVA new DTs have been sanctioned under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

[English]

Target for Completion Under NHDP

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has achieved the target for completion of projects under the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by NHAI in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of funds allocated and spent therefrom for construction and development works of the National Highways during the last three years and the current year;

(e) the overall cost escalation as a result of delay in completion of these projects; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to complete the projects without any further delay?

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 details of target and achievement made by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the last three years is as under:

Year	Length Constructed (figures in Km)	
	Target	Achievement
20 15-16	2000	1988
2016-17	3105	2628
2017-18	3501	3071

During the FY 2018- 19, 749 kms of NH has been completed upto June 20 18.

(d) The allocation and expenditure in respect of NHAI for construction and development works of the National Highways during the last three years and the current year (upto June 2018) are as under:

Year	Fund Allocated			Expenditure incurred
	Cess fund	Toll Plough back	IEBR	
20 15-16	15420.00	6500.00	23281.17	42689.49
2016-17	2326.50	7500.00	133117.74	48857.51
2017-18	12429.45	8462.14	50532.52	83230.58
2018-19 (till June 2018)	8046	4786.00	7898.18	16698

(e) Cost overrun is applicable only to Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts. In such contracts, there is a provision for payment of escalation due to delay. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the contractor, liquidated damages are to be imposed and no escalation is paid. Actual escalation due to delay or cost overrun is known only after completion of the project and final settlement of bills.

(f) The following steps have been taken to expedite projects:

- Land acquisition streamlined
- Disputes Resolution mechanism revamped
- Award of projects after adequate preparation in terms of land acquisition, clearances etc. Process

of obtaining clearances from different Ministries/Deptt. to commence as soon as the alignment is finalized and final feasibility report is submitted .

- Correctly worked out utility estimates is to be obtained at the earliest after the alignment finalization and shall form part of appraisal proposal.
- The process of project appraisal should commence at the earliest on receipt of the Final Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Technical schedules.
- ROBs: The procedure for GAD approved by Railways for ROBs simplified and made online. Maintenance charges which were hampering the progress of many projects stand waived by Railways. Standard design put on website.
- Close coordination with other Ministries and State Governments
- One Time Fund Infusion
- Completion of major portion of land acquisition prior to initiation of bid.
- Regular review at various levels.
- Proposed exit for Equity Investors
- Securitization of road sector loans
- Rationalize compensation for delays attributed to Authority

[Translation]

Revival of Closed Jute Mills

289. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of jute mills in various States including Chhattisgarh have been closed or are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/location-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the revival of these closed mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) As on date,

75 composite jute mills are functioning in various States of the country, including Chhattisgarh. Closing and reopening of jute mills is a cyclical process which depends on various factors of production such as low productivity, trade unionism, raw material supply, fall in demand etc. The details of closed mills in various States are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government has been taking a large number of measures for supporting the jute manufacturing units and for strengthening the jute sector. These include:-

- (i) To ensure consistent demand for jute mills, under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) [JPM Act], 1987, Government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. At present, a minimum of 90% of food grains and a minimum of 20% of sugar are to be compulsorily packed in jute sacking. On an average, the annual Government support to jute industry on the account amounts to Rs. 6500 crores.
- (ii) Whenever the market price of raw jute falls below a certain level, the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) procures raw jute at Minimum Support Price (MSP), fixed on the basis of recommendation of the commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) from jute growers to safeguard their interest. Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 204 crores for four years starting 2014-15 to enable JCI to be in readiness for MSP operations. Further, a fund of Rs.100 crores has been approved for 2018-19 and 2019-20.
- (iii) Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM): Government of India has launched ISAPM for Jute Industry and Jute Diversified Products Manufacturing Units, with effect from 1st October 2013. The basic aim of this scheme is to facilitate modernization in existing and new jute mills and up-gradation of technology in existing jute mills and to provide assistance to a large number of entrepreneurs to manufacture value added biodegradable Jute Diversified Products (JDP) as well as for modernization and up-gradation of technology,

- (iv) Jute-ICARE (Jute: Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise): This pilot project launched in 2015 is aimed at addressing the difficulties faced by the jute cultivators by providing them certified seeds at subsidized rates, seed drills to facilitate line sowing, nail-weeders to carry out periodic weeding and by popularising several newly developed retting technologies under water limiting conditions. This has resulted in increased returns to jute farmers.
- (v) The National Jute Board implements various schemes for market development, workers welfare, promotion of diversification and exports.
- (vi) The Government issued a notification on 5th January, 2017 imposing Definitive Anti-Dumping Duty on jute goods originating from Bangladesh and Nepal. Based on the current level of imports, the Industry has estimated that this has created scope for upto 2 lakh MT of additional demand for jute goods to be met by the Indian Jute industry.

Statement

Details of Closed Mills in Various States

Sl.No.	Closed Mills	State
1.	Gouripur	West Bengal
2.	Alexandra	West Bengal
3.	National	West Bengal
4.	Union	West Bengal
5.	Soorah	West Bengal
6.	Khardah	West Bengal
7.	Jai Jute	West Bengal
8.	Kanoria	West Bengal
9.	Kinnision	West Bengal
10.	India	West Bengal
11.	Gondalpara	West Bengal
12.	Chitavalsah	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Eastcoast	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Aruna	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Bobbili	Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Closed Mills	State
16	Sri Bajrang	Andhra Pradesh
17	Rameshwara	Bihar
18	RBHM	Bihar
19	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
20	J.K Jute	Uttar Pradesh
21	Mohan	Chhatisgarh
22	Konarak	Odisha

[English]

Stressed Coal Based Power Plants

290. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC has floated a tender to acquire commissioned stressed coal based power plants, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether at present out of 40 GW stressed coal based power generation capacity, about 12 GW capacity worth around Rs. 50,000 crore was commissioned after April 1, 2014 and is eligible under this tender; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) NTPC has invited Request for Proposal (RFP) on 25.11.2017 from interested parties i.e. Promoters/Lenders or Authorized Financial Intermediaries of the Power Generation Companies/ Independent Power Producers/Developers to offer their operating domestic coal based thermal power assets in India meeting the specified criteria in RFP.

Any power asset, having Commercial Operation Declaration (COD) date between 01.04.2014 and date of notification of RFP, was eligible to participate in the RFP, besides meeting other qualification requirements. Out of 40 GW stressed capacity project (as per information provided by Department of Financial services), a total of 12690 MW capacity projects have COD between 01.04.2014 and the date of notification of RFP by NTPC.

Settlement of Power Dues

291. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are on the loggerheads on the issue of settlement of power dues to the tune of Rs. 5,732 crore between the two States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the matter is referred to National Company Law Tribunal for early settlement and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Government would intervene in the matter for early settlement of the matter between the States 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) Yes, Madam. Two petitions have been Tiled by Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO) under section 9 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 before Hyderabad Bench of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Company Petition No.	Name of Operational Creditor	Name of Corporate Debtor	Amount Involved [Rs. in Crore]
1.	CP(IB)No.57/9/HDB/2018	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited	4,044.27
2.	CP(IB)No.58/9/HDB/2018	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited	1,688.13
Total Amount:				5,732.40

(c) As the matter is subjudice in NCLT, it will not be proper for the Union Government to intervene in the matter.

[Translation]

Electrification of Villages in Remote Areas

292. SHRI RODMAN NAGAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the electrification of villages situated in remote areas through renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details of works being carried out by the Government in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the work completed in the State so far?

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

OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) As reported by States, all the inhabited census villages including those in remote areas have been electrified as on 28.04.2018.

As informed by Madhya Pradesh, there were 63 villages as on 01.04.2015, covered for off-grid connectivity; of these 33 villages have been electrified and 30 villages have been found un-inhabited.

Modernisation of Grand Anicut Canal Project

293. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the approval and sanction of funds for the extension, renovation and modernization of Grand Anicut Canal and

the linking of the rivers Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of these proposed projects;

(c) whether there is any inordinate delay in according approval to such projects in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to accord approval to such projects which are pending for many years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) The Union Government has received request from State Government of Tamil Nadu for "Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) of Grand Anicut Canal System". The proposal was accepted by the Investment Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) in its 6th meeting held on 05.05.2017. Earlier, this ERM project was accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD & GR in its 130th meeting held on 30.09.2016 for a cost of Rs. 2298.75 Crore at Price Level(PL) 2014-15. This ERM project is part of 9 cluster of projects for "Improvements and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems in Cauvery Basin for efficient Water Management, for which "In Principle" clearance for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) was conveyed to Project Authority. The remaining set of 8 DPRs as per the latest Guidelines for Submission, Appraisal and Acceptance of Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects, 2017 have not been received from the State Government for techno-economic appraisal.

Regarding Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar link, the Feasibility Report of this link project envisaged under the Peninsular Component of National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development was completed by National Water Development Agency in December 2004 and was circulated to the concerned States.

Further a scheme "Linking of Cauvery with Agniyar, south Vellar, Pambar, Manimuthur, Vagai and Gundur

rivers", with estimated cost of Rs. 5166 crore was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) field unit during March 2012 and the comments were sent to the State Government in May 2012. In compliance, the State Government submitted the revised scheme namely "Excavation of Flood Carrier Canal from Cauvery (Kattalai Barrage) to Manimuthur, Vagai and Gundur rivers (Phase-I &II). The comments on the revised scheme were sent to the State Government in August 2012. Response of the State Government on comments of CWC have not been received.

Further, the State Government has reported in April 2015 that this scheme is now being considered to posed under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and accordingly the DPR is proposed in phases incorporating the guidelines of new Land Acquisition Act and adopting current Schedule of Rates. In view of more than a year delay in submission of compliance by State to CWC observations, as per the appraisal guidelines, the scheme is brought under 'Returned to State' category from 'Awaited for appraisal' category. No further DPR/Proposal has been received from State Government.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Students in Sanitation Campaign

294. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to include the college students in the sanitation campaign to make the campaign more effective;

(b) If so, whether the Government has taken steps in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation engages College Students, from time to time, in various sanitation campaigns.

During Swachhata Hi Seva campaign (September 15th -October 2nd 2017), College students were among those involved to intensify the focus on cleanliness and create an environment of cleanliness across the country.

The Government has also launched "Swachh Bharat Summer Internship" during April, 2018-July, 2018 to engage college students and NYKS (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan) youths in doing Swachhata related work in villages across the country.

During observance of Swachhata Pakhwada, the Ministries/Departments dealing with Colleges engage college students to spread awareness on Swachhata.

[Translation]

Minerals Mining in Tribal Areas

295. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of minerals mined from the tribal areas of the country during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of amount provided for the welfare of these areas out of it and the number of persons affected as a result of mining operations during the said period;

(c) whether there are any provisions to spend a fixed percentile of the income earned from minerals for the welfare of tribal category under the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan; and

(d) the regulatory measures taken by the Government to ensure the implementation of the said provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 provides for establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in each district affected as a result of mining operations. DMF is to be funded in the following manner:

(i) 10% of the royalty in respect of mining leases or prospecting licence-cum-mining lease granted on or after 12.01.2015.

(ii) 30% of the royalty in respect of mining leases granted before 12.01.2015.

Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) will be implemented through the fund collected under DMFs for welfare and development of mining affected areas and people. Directions in this regard have been issued under section 20A of MMDR Act on 16.09.2015 to all the States Governments to incorporate the PMKKKY into the rules framed by them for the DMF.

Para-3 of the PMKKKY guidelines provides for Special provisions for Scheduled areas, which read as under:

"The process to be adopted for utilization of DMF and PMKKKY funds in the scheduled areas shall be guided by the provisions contained in Article 244 read with Schedule V and Schedule VI to the Constitution relating to administration of the Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas and the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006."

The said guidelines further stipulate that in respect of villages affected by mining situated within the scheduled areas, approval of the Gram Sabha shall be required for:

(a) all plans, programs and projects to be taken up under DMF and PMKKKY; and

(b) identification of beneficiaries under the existing guidelines of the Government.

As per the statement submitted by the State Governments, the funds collected, allocated and spent on various projects under DMF/PMKKKY in respect of 12 major minerals rich States including Rajasthan as on 31.05.2018 is provided below:

(figures in rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total Amount Collected	Amount Allocated for projects under PMKKKY	Amount Spent for projects under PMKKKY
1.	Andhra Pradesh	487.86	28.73	5.88
2.	Chhattisgarh	2825.77	3551.69	1841.81
3.	Goa	181.52	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	366.65	253.20	52.53
5.	Jharkhand	2819.50	1805.86	560.02
6.	Karnataka	1019.11	619.85	23.78
7.	Maharashtra	753.04	185.99	40.52
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1653.93	582.37	454.81
9.	Odisha	4648.86	2808.25	554.02
10.	Rajasthan	2089.56	1457.54	164.46
11.	Tamilnadu	281.28	14.21	0.31
12.	Telangana	1696.46	52.20	14.36
	Total	18823.54	11359.88	3712.50

Source: State Governments

*[English]***Internal Audit Wing for Rural Development Schemes**

296. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop and set up an internal audit wing to timely check the verification of the financial system from time to time for various rural development schemes under his Ministry for their effective implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to carry out the internal audit for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin [PMAY(G)]; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Department of Rural

Development has constituted an Expert Advisory Group (EAG) for recommending measures on improvement and strengthening of internal audit system in June, 2017. The EAG submitted its report in March, 2018. To develop and set up an internal audit wing EAG has recommended to set up a separate office of internal audit headed by Chief Controller of Accounts with required financial and human resources. The EAG has also recommended to establish a Centre for Internal Audit for Rural Development (CIARD) to assist the states in Internal Audit, to create capacities and to develop synergy in internal control mechanisms. To create capacity at the central and state level, a certificate course has been approved and conducted by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad. It aims to create a pool of certified internal auditors for conducting Risk based internal audit of schemes of Department of Rural Development. Further, a Standing Committee of Experts has been constituted for taking forward the work of capacity building and sensitization about internal audit in the States.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. A few risk based internal audits of schemes conducted with the help of available resources. In last three years number of internal audits conducted in MGNREGS and PMAY (G) are as follows-

Scheme	Number of Internal audits conducted		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
MGNREGS	8	12	34
PMAY (G)	5	8	12

Samadhan Scheme

297. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to come up with Samadhan Scheme (Scheme of Asset Management and Debt Change Structure) to propose sale or takeover of the stressed assets of the power plants to prevent their liquidation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the task has been assigned to SBI to finalise the scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the power plants which have been identified to be brought under Samadhan Scheme; and

(e) whether the consent of the promoters of the power plants has been taken in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Department of Financial Services has informed that the Samadhan scheme has been drawn by State Bank of India (SBI) for lenders to resolve stressed assets in the Power Sector. The details of the scheme as received from State Bank of India, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) As intimated by State Bank of India, the list of power plants as identified by them in this regard is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Any debt restructuring scheme, including Samadhan, is drawn in compliance with the Revised

Framework of Reserve Bank of India dated 12th February, 2018 and change in ownership is made if circumstances so warrant.

Statement – I

Samadhan is an initiative taken by the lenders. It involves change of ownership along with change in debt repayment schedule. The lenders will also keep part equity in the projects as it may provide upside in future. The individual banks/FIs at their discretion can use this scheme as a means to resolve stressed power projects.

Salient features of the scheme are as follows:-

- Debt restructuring scheme to be prepared in compliance with the Revised Framework of RBI.
- As a prudent measure, the existing promoters may be asked to reduce their shareholding in the project company.
- Lenders may determine sustainable and un-sustainable portion in the existing debt.
- Un-sustainable portion being held by lenders may be converted to equity/ equity like instruments.
- Ownership of the company may be given to a new investor (strategic/financial investor or Asset Management Company) as and when the lenders get a good offer with some equity stake remaining with lenders and existing promoters.
- Project operations may be given to an Operations & Maintenance Contractor (OMC) having requisite experience and credentials in operating power plants.
- Resolution Plan (RP) will be submitted to accredited rating agency for Independent Credit Evaluation (ICE) and Ratings will be obtained.
- New investor, who can buy upto 51% equity, after the lock-in period of 3 years, may sell their equity shareholding with prior approval of lenders.
- Based upon the sustainable debt levels and with RP-4 rating from rating agencies, the lenders may decide if this scheme is a better option as compared to outright sale of project (either through NCLT or outside).

Statement – II*List of 11 Projects Identified for Resolution Under SAMADHAN*

Sl. No.	Project/Company	Capacity	Lead Institution
1.	Avantha Power (Jhabua)	600	Axis Bank
2.	Coastal Energen Pvt Ltd.	1200	SBI
3.	Ideal Energy	270	Canara Bank
4.	Jaypee Power Ventures Ltd.	1820	ICICI Bank
5.	Jindai India Thermal Power Ltd.	1200	PNB
6.	KSK Mahanadi Power Co. Ltd.	2400	PFC
7.	Prayagraj Power Generation Company Ltd.	1980	SBI
8.	RKM Powergen	1440	PFC
9.	SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	600	SBI
10.	Essar Mahan	1200	ICICI
11.	GMR (Chhattisgarh) Energy Ltd.	1370	Axis Bank

[Translation]

Bank Loans Under Assistance of SHGS

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve the system of providing bank loans in the rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to seek the assistance of women's Self Help Groups (SHGs) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also started training programme for women in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of training camps organised so far, State/UT-wise;

(e) if not, the measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government has formulated any special scheme of loan distribution in Bundelkhand and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has been promoting deployment of members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) as Banking Correspondents (BCs) to provide essential banking services in remote villages after providing them training in financial services.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Financial Literacy training has been imparted to 362587 SHGs as on March 2018. State/UT wise details are given below:

Sl. No.	State	No of SHGs trained under Financial Literacy
1	2	3
1.	Assam	4375
2.	Bihar	181502
3.	Chhattisgarh	11480
4.	Gujarat	4584
5.	Haryana	3106
6.	Himachal Pradesh	200
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	25182
8.	Jharkhand	38165
9.	Kerala	43870

1	2	3
10.	Maharashtra	15000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8341
12.	Rajasthan	3408
13.	Odisha	3009
14.	West Bengal	15978
15.	Nagaland	2065
16.	Tamil Nadu	76
17.	Tripura	511
18.	Manipur	61
19.	Meghalaya	274
20.	Punjab	404
21.	Sikkim	820
22.	Uttarakhand	176
Total		3,62,587

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

(f) : Under DAY-NRLM no such region specific loan scheme has been formulated.

[Translation]

Training Institute for Cabin Crew

299. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether there is any organisation run by the Government under which training schools for cabin crew etc. are being operated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including Delhi and Uttar Pradesh?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Shortage of Water for Thermal Power Plants

300. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 90% of thermal power plants in the country which rely on fresh water for cooling face risk of serious outages because of shortage of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such prevailing situation in the country, thermal power plants, unit-wise and State-wise;

(c) the findings of the World Resources Institute about our country's situation of each thermal plant in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has any details of the loss of terawatt hours of thermal power generation due to water shortages during each of the last three years and the current year and cancelling out the growth in the country's total electricity generation during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether about 40% of the country's thermal power plants are facing great stress in terms of water availability, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the corrective steps being taken to avoid such situation in future at each thermal plant?

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. Details of the loss of generation (state-wise & unit-wise) incurred due to water shortage during the financial year 2017-18 in the thermal stations in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The World Resources Institute in one of its working papers published in January 2018, has stated that India's thermal power sector is dependent on water and has been suffering from water shortages. However, as the details below will show, losses because of shortage of water are virtually negligible.

The details of loss of terawatt hours (TWh) of thermal power generation due to water shortages reported by the stations during the last three years i.e. from years 2015-16 to 2017-18 & current year 2018-19 (Up to May 2018) are given as under:

Year	Losses due to Water shortage (TWh)	Percentage of Losses due to water Shortage with respect to Total Generation
2015-16	1.00	0.08
2016-17	9.57	0.77
2017-18	4.21	0.32
2018-19 (Up to May 2018)	0.75	0.32

Loss of generation due to outages on account of water shortages however, does not lead to overall reduction in growth of electricity generation, as the generation requirements are met through other generation units in the country.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) The corrective steps/remedial measures being adopted to reduce

consumption of water in Thermal Power Plants are as under:

- I. Ash water recirculation system- Water from ash pond is recovered and reused in the system.
- II. Dry fly ash handling system & High concentration slurry disposal system (HCSD)-These ash handling techniques reduce the ash handling water requirement thereby reducing the water consumption.
- III. Zero water discharge system - Treating the total waste water produced in the plant and recycling back in to the consumptive water system reduces water consumption.

IV. Operating cooling towers at higher Cycle of Concentration(COC). This reduces the waste water generated by the plant. Further, this waste water generated is used for low grade applications like ash handling, coal dust suppression and gardening etc.

V. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015 dated 07.12.2015 and Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules 2018 related to water consumption limit for existing and future thermal power plants, which are as under:

- i. All the existing thermal plants with Once-Through-Cooling(OTC) system shall install Cooling Tower(CT) and achieve specific water consumption upto Maximum of 3.5 m³/MWh within a period of two years from the date of notification.
- ii. All existing Cooling Tower based plants to reduce specific water consumption upto maximum of 3.5 m³/MWh within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification.
- iii. New plants to be installed after 1st January, 2017 shall have to meet specific water consumption upto Maximum of 3.0 m³/MWh and achieve zero waste water discharge.

Further, the aforesaid provision is not applicable to Thermal Power Plants using sea water.

VI. The Tariff Policy, 2016 mandates use of treated sewage water from Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) of Municipality/local bodies by the Thermal Power Plants that are located within 50 km radius. All Thermal Power Plants have been advised to use STP water for cooling purpose, wherever possible.

Statement*Outage Due to Water Shortage from 01-Apr-2017 to 31-Mar-2018*

State	Station	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Trip date	Sync date	Duration days
Punjab	Talwandi sabo TPP	2	660	09-Apr-17	17-Apr-17	8
Chhattisgarh	Nawapara TPP	1	300	19-May-17	21-Jun-17	33
Chhattisgarh	Nawapara TPP	2	300	20-May-17	24-Jun-17	35
Karnataka	Bellary TPS	2	500	07-Jun-17	13-Sep-17	98
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPS	3	195	11-Aug-17	14-Oct-17	64
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPS	2	110	28-Aug-17	07-Sep-17	10
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPS	1	110	03-Nov-17	22-Nov-17	19
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPS	4	195	04-Nov-17	23-Dec-17	49
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPS	2	110	30-Dec-17	06-Jan-18	7
Maharashtra	Chandrapur (maharashtra) STPS	6	500	04-Jan-18	01-Feb-18	28
Maharashtra	Chandrapur (maharashtra) STPS	3	210	03-Dec-17	Continued	118
Maharashtra	Chandrapur (maharashtra) STPS	4	210	03-Dec-17	Continued	118
Maharashtra	Paras tps	4	250	12-Jan-18	22-Jan-18	10
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	1	250	07-Feb-18	15-Feb-18	8
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	1	250	02-Mar-18	26-Mar-18	24

Power Supply to Bangladesh by NRVN

301. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC's arm NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NRVN) has emerged as the lowest bidder for supply of 300 MW power to Bangladesh for 15 years at an estimated tariff of Rs.3.42 per unit, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the NTPC is expecting a revenue of Rs. 900 crore every year for supply of 300 MW under a

tender floated by Bangladesh Power Development Board; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NRVN) a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Ltd., a power trading company has emerged as the lowest bidder for supply of 300 MW power to Bangladesh for 15 years. The

details of period of power supply with tariffs and estimated revenue per year are as follows:

Period	Tariff	Estimated Revenue/ Year
01.06.2018 to 31.12.2019 (under short term)	5.56 US cents/kWh (Rs. 3.805*/kWh)	134 million US dollar (Rs. 917* crore)
01.01.2020 to 31.05.2033 (under long term)	7.79 US cents/kWh (Rs. 5.331 */kWh)	184 million US dollar (Rs.1259* crore)

* considering 1USD = Rs. 68.4403 (dollar rate as on 30.06.2018)

Four Laning of NH-54

302. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: WILL THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the status of 4 laning of Balachera-Harangajao section of NH-54 (ext.) under the Mahasadak Project;

(b) the status of construction of the road between Silchar and Vairengte and between Vairengte and Sarang of NH-54 under the Mahasadak project;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the dilapidated condition of Jatinga-Harangajao of NH-54E; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Madam, the work for 4-laning of Balachera - Harangajao section of NH-54 (ext.) has been awarded by National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation (NHIDCL) on 31.10.2017 on EPC mode at a cost of Rs.519.30 Crore. The appointed date was declared on 26.12.2017 and so far physical progress is about 1%.

(b) Silchar to Lailapur (near vairengte) of NH-54 in the State of Assam is in Good Condition. No construction work between Lailapur (near vairengte) -Sarang of NH-54 in Mizoram is taken up under the Mahasadak project.

(c) and (d) Jatinga to Harangajao section of NH-54 in Assam got severely affected/damaged by landslide, hill movement, slip failure & sinking. Looking into the gravity of problem of failure, it has been decided to adopt for split 4-lane construction (2-lane on new alignment and 2-lane along existing alignment) for the affected section for which M/s RITES Ltd. has been engaged by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for preparation of Detailed Project Report. Maintenance of existing NH is going on.

Sports Quota Reservation

303. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exemplary achievements in National Cadet Corps is encouraged by providing sports quota reservation in educational and employment institutions in the country; and

(b) 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) and (b) Reservation under sports quota is governed by the consolidated instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training (DoP&T) on 3rd October, 2013 vide their OM No. 14034/01/2013-Estt.(D) on incentives for sportspersons. Vide this Office Memorandum, there is no specific provision for reservation under sports quota in educational and employment institutions for meritorious sportspersons who achieved exemplary achievements in NCC.

Revenue Sharing with BCCI

304. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that players are eligible to receive 26 percent of gross revenue from broadcasting rights from the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court appointed Committee of Administrators has discovered that the players are being paid only 8 percent of gross revenue from broadcasting rights and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether 26 percent revenue sharing formula was cleared by the BCCI in 2001 and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time since when the players are not receiving 26 percent of gross revenue as per eligibility; and

(f) whether the Government has inquired into this issue and if so, the details and outcome thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Madam, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has informed that the Players (Both Men and Women- International, Senior and Juniors taken together) are eligible to receive 26% of the gross revenue of BCCI. For this purpose, gross revenue of BCCI means the total revenue of BCCI (excluding revenue from the Indian Premier League) less the following:

- (i) Share of Associations @ 70% of net media rights Income (i.e BCCI media rights income less BCCI production cost);
- (ii) Interest and Investment income;
- (iii) Profit or Loss from disposal of investments;
- (iv) Government grants, if any;
- (v) Sponsorship of Junior cricket;
- (vi) Income from any sources for development of junior cricket, grounds and wickets, coaching fitness training and umpiring;
- (vii) Sponsorship of National cricket academy, zonal cricket academies;
- (viii) Income from sale of fixed assets;
- (ix) Income from Insurance claims;
- (x) Income from bequests & donations; and

(xi) Discounts received on goods and services purchased

After taking into account the aforesaid deductions, the gross revenue share provided to Players (26%) is towards retainership fees, match fees, tour fees, prize money, etc. and includes Sponsorship Income and revenue from ICC/ACC. After making the above payments, if any amount remain, unpaid, the balance is distributed amongst the respective Players.

The break-up of 26 % is given below:—

Players-Category	GRS (%) Break up
International Players	13.00%
Senior Domestic Players	10.40%
Junior Domestic & Women Players	2.60%
Total	26.00%

(c) the Players are being given 26 % of the "gross revenue" of BCCI as per the definition mentioned in answer to Question (a) and (b) above.

(d) The 26 % revenue sharing formula was cleared by the BCCI in 2003 in the Working Committee Meeting held on 22nd January 2003, which is applicable with effect from F.Y. 2004-2005. This was further amended in the Annual General Meeting held on 27th September 2006.

(e) As stated above players have been receiving 26 % of "gross revenue" of BCCI as defined above as per their eligibility.

(f) The clarifications as above have been given by the Supreme Court Appointed Committee of Administrators to the Government.

[Translation]

Development of Solar City Scheme

305. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Bihar has not been included so far in the Development of Solar Cities scheme;

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

(c) the time by which Bihar is likely to be included in the said scheme meant for development of solar cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under its scheme 'Development of Solar Cities' had accorded 'in-principle' approval for development of Gaya in Bihar as a Solar City. This scheme got over in March, 2017 with the completion of 12th Plan and, hence, no further cities can be sanctioned in Bihar under this scheme.

[English]

Cases of Doping

306. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian sportspersons/athletes were hit by fresh doping row and stripped of their medals which were won in various games such as Commonwealth Games, Olympics etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such sportspersons/athletes;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of action taken/being taken by the Government to save these sportspersons/athletes from the doping row?

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. However, the detail with regard to one Indian weightlifter Ms. Khumukcham Sanjita Chanu (weightlifter 53 kg) has been intimated via email on May 15, 2018 to National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) by International Weightlifting Federation (IWF). It has been communicated by IWF that possible Anti Doping Rule Violation has been reported in respect of

above weightlifter during an out-of-competition testing conducted by United States Anti Doping Agency (USADA) at Las Vegas, USA on 18/11/2018. Her sample has been reported for Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) for the prohibited substance as per World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) Prohibited List 2018 for the sportspersons. NADA carries out anti-doping awareness programmes to sensitize the various stakeholders to save sportspersons / athletes from the doping row.

Target for Construction of Roads

307. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that national highways in the State of Andhra Pradesh are in a dilapidated condition which needs to be maintained properly for smooth running of vehicles, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has identified the number of such national highway roads which are in bad position and need early redevelopment, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked any funds for this purpose, if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to redevelop and maintain the national highways in the State of Andhra Pradesh at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) No National Highway in the State of Andhra Pradesh is in a dilapidated condition. Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and the same are carried out based on the traffic, inter-se-priority and availability of funds. Funds are allocated State-wise and not District-wise. During the year 2018-19, Rs. 1705 Crore and Rs. 29.01 Crore respectively have been allocated to the State PWD for development and maintenance of the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh.

Security at Airports

308. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the present status of safety and security at the airports of the country particularly at Biju Patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has been conducting examinations/tests for the security officers of various agencies deployed at the airports to assess their knowledge;

(c) if so, the details of these examinations/tests conducted by BCAS during the last three years and current year along with their outcome, agency-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to meet the challenges of aviation security in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The requirement of security is dynamic in nature. The security system at airports is reviewed from time to time and upgraded as per the requirement, by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, in consultation with the other concerned agencies and stakeholders, including Central Industrial Security Force(CISF) and airport operators, depending upon threat perceptions. Further, Safety Management System(SMS) has been

implemented on all licensed aerodromes. The SMS is a systematic approach to manage safety, including the necessary organizational structures, accountability, policies and procedures. Security forces deployed at airports are providing security as per the mandate of the BCAS. As of now, 60 airports in the country are being provided security by the CISF, and at other airports agencies such as State Police, Central Reserve

Police Force(CRPF), etc. have been deployed for providing security. At Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneswar, security is provided by CISF and as of now 441 CISF personnel have been deployed at this airport. Necessary security gadgets are also available at this airport.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Various examinations/ tests are conducted by BCAS for security officers of various agencies deployed at airports to assess their knowledge. The relevant details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Upon reviewing risk and threat assessments carried out by central security agencies, the BCAS issues various Aviation Security circulars / orders for effective implementation of security controls at all Indian airports for the purpose of safeguarding civil aviation activities/operations against acts of unlawful interference. The regulatory authority also oversees training to the security personnel of airport security unit, aircraft operators and other regulated agencies on the terms and conditions specified.

Statement*Details of Various Examinations/Tests Conducted by BCAs for Security Officers of Various Agencies*

Year	AVSEC Basic (12 Days)		AVSEC Induction (5 days)		AVSEC Basic Crew (6 days)		Screeners Training (3 days)		Inline Screeners Trg (3 days)		
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CISF	2015	2393	1372	0	0	0	0	4517	3142	0	0
	2016	1930	1204	0	0	0	0	2137	1485	0	0
	2017	2627	1812	0	0	0	0	4490	2819	0	0
	TOTAL	6950	4388	0	0	0	0	11144	7446	0	0
AIR INDIA	2015	503	226	394	365	783	780	390	172	15	0
	2016	552	204	306	306	980	929	515	297	213	79
	2017	701	409	344	344	1130	965	655	254	82	37
	TOTAL	1756	839	1044	1015	2893	2674	1560	723	310	116
JET	2015	762	440	581	553	1502	1285	696	407	0	0
AIRWAYS	2016	638	508	322	322	2071	1988	982	585	0	0
	2017	403	357	521	461	787	739	640	476	0	0
	TOTAL	1803	1305	1424	1336	4360	4012	2318	1468	0	0
GO AIR	2015	101	47	14	11	402	327	189	109	0	0
	2016	28	23	44	33	206	161	96	57	0	0
	2017	165	95	9	4	338	257	265	123	0	0
	TOTAL	294	165	67	48	946	745	550	289	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MIAL	2015	57	32	25	25	0	0	0	0	105	74
	2016	36	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	145
	2017	85	45	36	36	0	0	0	0	173	135
	TOTAL	178	94	61	61	0	0	0	0	431	354
GHAIL	2015	78	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	303
	2016	133	42	14	14	0	0	871	542	0	0
	2017	125	62	92	92	0	0	1810	1013	94	70
	TOTAL	336	117	106	106	0	0	2681	1555	665	373
DIAL	2015	77	32	43	43	0	0	38	38	123	95
	2016	87	26	42	42	0	0	89	89	213	213
	2017	225	103	52	52	0	0	86	86	239	142
	TOTAL	389	161	137	137	0	0	213	213	575	450
INDIGO	2015	700	360	560	497	1029	1005	220	132	0	0
	2016	540	374	453	453	1572	1572	664	284	0	0
	2017	717	515	1656	1572	1752	1613	734	372	0	0
	TOTAL	1957	1249	2669	2522	4353	4190	1618	788	0	0
SPICEJET	2015	266	193	300	300	378	341	373	184	0	0
	2016	382	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	388	294	394	394	537	493	416	204	0	0
	TOTAL	1036	772	694	694	915	834	789	388	0	0
CIAL	2015	30	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	47	42	0	0	0	0	37	37	99	99
	2017	28	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	105	77	0	0	0	0	37	37	100	100

BIAL	2015	19	9	0	0	22	16	24	19	72	47
	2016	64	46	0	0	0	0	97	97	47	47
	2017	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	130	130
	TOTAL	83	55	12	12	22	16	121	116	249	224
BCAS & OTHERS	2015	455	109	0	0	0	0	489	71	0	0
	2016	370	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	825	234	0	0	0	0	489	71	0	0
BLUE DART	2015	62	45	0	0	16	11	98	37	0	0
	2016	152	114	0	0	32	26	100	85	0	0
	2017	67	47	24	24	44	44	258	229	0	0
	TOTAL	281	206	24	24	92	81	456	351	0	0
AIR COSTA	2015	57	45	30	23	197	195	106	88	0	0
	2016	9	9	12	7	65	64	50	35	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	66	54	42	30	262	259	156	123	0	0
TATA SIA	2015	23	21	21	6	132	121	81	81	0	0
	2016	81	56	122	20	329	308	154	119	0	0
	2017	128	77	89	17	379	323	199	171	0	0
	TOTAL	232	154	232	43	840	752	434	371	0	0
AIR ASIA	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	3	3	127	127	60	60	0	0
	2017	50	20	54	53	248	241	200	179	0	0
	TOTAL	50	20	57	56	375	368	260	239	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TRUE JET												
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	27	19	44	44	50	29	29	29	29	29	0	0
2017	141	86	223	223	22	157	157	157	157	157	0	0
TOTAL	168	105	267	267	72	186	186	186	186	186	0	0
DCSC												
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	117	68	64	64	0	52	52	52	52	52	0	0
TOTAL	117	68	64	64	0	52	52	52	52	52	0	0

Year	AVSEC Basic Refresher			AVSEC Basic -Crew			AVSEC Awareness Trg			Total
	Appeared	Passed	(3 days)	Appeared	Passed	(Refresher-2 days)	Appeared	Passed	(1 day)	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
CISF	2015	3271	3271	0	0	0	0	10181	7785	
	2016	1266	1245	0	0	0	0	5333	3934	
	2017	3875	3875	0	0	0	0	10992	8506	
	TOTAL	8412	8391	0	0	0	0	26506	20225	
AIR INDIA	2015	552	552	1162	1142	19737	19737	23536	22974	
	2016	578	578	3561	3561	25843	25843	32548	31797	
	2017	654	654	1758	1758	11169	11169	16493	15590	
	TOTAL	1784	1784	6481	6461	56749	56749	72577	70361	
JET AIRWAYS	2015	717	648	2085	2025	11995	11995	18338	17353	
	2016	1099	1081	1690	1649	12238	12238	19040	18371	

	2017	975	882	2635	2578	12138	12138	18099	17631
	TOTAL	311	249	2671	2571	710	710	6185	5523
GO AIR	2015	147	147	237	236	1575	1575	2665	2452
	2016	14	14	86	86	5367	5367	5841	5741
	2017	166	152	267	247	5429	5429	6639	6307
	TOTAL	327	313	590	569	12371	12371	15145	14500
MIAL	2015	232	232	0	0	13324	13324	13743	13687
	2016	194	194	0	0	13494	13494	13877	13850
	2017	217	215	0	0	13106	13106	13617	13537
	TOTAL	643	641	0	0	39924	39924	41237	41074
GHAIL	2015	14	14	0	0	4614	4614	5277	4944
	2016	155	155	0	0	8999	8999	10172	9752
	2017	377	376	0	0	5583	5583	8081	7196
	TOTAL	546	545	0	0	19196	19196	23530	21892
DIAL	2015	267	242	0	0	10777	10777	11325	11227
	2016	228	211	0	0	19013	19013	19672	19594
	2017	172	165	0	0	12835	12835	13609	13383
	TOTAL	667	618	0	0	42625	42625	44606	44204
INDIGO	2015	623	273	733	733	987	497	4852	3497
	2016	471	471	1706	1706	8474	8474	13880	13334
	2017	649	609	3886	3550	409	409	9803	8640
	TOTAL	1743	1353	6325	5989	9870	9380	28535	25471
SPICEJET	2015	208	208	526	526	3931	3931	5982	5683
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	285

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	2017	245	242	472	469	8492	8492	10944	10588
	TOTAL	453	450	998	995	12423	12423	17308	16556
CIAL	2015	13	13	0	0	1703	1703	1746	1733
	2016	84	84	0	0	5381	5381	5648	5643
	2017	46	46	0	0	5801	5801	5876	5866
	TOTAL	143	143	0	0	12885	12885	13270	13242
BIAL	2015	71	71	0	0	2827	2827	3035	2989
	2016	0	0	0	0	10768	10768	10976	10958
	2017	184	184	0	0	6805	6805	7131	7131
	TOTAL	255	255	0	0	20400	20400	21142	21078
BCAS & OTHERS	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	944	180
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	125
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1314	305
BLUE DART	2015	55	35	0	0	0	0	231	128
	2016	65	63	0	0	88	88	437	376
	2017	184	161	13	13	78	78	668	596
	TOTAL	304	259	13	13	166	166	1336	1100
AIR COSTA	2015	96	90	62	61	183	183	731	685
	2016	10	9	14	14	240	240	400	378
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	106	99	76	75	423	423	1131	1063

TATA SIA	2015	32	30	29	29	236	236	236	554	524
	2016	170	170	104	102	3275	3275	3275	4235	4050
	2017	260	234	215	214	9162	9162	9162	10432	10198
	TOTAL	462	434	348	345	12673	12673	12673	15221	14772
AIR ASIA	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	96	96	87	87	1993	1993	1993	2366	2366
	2017	183	163	130	117	515	515	515	1380	1288
	TOTAL	279	259	217	204	2508	2508	2508	3746	3654
TRUE JET	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	10	10	15	15	337	337	337	512	504
	2017	91	89	19	19	339	339	339	992	935
	TOTAL	101	99	34	34	676	676	676	1504	1439
DCSC	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	41	40	0	0	1578	1578	1578	1852	1802
	TOTAL	41	40	0	0	1578	1578	1578	1852	1802

Non-Availability of Water in Toilets

309. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission which remain unutilized due to non-availability of water, State-wise;

(b) whether the people in rural areas prefer open defecation despite having toilets and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the said issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) 87.79% of rural households in the country have access to toilets as on 17.7.2018. A recent independent survey found that 93.2% of households with access to toilets used them. State/UT-wise details of percentage of persons using the toilets given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise, Percentage of Persons Using Toilets for the Households Having Toilets

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Percentage of persons using toilets
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	98.4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	96.3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	97.5
4.	Assam	99.7
5.	Bihar	95.8
6.	Chattisgarh	97.0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	99.6
8.	Goa	99.9
9.	Gujarat	97.5
10.	Haryana	99.5

1	2	3
11.	Himanchal Pradesh	99.9
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	93.6
13.	Jharkhand	92.2
14.	Karnataka	94.4
15.	Kerala	100.0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	92.9
17.	Maharashtra	96.9
18.	Manipur	100.0
19.	Meghalaya	99.7
20.	Mizoram	100.0
21.	Nagaland	99.8
22.	Odisha	85.4
23.	Puducherry	78.4
24.	Punjab	98.6
25.	Rajasthan	94.3
26.	Sikkim	100.0
27.	Tamil Nadu	71.4
28.	Telangana	95.4
29.	Tripura	99.6
30.	Uttar Pradesh	87.9
31.	Uttarakhand	99.6
32.	West Bengal	94.1
	India	93.2

[Translation]

Work Carried Under Uday

310. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details work carried out by the Government under Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana in Ranchi district of Jharkhand;

(b) the number of people benefitted in the said District under the Yojana; and

(c) the work proposed in this district under the Yojana and the time by which they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) is not a project financing scheme. The scheme has been formulated and launched for the financial and operational turnaround of state-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The scheme aims to reduce interest burden, reduce the cost of power, reduce power losses in Distribution sector and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs. The state of Jharkhand has joined UDAY for the financial and operational turnaround of its DISCOM.

The Government of Jharkhand and its DISCOM have planned a turnaround of the DISCOM by FY 2018-19, which would benefit all electricity consumers of Jharkhand, including those in Ranchi District.

[English]

Incentives Under Renewable Energy Schemes

311. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of incentives being offered by the Government in the form of Central Financial Assistance under various renewable energy schemes/programmes including wind, hydro power, etc. in the country;

(b) whether the Government is implementing Green Energy Corridor Scheme to encourage utilities to integrate large scale wind, hydro, solar power, etc. generation capacity in the renewable energy rich States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have been mandated to purchase energy from renewable sources of energy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The details of incentives being offered by the Government in the form of Central Financial Assistance under various renewable energy schemes/programmes including wind, hydro power, etc. in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Intra-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor project is being implemented by State Transmission Utilities of Eight renewable energy rich States, namely Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The total project cost is Rs. 10,141 crore and is being implemented with funding pattern: 20% State Equity, 40% NCEF Grant (total 4056.67 crore) and 40% KfW loan (500 million EUR). The project includes laying of approx. 9400 ckm transmission lines and erecting substations of approx. 19000 MVA.

The, Inter-State Transmission Network project is being implemented by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL). The total project cost is Rs. 11,369 crore with 30% equity from PGCIL i.e. Rs. 3410 crore and 70% concessional loan, i.e. Rs. 5203 Crore under KfW financing and Rs. 2756 Cr under ADB financing. This includes approx. 3200 ckms line and six substations of total 18,000 MVA.

(d) and (e) The Section 86(1)(e) of the Electricity Act, 2003 mandates State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to promote cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee.

Statement

A. GRID-INTERACTIVE RENEWABLE POWER PROGRAMMES:-

1. Wind Power Projects.

Wind Projects

Accelerated depreciation benefits upto 40%

2. Solar Power Projects.

a) Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	Minimum Project Capacity 10 MW Maximum Project Capacity 50 MW	VGF support up to 30% of Project Cost limited or maximum of Rs.2.50 Cr/MW whichever is less, based on reverse bidding process for power producers.
b) Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Projects in residential, institutional and social sector	Benchmark of Rs 60 to 70 per watt depending upon the capacity.	Central Financial Assistance (CFA) up to 30% of benchmark cost for the General Category States/UTs and up to 70% of benchmark cost for Special Category States/UTs, i.e. North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands is provided to consumers for installation of grid connected solar rooftop projects. Incentives are also provided for promotion of roof top SPV power in Government sector. No subsidy is provided for commercial and industrial establishments in private sector.
c) Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).	Total size of the scheme 1000MW.	VGF support to the CPSUs/Govt. Of India Organisations at a fixed rate of Rs.1 crore/MW for projects where domestically produced cells and modules are used and Rs. 0.50 crores/MW in cases where domestically produced modules are used.
d) Grid-connected Solar PV Power plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops	1 MW to 10 MW	Rs 1.5 Crore/MW for Canal Bank and Rs 3.0 Crore/MW for Canal Top Projects, subject to 30% of the project cost in both the cases.
e) Solar Park Scheme	-	25 lakh per Solar park for preparation of Detailed Project Report(DPRs). 20 Lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower.
f) Solar PV scheme for Defence Establishments	-	Tender issued before 17/02/2017- VGF support is 2.50 cr/MW Tender issued after 17/02/2017- Rs 1.1 crore / MW for all capacities.

3. Small Hydro Power (SHP) Projects: (valid for the projects commenced on or before 31-03-2017) Support to new SHP projects (producers) in Government sector:—**

Category	Above 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category (Jammu and Kashmir, HP &UK) and NE States	75,000 per KW.	7.5 Crores / MW limited to 20 crore per project.
Other States	35,000 per KW.	3.5 Crores / MW limited to 20 crore per project.

Support to new SHP projects (producers) in private / co-operative / joint sector:—

Areas	Upto 25 MW
N E Region, J & K, H.P. &Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/ MW limited to 5.00 crore per project
Other States	1.0 crore/ MW limited to 5.00 crore per project

Renovation and Modernisation:—

for Government Sector projects Rs 1.00 crore/MW limited to 10.00 crores per project.

**Incentives schemes for me projects commencing after 'T' April 2017 has been approved by EFC and note for CCEA is under preparation.

4. BIOMASS BASED COGENERATION IN SUGAR MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTRY (UP TO MARCH 2020)

Central Financial Assistance (CFA) will be provided at the rate of Rs.25 Lakh/MW (for bagasse cogeneration projects) and Rs.50 Lakh/MW (Nonbagasse Cogeneration projects) under the scheme

5. Waste to Energy Projects:—

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance to Producers
Municipal Solid Waste	Rs.2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 10 Cr. /project.
Urban Waste	Rs.2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 5 Cr. /project.
Industrial waste	Rs. 0.20cr to Rs. 1.00cr/MW, Max. Support Rs.5.00cr/project

B. OFF-GRID / DECENTRALIZED RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMMES:—

Central Financial Assistance under the New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme, (NNBOMP) w.e.f. 01.04.2018 for the Medium Term Plan of 14th Finance Commission up to March, 2020 for Biogas Plant size from 1 cu.m. to 25 cu.m. per day.

1. New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme, (NNBOMP) w.e.f. 01.04.2018

Sl. No.	Particulars of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and States / UTs, Regions & Categories of beneficiaries	Biogas Plants under NNB OMP (size 1 to 25 cubic metre biogas per day) (In Rupees per plant)				
		1 Cubic Metre	2-6 Cubic Metre	8-10 Cubic Metre	15 Cubic Metre	20-25 Cubic Metre
A	Central Subsidy Rates Applicable (In Rs. per plant)					
	I. NER States, including Sikkim and including SC and ST Categories of NER.	17,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	35,000
	II. Special Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands) and	10,000	13,000	18,000	21,000	28,000
	III. Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes of all other States.					
	All other States (General Category)	7,500	12,000	16,000	20,000	25,000
B	Additional Subsidy for cattle dung based biogas plants if linked with sanitary toilets, only for individual households (Rs. Per Biogas Plant) fixed amount.	1,600	1,600	1,600	Nil	Nil

2. Decentralized Solar Photovoltaic Systems.

a)	Lighting systems/ Power packs	Subsidy of 30% of the device/ project cost
b)	Solar pumps	Subsidy of 30%, 25%, and 20% depending upon pump capacity.
c)	Solar Study lamps	Student contribution Rs 100 Balance to be paid as Central Financial Assistance.
d)	Solar Street light under AJAY scheme	75% of the project cost
3.	Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology	30% of the project cost.
4.	Micro-hydel plants/ Water mills: (valid for the Administrative approval issued till 31/3/2017)	Subsidy/CFA to producers: Rs. 1.25 lakh/kW for Micro-hydel upto 100 kW. Rs.0.50 lakh per Watermill for Mechanical output. Rs. 1.50 lakh per Watermill for Electrical Output.

5. Biomass Gasifier

CFA/Subsidy to consumers:

Rs. 15,000 /kW (with 100% producer gas engine)

Rs. 2,500/kW for duel fuel engine

Rs. 2.0 lakh per 300 kW for Thermal Applications

20% higher CFA for special category states

[Translation]

Status of PMGSY in Chhattisgarh

312. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds provided under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to Chhattisgarh during the current financial year;

(b) the details of the roads to be constructed with the said funds;

(c) whether the old roads have been repaired with the said funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Government has also made its contribution; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) An annual allocation of Rs. 500 crore has been made for the State of Chhattisgarh for the implementation of schemes under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the current financial year, against which a sum of Rs. 244.625 crore has been released to the State as 1st instalment of programme fund.

(b) The funds so allocated are utilized for construction of roads sanctioned under PMGSY-I/PMGSY-II/Road Connectivity Project for Left-Wing Extremism Affected Areas. Upto June, 2018, sanction has been given to 8,282 road works (37,104.79 Km), out of which 6,746 road works (28,974.74 Km) has been completed.

(c) to (f) As per the existing PMGSY guidelines, maintenance of roads constructed under the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments and all road works are covered by initial five year maintenance

contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds are provided by the State Government. Maintenance of roads beyond 5 years is also done by the State Government. As per the information given by the State Government, 7,493 Km road length, which are within defect liability period of 5 years, are being maintained at a cost of Rs. 151 crore. Further, a sum of Rs. 1172 crore has been spent on maintenance of 12,068 Km road length beyond the 5 years defect liability period.

Road Construction Under PMGSY

313. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last five years in Kilometers, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the progress and quality of road construction under PMGSY; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The length of roads constructed (in Kilometer) under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last five years State/UT-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement

(b) and (c) The progress of implementation of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly reviewed during Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by a Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of

Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/ Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries of the States.

In order to bring the execution of PMGSY works to the desired quality standard, a three tier quality management mechanism has been institutionalized. Under the first tier, the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are required to ensure process control through mandatory tests on material and workmanship at field laboratory. The second tier is a structured independent quality monitoring at the State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to ensure that every work is inspected at initial stage, middle stage and final stage of the construction. Under the third tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed for random

inspection of road works to monitor quality and also to provide guidance of senior professionals to the field functionaries. Based on the periodic monitoring of quality of roads under the 3-tier mechanism, corrective measures, wherever necessary, are taken by the State Governments.

Ministry has also launched "Meri Sadak" Mobile App for Citizen Feed Back System for PMGSY roads on 20th July, 2015 for citizens to enable them to submit their feedback related to slow pace, abandoned works, poor quality of works of PMGSY roads by way of capturing roads/bridges photographs. The Nodal Officers are required to provide an interim reply to the citizen within 7 days from the receipt of the feedbacks. A final Action Taken Report is required to be submitted to the citizen within a period of 60 days.

Statement

State/UT-wise and Year-wise Deficits of Length of Roads Constructed (in Kms) Under PMGSY During the Last Five Years

# States (s)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1. Andhra Pradesh	118.91	540.72	972.73	733.55	154.06
2. Arunachal Pradesh	634.91	7.00	306.14	1360.51	1132.02
3. Assam	1858.81	1276.94	989.48	929.52	1618.63
4. Bihar	5479.78	4075.06	3445.51	6601.62	5226.69
5. Chhattisgarh	1256.25	2843.58	2041.40	1019.57	1901.49
6. Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Gujarat	968.13	2834.86	693.87	211.88	50.31
8. Haryana	16.05	360.49	549.18	62.85	38.28
9. Himachal Pradesh	479.06	707.38	658.64	1429.27	1772.53
10. Jammu and Kashmir	866.22	858.83	789.86	1785.16	1804.54
11. Jharkhand	876.80	1811.51	1281.22	3119.52	4525.12
12. Karnataka	205.16	470.08	999.51	897.09	58.98
13. Kerala	188.25	266.16	393.90	314.33	373.64
14. Madhya Pradesh	2652.04	4847.83	4984.02	5081.97	5222.45
15. Maharashtra	778.88	528.91	890.71	2000.70	569.76
16. Manipur	428.51	301.68	364.55	1485.85	731.20

#	States (s)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
17.	Meghalaya	43.99	30.72	150.96	368.87	150.33
18.	Mizoram	254.45	37.14	117.32	298.08	237.13
19.	Nagaland	97.20	198.30	93.50	395.00	85.00
20.	Odisha	1838.58	4181.61	3894.04	5796.93	7175.77
21.	Punjab	784.66	556.17	728.21	586.53	851.75
22.	Rajasthan	2291.15	3412.16	2175.37	3110.10	3260.98
23.	Sikkim	179.59	165.25	390.77	247.42	419.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	796.28	1629.96	590.17	883.19	1611.76
25.	Tripura	284.25	239.21	357.33	405.62	313.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	770.48	2985.65	3406.93	3,095.25	4106.46
27.	Uttarakhand	478.21	478.04	1025.29	1,989.32	1839.11
28.	West Bengal	2548.38	2215.16	2466.15	2825.53	3213.11
29.	Telangana	182.49	200.64	397.25	408.64	302.93
	Grand Total	27,357.47	38061.01	35154.00	47447.00	48746.31
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (UTs)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand total	27,357.47	38061.01	35154.00	47447.00	48746.31

Coal Based Methanol as Alternative Fuel for Vehicles

314. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is working on a proposal to run diesel guzzling heavy commercial vehicles like trucks and buses on coal based methanol;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose behind the move;

(c) whether running commercial vehicles on coal based methanol is cost effective, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has shortlisted the potential districts for setting up of coal based methanol plants in the country; and

(e) the time by which these coal based methanol plants are likely to be set up and made operational?

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) NITI Aayog has set up an Apex Committee and five Task Forces for carrying out R&D and developing roadmap for implementing Methanol Economy in India. Task Force on Production of Methanol using High Ash Coal is one of them. The Government has notified G.S.R 490(E) dated 24.05.2018 regarding Mass emission standards for flex-fuel Methanol M15 or M100 and Methanol MD 95 vehicles.

(c) India imported 212.7 Million Tons of Crude oil in 2016-2017. It is estimated that a 15% methanol blending can result in replacement of around 31.9 million tons of crude oil. With crude oil price of 54 \$ per barrel it can result in significant savings for India. Further the CO and HC emission reduction for M 15 as compared to neat gasoline by approximate 40 % is an added benefit. Further CO₂ and evaporative emission benefits are also envisaged.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) No timelines have been fixed as the work is in preliminary stage.

[Translation]

Road Construction Under PMGSY

315. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has advanced the target for completion of roads to be constructed under the

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to 2019 from 2022 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has increased the annual allocation of funds to States to Rupees five thousand crore under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated under the said scheme during the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the quality of roads is not likely to be affected due to reduction of time limit for achieving the target and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said decision has been taken with the consent of States; and

(f) the number of roads constructed under the said scheme during the last one year, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. For accelerated execution of PMGSY, 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 balance habitations under PMGSY-I by March, 2019, much before the earlier set target date of 2022.

(b) In order to accelerate the implementation and ensure time bound completion of the Scheme in the States, the Government has decided to provide substantial enhancement of allocation for PMGSY.

Rs in Crore

S.No	Financial Year	Allocation to the States
1.	2015-16	15186
2.	2016-17	16508
3.	2017-18	16819

The Budget Estimate (BE) for 2018-19 is Rs.19,000 crore. In addition to the Central Share, the State Share

will be available for the programme, according to changed funding pattern since 2015.

(c) The quantum of funds allocated under the said scheme during the last two years, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I

(d) In order to bring the execution of PMGSY works to the desired quality standard, a three tier quality management mechanism has been institutionalized. Under the first tier, the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are required to ensure process control through mandatory tests on material and workmanship at field laboratory. The second tier is structured independent quality monitoring at the State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to ensure that every work is inspected at three different stages of construction. Under the third tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed for random inspection of road works to monitor quality and also to provide guidance of senior professionals to the field functionaries. Based on the periodic monitoring of quality of roads under the 3-tier mechanism, corrective measures, wherever necessary, are taken by the State Governments.

(e) During the sub-group of Chief Minister Meeting held on 13.11.2015, it was decided to change the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY from 100% to 60:40 between the Centre and States for plain areas & 90:10 for special areas. Seeing the increased level of allocation, the Government of India decided to advance the target of completion of PMGSY-I from 2022 to 2019.

(f) The number of roads constructed under the said scheme during the last one year, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II.

Statement – I

State/UT Wise Funds Allocated Under PMGSY

Sl. No.	State	Release during 2016-17 (Rs in crore)	Release during 2017-18 (Rs in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	197.59	226.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.92	700.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	475.76	575.58
4.	Bihar	2958.34	1592.26
5.	Chattisgarh	449.81	508.66
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	31.04	0.00
8.	Haryana	44.01	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	396.61	399.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	755.61	1400.00
11.	Jharkhand	819.59	1381.70
12.	Karnataka	331.95	5.00
13.	Kerala	179.45	169.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1979.48	1308.45
15.	Maharashtra	606.00	330.64
16.	Manipur	412.19	231.50
17.	Meghalaya	211.99	50.04
18.	Mizoram	93.36	200.00
19.	Nagaland	8.05	8.80
20.	Odisha	1925.67	2249.99
21.	Punjab	275.66	339.15
22.	Rajasthan	559.41	1120.26
23.	Sikkim	138.16	337.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	309.58	636.39
25.	Tripura	392.37	135.39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1234.87	1010.47
27.	Uttarakhand	550.20	702.21
28.	West Bengal	819.18	1101.84
29.	Telangana	146.03	99.22
Total		16507.85	16819.43

Statement – II

Roads Constructed (in Km) Under PMGSY in State/UT-wise in Last One Year

Annexure referred in part (e) of Lok Sabha UQ. 315 due for 19.7.2018

Sl. No.	State	Length Constructed during 2017-18 (in km)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1132.02
3.	Assam	1618.63
4.	Bihar	5226.69
5.	Chattisgarh	1901.49
6.	Goa	0.00
7.	Gujarat	50.31
8.	Haryana	38.28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1772.53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1804.54
11.	Jharkhand	4525.12
12.	Karnataka	58.98
13.	Kerala	373.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5222.45
15.	Maharashtra	569.76
16.	Manipur	731.20
17.	Meghalaya	150.33
18.	Mizoram	237.13
19.	Nagaland	85.00
20.	Odisha	7175.77
21.	Punjab	851.75
22.	Rajasthan	3260.98
23.	Sikkim	419.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1611.76

1	2	3
25.	Tripura	313.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4106.46
27.	Uttarakhand	1839.11
28.	West Bengal	3213.11
29.	Telangana	302.93
Total		48746.31

[English]

Water Crisis

316. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

SHRI HARISH MEENA:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that 'water crisis' has hit more than 26 cities across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the States and Urban Local bodies are not taking any effective steps to tackle the water crisis in the cities and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the efforts of Union Government for water conservation in cities have also become ineffective and/or are being neglected to deal with the water crisis and if so, the details in this regard;

(d) the steps the Union Government proposes to take in consultation with State Governments and urban local bodies to face the challenges of the water crisis in cities; and

(e) the action taken/to be taken by the Union Government to handle the water crisis situation and make strict regulation for water conservation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No specific information regarding water crisis hitting more than 26 cities across

the country is available. However, the Government is aware of the growing water related problems in cities across the country.

As per National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) report, the total water availability of India received through precipitation has been assessed about 4000 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) per annum. After evaporation, 1869 BCM water is available as natural runoff. Due to geological and other factors, the utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water.

Total requirement of the country for different uses for high demand scenario for the years 2010 and 2025 has been assessed as 710 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and 843 BCM respectively. Further, it is projected that in the year 2050, the country's total water demand is estimated at 1180 BCM, outstripping the total availability of 1137 BCM.

(b) to (e) Water is 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. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programmes.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs formulates the policies and strategies pertaining to various aspects of urban development including Water Supply and Sanitation and also provides technical and financial assistance to the States. The Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), a technical Wing of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, deals with the matters related to urban water supply and sanitation in the Country. It acts as an Advisory body at Central level to advise the concerned State agencies and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in implementation, operation & maintenance of urban water supply, sanitation and Solid Waste Management projects and helps to adopt latest technologies in these sub sectors.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in five hundred cities across the

country with major focus on water supply. The States/UTs have been empowered to select, appraise and implement the projects.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under this ministry has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" which provides information about area specific artificial recharge techniques to augment the ground water resources based on the availability of source water and capability of subsurface formations to accommodate it. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.11 crore artificial recharge structures in urban and rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 79178 crore.

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

[Translation]

Provision of Electricity

317. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the measures taken by the Union Government to provide cheaper electricity particularly to common people and industrial units at affordable prices during the last three years along with the outcome 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): Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and Distribution of electricity at affordable rate to all category of consumers in a State/ UT falls within the purview of respective State Government/State Regulatory Commission and State Power Utility(ies).

The Government of India supplement the efforts of the State Governments through various measures for improvement in power sector to provide reliable and affordable electricity to all consumers including common people and industrial units. The measures taken by the Union Government during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The Measures Taken by the Union Government During the Last Three Years

In line with the spirit of the Electricity Act, 2003 various measures have been taken by the Union Government to facilitate electricity to all consumers at affordable prices. The measures taken by the Union government during last three years includes:

- (i) "DEEP (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price)" e-Bidding Portal has been launched on 12th April, 2016 in order to bring uniformity and transparency in power procurement by the DISCOMs and also to promote competition in electricity sector.
- (ii) The Government on 4th May, 2016 has notified the "Flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation". The State can use their coal and take equivalent power from any other efficient generating stations at a cheaper cost as compared to the cost of generation from their own power stations. An e-bidding portal was launched on 5th July 2017 for providing e- Bidding solution to States to select Independent Power Producers (IPPs) for procurement of power by transferring their domestic coal under the scheme of flexibility in utilization of domestic coal.
- (iii) A Web Portal 'MERIT' i.e. Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency was launched on 23rd June 2017. This Mobile App and Web Portal displays the actual data of dispatched generation by the states transparently and provides opportunity to states for improving their power purchase portfolio.
- (iv) Mobile Application named 'Vidyut PRAVAH' was launched on 31st March, 2016 to provide

highlights of the power availability and prevailing rate in the Power Exchange on real time basis.

- (v) A mechanism for providing flexibility in Generation and Scheduling of Thermal Stations to reduce Emissions has been issued on 05.04.2018. Under the mechanism thermal power stations can use RE Power to meet the existing contractual commitments. Net gains arising out of such mechanism shall be shared between the Generator and Beneficiary of power station.
- (vi) Government of India on 17.5.2017 approved SHAKTI scheme for harnessing & allocating coal transparently in India. Coal linkage have been granted under B(i) provisions of SHAKTI policy to Central & State Generating companies at the notified price for 10 Projects of total 8870 MW capacity. Further under B(ii) provision of SHAKTI Policy, coal linkages to independent power producers (IPPs) with PPAs based on domestic coal have been granted to 10 projects of total 11549 MW capacity, based on bidding on discount on quoted Tariff. Lower cost of power will provide benefits to the consumers.
- (vii) The Government has started Third Party Sampling of Coal at both, loading and unloading end of Generators. There has been considerable improvement in the quality of coal supplied by the Coal India Limited. Due to improvement in coal quality and improvement in the efficiency of plants, there has been a reduction in specific coal consumption by coal based thermal power plants thus reducing the cost of power generation.
- (viii) To promote competitive procurement of electricity from Solar PV power plants and Wind power Plants, competitive bidding guidelines have been issued on 03.08.2017 and on 08.12.2017 respectively for long term procurement of electricity.

These measures are aimed to lower the cost of electricity generation, increasing transparency in power procurement, improving efficiency and ultimately lower the cost of electricity for the end consumers.

[English]

High Air Fare Charged by Airlines

318. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

DR. A. SAMPATH:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :-

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the aviation companies have increased their air fare of flights to Middle East/Gulf Sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken by the Government to put cap on air fares and protect the welfare and interest of NRIs in Middle East/Gulf Sector;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a discussion with the civil aviation companies so as to provide tickets to NRIs at reasonable rates and if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a mechanism to regulate the air fare so as to protect the interest of air passengers and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to intervene in this matter so as to restrict the exorbitant increase of air fare by aviation companies and if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government is ready to introduce more Air India Express flights and persuade the private airlines to have more flights from Kerala to the Gulf region under the open sky policy and if so, the details thereof and the details of proposal of the Government to include Air India Express under UDAN Scheme to connect small cities with close-by international destinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Madam, airlines offer fares at various levels, which are driven by market forces. As the demand goes up, the seats on lower fares get filled. This is a global practice in the aviation industry. Airlines are free to fix reasonable tariffs under the provision of sub-rule(l) of Rule 135 of the

Aircraft Rules, 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing traffic. However, airlines remain compliant with the regulatory provisions of sub-rule (2) of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

(d) and (e) No madam, there is no such proposal at present under consideration with government. Any intervention by the Government in the matter of airfares would not only be in contravention of rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, but also anti-competitive.

(f) Commencement of operation on any route is decided by the airline company itself depending upon the availability of resources and route commercial viability. The Government does not interfere in their operational plan. The present UDAN scheme does not cover international destinations.

[Translation]

Functioning of Airports

319. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of domestic as well as international airports functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the airports where security personnel have been deputed; and

(c) the airports where security is being provided with the help of the concerned State Government as per their manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) owns 129 airports/civil enclaves in the country. The State/UT-wise list of AAI airports at given in the enclosed Statement. Out of these, 101 airports/civil enclaves are operational and scheduled /RCS flights are operating at 86 airports/civil enclaves. In addition to this, scheduled flights are operating at 11 other JVC/Private/Defence/State Govt. airports.

(b) and (c) All airports are protected by Airport Security Unit. CISF is deployed at 60 airports, while the State Government is providing security with the State police at 39 airports.

Statement

*Name of the Airports Owned by Airports Authority of India
State-Wise Including Civil Enclaves.*

AA AIRPORTS

State	Sl.No.	Station	State	Sl.No.	Station
Andhra Pradesh	1	Kadapah	Chattisgarh	25	Raipur
	2	Donakonda		26	Bilaspur
	3	Rajamundry	Delhi	27	New Delhi (Safdarjung)
	4	Tirupati International		28	Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi
	5	Vijaywada International	Daman and Diu (UT)	29	Diu
	6	Visakhapatnam (CE)		30	Goa (CE) International
Arunachal Pradesh	7	Daparizo	Gujarat	31	Ahmedabad International
	8	Passighat		32	Bhavnagar
	9	Tezu	33	Bhuj(CE)	
Assam	10	Dibrugarh	34	Deesa(Palanpur)	
	11	Guwahati International	35	Kandla	
	12	Lilabari	36	Keshod	
	13	Jorhat(CE)	37	Jamnagar(CE)	
	14	Rupsi	38	Porbander	
	15	Shella	39	Rajkot	
	16	Silchar(CE)	40	Surat	
	17	Tezpur(CE)	41	Vadodara	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	Port-Blair (CE) International	Himachal Pradesh	42	Kangra(Gaggal)
	19	Gaya	43	Bhuntar(Kullu)	
Bihar	20	Jogbani	Jharkhand	44	Shimla
	21	Muzzafarpur		45	Chakulia
	22	Patna (Custom)	46	Ranchi	
	23	Raxaul	47	Deoghar	
Chandigarh(UT)	24	Chandigarh (CE) (Custom)	Jammu and Kashmir	48	Jammu(CE)
	25			49	Srinagar(CE) International
				50	Leh(CE)
			Karnataka	51	Bangalore(CE) International

State	Sl.No.	Station	State	Sl.No.	Station
	52	Belgaum	Nagaland	80	Dimapur
	53	Hubli	Orissa	81	Bhubaneswar International
	54	Mangalore International		82	Jharsuguda
	55	Mysore	Punjab	83	Amritsar International
Kerala	56	Calicut International		84	Bhatinda(CE)
	57	Thiruvananthapuram International		85	Ludhiana
Lakshadweep Island	58	Agatti		86	Pathankot(CE)
Madhya Pradesh	59	Bhopal		87	Adampur(CE)
	60	Gwalior (CE)	Puducherry	88	Puducherry
	61	Jabalpur	Rajasthan	89	Bikaner(nal) (CE)
	62	Khajuraho		90	Jaipur International
	63	Khandwa		91	Jaisalmer(CE)
	64	Indore		92	Jodhpur(CE)
	65	Panna		93	Kota
	66	Satna		94	Kishangarh
Maharastra	67	Akola	Sikkim	95	Udaipur
	68	Aurangabad		96	Pakyong
	69	Gondia	Tamilnadu	97	Coimbatore International
	70	Jalgaon		98	Chennai International
	71	Mumbai(Juhu)		99	Madurai
	72	CSI Airport, Mumbai International		100	Salem
	73	Kolhapur		101	Trichy International
	74	Mihan, Nagpur International		102	Tuticorin
	75	Pune (CE)		103	Thanjavur (CE.)
	76	Sholapur		104	Vellore
Manipur	77	Imphal International	Telengana	105	Hyderabad International (begumpet)
Meghalaya	78	Shillong (Barapani)		106	Warangal
Mizoram	79	Aizawl(Turial)		107	Nadirgul
			Tripura	108	Agartala
				109	Kailashahar

State	Sl.No.	Station
	110	Kamalpur
	111	Khowai
Uttar Pradesh	112	Agra(CE)
	113	Allahabad(CE)
	114	Gorakhpur(CE)
	115	Anpur(Chakeri) (CE)
	116	Kanpur(Civil)
	117	Lalitpur
	118	Lucknow International
	119	Varanasi International
	120	Bareilly (CE)
Uttarakhand	121	Dehradun
	122	Pantnagar
West bengal	123	Asansol
	124	Balurghat
	125	Bagdogra(CE)
	126	Behala
	127	Cooch-Behar
	128	Kolkata International
	129	Malda

[English]

National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy

320. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has released a National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy recently;

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

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued with regard to the classification of a plant as a wind-solar hybrid one; 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) Yes Madam. The Government has released National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy on 14th May, 2018. The main objective of the policy is to provide a framework for promotion of large grid connected wind-solar PV hybrid systems for optimal and efficient utilization of wind and solar resources, transmission infrastructure and land. The wind-solar PV hybrid systems will help in reducing the variability in renewable power generation and achieving better grid stability. The policy also aims to encourage new technologies, methods and way-outs involving combined operation of wind and solar PV plants.

(c) and (d) The National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy dated 14th May, 2018 defines wind-solar hybrid system. Para 4 of the policy, inter alia, provides that under the category of wind-solar hybrid power plants, Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and Solar PV systems shall be configured to operate at the same point of grid connection. Further, a wind-solar plant shall be recognized as hybrid plant, if the rated power capacity of one resource is at least 25% of the rated power capacity of other resource.

[Translation]

Drinking Water in Villages

321. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages throughout the country which have been supplied piped drinking water during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of villages in the country which are unable to receive drinking water from any source as on date, State/UT-wise;

(c) the percentage of households which use drinking water from hand pump, tubewell and open wells, separately; and

(d) the details of the action plan and budget provisions in this regard for supplying drinking water in the villages through any of the said sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Ministry maintains data regarding coverage of piped water supply in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. As reported by States on the online portal of Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), the State-wise number of habitations which have been supplied piped water supply during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As reported by States / UTs on IMIS, as on 16.07.2018, 78.14% of total rural habitations are fully covered (getting at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water), 17.85% habitations are partially covered (getting less than 40 lpcd of safe drinking water) and 4.01% habitations are quality affected (where drinking water is contaminated with at least one

chemical contaminant). State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. With regards to usage of drinking water sources, 56.04% of total rural population is covered with piped drinking water supply. The remaining population is using drinking water from other sources like handpumps, tubewell and open wells etc Separate data for these sources is not maintained by the Ministry.

(d) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. This Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States for coverage of rural drinking water supply through NRDWP. 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. During 2018-19, an amount of Rs. 7000 Crore has been allocated under NRDWP for coverage of rural water supply schemes and out of which Rs. 1966.67 Crores has been released till date to the States for coverage of drinking water supply.

Statement – I

Number of Habitations Covered by Piped Water Supply (PWS)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Coverage of habitations	Coverage of habitations	Coverage of habitations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1806	349	374
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	133	95	73
4.	Assam	472	208	20
5.	Bihar	100	296	50
6.	Chhattisgarh	296	0	18
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	1187	294	1349
9.	Haryana	299	241	150
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1525	907	702
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	230	229	292
12.	Jharkhand	437	280	1

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	18097	8345	783
14.	Kerala	432	19	128
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2214	308	160
16.	Maharashtra	1510	1047	427
17.	Manipur	80	12	0
18.	Meghalaya	210	48	7
19.	Mizoram	28	10	2
20.	Nagaland	168	48	0
21.	Odisha	1467	162	58
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	159	321	105
24.	Rajasthan	2206	747	2914
25.	Sikkim	11	1	22
26.	Tamil Nadu	1390	2769	1646
27.	Telangana	1371	254	960
28.	Tripura	643	106	24
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1452	916	0
30.	Uttarakhand	478	446	462
31.	West Bengal	4745	1154	2806
Total		43146	19612	13533

Statement – II

Annexure Referred to in Part (b) of LS Unstarred Q.No. 321 for answer on 19.07.2018

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitations	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations	No. of Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,363	33,629	14,325	409
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,582	3,004	4,549	29

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	88,099	52,953	24,229	10,917
5.	Bihar	1,10,234	67,396	38,627	4,211
6.	Chattisgarh	74,685	70,517	3,012	1,156
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	36,066	36,065	1	0
9.	Haryana	7,948	7,614	209	125
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53,604	43,079	10,525	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,958	9,223	6,719	16
12.	Jharkhand	1,20,764	1,17,073	894	2,797
13.	Karnataka	60,248	28,369	31,007	872
14.	Kerala	21,551	4,943	16,247	361
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,061	1,27,802	78	181
16.	Maharashtra	99,732	87,523	11,994	215
17.	Manipur	3,788	2,244	1,544	0
18.	Meghalaya	10,475	1,811	8,632	32
19.	Mizoram	738	480	258	0
20.	Nagaland	1,452	724	698	30
21.	Odisha	1,57,773	1,39,714	15,083	2,976
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15,384	10,127	1,741	3,516
24.	Rajasthan	1,21,648	56,951	45,130	19,567
25.	Sikkim	2,084	755	1,329	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,204	94,760	5,275	169
27.	Telangana	24,562	14,697	9,501	364
28.	Tripura	8,723	4,594	1,597	2,532
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,027	2,56,303	2,345	1,379
30.	Uttarakhand	39,360	22,411	16,934	15
31.	West Bengal	1,05,905	53,113	35,403	17,389
Total		17,26,031	13,48,696	3,08,077	69,258

[English]

Water Shortage

322. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: 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 likely to be a major issue in the future and if so, the details thereof;

(b) water levels in major reservoirs are down to 24% and are at a crisis-like situation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is developing an integrated national-level water information system aimed at improving quality and accessibility of water resources to tackle the depleting ground water levels; 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) Water available per person is dependent on population of the country and for India; water availability per capita is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1820 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively. Annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation, the water availability of many regions of the country is much below the national average and can be considered as water stressed / water scarce. Total requirement of the country for different uses for high demand scenario for the years 2010 and 2025 has been assessed as 710 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and 843 BCM respectively. Further, it is projected that in the year 2050, the country's total water demand is estimated at 1180 BCM, outstripping the total availability of 1137 BCM.

(b) Central Water Commission (CWC) under this Ministry is monitoring live storage status of 91 reservoirs of the country on weekly basis and is issuing weekly bulletin on every Thursday. The bulletins are available on CWC website. The latest bulletin was issued on 12.07.2018. The live storage available as on 12.07.2018 in the above reservoirs is 38.157 BCM which is 24% of the total live storage capacity of these reservoirs at Full Reservoir Level. The live storage available in these reservoirs for the corresponding period of last year was 35.811 BCM and the average of last 10 years live storage was 38.504 BCM. Thus, the live storage available in 91 reservoirs as per 12.07.2018 Bulletin is 107% of the live storage of corresponding period of last year and 99% of storage of average of last ten years. The reservoir storage/levels varies season wise depending on usage, rainfall etc.

(c) and (d) CWC has already established National Level Water Information System (India-WRIS). This system has now been upgraded and up-scaled under National Hydrologic Project, a central sector scheme approved by the Cabinet in April, 2016. The up-scaled system will act as a single window system for water resources related data with the objective of its standardization, validation, analysis and effective dissemination for development of scientific tools for better management of water resources.

Per Capita Availability of Safe Drinking Water

323. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the gross per capita availability of safe drinking water in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that a large number of rural and urban households across the States particularly Bihar are affected by Fluoride and Arsenic contamination of water; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government to ensure access to safe drinking water especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India has assessed the gross per capita availability of drinking water of all states including Bihar. As on 16/07/2018, out of 17.26 lakh rural habitations in the country, 78% of them are having the basic minimum service level of 40 liters per day of safe drinking water as per the guidelines of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). In Bihar, out of 1.1 lakh rural habitations, 61% have safe drinking water at least 40 liters per capita per day.

(c) and (d) The Ministry assists the State Governments for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in respect of rural areas only. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, has taken cognizance of the fact that a number of rural habitations across the States including Bihar are affected by Fluoride and Arsenic contamination of water and has launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission for Arsenic and Fluoride (NWQSM) wherein a total of 27,544 habitations have been targeted to provide safe drinking water in a span of 4 years starting from the year 2017-18. As on date, funds to the tune of Rs. 2,881.3 Crore has been provided to the 16 Arsenic and Fluoride affected states for providing safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country including Bihar. Moreover, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, funds to the tune of Rs 800 crore has been provided by the Central Government to arsenic and fluoride affected for commissioning Community Water Purification Plants.

[Translation]

Contract Labourers at Airports

324. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether contract labourers are working in various airports of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly for Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai;

(c) whether Labour Laws of contractual labourers working particularly at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai are being violated, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaint from public representatives and other organisations on May, 2018 regarding violation of Labour Laws of contractual labourers;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and till date; and (f) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Contract labourers are engaged by contractors for various activities at the airports. At Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport (CSIA), Mumbai a total of 5861 contract workers are engaged through 63 contractors.

(c) At CSIA Mumbai, the airport operator complies with all relevant Labour Laws applicable to them.

(d) to (f) References/Complaints/suggestion on issues relating to airports are being examined on case to case basis and every effort is made to take the complaint to its logical conclusion. The Hon'ble Member had recently made a reference in the matter, which was examined, and a reply has been sent in the matter.

[Translation]

Sale of Air India Building in Mumbai

325. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has started discussions for the sale of Air India's iconic building in Mumbai to Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a section of Air India is vehemently opposing any such move, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Air India is considering to liquidate its other properties in many parts of the country as well and if so, the details thereof and the improvement likely to be made in the financial condition of Air India due to same?

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

Monetisation of various assets has been initiated as per the Turn Around Plan (TAP) where the target was Rs. 5000 crore on monetisation over a period of 10 years from FY 2013 onwards. Accordingly, the proposal for the sale of Air India building, Nariman Point to Government Department has been taken up with the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India.

(b) Employees have not yet submitted any written opposition to the sale of Air India building.

(c) Air India has initiated the monetisation of its non-core assets. In the 1st Phase, sale of 30 Properties has been taken up by e-auction through MSTC, a PSU. The list of 30 properties is available in the enclosed Statement.

Out of the above properties, a total of 20 units have been sold through e-auction. Further, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India purchased vacant land at Chennai and also two Air India Flats in Hong Kong. NBCC purchased vacant land at Coimbatore and SBI purchased 06 Air India flats in Sterling Apartments at Mumbai. The revenue realized till date is Rs. 724 crore including rentals for space at different locations.

The proceeds earned from monetisation of the Air India assets are used to reduce the debt burden of Air India.

Statement

List of 30 Properties Approved for Sale by Air India Board

Sl.No	Description of the Properties
1.	Residential cum Commercial Land, Mount Road, Teynampet, Chennai
2.	Land & Bldg, at Pali Hill, Bandra Mumbai
3.	02 Flat at Sterling Apartment, Peddar Road, Mumbai
4.	Land for Booking Office at Indira Nagar, Bengaluru
5.	08 vacant flats in Aquarius - Taurus Bldg. at Malad, Mumbai
6.	SM Residence (1950 sqft Built up), HAL, 2nd Stage, Indira Nagar, Bengaluru.

Sl.No	Description of the Properties
7.	01 Flat C-24, Ganga Jamuna, Santa Cruz(W), Mumbai, 02 Flats (201&202) at Jupiter Apts, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 08 flats at Satyam Co-op Housing Society, Malad, Mumbai
8.	3 flats at Jupitor Apartments, Mumbai
9.	Land for Housing Colony at NCC Nagar, Trivandrum
10.	5 flats at Krishna Nagar, Bengaluru
11.	Residential Plot at Gurgaon.
12.	Residential Plot No.6B Middleton Street, Kolkata.
13.	Residential plot at Kaikhali, Kolkata.
14.	09 Flats (SY.N0.120/1 part and 120/2 part), Alto Porvorim, Britona, Distt Bardez Goa.
15.	Flat Nos, 15 & 16, Cozihome, Bandra, Mumbai,
16.	03 flats at Sachin Da, Gazdar Schemes, Khar, Mumbai
17.	01 Flat at Venus Apartment, Cuff Parade, Mumbai
18.	01 Flats at Akashdoot Coop, Housing Society, Pune
19.	01 Flat at Ashok Cooperative Housing Society, Pune
20.	06 CIDCO Flats, (690 sq. ft. Each) Bldg. No.35, S-4/12,0-3,0-4,1-3,1-4, 2-3 & 2-4, Swami Vivekanand Nagar, Nasik
21.	Plot No. 20, Ghansham Nagar, Bhuj.
22.	Land & Building Booking Office, Airlines House station Road, near SBI, Bhuj.
23.	Gautam Apartment Flat No.2,3,6,7& 8, Drive-In Road Opp. Gurukul, Mem Nagar, Ahmedabad.
24.	Flat no.2, Navarangpura, Paurav Apartment, Ahmedabad.
25.	Flat no.5, Navrangpura, Pravin Apartments, Ahmedabad.
26.	Residential Land at 26/207, Maharani Laxmi Bai Road, Gwalior

Sl.No	Description of the Properties
27.	CBO, 4 Mangaldas Rd., Pune, (03 Shops- 951 Sq.ft. on GF & 03 Offices- 890 sq.ft on FF)
28.	01 Flat at Navvidya Lakshmi, Mahim, Mumbai.
29.	04 Bungalows at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
30.	Manager's Residence, House No. 24, Mugumo Rd., Lavington, Nairobi -[(4775.46 sqm.(G+1 Built up)].

[English]

Headquarters Agreement with ISA

326. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has given its approval for entering into Headquarters (Host country) Agreement between India and the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and authorizing the Ministry of External Affairs for signing the Headquarters Agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made as on date; and

(c) the details of transition of ISA as international inter-governmental organization as on date along with the details of solar technology development and deployment in Madhya Pradesh including District Satna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 11 April 2018, approved the proposal for entering into Headquarters (Host Country) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and authorizing the Ministry of External Affairs for signing the same. In terms of Article X of the Framework Agreement (FA) of ISA, under the Host Country Agreement, ISA Secretariat's judicial personality is recognized. Subsequently vide Gazette Notification dated 6 June 2018, the Ministry of External Affairs notified ISA under the United Nations Privileges & Immunities Act, 1947.

(c) The ISA initiative was launched on 30 November 2015 in Paris, France on the sidelines of COP-

21. The Framework Agreement of ISA was opened for signatures on 15 November 2016. On 6 December, 2017, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification of ISA Framework Agreement, ISA became a de jure treaty-based International Intergovernmental Organization. As on date, 65 countries have signed the Framework Agreement of ISA, and 37 of these countries have already ratified the same. ISA is a common platform for cooperation among solar resource rich countries lying either fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and intending to work together towards the development of appropriate benchmarks, facilitating resource assessments, supporting research and development and demonstration facilities, with a view to encouraging innovative and affordable applications of solar technologies. ISA has not sanctioned any technology development project in the state of Madhya Pradesh as of date.

Strengthening of Bunds

327. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has intended to allocate funds for the strengthening of bunds in the upper Kuttanad region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any proposals for the same as the weakened bunds are susceptible to collapse and likely to cause a crisis in the agrarian sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) For protection of bunds and other related works in Upper Kuttanad region, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation & Central Water Commission (CWC), under Flood Management Programme (FMP) is implementing the scheme KEL-4-Mitigation of floods in Onattukara region comprising of 12 watersheds.

The estimated cost of KEL-4 scheme is Rs.70.00 Cr. and Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 11.25 Cr. has been released up to March 2018.

(c) and (d) No proposal of Government of Kerala in respect of KEL-4 seeking Central Assistance (CA) is pending in Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR / Central Water Commission.

Closure of Jute Mills

328. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken so far to open the closed jute mills in the country;

(b) the number of employees lost their livelihood due to closure of jute mills in the country, State-wise:

(c) whether the textile industry is showing signs of recovery: and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status of export from textile sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Government has been taking a large number of measures for supporting the jute manufacturing units and for strengthening the jute sector. These include:-

- (i) To ensure consistent demand for jute mills, under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) [JPM Act], 1987, Government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. At present, a minimum of 90% of food grains and a minimum of 20% of sugar are to be compulsorily packed in jute sacking. On an average, the annual Government support to jute industry on this account amounts to Rs. 6500 crores.
- (ii) Whenever the market price of raw jute falls below a certain level, the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) procures raw jute at Minimum Support Price (MSP), fixed on the basis of recommendation of the commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) from jute growers to safeguard their interest. Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 204 crores for four years starting 2014-15 to

enable JCI to be in readiness for MSP operations. Further, a fund of Rs.100 crores has been approved for 2018-19 and 2019-20.

- (iii) Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM): Government of India has launched ISAPM for Jute Industry and Jute Diversified Products Manufacturing Units, with effect from 1st October 2013. The basic aim of this scheme is to facilitate modernization in existing and new jute mills and up-gradation of technology in existing jute mills and to provide assistance to a large number of entrepreneurs to manufacture value added biodegradable Jute Diversified Products (JDP) as well as for modernization and up-gradation of technology.
- (iv) Jute-ICARE (Jute: Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise): This pilot project launched in 2015 is aimed at addressing the difficulties faced by the jute cultivators by providing them certified seeds at subsidized rates, seed drills to facilitate line sowing, nail-weeders to carry out periodic weeding and by popularising several newly developed retting technologies under water limiting conditions. This has resulted in increased returns to jute farmers.
- (v) The National Jute Board implements various schemes for market development, workers welfare, promotion of diversification and exports.
- (vi) The Government issued a notification on 5th January, 2017 imposing Definitive Anti-Dumping Duty on jute goods originating from Bangladesh and Nepal. Based on the current level of imports, the Industry has estimated that this has created scope for upto 2 lakh MT of additional demand for jute goods to be met by the Indian Jute industry.

Most of the Jute Mills are under Private Management. Closing and reopening of jute mills is a cyclical process which depends on various factors of production such as low productivity, trade unionism, raw material supply, fall in demand etc. The detail of loss of livelihood due to closure of mills is not compiled.

(c) and (d) The performance of textile sector in terms of production of yarn/fabric and export of textiles items during the past three years has been as follows:-

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)
Spun Yarn (Mn Kg)	5665	5659	5668
Man-made fibre (Mn Kg)	1347	1364	1319
Man-made filament yarn (Mn Kg)	1164	1159	1187
Cloth Production (Mn Sq. Mtr)	65505	64421	67488
Export of textile items (Mn US \$)	36748	36630	36620

Expenditure on Polavaram Project

329. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):

SHRI M. MURALI MOHAN:

SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) the present status of Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the funds sanctioned and released by the Union Government for the purpose and those spent on it by the State so far;

(c) whether any demands of the State Government is pending with the Union Government for grant of additional funds in view of revised estimates and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As reported by the State, overall physical progress of Polavaram project till the end of June, 2018 is 56.34%.

(b) Central Assistance (CA) of Rs.562.47 crore was provided for this project under Accelerated Irrigation

Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per eligibility under the scheme, prior to its declaration as National Project on 01.04.2014, An amount of Rs.5135.87 Cr was spent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on this project till that time.

After declaration as National Project, CA of Rs. 6764.16 crore has been released as per proposals recommended by Polavaram Project Authority (PPA). The State has intimated that they have incurred an expenditure of Rs.8662.67 crore on the project.

(c) and (d) Approval of revised estimates submitted by State Government is dependent upon requisite compliances by the State Government. However, Polavaram Project Authority has forwarded a proposal of Rs.393.51 crore to Central Water Commission on 29.06.2018 for reimbursement of balance amount available as per the presently approved cost. Proposal for release of this amount has been forwarded to Ministry of Finance. Further, as projected by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the project is targeted for completion by December, 2019.

Compensation for Land Acquisition

330. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased compensation for acquisition of the land for different projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any discrepancy in compensation given by States for their own projects and for the projects implemented by the Union Government and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the quantum of total compensation paid during the last three years and the current financial year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether there are any disputes which resulted into suicide of farmers who didn't get proper compensation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to avoid such incidents in future?

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

(a) to (e) Land acquisition is undertaken by the Central

and State Governments under various Central and State Acts, including the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

The provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 are implemented by 'appropriate Government' as defined under Section 3(e) of the said Act.

Information on discrepancy in compensation given by States / quantum of total compensation paid / disputes which affects farmers is not maintained centrally in Department of Land Resources.

Construction of Toilets

331. DR SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achievements made by the Government for construction of toilets in Bihar, district-wise; and

(b) the Central share released by the Government under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to Bihar during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] is a demand driven scheme, hence State/District-wise targets are not fixed. However, district-wise number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed in Bihar under SBM(G) from 2.10.2014 to 17.7.2018 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) During the current financial year (upto 17.7.2018), an amount of Rs.2088.18 crore have been released to Bihar under SBM(G).

Statement

District-wise Number of IHHLs Constructed in Bihar from 2,10,2014 to 17,7,2018

Sl. No.	District	IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 17.7.2018
1	2	3
1.	Araria	153847

1	2	3
2.	Arwal	33192
3.	Aurangabad	98187
4.	Banka	104135
5.	Begusarai	134823
6.	Bhagalpur	119984
7.	Bhojpur	116555
8.	Buxar	120508
9.	Darbhanga	220355
10.	Gaya	157596
11.	Gopalganj	130648
12.	Jamui	98833
13.	Jehanabad	51150
14.	Kaimur(Bhabua)	157082
15.	Katihar	157213
16.	Khagaria	103819
17.	Kishanganj	90186
18.	Lakhisarai	53190
19.	Madhepura	105774
20.	Madhubani	223459
21.	Munger	129711
22.	Muzaffarpur	283022
23.	Nalanda	217592
24.	Nawada	122868
25.	Pashchim Champaran	188008
26.	Patna	161358
27.	Purba Champaran	316539
28.	Purnia	193133
29.	Saharsa	91233
30.	Samastipur	161507
31.	Saran	144631
32.	Sasaram(Rohtas)	276304

1	2	3
33.	Sheikhpura	65463
34.	Sheohar	51828
35.	Sitamarhi	386567
36.	Siwan	158230
37.	Supaul	179010
38.	Vaishali	115293
Total		56,72,833

MGNREGS

332. SHRI D.K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of households which availed 100 days of work during the last three years under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country, yearwise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the percentage of households who were provided/availed 100 days work is very low/marginal;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that all the households are provided 100 days of work in the drought affected areas of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has made additional provision of the funds and if so, the details thereof and the response of State Governments thereto?

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

(a) to (c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside

MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates. State/UT-wise details of percentage of households availed 100 days of employment during the last three years under the MGNREGS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The MGNREGA provides for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. 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. The Government is actively engaged with the State Government in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand. To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under MGNREGS, all States/UTs have been requested to (i) initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act, (ii) prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha, and (iii) prepare realistic labour budget by the State. MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme and fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is making funds available keeping in view the demand for work.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of percentage of household availed 100 days of employment during the last three years under the MGNREGS

Sl. No.	State	%age of households availed 100 days of employment		
		2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.99	14.63	16.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.02	1.06
3.	Assam	0.65	0.73	2.81
4.	Bihar	0.69	0.62	3.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.91	8.11	11.16

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	0.09	0.49	0.36
7.	Gujarat	1.30	1.15	3.46
8.	Haryana	1.44	0.88	2.13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.76	2.10	4.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.41	5.57	5.32
11.	Jharkhand	3.98	2.13	15.48
12.	Karnataka	1.58	10.80	10.76
13.	Kerala	8.95	7.77	11.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.87	5.03	8.35
15.	Maharashtra	11.87	11.71	17.13
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	26.94	20.86	13.24
18.	Mizoram	0.00	29.87	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.05	0.04	0.35
20.	Odisha	2.95	1.76	9.89
21.	Punjab	1.43	0.65	1.58
22.	Rajasthan	5.05	9.22	11.10
23.	Sikkim	5.48	12.40	14.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.58	21.09	13.98
25.	Telangana	8.01	6.86	16.29
26.	Tripura	0.85	20.13	53.45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.87	0.83	3.42
28.	Uttarakhand	4.27	4.69	3.66

1	2	3	4	5
29.	West Bengal	10.64	3.43	6.72
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.38	4.05	2.12
31.	Lakshadweep	0.71	0.00	2.26
32.	Puducherry	0.05	0.00	0.02

Development of Handlooms

333. PROF. K V THOMAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for the development of handlooms in the country, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing following schemes for development of handlooms and welfare of the weavers in the country:

1. National Handloom Development Programme (with following components)
 - (i) Block Level Cluster
 - (ii) Handloom Marketing Assistance
 - (iii) Concessional credit/weavers Mudra Scheme etc.
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
3. Yarn Supply Scheme
4. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

Details of funds released for implementation of above mentioned schemes in the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Funds released (Rs. in crore)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)	133.96	153.56	135.05

1	2	3	4	5	
2.	Handloom Weavers Welfare Scheme	Comprehensive	18.61	26.56	24.98
3.	Yarn Supply Scheme		321.96	261.35	199.84
4.	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	Cluster	37.26	40.11	31.82
Total			511.79	481.58	391.69

Allocation for Construction Of Roads

334. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: WILL THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decreased the allocation for the construction of roads and highways in West Bengal and sanctioned only Rs. 153 crore against demand for Rs. 1500 crore submitted by the State Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of funds allocated to the West Bengal towards development of highways and roads and bridges between 2015 to 2017;

(d) whether the Government purposes allocating a special tranche of funds for the development of roads for West Bengal; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Development & maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. The works for Development & maintenance of National Highways including those in the State of West Bengal are accordingly taken up from time to time as per traffic density, inter-se priority & availability of funds. The allocation of funds for construction of National Highways through State PWD during 2018-19 is Rs. 910 crore against earlier year Rs. 1195 crore.

(c) The Ministry had allocated Rs. 615 crore and Rs. 1333.62 crore to West Bengal for development of National Highways for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

(a) and (e) There is no such proposal.

Shortage of Funds for Operating Akaswani, Thiruvananthapuram

335. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of funds for the operations of the office of Akashvani in Thiruvananthapuram is threatening the jobs of several of its employees;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the delay in implementation of the proposal to replace the existing AM transmitter, with a 10 KW FM transmitter in Thiruvananthapuram, is severely affecting Akashvani's ability to compete with its competitors;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take steps to expedite the implementation of the proposal: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio, Thiruvananthapuram has been allocated a sum of Rs. 12.49 crores in Salary account, Rs. 3.28 crore

in Other Administrative Expenses (OAE) account and Rs. 1.96 crore for Programme Production from Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) for the financial year 2018-19. Since the required budget has been allocated, there is no threat to jobs of its employees and for the operation of the office of AIR Thiruvananthapuram.

(c) to (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that at present All India Radio Thiruvananthapuram has 20 KW/MW transmitter carrying locally produced primary channel programmes and also 10 KW FM transmitter relaying Vividh Bharati Service.

[Translation]

NRDWP

336. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:

SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government for the effective implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) whether the Government proposes to grant special assistance to the rural areas in the country for tackling the problem of drinking water shortage;

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

(d) the amount of assistance provided to various States including Rajasthan along with the effective steps taken to tackle the problem of drinking water shortage in the country including Delhi under NRDWP during the last one year, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides financial & technical assistance to State Governments for rural drinking water supply. 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.

(b) and (c) As per restructured NRDWP, funds under NRDWP are released to States on the basis of pre-approved criteria and there is no provision of giving special assistance to states. However, to tackle Arsenic and Fluoride, National Water Quality Sub Mission (NWQSM) has been launched in March, 2017 through which affected States are getting focused funding within overall NRDWP.

(d) During the last financial year 2017-18, the State wise details of amount of assistance provided to various States including Rajasthan is the enclosed Statement. This Ministry provides financial and technical assistance only for rural areas of the country. Delhi being the urban area does not come under the purview of this Ministry.

Statement

Amount of Assistance Provided Under NRDWP to States / UTs During 2017-18

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State	Central Release
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	233.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.69
4.	Assam	474.80
5.	Bihar	355.60
6.	Chhattisgarh	49.84
7.	Goa	0.00
8.	Gujarat	290.86
9.	Haryana	88.82
10.	Himachal Pradesh	101.85
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	325.33
12.	Jharkhand	209.09
13.	Karnataka	365.81
14.	Kerala	95.16
15.	Madhya Pradesh	135.51
16.	Maharashtra	282.47
17.	Manipur	66.25

Sl.No.	State	Central Release
18.	Meghalaya	85.91
19.	Mizoram	46.10
20.	Nagaland	17.88
21.	Odisha	83.59
22.	Puducherry	0.00
23.	Punjab	173.29
24.	Rajasthan	714.24
25.	Sikkim	17.51
26.	Tamil Nadu	185.10
27.	Telangana	843.56
28.	Tripura	83.93
29.	Uttar Pradesh	472.42
30.	Uttarakhand	110.28
31.	West Bengal	996.68
Total		6,989.66

[English]

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

337. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

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

(a) the rural sanitation coverage in the country at the time of launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] and the achievement made after launching SBM (G), year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the present coverage of household toilets as on 30.6.2018;

(c) the targets fixed to make the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) and the time by which 100% rural sanitation coverage is likely to be achieved under SBM (G);

(d) whether the Government has conducted any Survey regarding ODF villages where the authentication of the construction of toilets has been inspected and examined and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State-wise;

(e) the number of toilets built across rural India during each of the last four years and number of villages declared ODF in the country including Bundelkhand region, State/UT-wise; and

(f) whether the Union Government has examined the differences between Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and previous sanitation programmes in the country and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Rural sanitation coverage in the country at the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] on 2.10.2014 was 38.7%. State/UT-wise details of coverage as on 2.10.2014 and Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructs from 2.10.2014 to 16.7.2018, year-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Sanitation coverage in rural areas of country as on 30.6.2018 was 86.7% as per Integrated Management Information System(IMIS) of SBM(G).

(c) Under SBM(G), the target date to make country Open Defecation Free (ODF) is 2nd October, 2019 and the 100% rural sanitation coverage is likely to be achieved by this target date.

(d) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has conducted National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2018 through Independent Verification Agency (IVA). The main findings of Sample Survey are:-

- 77% households in rural India have access to toilets
- 93.4% of the households having access to a toilet use it regularly

- 95.6% of ODF verified villages have confirmed ODF status
- 70% of the villages found to have minimal litter and stagnant water

State-wise percentage households with access to toilets and toilet usages is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) State/UT-wise number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during the last four years and the number of villages declared ODF as on 16.7.2018 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The number of IHHLs constructed during the last four years and the number of villages declared ODF in 13 districts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, traditionally known as Bundelkhand region, are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(f) Unlike the earlier sanitation programmes, under SBM(G), emphasis is on collective behaviour change including interpersonal communication; capacity building, strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to Gram Panchayat level with flexibility to States and achievement of ODF villages.

Statement – I

State/UT-wise coverage as on 2.10.2014 and year-wise IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 16.7.2018

Sl. No.	State/ut	% Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014	IHHLs constructed					Total
			2014-15 (2-10-14 to 31.3.2015)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.19	0	0	979	17556	0	18535
2.	Andhra Pradesh	43.10	197664	350558	788495	2225220	182545	3744482
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.41	9545	19428	42552	41460	41	113026
4.	Assam	37.98	139654	463045	1054903	816446	231166	2705214
5.	Bihar	24.77	127247	427034	872331	3433365	811770	5671747
6.	Chandigarh	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	31.88	14640	356284	1464591	1404526	66030	3306071
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.71	0	0	0	18758	0	18758
9.	Daman and Diu	7.25	0	0	0	1600	0	1600
10.	Goa	60.59	0	28637	0	0	0	28637
11.	Gujarat	37.41	267883	919048	1559315	428730	731	3175707
12.	Haryana	76.29	60286	129170	124140	319998	14	633608
13.	Himachal Pradesh	87.60	29639	62551	80519	10	0	172719

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.28	11011	61817	83438	580874	243551	980691
15.	Jharkhand	19.34	68960	311314	831273	1203930	369810	2785287
16.	Karnataka	38.29	788784	530913	720013	1434903	161189	3635802
17.	Kerala	95.19	20425	11153	195024	0	0	226602
18.	Madhya Pradesh	29.25	309362	1016755	1860073	2353874	339281	5879345
19.	Maharashtra	47.93	437324	882053	1916461	2252920	13754	5502512
20.	Manipur	43.29	25003	47060	41196	61483	27875	202617
21.	Meghalaya	52.72	32117	44129	45973	87138	0	209357
22.	Mizoram	60.43	73	6026	2872	25017	5	33993
23.	Nagaland	49.17	103	22514	38112	19238	29046	109013
24.	Odisha	10.61	112879	1327220	1263964	816566	330053	3850682
25.	Puducherry	49.57	0	0	2430	7933	13492	23855
26.	Punjab	75.07	8511	71419	106626	75235	3972	265763
27.	Rajasthan	26.59	631574	2090577	2791196	2129332	111	7642790
28.	Sikkim	91.85	807	3707	0	0	0	4514
29.	Tamil Nadu	48.30	248399	946386	1139671	2206094	128792	4669342
30.	Telangana	27.45	86360	238427	520029	1554613	175768	2575197
31.	Tripura	51.17	25167	60629	43763	33536	9220	172315
32.	Uttar Pradesh	32.63	498182	692113	1741169	5711213	4352670	12995347
33.	Uttarakhand	68.31	37171	63971	334099	42985	57	478283
34.	West Bengal	53.24	713964	1431027	2318603	1006466	97866	5567926
		38.70	4902734	12614965	21983810	30311019	7588809	77401337

Statement – II

State/UT-wise, Sanitation Coverage and Toilet Usage as per Sample Survey of NARSS 2018

States/UTs	Sanitation Coverage (%)	Toilet usage (%)	1	2	3
1	2	3			
Andhra Pradesh				88.1	96.3
Arunachal Pradesh				91.9	97.5
Assam				92.2	99.7
Bihar				48.3	95.8
Chhattisgarh				91.8	97
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				100.0	99.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	99.6	98.4			

1	2	3	1	2	3
Goa	100.0	99.9	Nagaland	100.0	99.8
Gujarat	98.8	97.5	Odisha	68.5	85.4
Haryana	97.6	99.5	Puducherry	88.7	78.4
Himachal Pradesh	99.8	99.9	Punjab	91.0	98.6
Jammu and Kashmir	42.2	93.6	Rajasthan	83.4	94.3
Jharkhand	53.6	92.2	Sikkim	99.1	100
Karnataka	80.6	94.4	Tamil Nadu	83.5	71.4
Kerala	100.0	100	Telangana	80.5	95.4
Madhya Pradesh	74.2	92.9	Tripura	99.4	99.6
Maharashtra	77.9	96.9	Uttar Pradesh	58.4	87.9
Manipur	100.0	100	Uttarakhand	96.3	99.6
Meghalaya	96.2	99.7	West Bengal	95.1	94.1
Mizoram	100.0	100	India	77.0	93.2

Statement – III*State/UT-wise, IHHLs Constructed During Last 4 Years and ODF Declared Villages as on 16.7.2018*

Sl. No.	State/ut	IHHLs constructed				ODF declared villages
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	979	17556	192
2.	Andhra Pradesh	218242	350558	788495	2225220	18841
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12900	19428	42552	41460	5389
4.	Assam	150735	463045	1054903	816446	13853
5.	Bihar	165448	427034	872331	3433365	5705
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	39825	356284	1464591	1404526	18769
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	18758	69
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1600	26
10.	Goa	0	28637	0	0	22
11.	Gujarat	334662	919048	1559315	428730	18261
12.	Haryana	106573	129170	124140	319998	6908

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	57977	62551	80519	10	15925
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	11112	61817	83438	580874	4320
15.	Jharkhand	98397	311314	831273	1203930	18497
16.	Karnataka	779019	530913	720013	1434903	20686
17.	Kerala	32534	11153	195024	0	2027
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	9
19.	Madhya Pradesh	512537	1016755	1860073	2353874	30302
20.	Maharashtra	488402	882053	1916461	2252920	40500
21.	Manipur	28260	47060	41196	61483	1820
22.	Meghalaya	42001	44129	45973	87138	6028
23.	Mizoram	534	6026	2872	25017	695
24.	Nagaland	103	22514	38112	19238	1147
25.	Odisha	131925	1327220	1263964	816566	11171
26.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	7933	228
27.	Punjab	9651	71419	106626	75235	13726
28.	Rajasthan	649092	2090577	2791196	2129332	42869
29.	Sikkim	3562	3707	0	0	441
30.	Tamil Nadu	380047	946386	1139671	2206094	11856
31.	Telangana	131955	238427	520029	1554613	5008
32.	Tripura	24738	60629	43763	33536	42
33.	Uttar Pradesh	511601	692113	1741169	5711213	33969
34.	Uttarakhand	57892	63971	334099	42985	15473
35.	West Bengal	845713	1431027	2318603	1006466	33472
		5825437	12614965	21983810	30311019	398259

Statement – IV

District Wise IHHLs Constructed During Last 4 Years and ODF Declared Villages as on 16.7.2018, in 13 Districts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, Traditionally Known as Bundelkhand Region

State	District	IHHLs constructed				ODF declared villages
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	25213	30782	24279	53562	172

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	12454	38761	35150	41755	294
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	5041	5038	17972	25129	588
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	5148	13287	33629	37451	155
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	15160	20801	75390	77217	695
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	9148	19081	37383	49316	258
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	4391	6991	24905	35683	74
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	2657	5056	12079	22943	99
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	5500	4362	7870	47644	240
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	3782	5509	9010	48827	204
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	3661	7867	15696	45966	220
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	4956	4504	12513	49467	260
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	2892	5220	10951	22972	130

Self Employment in Rural Areas of Rajasthan

338. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve the buyer-seller interactions in the rural areas of Rajasthan and make them capable of self employment;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps in order to provide exposure of the vast market and supplement growth, products and services in rural Rajasthan; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The measures taken in this direction are as follows:

- 15,005 enterprises engaged in sales have been supported in past two years in 5 districts.
- 3 shops were promoted under Rural Haat Scheme allotted to Self Help Group (SHG) members in Ajmer district.

- Weekly, monthly and seasonal Rural Haats are being conducted under Micro Enterprise Consultant (MEC) /Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) project.

- Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) supported SHG products from two clusters and leather products are being sold online. A E-marketing website set up by state IT Department, by name of E-Bazar, has provided a platform for improved sales of such products.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is also implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The following efforts have been made towards expanding markets and facilitating sale of rural products-

- Weekly, monthly and seasonal haats are being conducted under Micro Enterprise Consultant (MEC) project to promote marketing of Self Help Group (SHG) products.
- Seasonal Haats are also being held in SVEP Blocks.

- Two Saras fairs are conducted annually by State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM), Rajasthan in which SHGs display and market their products. There is a provision of setting up 193 rural haats during 2018-19 through convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- The markets available to the products at cluster level are also tapped by advertising and selling the products at Cluster Level Federation meetings.
- The Ministry also provides a platform to the SHGs of all the States including Rajasthan to display and sale of their products at the fairs organised by the Ministry at the National Level.

Parking Facility at Airports

339. SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

DR. UDIT RAJ:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has made any rule for different parking rates for different segment of cars at Ahmedabad Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for reducing the parking hours and charging more after two hours at Ahmedabad Airport;

(d) the reasons for not placing the parking fee booth at the entry of the parking area and the details of collection counter at both the terminals of the airport and the local employment given at the airport; and

(e) whether any plan is under consideration of the Government for the provision of free parking facility to airline passengers at airports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has made car parking rates for different categories of airports and the parking rates varies for different segments for cars, namely, 'Cars' and 'SUVs'.

(b) At the Ahmedabad airport, the parking charges for cars and SUVs are Rs.85/- & Rs.1007- respectively, subject to the following conditions:

(i) The rate is applicable for 2 hours. After 2 hours, rate is increased by Rs.20/- per hours.

(ii) The parking rate beyond 7 hours upto 24 hours will be 300% of the first two hour rate and every 24 hour or part thereof.

(c) The parking rates are fixed considering the value of land, capital investment, non-aeronautical revenue opportunity and Consumer Price Index.

(d) The parking fee collection booths are installed at the entry/exit points of the airport approach roads to ensure proper regulation of entry/exit of vehicles into the airport area and free parking allowed for pic up/drop of passengers within specified time limit. And the employees are engaged by the parking contractor as per his/her requirements.

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

Use of Waste Plastic in Road Construction

340. SHRI HARISH MEENA:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has adopted the technology to use waste plastic in road construction;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure maximum use of waste plastic in construction of roads;

(c) whether the Government has done any field trials on waste plastic roads to contemplate its use on National Highways;

(d) if so, the details of total kilometers of road constructed with waste plastic in the last three years and future proposed programme by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the State-wise details of the budgetary provision made by the Government during the previous and the current financial year for using waste plastic in road construction across

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) Indian Roads Congress (IRC) has formulated IRC SP: 98: 2013 'Guidelines for the use of Waste Plastic in Hot Bituminous Mixes (Dry process) in Wearing Courses' based on laboratory as well as field performance studies/investigations carried out in India. To encourage use of waste plastic on National Highway, Ministry has also issued Guidelines for its use within 50 km periphery of urban areas having population 5 lakhs or more. The Guidelines also stipulate to take up a stretch of at least 10 km as pilot project for assessment so as to make it compulsory in the future contracts. Further, allocation of the funds for the development and maintenance of National highways are made State wise in the country and not separately for using waste plastic in road construction.

Contamination of Ground Water

341. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY

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

(a) whether many scientists have found widespread uranium contamination in ground water from aquifers across many States in the country much above the WHO provisional standard and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether presence of fluoride, arsenic, mercury, other harmful chemicals and metals has also been noticed in the ground water in various States of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government on aforesaid issues;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to check the prevalence of the said chemicals and metals in India's ground water with the help of any foreign expertise; and

(e) 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) Studies carried out by various Government agencies like Atomic Mineral Department, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Department of Water supply and Sanitation (DWSS), Govt of Punjab etc indicated the presence of uranium contamination in ground water in some parts of 10 States viz. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal. Further, as per the study carried out by scientists from United States in association with Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Departments of Rajasthan and Gujarat, prevalence of uranium concentrations, above the World Health Organization provisional guideline value of 30 µg/l, have been recorded in some localized pockets in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(b) to (e) 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. States-wise details of affected districts with ground water contamination by different chemical constituents are given in the enclosed Statement.

Government of Punjab has reported that reverse osmosis plants are being installed in areas where heavy metals are found more than the permissible limits.

CGWB carries out exploratory drilling to delineate contamination free aquifer zones. Successful wells are handed over to the State Governments for purposeful utilization.

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems.

Statement

States Wise Details of Affected Districts with Ground Water Contamination by Different Chemical Constituents

Sl. No.	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/cm) (EC: Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l)	Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l)	Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of the State/UTs									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	11	13	3	7			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					4			
3.	Assam		6		19	18			
4.	Bihar		13	10	23	19			
5.	Chhattisgarh		13	12	1	4	1	1	1
6.	Delhi	7	7	8	2		3	1	4
7.	Goa					2			
8.	Gujarat	21	19	21	12	6			
9.	Haryana	15	20	19	15	17	17	7	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh			6	1				
11.	Jammu and Kashmir		2	4	3	6	3	1	
12.	Jharkhand		12	11	1	6	1		
13.	Karnataka	29	29	22	2	22			
14.	Kerala	4	5	11		15	2	1	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16	39	50	8	42	16		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Maharashtra	20	17	30		20	19		
17.	Manipur				2	1			
18.	Meghalaya					3			
19.	Nagaland					1			
20.	Odisha	7	25	28	1	21			1
21.	Punjab	9	19	20	10	9	6	8	10
22.	Rajasthan	30	33	33	1	33	4		
23.	Tamil Nadu	23	19	27	9	2	3	1	5
24.	Telangana	7	9	10	1	8	2	1	1
25.	Tripura					4			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	30	46	29	15	10	2	4
27.	Uttarakhand			3					
28.	West Bengal	4	7	2	9	15	6	2	2
	UTs								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar					1			
2.	Chandigarh								
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								
4.	Daman and Diu				1				
5.	Puducherry								
	TOTAL	212	335	386	153	301	93	24	30

Supply of Electricity to All Households

342. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently admitted that their responsibility is to connect households and villages to the power grid across the country and not taking guarantee to provide electricity to them;

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

(c) whether there are several discrepancies between the actual and on paper status of electrification across the country;

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

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to ensure access to electricity in all the households and villages with consistent supply; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Electricity is in the Concurrent list in the Constitution. Even after 68 years of Independence there were thousands of villages where electricity had not reached and therefore, Government of India decided that all the villages which had still not been connected with electricity be electrified in 1000 days, beginning August 15, 2015. Funds were provided by the Government of India as grant to the tune of sixty per cent (85 percent for the special category States). In addition to the grant, loan of 30% (10% for the special category states) was also provided by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Power Finance Corporation (PFC) or other Financial Institutions(FIs)/Banks. The work was done through the States. The States Government provided the list of un-electrified villages and reported their electrification when they were electrified. Apart from funds, Government of India also provided other additional assistance required, for example provision of helicopters for heli lifting equipment to the difficult areas in Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh, assistance through REC for procurement of equipment etc.

Government of India also decided that benefit of electrification should not be limited to villages but access to electricity must be provided to all households, and

launched a scheme " Saubhagya" for this purpose. Under this scheme, Government of India gives funds to the States to the extent of 60% (85% for special category States) as grant; and additional grant of 15% (5% for special category State) with the objective of connecting every household in a time bound manner. The target date is 31st March, 2019 as per the scheme, but Government are determined to complete the work by December, 2018. The States have reported 3.60 crore households as un-electrified on 11th October, 2017 when the scheme was launched. As and when the houses get electrified, the State send their progress report and also upload the data on the designated portal.

(c) and (d) All the un-electrified census village have been electrified on 28.04.2018 ahead of the deadline. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by 31st March, 2019. The data of households and progress are updated by the States/DISCOMs in the portal for information of all the stakeholders. If and when any discrepancy is reported, concerned States have it examined and get it rectified, where necessary.

(e) to (f) Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for providing 24x7 power to all households, industrial & commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agriculture consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the '24x7 Power For All' document to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through its schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya.

Complaints of Sexual Harassment in SAI

343. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA (SADANAND) SULE:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

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

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has received complaints of sexual harassment from its regional centres and sportspersons in the recent past and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether SAI has conducted any inquiry in the matter and if so, the action taken against those found guilty;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in the future;

(d) whether the Government has constituted a high power committee to resolve the grievances and complaints of women sportspersons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the recommendations of the said committee?

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. There are 23 (Twenty Three) sexual harassment cases filed by the sportspersons against their coaches/SAI officials. The complaints are dealt with as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Provision and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offense Act (POCSO Act), 2012.

(c) to (e) SAI is implementing a zero tolerance policy on all such matters. To deal with cases related to sexual harassment of sportspersons an internal complaints committee at SAI Head Office and similar internal complaints committees in its Regional Centres have been established.

Further, Sports Authority of India under the guidance of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has prepared guidelines for the Safety of Children (Young Sportspersons) and the same have been notified with instructions to all the SAI Academic/Regional Centres to provide safe, secure and healthy environment to the boys & girls trainees being trained under its Sports Promotional Schemes.

Guidelines for creation of safe spaces for athletes/sportspersons and women coaches during the training and sporting events have already been issued.

Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (Department of Sports) has constituted a High Powered Committee (HPC) comprising of an Officer from the Ministry, Senior Sportspersons, Sports Journalists & Advocate for Sports Women to resolve the grievances and complaints of women sports persons. No complaint has been received by this HPC so far.

[Translation]

Inspection of Industrial Units Polluting Ganga and Yamuna Rivers

344. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Government against the industrial units polluting Ganga and Yamuna rivers and not complying with the norms as prescribed for the purpose during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has set up any mechanism for regular inspection of said industrial units and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time period on which the said inspections were carried out along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors the pollution caused by Industrial units in rivers Ganga and Yamuna. Action taken by CPCB against the Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) discharging into main stem of Ganga River & its tributaries (Kali-East & Ramganga) which are non-complying with the prescribed norms and non-connectivity of On-line Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) during the last two years and current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	Action taken	During December 2015- February 2017	During March 2017- December 2017	During January 2018- April 2018	Total
1.	Closure Direction	84	331	23	438
2.	Show Cause Notice	69	128	19	216
	Total	153	459	42	654

CPCB conducted joint inspection of 32 industries, along with Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB), located at Muzaffarnagar in Hindon River basin (tributary of Yamuna River). The joint inspection report was submitted before the Hon'ble NGT. Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated 22.09.2017 imposed environmental compensation of Rs. 10.0 Lakhs each to 07 Pulp & Paper industries and Rs.15.0 lakhs to a Slaughter house and Rs.5.0 lakhs to a Chemical industry.

(b) and (c) Under "Pollution Inventorisation Assessment & Surveillance on river Ganga (PIAS)" project implemented by CPCB under the Namami Gange programme, regular inspection & monitoring of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) is carried out for compliance verification of the stipulated environmental norms. Inspections are also carried out on annual basis through third party technical institutes viz. IIT's, NIT's & CSIR Institutes for verification of compliance. First round of inspection by technical institutions was carried out during 2017 and second round of inspection is in progress and action is taken appropriately by SPCBs on the defaulting industries.

CPCB recently in May & June also inspected industries discharging effluent to drains leading to Yamuna river located in Yamuna basin (Sonipat and Panipat).

Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana

345. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments under Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the each of the last three years and current year, project-wise, national highway-wise and State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of action taken by the Government on these proposals and the reasons for delay in clearing the projects; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the implementation of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) No proposal has been received from State Government under Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana during the last three years and current year. Moreover, any such scheme does not exist now.

Traffic Management

346. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched any training awareness programme on traffic management for educational institutions;

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

(c) whether there is a possibility of extension and operation of such programmes across the country for spreading awareness about traffic management and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Tonk and Sawai Madhopur districts of Rajasthan have been covered under this programme and if so, the details thereof?

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

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No such programme has been launched by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.

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

Depletion in Ground Water Level

347. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for fast depleting ground water level in the country;

(b) whether the Government has constituted any committee and adopted any policy to prevent depleting ground water level during the last four years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the name of the committee working in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any committee for rain water harvesting also considering the water crisis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) In order to ensure sustainable withdrawal and effective utilization of ground water and its management, an Inter Ministerial Committee has been constituted, the current tenure of which is till December, 2018. Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR is the convener of the Committee which consists of Secretaries of Ministries of Rural Development, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Panchayati Raj, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Environment & Forests and Climate Change.

Various issues related to groundwater depletion, low cost artificial recharge structures, protection of groundwater recharge zones, aquifer management plans and research and development initiatives in association with pioneer organizations / institutions in groundwater sector have been discussed by the Committee.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has also constituted a Technical Expert Committee to compile a document related to success stories in water conservation and innovative and cost effective recharge techniques for replicating region specific interventions in different parts of the country.

[English]

Helicopter Services

348. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the present operations of helicopters and construct more heliports at various places in the country to improve air connectivity especially in smaller cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the places identified for this purpose, State-wise including Karnataka;and

(c) the time by which regular helicopter services are likely to be started in smaller cities

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS-UDAN) with prime objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. To encourage helicopter operations under the Scheme, VGF Cap for Helicopters increased and up to 10% of the estimated annual inflows in the RCF earmarked for operations through helicopters in priority areas as per the RCS Version 2.0 launched in September 2017. Airport Authority of India (AAI), the implementing agency, has awarded 23 proposals to selected bidders for Helicopter services covering 31 helipads/ heliports in the Priority areas. As per the scheme the priority areas are the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand, North Eastern Region, Andaman and

Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands. As per the provisions of the scheme, the Selected Airline Operator shall be obligated to commence RCS Flight operations on an RCS Route, as part of Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal within a period of 180 days from the issuance of Letter of Award for such Individual Route Proposal or a Network Proposal unless any extension is granted by the Implementing Agency.

Appraisal of Rural Development Projects in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

349. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of various ongoing projects of the Union Government for better livelihood and infrastructure in ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR Islands, district-wise;

(b) the reasons for inadequate pace of implementation of projects in certain districts of the Union Territory;

(c) the estimate of livelihood opportunities made available through new livelihood and infrastructure projects implemented in ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR Islands after June, 2014; and

(d) the comparative figures of amount spent on rural development related projects implemented in ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR Islands between 2009-2014 and 2014-2018?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development, inter-alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood

opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The rural development programmes are being implemented in rural areas of the country through State Governments/UT Administrations including in the UT Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Island. The district-wise details of the progress made under major rural development programmes and the details of amount spent during 2009-2014 vis-a-vis 2014-2018 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Distinctive Details of the Progress Made Under Major Rural Development Programme

(i) Details of the progress under major rural development programmes:—

Name of the scheme	Achievement
South Andaman District	
MGNREGA (Persondays generated)	41505 persondays
DAY-NRLM (SHGs formed)	149 SHGs
PMAY-G (Houses Sanctioned/Completed)	Sanctioned-54 Houses Completed-12 Houses
N&M Andaman district	
MGNREGA (Persondays generated)	484411 persondays
DAY-NRLM (SHGs formed)	169 SHGs
PMAY-G (Houses Sanctioned/Completed)	Sanctioned-311 Houses Completed-03 Houses
Nicobar district	
MGNREGA (Persondays generated)	63954 persondays
DAY-NRLM (SHGs formed)	36 SHGs
PMAY-G (Houses Sanctioned/Completed)	Sanctioned-09 Houses Completed- Nil Houses

(ii) Details of amount spent during 2009-2014 vis-a-vis 2014-2018 in ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR Islands:

(Amount in Lakh)

Name of the scheme	Expenditure incurred during 2009-2014	Expenditure incurred during 2014-2018
MGNREGA	7059.08	4485.56
DAY-NRLM	*	122.56
PMAY-G	IAY-927.24	IAY-404.29 PMAY-G-249.07

* DAY-NRLM commenced in FY 2016-17 in Andaman & Nicobar Island

Status of Kannur Airport

350. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the present status of works of Kannur International Airport Limited;

(b) whether the Government has decided to include Kannur airport under UDAN scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested to exempt from the above scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the reasons therefor;

(e) the response of the Union Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government has considered allowing international flights to operate from Kannur and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Government of India has given 'in principle' approval for setting up of airport at Kannur, Kerala on 19.02.2008. Present status of the project is as under:-

(i) All major works such as runway, parallel taxi track, apron, rapid exit taxiway, isolation bay, approach roads, operational boundary wall and operational road have been completed.

(ii) The construction of Integrated passenger terminal building and five station has been completed.

(iii) The training of manpower has been completed.

(iv) Work has been awarded in respect of ground handling.

(v) Ministry of Finance has notified Kannur airport as Customs airport.

(vi) CISF manpower has been sanctioned by MHA.

(vii) Commercial operations have been planned for the end of September, 2018.

(b) Yes Madam. On the request of the Government of Kerala, Kannur airport was included in RCS-UDAN version 2.0.

(c) Yes Madam,

(d) and (e) As per the RCS UDAN Scheme, the Government has taken up the revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips in the country out of its own budgetary support. Kannur airport being a newly built modern international airport, does not fit in the criteria and the Board of Directors of Kannur Airport have decided to exempt Kannur airport from RCS UDAN Scheme which is under consideration in the Ministry.

(f) With the repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, the Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better connectivity 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. International operations are governed by the availability of bilateral traffic rights and commercial judgement of the airlines. The Government does not interfere in the operational plans of the airline operators.

[Translation]

Availability of Bio-Gas in Remote/Rural Areas

351. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to make available bio-gas in remote/rural areas of the country for cooking purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages where bio-gas plants have been set-up during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the use of bio-gas cooking stove in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP), a Central Sector Scheme, for setting up of small Biogas plants in the size range of 1 to 25 cubic metre in remote, rural and semi-urban areas of the country based on cattle dung and other mixed bio degradable wastes including human waste by linking toilets to biogas plants. The scheme aims to provide biogas as clean cooking fuel and organic bio-manure for sustaining soil health and increased crop yield.

A target of setting up of one lakh small biogas plants has been fixed for the current year, 2018-19 under the NNBOMP. The State/UT-wise details of the targets fixed for the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) State/UT-wise total numbers of biogas plants installed and the number of villages covered under the erstwhile National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) implemented during the last three years, 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement. The targets for the current year under the New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) have been communicated to States/UTs on 30.05.2018.

(d) In order to promote and encourage the use of biogas as a clean cooking fuel, the previous scheme NBMMP has been modified and redesigned as New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP). Under this programme, the size range of family type biogas plants has been enhanced up to 25 cubic metre capacity to cover untapped potential in the rural and semi-urban areas. In addition, the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) has also been enhanced under the NNBOMP, which varies from a minimum of Rs.7500/- per plant for 1 cubic metre size Biogas Plants to Rs.35,000/- per biogas plant in the small biogas plant size range of 20-25 cubic metre for the beneficiaries of NER States including Sikkim and SC & ST Categories of those areas.

Statement – I

State-wise and State Rural Development Department-wise Including KVTC Physical Targets Allocated for Setting Up of Small Biogas Plants Under NNBOMP During the Year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the State Rural Development Departments (SRDDs) & KVIC	Target Numbers of biogas plants			Total Nos. of Biogas Plants
		General	S.C.	ST.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rural Development Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	2500 (T-100)	1500 (T-30)	1000 (T-30)	5000 (T-160)
2.	Rural Development Department, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh	100	-	300 (T-30)	400 (T-30)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Panchayat & Rural Development Department, Govt. of Assam	5000 (T-140)	1000(T-30)	1500 (T-30)	7500 (T-200)
4.	Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. of Bihar	3000 (T-300)	1500(T-100)	-	4500 (T-400)
5.	Panchayat & Rural Development Department, Govt. of Chhattisgarh	2000 (T-300)	1000	1000(T-100)	4000 (T-400)
6.	Panchayati Raj Department, Goa	200	100	-	300
7.	Panchayat, Rural Housing and Rural Development, Deptt. Govt. of Gujarat	1000 (T-35)	600 (T-10)	1000 (T-80)	2600 (T-125)
8.	Rural Development Department, Govt. of Haryana	1000 (T-100)	700(T-80)	-	1700 (T-180)
9.	Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	500 (T-20)	200 (T-5)	200	900 (T-25)
10.	Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir	500	200	200	900
11.	Rural Development Department, Govt. of Jharkhand	1000(T-50)	500(T-50)	1000	2500 (T-100)
12.	Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department, Govt. of Karnataka	7000 (T-1000)	1500 (T-100)	400 (T-100)	8900 (T-1200)
13.	Rural Development Govt. of Kerala	2500 (T-180)	900 (T-100)	-	3400 (T-280)
14.	Panchayat & Rural Development, Madhya Pradesh	4000 (T-1500)	1000 (T-300)	2000 (T-300)	7000 (T-2100)
15.	Rural Development And Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. of Maharashtra	7000 (T-4000)	1500 (T-200)	1000 (T-200)	9500 (T-4400)
16.	Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. of Manipur	100	-	300	400
17.	Community & Rural Development Department, Govt. of Meghalaya	100	-	400	500
18.	Rural Development Department, Govt. of Mizoram	100	-	400	500
19.	Rural Development Deptt., Govt. of Nagaland	100	-	300	400

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rural Development Deptt., Govt. of Odisha	2000 (T-100)	1500 (T-30)	1000 (T-30)	4500 (T-160)
21.	Deptt of Rural Development & Panchayat, Govt. of Punjab	3000 (T-800)	2000 (T-100)	-	5000 (T-900)
22.	Rural Management & Development Department, Govt. of Sikkim	100	-	200	300
23.	Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Govt. of Telangana	1500 (T-200)	500	500	2500 (T-200)
24.	Rural Development, Govt. of Tripura	100	200	200	500
25.	Deptt. of Rural Development, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	1500 (T-100)	2000	50	3550 (T-100)
26.	Department of Rural Development Pauri Garhwal, Govt. of Uttarakhand	1000 (T-30)	1000 (T-20)	200	2200(T-50)
27.	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Govt. of Rajasthan	1200 (T-100)	1500 (T-50)	1000 (T-50)	3700 (T-200)
28.	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu	600 (T-50)	2000 (T-50)	500	3100 (T-100)
29.	Rural Development Department, Puducherry	100	0	50	150
30.	Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Lakshadweep	100	-	200	300
31.	Department Of Panchayats & Rural Development, Govt. of West Bengal	2000 (T-200)	1000(T-100)	1000 (T-100)	4000 (T-400)
32.	Rural Development, Panchayati Raj & Community Development Department, Daman and Diu	-	100	100	200
33.	Rural Development, Panchayati raj & Community Development, Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	100	200	300
34.	Department of Rural Development & Panchayats, Chandigarh Union Territory	-	200	0	200

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Rural Development Deptt; Govt. of NCT of Delhi	100	500	-	600
36.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission, (KV1C), Mumbai	4000 (NER-500) (T-200)	2500 (T-100)	1500(T-100)	8000 (T-500)
Total		55,000	27,300	17,700	1,00,000

**T stands for Toilet Linked Biogas Plants from 1 to 10 cubic meter size only.

Statement – II

Details of States/UTs- Wise Total Numbers of Biogas Plants Installed and Number of Villages Covered Under the Nbmmp Scheme During the Last Three Years, 2015-16 to 2017-18.

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Number of Biogas plants set up during last three years 2015-16 to 2017-18	Number of villages covered under the Biogas scheme from the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 (As per information available on 17.07.2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21184	2863
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	2
3.	Assam	22603	7895
4.	Bihar	33	29
5.	Chhattisgarh	4660	1460
6.	Goa	121	46
7.	Gujarat	4144	498
8.	Haryana	1297	87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	263	187

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	95	5
11.	Jharkhand	361	23
12.	Karnataka	17278	1301
13.	Kerala	6127	675
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17283	4458
15.	Maharashtra	36612	12604
16.	Manipur	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	370	113
18.	Mizoram	530	67
19.	Nagaland	0	-
20.	Odisha	5630	1733
21.	Punjab	7199	5350
22.	Rajasthan	1137	415
23.	Sikkim	170	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	53
25.	Telangana	13023	1329
26.	Tripura	285	165
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1710	829
28.	Uttarakhand	4026	883
29.	West Bengal	317	292
30.	KVIC, Mumbai (All States)	*	-
Total		166918	43380

*KVIC figures of Villages covered have been subsumed in the respective States.

[English]

Composite Water Management Index for Ground Water Conservation

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the country is facing its worst water crisis in history and the demand for water would far outstrip its supply by 2030 and even by 2020 and 21 Indian cities will run out of ground water in case no action is taken to address the issue and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the annual per capital availability of water fell from 1820 cubic meters in 2001 to 1545 cubic meters in 2011 with a likely further fall to 1341 cubic meters in 2025 resulting in a water stressed like situation and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the ground water usage escalated from 58 percent to 62 percent between 2004 and 2011 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government plans to build a Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) to benchmark State-level performances based on water indicators against a clear baseline and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the proactive steps taken to stem the problem before it becomes unmanageable?

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) NITI Aayog, in its report titled "Composite Water Management Index" (June 2018) has mentioned about reports by McKinsey and Water Resources Group which states that India's water demand will exceed supply by a factor of two by the year 2030. The report also states that 21 cities of India are expected to run out of groundwater by 2020. This is based only on the estimates of annual groundwater replenishment and its extraction. It does not take into account the ground water availability in the deeper aquifers.

(b) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-

meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. As per National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) report, the total water availability of India received through precipitation is about 4000 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) per annum. After evaporation,

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

The average annual per capita water availability in the country as a whole is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita availability of water in years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1820 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters, respectively which may reduce further to 1340 in the year 2025.

According to National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD-1999) constituted by Ministry of Water Resources, the total water requirement of the country for different uses for high demand scenario for the years 2025 and 2050 shall be 843 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) and 1180 BCM respectively.

(c) As per the assessment of dynamic ground water resources of the country jointly by Central Ground Water Board and concerned State Governments, the stage of ground water development, which is the ratio of ground water use to net annual ground water availability, has increased from 58% in 2004 to 62% in 2011.

(d) The National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has developed the Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) to enable effective water management in Indian states. The Index and this associated report are expected to: (1) establish a clear baseline and benchmark for state-level performance on key water indicators; (2) uncover and explain how states have progressed on water issues over time, including identifying high-performers and under-performers, thereby inculcating a culture of constructive competition among states; and, (3) identify areas for deeper engagement and investment on the part of the states.

(e) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGroundWaterDepletion_1.pdf.

Operations from Visakhapatnam Airport

353. SHRI M. MURALI MOHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be Pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Visakhapatnam airport which is being operated by the Navy, has decided to curtail the timings of airport from 1 November, 2018 onwards, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government is contemplating to shift the Navy base from existing Visakhapatnam airport to other areas or any alternative arrangements have been made to run the airport so as to operate/allow international flights; and

(c) 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) In a meeting held recently by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) with the representatives of Indian Navy and airline operators, regarding hours of operations at Vishakhapatnam, it has been decided as under: -

- (i) Monday to Friday : 0930-1230 IST (for Naval flight operations).
- (ii) Tuesday & Thursday : 1900-2100 IST (Mixed operations for Civil & Military flights, Existing flights will not be curtailed. Military flights will be accorded priority and airlines are requested NOT to add new flights in this period)
- (iii) Saturday & Sunday : 0930 -1130 IST (For Runway Maintenance)

(b) and (c) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

[Translation]

Upliftment of People Living Below Poverty Line

354. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) at present in the country specially in backward rural regions, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed or proposes to fix any target for the upliftment of all the poor people who are living BPL;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the target fixed, if any, during the last three years and the current year and the present position with regard to upliftment of these people above poverty line; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty on the basis of monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) as criteria for defining poverty line that separates poor from non-poor. The poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 was computed following the Tendulkar methodology. The State wise number of people living below poverty line in rural and urban areas during 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement. The Ministry of Rural Development conducted a combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in 2011 to generate a large number of socio and economic indicators for ranking of households across the country for both rural & urban areas. SECC 2011 provides data on households regarding various aspects of their socio-economic status - housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes, etc. and captures multi-dimensional aspects of poverty. The Ministry of Rural Development is using SECC 2011 data for selecting beneficiaries for its programmes/schemes.

(b) to (d) With the availability of granular details of Socio-Economic status of households, including its deprivation in the SECC-2011, Ministry of Rural Development is using data of SECC- 2011 to identify beneficiaries. The programme / scheme interventions are

targeted to deal with the universe of deprivation / multi-dimensionality of poverty reported in SECC. For the programme for Housing for All, total number of eligible beneficiaries identified are 2.96 crore, which form the universe of household with zero, one or two room houses with kuccha walls and kuccha roof, of those households of SECC that reported on deprivation or automatic

inclusion criteria. For the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), the targeted households are 8.72 crore out of 17.9 crore rural households reporting deprivation. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), all households seeking manual casual workers are guaranteed 100 days work.

Statement

The State-wise Number of People Living Below Poverty Line in Rural and Urban Areas During 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	Number of persons (Lakhs)		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.80	16.98	78.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.25	0.66	4.91
3.	Assam	92.06	9.21	101.27
4.	Bihar	320.40	37.75	358.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.90	15.22	104.11
6.	Delhi	0.50	16.46	16.96
7.	Goa	0.37	0.38	0.75
8.	Gujarat	75.35	26.88	102.23
9.	Haryana	19.42	9.41	28.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.29	0.30	5.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.73	2.53	13.27
12.	Jharkhand	104.09	20.24	124.33
13.	Karnataka	92.80	36.96	129.76
14.	Kerala	15.48	8.46	23.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	190.95	43.10	234.06
16.	Maharashtra	150.56	47.36	197.92
17.	Manipur	7.45	2.78	10.22
18.	Meghalaya	3.04	0.57	3.61
19.	Mizoram	1.91	0.37	2.27
20.	Nagaland	2.76	1.00	3.76
21.	Odisha	126.14	12.39	138.53

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Punjab	13.35	9.82	23.18
23.	Rajasthan	84.19	18.73	102.92
24.	Sikkim	0.45	0.06	0.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	59.23	23.40	82.63
26.	Tripura	4.49	0.75	5.24
27.	Uttarakhand	8.25	3.35	11.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	479.35	118.84	598.19
29.	West Bengal	141.14	43.83	184.98
30.	Puducherry	0.69	0.55	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.04	0.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	0.004	2.34	2.35
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.15	0.28	1.43
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.26	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.02	0.02
All India		2166.58	531.25	2697.83

Irrigation Facilities to Farmers

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that tribal farmers of naxal affected and backward Gadchiroli region in Maharashtra are unable to grow agricultural crops due to closure of Karwapha, Chenna, Tultuli, Darpangudra and Upsa water irrigation schemes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for providing irrigation facilities to the poor farmers of the country especially those of the said region?

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 priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects (Including 26 irrigation projects of Maharashtra) under PMKSY- AIBP, having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and estimated balance cost of Rs.77595 cr. have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

In respect of Gadchiroli region in Maharashtra, as informed by the Government of Maharashtra, 85% area

of Gadchiroli district is under forest. The conventional water resources projects like Karwapha, Chenna, Tultuli, Darpangudra could not be taken up due to non-availability of Forest Clearance. However, lift (Upsa) irrigation is envisaged by the State Government in Gadchiroli district.

[English]

Per Capita Availability of Water

356. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any new initiative/measures to overcome the existing water shortage problems in many States and to be ready for future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The World Bank has informed that they have not conducted any independent analysis to estimate current or projected per capita water availability in India and such information is typically drawn from reputable sources including Government of India and Food and Agriculture Organization.

The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. As per National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) report, the total water availability of India received through precipitation is about 4000 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) per annum. After evaporation, 1869 BCM water is available as natural runoff. Due to geological and other factors, the

utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water.

However, water available per person is dependent on population of the country and for India; water availability per capita is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1820 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively. Annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation, the water availability of many region of the country is much below the national average and can be considered as water stressed / water scarce. Further, it is projected that in the year 2050, the country's total water demand is estimated at 1180 BCM, outstripping the total availability of 1137 BCM.

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability and availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement their efforts, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes. Central

Government has taken various steps to tackle water crisis through various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation & Restoration of water bodies, implementation of new projects like Pancheshwar Dam, Polavaram Project, 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. Details of some of the schemes/programmes are given below:

- Central Government launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water

- on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc, thus bringing much desired rural prosperity. It envisages end to end solution in irrigation supply chain viz. water resources, distribution, efficient application and extension services.
- During 2016-17, 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having potential of 76.03 lakh ha.were prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. The CADWM programme has been taken up to enhance utilization of irrigation potential created and improve agriculture production on a sustainable basis through Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM).
 - The Government of India has also formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins. The inter-basin transfer proposals envisage additional utilization of available water to bring additional area under irrigation.
 - Central Government has formulated National Water Policy (NWP), 2012 which inter-alia recommends conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The NWP, 2012 has been sent to all States/ Union Territories and the concerned Central Ministries for appropriate action.
 - Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water - 2013" which provides information about area specific artificial recharge techniques to augment the ground water resources based on the availability of source water and capability of subsurface formations to accommodate it. The

Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.11 crore artificial recharge structures in urban and rural areas. The Master Plan is available in public domain and has also been circulated to the State Governments for its implementation.

- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme (NAQUIM) during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans.
- Government has proposed 'Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY)' with the aim to improve ground water management in select over-exploited and ground water stressed areas in identified priority States (Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) through implementation of various interventions to ensure long-term sustainability of ground water resources with community participation.

Development of Backward Areas Under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014

357. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides support to the programmes for the development of backward areas in the successor States of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh as promised under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 including expansion of physical and social infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this direction, Statewise; and

(c) the total quantum of funds sanctioned for the above purposes, Statewise?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya

Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities.

Besides, in accordance with Sections 46(2), (3) and 94(2) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, a total of Rs. 1050 crore for 7 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh and a total of Rs.1350 crore for 9 backward districts of Telangana have been released by the Government of India to support programmes for the development of backward areas.

Electrification of Villages

358. SHRI SUMAN BALKA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether latest data as per the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and the Saubhagya scheme shows the inconsistencies in the number of rural households in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the deadline for electrifying all villages was extended to May 2018, after missing the May 2017 target; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of rural households with electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) A web portal for Saubhagya scheme has been deployed for monitoring progress of un-electrified households. The data of households & progress are updated in the Saubhagya Portal directly by the concerned State DISCOMs for information of all the stakeholders and dissemination in public domain. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) includes electrification of villages and BPL households and Saubhagya relates electrification of all un-electrified households which is a different set of data.

(b) and (c) Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day address to the nation on 15th August,

2015 made the commitment that all remaining un-electrified villages in the country would be electrified within one thousand days i.e. by 1st May, 2018. All the un-electrified inhabited census villages have been electrified on 28.04.2018 i.e. ahead of the deadline.

As regard to households electrification, as per Census 2011, there were 16.78 crore rural households in the country and 9.28 crore (55%) rural households were electrified. Based on latest information provided by the States on Saubhagya portal, there are 17.73 crore rural households in the country, of these 15.22 crore (85.84%) households are electrified as on 11.07.2018.

[Translation]

Construction of Toilets

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

(a) the number of toilets proposed to be constructed by the Government in the country including in Maharashtra and the actual status of their construction, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to the State of Maharashtra by the Government and its utilization by the State Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding such construction works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)[SBM(G)] is a demand driven scheme, hence State/UT-wise targets are not fixed. However, State/UT-wise number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed in country including Maharashtra under SBM(G) from 2.10.2014 to 16.7.2018 given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Funds released to the State of Maharashtra and its utilization by the State during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	Funds utilised (Rs. in crore)
2015-16	567.45	644.50
2016-17	528.94	616.11
2017-18	1235.34	839.04
2018-19 (upto 16.7.2018)	0	109.56

(c) and (d) Sanitation is a State subject and hence the responsibility for implementation of the programme lies with the States. Government of India provides technical and financial support to supplement the efforts of the State Governments. Complaints, if any, received are forwarded to the respective State Governments for appropriate corrective measures.

Statement

State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines Constructed from 2.10.2014 to 16.7.2018

Sl. No.	State/ut	IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 16.7.2018
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18535
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3744482
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	113026
4.	Assam	2705214
5.	Bihar	5671747
6.	Chhattisgarh	3306071
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18758
8.	Daman and Diu	1600
9.	Goa	28637
10.	Gujarat	3175707
11.	Haryana	633608
12.	Himachal Pradesh	172719
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	980691

1	2	3
14.	Jharkhand	2785287
15.	Karnataka	3635802
16.	Kerala	226602
17.	Madhya Pradesh	5879345
18.	Maharashtra	5502512
19.	Manipur	202617
20.	Meghalaya	209357
21.	Mizoram	33993
22.	Nagaland	109013
23.	Odisha	3850682
24.	Puducherry	23855
25.	Punjab	265763
26.	Rajasthan	7642790
27.	Sikkim	4514
28.	Tamil nadu	4669342
29.	Telangana	2575197
30.	Tripura	172315
31.	Uttar Pradesh	12995347
32.	Uttarakhand	478283
33.	West bengal	5567926
Grand total		77401337

[English]

Demand and Supply Of Water

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the NITI Aayog has stated that India is suffering from the worst water crisis in its history with about 60 crore people facing high to extreme water stress and about two lakh people dying every year due to inadequate access to safe water and if so, the details and the facts thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country's water demand is projected to be twice of its available supply by 2030 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating any plan of action to face such challenge; and (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The report titled "Composite Water Management Index", published by NITI Aayog in June 2018, mentions that 600 million Indians face high to extreme water stress and about two lakh people die every year due to inadequate access to safe water. The report also mentions that by 2030, the country's water demand is projected to be twice the available supply. NITI Aayog has sourced these figures from the reports published by WRI Aqueduct; WHO Global Health Observatory, Mckinsey & Water Resources Group and the World Bank.

However, as per National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) report, the total water availability of India received through precipitation has been assessed about 4000 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) per annum. After evaporation, 1869 BCM water is available as natural runoff. Due to geological and other factors, the utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water.

Total requirement of the country for different uses for high demand scenario for the years 2010 and 2025 has been assessed as 710 BCM and 843 BCM respectively. Further, it is projected that in the year 2050, the country's total water demand is estimated at 1180 BCM, outstripping the total availability of 1137 BCM.

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability and availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various

steps to tackle water crisis through various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation & Restoration of water bodies, implementation of new projects like Pancheshwar Dam, Polavaram Project, Interlinking of Rivers Project, Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project, etc.

Central Government has launched PMKSY in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc., thus bringing much desired rural prosperity. During 2016-17, 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having potential of 76.03 lakh hectares were prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. The CADWM programme has been taken up to enhance utilization of irrigation potential created and improve agriculture production on a sustainable basis through Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM).

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June, 2015 in five hundred cities across the country with major focus on water supply.

The Government of India has also formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins.

Some other initiatives/measures taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are as under:

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water - 2013" which provides information about area specific artificial recharge techniques to augment the ground water resources based on the availability of source water and capability of subsurface formations to accommodate it. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.11

crore artificial recharge structures in urban and rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 79178 crore.

- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme (NAQUIM) under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.
- Atal Bhujal Yojana', envisaging sustainable management of ground water with emphasis on demand side management through community participation in identified over-exploited and water scarce blocks in Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka has been proposed with an estimated cost of Rs. 6000 Crore.

Growth Rate Of Air Freight Transport

361. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the growth rate of air freight transport in the country during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government is considering proposals to set up dedicated cargo airports in the country;

(c) if so, the States selected for it and the locations under consideration; and

(d) the time by which the proposals would get through?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The growth rate of air freight in India during the last five years is as under:

FY	Tonnage (in MT)	Annual Rate of Growth (%)
1	2	3
2014-15	2527557	11.00
2015-16	2705891	7.06

1	2	3
2016-17	2978901	10.00
2017-18	3357058	12.69

(b) There is no proposal presently under consideration of the Government for setting up of dedicated airports exclusively for cargo in the country.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks

362. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government provides world class common infrastructure under Scheme for Integrated Textile parks (SITP) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether the world class common infrastructure provided to SITP can be used commonly by other non-textile industries inside the park and if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the world class common infrastructure provided to SITP is being used by non-textile units at Vraj Textile Park and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) The action taken by the Government to fix the responsibility of the concerned officials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA):

(a) Yes, Madam. As per the guidelines of Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Government provides financial support in the form of grant to Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) of the Textile Parks for development of World Class infrastructure support like compound wall, roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment, telecommunication lines etc.

(b) No, Madam. The parks are not permitted to establish any non-textile unit inside the park and hence the question of usage of common infrastructure by non-textile industries inside the park does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government has received complaint against Vraj Integrated Textile Park for violation of conditions of the guidelines. Government has

inquired into the complaint and found that polyfilm manufacturing unit is operating in the park. The SPV has been served with a show-cause notice to immediately relocate the non-textile unit outside the Textile Park.

[Translation]

Pending Projects Under PMKSY

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review of the projects running/pending under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) in the country;

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

(c) the funds approved, allocated and spent under PMKSY and for other irrigation projects in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to complete the running/ pending projects in Bihar 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) and (b) During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. and balance estimated balance cost of Rs. 77595 cr.

have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

Monitoring of the projects is carried out by Central Water Commission regularly. Further, third party monitoring is also being conducted. The progress of the projects is reviewed regularly at all levels in the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR. Further, PMKSY council under the chairmanship of CEO (NITI Aayog) also reviews the progress of the projects. During the last review meetings held in June/July 2018, states have reported that AIBP works of 31 projects have been completed/almost completed. Further, states have informed that AIBP works of another 32 projects are planned to be completed by June, 2019 and rest of the projects are planned to be completed by Dec, 2019. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement

(c) State-wise details of Central Assistance (CA) released during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement

(d) Out of Ninety Nine prioritized projects, two projects are in Bihar State (namely Durgawati & Punpun). CA of Rs. 196.81 cr. has been released for these projects upto 31/03/2018 (under AIBP). Further, an amount of Rs. 37.82 cr. has been sanctioned for Punpun Barrage Project during current financial year. The Government of Bihar has also signed MoA for availing State share from NABARD for completion of these projects by Dec, 2019.

16. Manipur	2	-	2	142.38	27.92	127.00	0.00	25.42	-	-	-
17. Odisha	8	2	5	173.80	57.95	457.66	35.27	464.71	58.57	-	-
18. Punjab	2	2	2	1.05	155.92	52.42	-	-	-	-	-
19. Rajasthan	2	2	2	45.51	113.22	45.89	-	216.87	2.48	-	-
20. Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	29.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Telangana	11	3	6	112.50	-	545.45	-	13.24	10.22	-	3.07
22. Uttar Pradesh	4	1	1	555.04	76.93	135.63	-	65.60	-	-	-
23. West Bengal	-	-	-	-	7.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	99	31	63	2327.82	1142.71	3307.86	853.94	3593.61	933.15	95.16	29.60

* In addition to above, Central Assistance of Rs. 600 cr., Rs. 2514 cr., Rs. 2000 cr. and 1400 cr. was released to Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 (so far) respectively. Further, NABARD has released Rs. 3334 cr., and Rs. 4825.72 cr. in respect of State share during 2016-17 & 2017-18 respectively.

Sanctioned

@ Remaining projects are scheduled to be completed by Dec, 2019 in phases.

[Translation]

Operational Airstrips

364. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether all airstrips/ runways in the country are operational and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of locations where airstrips are being constructed, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether flights are operational from all the airports in the country;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the places in the country from which new air services have been started during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) own 129 airports/civil enclaves in the country. Out of these, 101 airports/civil enclaves are operational.

(b) The Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of 20 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim Karaikal in Puducherry, Kushinagar and Jewar in Uttar Pradesh, Dagadarthi Mendal, Nellore Distt., Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakallu in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh and Sirasar and, Dholera in Gujarat. Projects where site clearance have been granted namely Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Mochiwara (Ludhiana) in Punjab, Kotkasim (Alwar) in Rajasthan and Kothagudem, District Khammam in Telangana.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Airlines plan their flight schedule on a specific route/cities based on market demand, commercial feasibility and their company policy. Out of 101 AAI owned and managed operational airports/civil enclaves, scheduled/RCS flights are operating at 86 airports/civil enclaves. In addition to this, scheduled flights are operating at 11 other JVC/Private/Defence/State Govt. airports.

(e) In the last six months, new air services have been started from 08 airports in the country namely Passighat, Jagdalpur, Mundra, Adampur, Pathankot, Kohlapur, Salem and Kanpur.

[English]

Sewage Network Around Ganga River

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

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the clean Ganga projects have been able to get any headway in the past several decades despite spending hundreds of crores of rupees due to the absence of proper sewage network around the major path of Ganga river and if so, the details and the facts thereof;

(b) whether the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are responsible for treating only that sewage which is conveyed to it but are not responsible for ensuring definite conveyance of the sewage to its plants and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is considering to broaden the scope of the STPs and entrust them with the responsibility of ensuring the conveyance of the sewage to its plants also and 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) No, Madam. It's not fact that none of the clean Ganga projects have been able to get any headway in the past several decades. In fact, sewage treatment capacity of approx 1684 Million Litres per Day (MLD) has been created through interception & diversion (I&D) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) projects since 1985 in Ganga Action Plan-I (GAP-I), GAP-II, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA), Namami Gange and others schemes in the towns along Ganga. With respect to projects of sewer networks, out of 4812 KM of sanctioned sewer network, approx 2050 KM sewer lines have been laid till now under Namami Gange Programme including NGRBA.

(b) No, Madam. Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are designed for treatment of sewage being received in the STP. To bring the sewage to STPs, conveyance systems in the form of sewer networks and/or I&D infrastructures are laid depending on site conditions and feasibility of the project.

(c) The scope of STPs cannot be broadened as STPs are designed to treat the sewage being received in STPs. Sewage can be brought to STP by laying of sewer networks and/or creating I&D works. The works of STPs and sewer networks or I&D can be done separately or clubbed together, depending on the project design.

Development of Sports in Rural Areas

366. SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures for development of sports/ games and sports institutions for rural, tribal and hilly areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds and facilities provided to various States/UTs for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any incidents of harassment and misbehaviour with the sportspersons have come to the notice of the Government especially from the rural, tribal and hilly areas of the country during the said period;

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

(e) the corrective and preventive measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports through Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the various sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. Many of the sports persons identified under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes belong to the rural, backward & tribal areas of the country and are provided with regular training on

Residential and Non-Residential basis as per the approved norms.

The Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme of SAI specifically scouts talented sports persons belonging to the tribal, coastal, backward and the remote hilly regions of the country. Trainees are being trained and provided with expert sports coaches, playing facilities, consumable and non-consumable sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical and insurance and stipend for day boarders as per the approved norms.

Also, a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Khelo India is being implemented for development of sports / games in the entire country including rural, tribal and hilly areas of the country since two years. The scheme, inter-alia, includes a dedicated vertical of "Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games". This vertical is being implemented through SAI.

During 2017-18, Rs.1.99 crore was provided to Sports Authority of India from the head of Promotion of Rural & Indigenous/ Tribal games for implementation of "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" (EBSB) Programme. During 2018-19, a grant of Rs. 3, 36, 25,000/- has been sanctioned to SAI for conducting Annual Sports Competition under Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games. No separate fund allocation has been made to any State/UT.

(c) and (d) The incident of harassment and misbehaviour with sportsperson undergoing training in various SAI Schemes are dealt promptly and remedial action taken thereon. There is an Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) set up at each of the SAI Academic/ Regional Centres to redress all such complaints. Total five incidents of harassment and misbehaviour with sports persons from the rural, tribal and hilly areas of the country in SAI centres have been noticed and suitable action is being taken in the matter.

(e) As a matter of fact, to thwart any such incidents of harassment and misbehaviour to the sportspersons following corrective measure have been introduced:

- Wardens have been appointed on Contract Basis by SAI.
- CCTV Cameras have been installed in the Centres.

- Entry of any visitor entering the campus is done at main gate.
- "Drop Box" has been installed in Campus in SAI Sports Centre.

The trainees have been advised to drop their complaints in the box in case they are not able to express openly to the Incharge, Coach or the Warden. In case the trainee suspects any wrong act, the complaint may be made without disclosing the identity. The main purpose is to address the issues and resolve them promptly.

Further, as preventive measure, Sports Authority of India under the guidance of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has prepared guidelines for the Safety of Children (Young Sportspersons) and the same have been notified to all the SAI Academic/ Regional Centres to provide safe, secure and healthy environment to the boys & girls trainees being trained under its Sports Promotional Schemes.

Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (Department of Sports) has also constituted a High Powered Committee comprising of an Officer from the Ministry, Senior Sportspersons, Sports Journalists & Advocate for Sports Women to resolve the grievances and complaints of women sports persons.

[Translation]

Rain Water Storage Capacity

367. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that additional water storage capacity for rain water harvesting in Government sector

has been created in the country during March, 2014 to March, 2018 and if so, the details and the facts thereof;

(b) the additional rain water harvesting capacity created in every State of the country during the said period; and

(c) the total storage capacity of rain water noticed in the country at the end of March, 2018?

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 Ministry of Rural Development in consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR and the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare has developed an actionable framework for Natural Resources Management (NRM), titled "Mission Water Conservation" to ensure gainful utilization of funds. The Framework strives to ensure synergies in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM), given their common objectives. Types of common works undertaken under these programmes/schemes are water conservation and management, water harvesting, soil and moisture conservation, groundwater recharge, flood protection, land development, Command Area Development and Watershed Management. State-wise details of water conservation and water harvesting works completed under NRM during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Works Completed				
		FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19 (So Far)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	21	22	49	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39569	45889	87343	42552	17950

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	15	588	83	6
4.	Assam	551	568	906	1969	660
5.	Bihar	2454	3220	3688	5829	1517
6.	Chhattisgarh	7074	5937	17018	18509	7458
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	10	8	7	2	0
10.	Gujarat	4028	4289	7468	6473	1050
11.	Haryana	852	616	718	582	171
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6141	5725	6972	6007	2630
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1940	4052	3616	2968	682
14.	Jharkhand	18588	16468	104810	49194	4863
15.	Karnataka	16440	19872	23992	17053	3873
16.	Kerala	42779	34509	46100	22088	2147
17.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	23665	18117	24095	18682	6762
19.	Maharashtra	16155	19729	21844	14243	6338
20.	Manipur	379	484	533	166	56
21.	Meghalaya	611	899	1234	552	35
22.	Mizoram	260	366	403	797	112
23.	Nagaland	69	602	701	385	0
24.	Odisha	4390	4854	12009	5460	439
25.	Puducherry	4	14	16	33	3
26.	Punjab	73	137	189	185	23
27.	Rajasthan	8355	8488	15886	9748	1675
28.	Sikkim	213	181	246	140	23
29.	Tamil Nadu	11824	9340	6497	10084	993
30.	Telangana	5216	11028	115679	65459	4292
31.	Tripura	17115	9604	6515	7023	521
32.	Uttar Pradesh	16638	23070	44327	26960	4846
33.	Uttarakhand	1368	2094	3922	6308	1734
34.	West Bengal	29202	26838	32921	34601	16592

[English]

Production of Wind Power

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

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to scale up the production of wind power in the country keeping in view the potential for development of wind power in order to achieve the ambitious target for installation of 175 gigawatts of renewable power capacity by 2022; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government for development of wind energy in Andhra Pradesh including Guntur district, which has the highest potential for development of wind power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has set a target to achieve 175 GW of installed capacity of renewable energy sources by 2022, which includes 60 GW from Wind Power. The Government is promoting wind power projects in entire country, including Andhra Pradesh, through private sector investment by providing various fiscal and financial incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit; concessional custom duty exemption on certain components of wind electric generators. Besides, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme was available for the wind projects commissioned before 31 March 2017.

In addition to fiscal and other incentives as stated above, following steps also have been taken to promote installation of wind capacity in the country.

- Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai.
- In order to facilitate inter-state sale of wind power, the inter-state transmission charges and losses have been waived off for wind and solar projects to be commissioned by March, 2022.

- Issued guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects with an objective to provide a framework for procurement of wind power through a transparent process of bidding including standardization of the process and defining of roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. These Guidelines aim to enable the Distribution Licensees to procure wind power at competitive rates in a cost effective manner.

These incentives are available for the entire country including Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Increase in Baggage Charges

369. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the information regarding increase in excess baggage charges of the air passengers by private domestic airlines operating in the country has come to the cognizance of the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government is likely to review the matter of increasing excess baggage charges by the private airlines if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is likely to take any steps to make the baggage charges of air travel justified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Madam. The major airlines on domestic sector have increased excess baggage charges w.e.f. June 2018

(b) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(c) and (d) The charges for excess baggage levied by airlines are displayed on their respective websites. The airlines remain compliant to the tariff regulation so far as the charges levied do not exceed the charges displayed on their website.

Setting Up of Akshay Urja Shops

370. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Akshay Urja Shops in all the districts of the country particularly in tribal dominated districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such shops set up in the country as on date, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expand the network of these shops by encouraging the private entrepreneurs and Non-Governmental Organisations for setting up and running such shops in all districts of 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) Since 2005-06, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) had been implementing a scheme for setting up of Akshay Urja Shops in all districts of the country, with a view to cover sales and services of all renewable energy devices and systems. The implementation of scheme was reviewed by the Ministry and it was decided to discontinue the scheme beyond 12th Plan period.

A statement giving State/UT-wise Akshay Urja Shops sanctioned by the Ministry is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Statement Showing State-Wise Details of Akshay Urja Shops Sanctioned in the Country.

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of Districts where Akshay Urja Shops has been sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh + Telangana	21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-

1	2	3
4.	Assam	8
5.	Bihar	33
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-
10.	Delhi	-
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	8
13.	Haryana	18
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5
15.	Jharkhand	24
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	10
17.	Karnataka	7
18.	Kerala	7
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50
21.	Maharashtra	32
22.	Manipur	2
23.	Meghalaya	-
24.	Mizoram	7
25.	Nagaland	5
26.	Odisha	4
27.	Puducherry	4
28.	Punjab	20
29.	Rajasthan	14
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	26
32.	Tripura	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	72

1	2	3
34.	Uttarakhand	8
35.	West Bengal	6
Total		412

[English]

New NH Projects

371. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce new highway projects, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a delay in completion of projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether expediting the projects is causing problems to the public by any means; 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) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. The works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time as per inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds.

The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments for declaration of State roads as new NHs from time to time. The Ministry considers declaring some State roads as new NHs from time to time based on the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(b) and (c) There are 419 no. of delayed projects in a total length of about 19,872 km length of NHs.

(d) and (e) Necessary actions are taken up for ensuring least interference to the flow of traffic during construction as per the provisions stipulated in the

Ministry's Specifications for Road and Bridge Works, relevant publications of the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) and the conditions of the Contract / Concession Agreements. All efforts are made to ensure least inconvenience to the movement of traffic accordingly during implementation of projects and also while expediting the progress of works.

Setting Up of New Airports

372. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether a proposal for setting up of new airports in various parts of the country is under consideration of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has identified the cities where new airports are likely to come up;

(c) if so, the details thereof together with the criteria for the selection;

(d) whether the Government would invite foreign investment for the purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any plans for the construction of new airports in Tamil Nadu particularly at Hosur and Rameshwaram and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and (f) the total estimated cost of the said project and the details of the funds to be disbursed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of 20 Greenfield airports in the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Puducherry, Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera in Gujarat, Dagadathi Mendal, Nellore Dist, Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam and Oravakallu in Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh, Hirasar in District Rajkot, Gujarat and Noida International Airport, Jewar in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Foreign investment in development of airports is already permissible under the FDI Policy of the Government of India. However, the promoters of Greenfield Airport can develop airport in PPP mode which may include foreign investment/partners.

(e) No Madam. At present, no proposals for construction of new greenfield airports at Hosur and Rameshwaram are under consideration with Union Government.

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

[Translation]

Proposals under SBM

373. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) the details of project proposals from various States received and approved by the Government under Swachh Bharat Mission during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided for these projects during the said period, State/UT-wise:

(c) whether funds were also allocated for starting works relating to the Solid and Liquid Waste Management in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the funds released under this component during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched with effect from 2nd October, 2014, with the aim to achieve universal sanitation coverage and improve overall cleanliness in rural areas by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Each year States/UTs prepare Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) projecting their targets. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation approves the AIPs of the States. SBM(G) is being implemented in 697 districts of the country. The State/UT wise number of districts where the SBM(G) is being implemented are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UT-wise details of funds released under SBM(G) as Central share during the last 3 years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral components of SBM(G). Under SBM(G) component-wise funds are not released. The States can use the funds released under SBM(G) for all the component including SLWM as per provision of SBM(G) guidelines.

Statement – I

State/UT-wise, Number of Districts where SBM(G) is Under Implementation

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of districts where SBM(G) is under implementation
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
4.	Assam	33
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	27
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Daman and Diu	2
9.	Goa	2
10.	Gujarat	33
11.	Haryana	22
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
14.	Jharkhand	24
15.	Karnataka	30
16.	Kerala	14
17.	Madhya Pradesh	51
18.	Maharashtra	34

1	2	3	1	2	3
19.	Manipur	16	27.	Sikkim	4
20.	Meghalaya	11	28.	Tamil Nadu	31
21.	Mizoram	8	29.	Telangana	30
22.	Nagaland	11	30.	Tripura	8
23.	Odisha	30	31.	Uttar Pradesh	75
24.	Puducherry	2	32.	Uttarakhand	13
25.	Punjab	22	33.	West Bengal	22
26.	Rajasthan	33			697

Statement II

State/UT-wise, Central Share Released Under SBM(G) During Last 3 Years and Current Year

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 17.7.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.40	3.00	30.72	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	234.17	342.21	1219.88	562.99
Arunachal Pradesh	38.71	65.09	137.30	0.00
Assam	474.27	747.58	1171.95	0.00
Bihar	221.55	131.86	875.92	2088.18
Chhattisgarh	144.72	584.46	677.83	83.29
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	17.68	0.00
Daman and diu	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
Goa	1.05	0.00	0.52	0.00
Gujarat	478.22	751.23	466.04	0.00
Haryana	32.76	68.79	39.66	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	4.37	117.30	20.68	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	4.05	59.51	202.38	278.37
Jharkhand	97.32	455.46	698.66	284.42
Karnataka	450.77	419.56	983.39	213.04
Kerala	8.50	196.28	59.36	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	374.33	1210.77	1380.61	409.74

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	567.45	528.94	1235.34	0.00
Manipur	44.19	27.28	77.02	0.00
Meghalaya	35.65	75.70	153.89	0.00
Mizoram	3.32	10.98	46.24	4.98
Nagaland	10.83	64.12	71.41	0.00
Odisha	571.50	863.65	457.02	1052.27
Puducherry	4.40	0.00	50.25	0.00
Punjab	38.70	197.02	283.48	0.00
Rajasthan	938.73	777.30	981.51	0.00
Sikkim	6.12	6.87	12.98	0.00
Tamil Nadu	78.94	537.02	865.94	0.00
Telangana	128.39	135.72	481.94	0.00
Tripura	38.89	24.98	24.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	565.39	1153.33	3155.37	2395.65
Uttarakhand	49.37	348.05	146.69	0.00
West Bengal	712.92	655.50	583.23	127.06
	6362.96	10559.58	16610.88	7500.00

[English]

Road Accidents

374. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that about 1.5 lakh people die every year due to road accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the steps taken by the Government to prevent such accidents;

(c) whether the Government has issued any direction to the States to set up new Inspection and

Certificate Centres for commercial vehicles in order to remove flaws in the existing set up;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) As per the data received from police department of States/UTs, 150,785 persons and 1,47,913 persons were killed in road accidents during the calendar years 2016 and 2017 respectively. State/UT-wise details of persons killed in road accidents during the calendar years 2016 and 2017 is Annexed.

Ministry has taken a number of steps including long terms strategy to prevent road accidents and road accident fatalities as per details mentioned under: -

- (1) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (2) The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- (3) The Ministry has constituted Group of Ministers of State Transport Ministers to examine the best practices of Transport and suggest issues to improve road safety.
- (4) Based on the recommendation of Group of Minister, the Ministry introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill 2017 covering entire gamut of road safety.
- (5) The Bill contains the provision of creation of Motor Vehicle Accident Fund, implementation of Cashless Treatment Scheme during Golden Hour, setting up of a dedicated agency for road safety viz. National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board (NRSTMB), enhancement of penalty for traffic rule violations, etc. which have direct impact on road safety.
- (6) The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.
- (7) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (8) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.
- (9) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.
- (10) Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- (11) Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- (12) Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, anti-lock braking system etc.
- (13) High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
- (14) Guidelines for identification and rectification of black spots, carrying out road safety audits and preparation of road safety improvement proposals on NHs and also guidelines on implementation of road safety engineering measures on state roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) have been issued.
- (15) 789 black spots based on fatalities in 2011,2012,2013 and 2014 calendars years have been identified. So far 189 spots have already been rectified. Rectification measures at 256 spots have been sanctioned which are in various stages of implementation. 138 spots are on State Government roads/with other agencies. The balance 206 spots would be taken separately or would be rectified as part of ongoing projects.
- (16) As a measure of supplementing the efforts of States/UTs for minimizing the accident potential at the identified locations/stretchers through engineering improvement on state roads, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways had taken a decision to sanction road safety works on state roads with an earmarked allocation of 10% of funds allocated to the state roads under Central Road Fund.
- (17) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified Road Accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.
- (18) Ministry had issued guidelines vide O.M. dated 14.1.2016 for taking up of Road Safety Audits on

National Highways either as part of EPC/BOT projects or as stand-alone Road Safety Audits.

- (19) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States / UTs.
- (20) In order to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has envisaged a plan for replacement of all the Level Crossing on National Highways by ROBs / RUBs and replacement/widening/strengthening of weak and narrow bridges under a scheme Setu Bhartam. Under this programme, construction of 208 Level Crossings at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,800 Crore are included.
- (21) Two National Level Workshops and several Regional Training workshops in 11 states have been organized on Road Safety Engineering.
- (22) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.
- (23) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has constituted a District Road Safety Committee in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from the district.
- (24) During 2017-18. NHAI has conducted the "Free Eye Check-up" campaign at 50 selected Toll-Plazas in order to reduce the no. of accidents involving Multi Axle Vehicles/Trucks and distributed free glasses to the Truck Drivers having poor vision.

(c) to (e) As per Central Motor Vehicle Rule 1989, the State Government is empowered to set up testing Centre to check the fitness of in use vehicles. As such, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has not issued any advisories to the States to set up new Inspection and Certification Centres. However, the Ministry is implementing a Scheme for setting up of Inspection and Certification Centres under which funds are provided to States /UTs for setting up such centre. So far, the Ministry has sanctioned 19 Inspection and Certification Centre for setting up one each in 19 States/UTs.

Statement

Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents in India: 2016 to 2017

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8541	8060
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	149	110
3.	Assam	2572	2783
4.	Bihar	4901	5554
5.	Chhattisgarh	3908	4136
6.	Goa	336	328
7.	Gujarat	8136	7289
8.	Haryana	5024	5120
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1271	1203
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	958	926
11.	Jharkhand	3027	3256
12.	Karnataka	11133	10609
13.	Kerala	4287	4131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9646	10177
15.	Maharashtra	12935	12264
16.	Manipur	81	136
17.	Meghalaya	150	182
18.	Mizoram	70	60
19.	Nagaland	46	41
20.	Odisha	4463	4790
21.	Punjab	5077	4463
22.	Rajasthan	10465	10444
23.	Sikkim	85	78
24.	Tamil Nadu	17218	16157
25.	Telangana	7219	6596
26.	Tripura	173	161
27.	Uttarakhand	962	942
28.	Uttar Pradesh	19320	20124

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2016	2017
29.	West Bengal	6544	5769
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	21
31.	Chandigarh	151	107
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46	43
33.	Daman and Diu	38	36
34.	Delhi	1591	1584
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0
36.	Puducherry	244	233
Total		150785	147913

[Translation]

Implementation of UDAN

375. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:
SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:
SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:—

(a) the names of cities/towns and new routes/closed airports which have been selected for operation of flight services under UDAN scheme in the country particularly in the States of Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to commence a third phase of the regional connectivity scheme, UDAN -3 to augment air connectivity to remote locations in the country including Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States with maximum number of airports and helipads which would see activation under UDAN-2 scheme;

(d) whether the Government in making it mandatory for the private air operators to sell their tickets at concessional rates to enhance air connectivity and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the Government of Karnataka with AAI to develop airports in the State especially in Chikmagalur, Kushalnagar, Hassan and Koppal; and

(f) the details of funds allocated/spent and achievements/progress made under UDAN scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) List of cities (State/UT-wise) including Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan States awarded in 1st & 2nd round of bidding under RCS(UDAN) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Proposals under UDAN Scheme are awarded after following due procedure of bidding.

(c) Maximum number of airports and helipads have been awarded in Uttarakhand State under RCS-UDAN round 2.

(d) No Madam. Air fares are not fixed by the Government as they are determined by the airline based on interplay of market forces. Airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules, 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

(e) No such Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Government of Karnataka and Airports Authority of India for development of airports at Chikmagalur, Kushalnagar, Hassan and Koppal. These airports are owned and developed by the State Government of Karnataka as No Frill airports for providing remote area connectivity.

(f) Government of India has sanctioned Rs.4,500 Crore for revival of 50 existing unserved and underserved airports/airstrips under RCS-UDAN. Details of funds

already spent / proposed to be spend to revive/develop
RCS Airports under UDAN-1 & 2 is given in the enclosed

Statement-III. So far, operations have been started from
30 unserved and underserved airports.

Statement – I

Cities/Airports Selected for RCS Flight Operation in RCS-UDAN-1 (State-wise)

Name of State	Owner	Departure airport	Arrival airport	Operator
Andhra Pradesh		;		
Served	AAI	Vijaywada	Kadapa	Trujet
		Vishakhapatnam	Jagdalpur	Air Odisha
Under Served	AAI	Kadapa	Chennai	Air Odisha
				Trujet
			Hyderabad	Trujet
			Vijaywada	Trujet
Chhattisgarh				
Served	AAI	Raipur	Jagdalpur	Air Odisha
			Jharsuguda	Air Odisha
			Raigarh (Jindal)	Air Odisha
			Utkela	Air Odisha
Un served	AAI	Bilaspur	Ambikapur	Air Odisha
	Private JSPL	Raigarh (Jindal)	Raipur	Air Odisha
	State Govt.	Ambikapur	Bilaspur	Air Odisha
		Jagdalpur	Raipur	Air odisha
			Vishakhapatnam	Air Odisha
Daman and Diu				
Under Served	AAI	Diu	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
Delhi				
Served	Private	Delhi	Adampur	Spice jet
			Agra	Deccan Charters
			Bhatinda	Alliance Air
			Bikaner (NAL)	Alliance Air
			Kanpur (Chakeri)	Air Odisha
				Spice jet
			Ludhiana	Alliance Air

Name of State	Owner	Departure airport	Arrival airport	Operator
				Deccan Charters
			Pathankot	Alliance Air
			Shimla	Alliance Air
				Deccan Charters
Gujarat				
Served	AAI	Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar	Air Odisha
			Diu	Air Odisha
			Jamnagar	Air Odisha
			Mithapur (Dwarka)	Air Odisha
			Mundra	Air Odisha
Un served	AAI	Kandla	Mumbai	Spice jet
	Private	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
		Mundra	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
Under Served	AAI	Bhavnagar	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
		Jamnagar	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
		Porbandar	Mumbai	Spice jet
Himachal Pradesh				
Un served	AAI	Shimla	Delhi	Alliance Air
				Deccan Charters
Jharkhand				
Served	AAI	Ranchi	Jharsuguda	Air Odisha
Un served	Private;TATA Steel Limited	Jamshedpur	Kolkata	Deccan Charters
Karnataka				
Served	Private	Bangalore	Salem	Air Odisha
			Vidyanagar	Trujet
Un served	AAI	Mysore	chennai	Air Odisha
				Trujet
	Private JSPL	Vidyanagar	Bangalore	Trujet
			Hyderabad	Trujet
Madhya Pradesh				
Served	AAI	Indore	Gwalior	Alliance Air

Name of State	Owner	Departure airport	Arrival airport	Operator			
Under Served	IAF	Gwalior	Delhi	Air Odisha			
				Alliance Air			
			Indore	Alliance Air			
			Lucknow	Air Odisha			
Maharashtra							
Served	Civil Enclave-AAI	Pune	Ozar (Nasik)	Deccan Charters			
	Private	Mumbai	Jalgaon	Deccan Charters			
			Kandla	Spice jet			
			Kolhapur	Deccan Charters			
			Nanded	Trujet			
			Sholapur	Deccan Charters			
Un served	AAI	Jalgaon	Mumbai	Deccan Charters			
		Kolhapur	Mumbai	Deccan Charters			
		Sholapur	Mumbai	Deccan Charters			
	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Ozar (Nasik)	Pune		Deccan charters		
				MIDC	Nanded	Hyderabad	Trujet
						Mumbai	Trujet
Manipur							
Served	AAI	Imphal	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters			
Meghalaya							
Under Served	AAI	Shillong (Barapani)	Agartala	Deccan charters			
			Aizawal	Deccan Charters			
			Dimapur	Deccan Charters			
			Imphal	Deccan Charters			
Mizoram							
Served	AAI	Aizawal	Shillong (barapani)	Deccan Charters			
Nagaland							
Served	AAI	Dimapur	Shillong (barapani)	Deccan Charters			

Name of State	Owner	Departure airport	Arrival airport	Operator		
Odisha						
Served	AAI	Bhubaneshwar	Jeypore	Air Odisha		
			Jharsuguda	Air Odisha		
			Rourkela	Air Odisha		
			Utkela	Air Odisha		
Un served	AAI	Jharsuguda	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha		
			Raipur	Air Odisha		
			Ranchi	Air Odisha		
	PSU-SAIL	Rourkela	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha		
			Kolkata	Deccan Charters		
	State Govt.	Utkela	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha		
			Raipur	Air Odisha		
State Govt. / Air Odisha		Jeypore	Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha		
Pondicherry (U.T.)						
Under Served	AAI	Pondicherry	Hyderabad	Spice jet		
			Salem	Air Odisha		
Punjab						
Un served	AAI	Ludhiana	Delhi	Alliance Air Deccan Charters		
			Civil Enclave-AAI	Adampur	Spice jet	
				Bhatinda	Delhi	Alliance Air
				Pathankot	Delhi	Alliance Air
Rajasthan						
Served	AAI	Jaipur	Agra	Alliance Air		
			Jaisalmer	Spice jet		
Un served	Civil Enclave-AAI	Bikaner (nal)	Delhi	Alliance Air		
		Jaisalmer	Jaipur	Spice jet		
Tamil Nadu						
Served	AAI	Chennai	Kadapa	Air Odisha		
			Mysore	Trujet Air Odisha		

Name of State	Owner	Departure airport	Arrival airport	Operator
				Trujet
			Neyveli	Air Odisha
			Pondicherry	Air Odisha
			Salem	Trujet
Un served	AAI	Salem	Bangalore	Air Odisha
			Chennai	Trujet
			Pondicherry	Air Odisha
	PSU- Neyveli Lignite Corporation	NEYVELI	Chennai	Air Odisha
Telengana				
Served	Private	Hyderabad	Kadapa	Trujet
			Nanded	Trujet
			Pondicherry	Spice jet
			Vidyanagar	Trujet
Tripura				
Served	AAI	Agartala	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters
Uttar Pradesh				
Served	AAI	Lucknow	Gwalior	Air Odisha
		Varanasi	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Air Odisha
Un served	Civil Enclave-AAI	Kanpur (chakeri)	Delhi	Air Odisha
				Spice jet
			Varanasi	Air Odisha
Under Served	Civil Enclave-AAI	Agra	Delhi	Deccan Charters
			Jaipur	Alliance Air
Uttarakhand				
Served	AAI	Dehradun	Pantnagar	Deccan Charters
Under Served	AAI	Pantnagar	Dehradun	Deccan Charters
West Bengal				
Served		Bagdogra	Durgapur (andal)	Deccan Charters
	AAI	Kolkata	Burnpur	Deccan Charters

Name of State	Owner	Departure airport	Arrival airport	Operator
			Cooch behar	Deccan Charters
			Jamshedpur	Deccan Charters
			Rourkela	Deccan Charters
Un served	AAI	Cooch behar	Kolkata	Deccan Charters
	Indian Iron and Steel Company (ISSCO)	Burnpur	Kolkata	Deccan Charters
Under Served	Private	Durgapur (andal)	Bagdogra	Deccan Charters

Statement – II*Cities/Airports Selected for RCS Flight Operation in RCS-UDAN-2 (State-wise)*

Name of State	Status	Airport (D)	Owner	Airport (A)	Selected Airline Operator
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	served	Tirupati	AAI	Hubli	Ghodawat
				Kolhapur	Indigo
Arunachal Pradesh	Un Served	Passighat	IAF	Jorhat	Zoom Air
		Tezu	AAI	Guwahati	Trujet
				Jorhat	Zoom Air
	Un Served	Daparizo	IAF	Yinghiong	Skyone Airways
		Itanagar (Heliport)	State Govt.	Liiabari	Skyone Airways
				Tezpur	Skyone Airways
		Passighat	IAF	Tuting	Skyone Airways
		Tezu	AAI	Walong	Skyone Airways
		Tuting	IAF	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
		Walong	IAF	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
		Yinghiong	IAF	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
		Ziro	IAF	Dibrugarh	Heligo
Assam	served	Guwahati	AAI	Burnpur	Trujet
				Cooch Behar	Trujet
				Pakyong	Spicejet

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rupsi	Trujet
				Tezu	Trujet
	Un Served	Rupsi	AAI	Guwahati	Trujet
	Under Served	Jorhat	IAF (CE -AAI)	Kolkata	Indigo
					Zoom Air
				Passighat	Zoom Air
				Tezu	Zoom Air
		Liabari	AAI	Kolkata	AAA Aviation
					Spicejet
				Tezpur	AAA Aviation
		Tezpur	IAF (CE-AAI)	Kolkata	Zoom Air
				Lilabari	AAA Aviation
				Shillong	AAA Aviation
	served	Dibrugarh	AAI	Daparizo	Skyone Airways
				Jorhat	Pawan Hans
				Lilabari	Skyone Airways
				Tezu	Skyone Airways
		Guwahati	AAI	Nagaon (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
	Un Served	Nagaon (Heliport)	State Govt.	Guwahati	Skyone Airways
				Tezpur	Skyone Airways
	Under Served	Jorhat	IAF (CF-AAI)	Dibrugarh	Pawan Hans
				Tezpur	Pawan Hans
		Lilabari	AAI	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
				Itanagar (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
		Tezpur	IAF (CE -AAI)	Itanagar (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
				Jorhat	Pawan Hans
				Nagaon (Heliport)	Skyone Airways

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	served	Patna	AAI	Allahabad	Jet Airways
	Un Served	Darbhunga	IAF	Bangalore Airport	Spicejet
				Delhi	Spicejet
				Mumbai	Spicejet
Chattisgarh	served	Raipur	AAI	Allahabad	Indigo
Delhi	served	Delhi	DIAL	Bareilly	Jet Airways
				Darbhunga	Spicejet
				Hissar	Pinnacle Air
				Kishangarh	Spicejet
				Ozar (Nasik)	Jet Airways
				Pakyong	Spicejet
				Uterlai	Zoom Air
Goa	served	Goa	Indian Navy (CE-AAI)	Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation
				Hubli	Indigo
				Kannur	Indigo
				Ozar (Nasik)	Spicejet
Gujarat	served	Ahmedabad	AAI	Hubli	Indigo
				Jaisalmer	Spicejet
					Trujet
				Jalgaon	Trujet
				Kandla	Alliance Air
					Trujet
				Keshod	Trujet
				Ozar (Nasik)	Alliance Air
					Trujet
				Porbandar	Trujet
	Surat	AAI	Jaisalmer	Spicejet	
	Un Served	Keshod	AAI	Ahmedabad	Trujet
	Under Served	Kandla	AAI	Ahmedabad	Alliance Air
					Trujet
		Porbandar	AAI	Ahmedabad	Trujet

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	Un Served	Hissar	State Government	Chandigarh	Pinnacle Air
Himachal Pradesh	served	Dharamshala	AAI	Mandi (Heiiport)	Pawan Hans
		Kullu	AAI	Manali (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Mandi (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Un Served	Kasauli (Heliport)	State Govt.	Shimia	Pawan Hans
		Manali (Heliport)	State Govt.	Kullu	Pawan Hans
		Mandi (Heliport)	State Govt.	Dharamshala	Pawan Hans
				Kullu	Pawan Hans
				Shimia	Pawan Hans
		NathpaJhakri (Heliport)	State Govt.	Rampur (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Rampur (Heliport)	State Govt.	NathpaJhakri (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Shimia	Pawan Hans
	Under Served	Shimia	AAI	Kasauli (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Mandi (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Rampur (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
Jammu and Kashmir	served	Jammu	IAF (CE -AAI)	Bhatinda	Alliance Air
		Srinagar	IAF (CE -AAI)	Kargil	Maritime Heli Air Services Pvt Ltd
	Un Served	Kargil	IAF	Srinagar	Maritime Heli Air Services Pvt Ltd
Jharkhand	Un Served	Bokaro	SAIL	Kolkata	Spicejet
Karnataka	served	Bangalore	BIAL	Allahabad	Indigo
				Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation
				Darbhunga	Spicejet
				Kannur	Indigo
					Spicejet

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Kolhapur	Alliance Air
				Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo
				Sholapur	Spicejet
				Vellore	Turbo Aviation
	Un Served	Baldota/Koppal	MSPL Ltd.	Bangalore Airport	Turbo Aviation
				Goa	Turbo Aviation
				Hyderabad	Turbo Aviation
	Under Served	Hubli	AAI	Ahmedabad	Indigo
				Chennai	Indigo
					Spicejet
				Cochin	Indigo
				Goa	Indigo
				Hindan	Ghodawat
				Hyderabad	Alliance Air
					Spicejet
				Kannur	Indigo
				Pune	Ghodawat
					Spicejet
				Tirupati	Ghodawat
Kerala	served	Cochin	CIAL	Hubli	Indigo
				Kannur	Indigo
		Thiruvananthapuram	AAI	Kannur	Indigo Indigo
	Un Served	Kannur	KIAL	Bangalore	
					Spicejet
				Chennai	Indigo
					Spicejet
				Cochin	Indigo
				Goa	Indigo
				Hindan	Indigo
				Hubli	Indigo

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Mumbai	Indigo
				Thiruvananthapuram	Indigo
Madhya Pradesh	served	Bhopal	AAI	Allahabad	Indigo
				Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo
		Indore	AAI	Allahabad	Jet Airways Indigo
Maharashtra	served	Mumbai	MIAL	Allahabad	
				Darbhunga	Spicejet
				Kannur	Indigo
		Nagpur	MIHAN	Allahabad	Jet Airways
		Pune	IAF (CE -AAI)	Allahabad	Indigo
				Hubli	Ghodawat
					Spicejet
	Un Served	Jalgaon	AAI	Ahmedabad	Trujet
		Kolhapur	AAI	Bangalore Airport	Alliance Air
				Hyderabad	Alliance Air
					Indigo
				Tirupati	Indigo
		Ozar (Nasik)	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Alliance Air
					Trujet
				Bangalore Airport	indigo
				Bhopal	Indigo
				Delhi	Jet Airways
				Goa	Spicejet
				Hindan	Indigo
				Hyderabad	Alliance Air
					Spicejet
		Sholapur	AAI	Bangalore	Spicejet
				Hyderabad	Alliance Air

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	served	Imphal	AAI	Moreh (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Tamenglong (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Thanlon (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Un Served	Jiribam (Heliport)	State Govt.	Tamenglong (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Moreh (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Parbung (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Tamenglong (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Jiribam (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Thanlon (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Parbung (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
Meghalaya	served	Shillong	AAI	Tezpur	AAA Aviation
				Odisha	served
Punjab	Under Served	Bhatinda	IAF (CE -AAI)		
				Rajasthan	served
Udaipur	AAI	Jaisalmer	Indigo		
Un Served	Kishangarh	AAI	Delhi		Spicejet
	Uterlai	IAF	Delhi		Zoom Air
Under Served	Bikaner	IAF (CE -AAI)	Jaipur		Alliance Air
	Jaisalmer	IAF (CE -AAI)	Ahmedabad		Spicejet
Sikkim	Un Served	Pakyong	AAI		Surat
				Udaipur	Spicejet
				Delhi	Indigo
				Guwahati	Spicejet
				Kolkata	Spicejet

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	served	Chennai	AAI	Hubli	indigo Spicejet
				Kannur	Indigo Spicejet
				Tanjore	Spicejet
				Veilore	Turbo Aviation
	Un Served	Tanjore	IAF	Chennai	Spicejet
		Vellore	AAI	Bangalore Airport	Turbo Aviation
				Chennai	Turbo Aviation
Telangana	served	Hyderabad	HIAL	Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation
				Hubli	Alliance Air Spicejet
				Kolhapur	Alliance Air Indigo
				Ozar (Nasik)	Alliance Air Spicejet
				Sholapur	Alliance Air
Uttar Pradesh	served	Gorakhpur	IAF (CE -AAI)	Allahabad	Indigo
	served	Hindan	IAF	Hubli	Ghodawat
				Kannur	Indigo
				Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo
				Pithoragarh	Heritage
	served	Lucknow	AAI	Allahabad	Jet Airways Turbo Aviation Zoom Air
				Bareilly	Jet Airways
				Moradabad	Turbo Aviation
				Shravasti	Turbo Aviation
	unserved	Bareilly	IAF	Delhi	Jet Airways
				Lucknow	Jet Airways

1	2	3	4	5	6
	unserved	Moradabad	State Government	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation
	unserved	Shravasti	State Government	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation
	Under Served	Allahabad	IAF (CE -AAI)	Bangalore Airport	Indigo
				Bhopal	Indigo
				Bhubaneshwar	Indigo
				Dehradun	Indigo
				Gorakhpur	Indigo
				Indore	Jet Airways
				Kolkata	Indigo
					Zoom Air
				Lucknow	Jet Airways
					Turbo Aviation
				Mumbai	Indigo
				Nagpur	Jet Airways
				Patna	Jet Airways
				Pune	Indigo
				Raipur	Indigo
Uttarakhand	served	Dehradun	AAI	Allahabad	Indigo
				Pithoragarh	Heritage
		Pantnagar	AAI	Pithoragarh	Heritage
	Un Served	Pithoragarh	State Government	Dehradun	Heritage
				Hindan	Heritage
				Pantnagar	Heritage
	served	Dehradun	AAI	Mussoorie (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				New Tehri (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Ramnagar (Heliport)	Pawan Hans

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Pantnagar	AAI	Almora (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Nainital (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Ramnagar (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Un Served	Almora (Heliport)	State Govt.	Pantnagar	Pawan Hans
				Pithoragarh	Pawan Hans
		Chinyali saur	State Government	Sahastradhara (Heliport)A	Heritage
		Dharchula (Heliport)	State Govt.	Haldwani (Heliport)	Heritage
		Gaucher	State Government	Joshimath (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
				Sahastradhara (Heliport)A	Heritage
				Srinagar (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Haldwani (Heliport)	State Govt.	Dharchula (Heliport)	Heritage
				Haridwar (Heliport)	Heritage
		Haridwar (Heliport)	State Govt.	Haldwani (Heliport)	Heritage
		Joshimath (Heliport)	State Govt.	Gaucher	Pawan Hans
		Mussoorie (Heliport)	State Govt.	Dehradun	Pawan Hans
		Nainital (Heliport)	State Govt.	Pantnagar	Pawan Hans
		New Tehri (Heliport)	State Govt.	Dehradun	Pawan Hans
				Srinagar (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Pithoragarh	State Government	Almora (Heliport)	Pawan Hans

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ramnagar (Heliport)	State Govt.	Dehradun	Pawan Hans
				Pantnagar	Pawan Hans
		Sahastradhara (Heliport)	State Govt.	Chinyali saur	Heritage
				Gaucher	Heritage
		Srinagar (Heliport)	State Govt.	Gaucher	Pawan Hans
				New Tehri (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
West Bengal	served	Kolkata	AAI	Allahabad	Indigo
				Bokaro	Spicejet
				Jorhat	Indigo
					Zoom Air
					AAA
				Lilabari	Aviation
					Spicejet
				Pakyong	Spicejet
				Tezpur	Zoom Air
	Under				
	Served	Burnpur	SAIL	Guwahati	Trujet
		Cooch Behar	AAI	Guwahati	Trujet

Statement – III*List of airports Ready for Operation*

Region	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Airport operator	Amount already spent in INR Crore)	Proposed to be spent in future INR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern	Chhattisgarh	1.	Jagdalpur	SG	19.98	23.36
	Jharkhand	2.	Jamshedpur	TATA Steel	0.28	5.57
	West Bengal	3.	Cooch Behar	AAI	1.06	7.54
		4.	Durgapur*	BAPL	0.00	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North-Eastern	Meghalaya	1	Shillong*	AAI	3.69	27.26
Northern	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Kullu*	AAI	2.40	13.450
		2.	Shimla	AAI	2.43	131.24
	Madhya Pradesh	3.	Gwalior*	IAF (CE-AAI)	1.74	2.89
		Punjab	4.	Adampur	IAF (CE-AAI)	4.76
	5.		Bhatinda	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.72	9.25
	6.		Ludhiana	AAI	2.07	24.38
	7.		Pathankot	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.65	3.05
	Rajasthan		8.	Bikaner	IAF (CE-AAI)	1.13
		9.	Jaisalmer	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.95	1.33
	Uttrakhand	10	Pantnagar*	AAI	2.28	20.11
	Uttar Pradesh	11	Agra*	IAF (CE-AAI)	1.16	3.49
			Kanpur	IAF (CE-AAI)	2.98	32.44
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kadapa*	AAI	7.95	92.14
	Karnataka	2.	Mysore	AAI	3.59	5.70
		3.	Vidyanagar	JSWL (Pvt.)	0.28	5.59
	Pondicherry(UT)	4.	Pondicherry*	AAI	1.57	19.57
		5.	Salem	AAI	9.74	14.04
Western	Daman and Diu	1.	Diu*	AAI	0.43	50.39
	Gujarat	2.	Bhavnagar*	AAI	3.09	23.40
		3.	Jamnagar*	IAF (CE-AAI)	1.17	74.69
		4.	Kandla	AAI	2.27	58.83
		5.	Mundra	Adani Pvt.	0.02	5.60
		6.	Porbandar*	AAI	2.09	16.81
	Maharashtra	7.	Jalgaon	AAI	2.56	24.42
		8.	Kolhapur	AAI	14.33	221.43
		9.	Nanded	MADC	0.02	0.65
		10.	Ozar(Nasik)	HAL	0.00	17.67
UDAN-2						
Northern	Uttar Pradesh	1	Allahabad*	IAF (CE-AAI)	32.33	16.06

List of Airports to be Operationalized

Region	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Airport operator	Amount already spent in INR Crore	Proposed Amount to be spent in future INR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern	Chhattisgarh	1.	Ambikapur	SG	5.71	37.64
		2.	Bilaspur	SG	5.71	45.91
		3.	Raigarh	JSPL Pvt.	0.28	5.57
	Odisha	4.	Jeypore	SG	3.91	70.49
		5.	Jharsuguda	AAI	123.19	13.65
		6.	Rourkela	SAIL	3.59	17.82
		7.	Utkela	SG	2.43	52.82
West Bengal	8.	Burnpur	SAIL	3.09	14.51	
Southern	Tamil Nadu	1	Neyveli	NLCI	6.15	40.41
Western	Gujarat	1.	Mithapur	TATA Chemical	0.43	13.66
	Maharashtra	2.	Solapur	AAI	10.49	8.91
Eastern	Bihar	1.	Darbhunga	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.00	30.26
	Jharkhand	2.	Bokaro	SAIL	0.00	52.57
		3.	Dumka	SG	0.00	26.57
North Eastern	Assam	1.	Rupsi	AAI	0.00	71.63
Northern	Haryana	1.	Hissar	SG	0.00	22.97
	Jammu and Kashmir	2.	Kargil	IAF	0.00	2.52
	Rajasthan	3.	Kishangarh	AAI	0.00	12.57
		4.	Uterlai	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.00	25.81
	Uttrakhand	5.	Pithoragarh	SG	0.00	9.92
	Uttar Pradesh	6.	Aligarh	SG	0.00	19.84
		7.	Azamgarh	SG	0.00	27.23
		8.	Bareilly	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.00	72.40
		9.	Chitrakoot	SG	0.00	31.11
		10.	Hindan	IAF (CE-AAI)	0.00	52.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		11. Jhansi		Army (CE-AAI)	0.00	11.53
		12. Moradabad		SG	0.00	28.38
		13. Muirpur		SG	0.00	31.11
		14. Shravasti		SG	0.00	27.21
Southern	Karnataka	1. Koppal		MSPL	0.00	18.36
	Tamil Nadu	2. Tanjore		IAF (CE-AAI)	0.00	50.59
		3. Vellore		AAI	0.00	43.16
Western	Maharashtra	1 Keshod		AAI	0.00	58.65
	Total	39				
				TOTAL AMOUNT	295	2200

Note: * Under-served airport

[English]

Swachh Iconic Places

376. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has launched Phase-III of 'Swachh Iconic Places' programme under Swachh Bharat Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of new iconic sites selected under the third Phase and the funds earmarked for each of them;

(c) the details of the activities proposed to be undertaken in each of these iconic sites, including Sabrimala Temple in Kerala;

(d) the progress made under Phase I&II of Swachh Iconic Places Programme, Phase-wise;

(e) whether the Government has selected the PSUs or corporate houses for extending support to these new sites as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) partners and if so, the details thereof;

(t) whether the annual review of Phase-I&II iconic sites for assessing the progress made at each iconic site including Charminar, Hyderabad has been completed and if so, the outcome of the above review, iconic place-wise; and

(g) the other measures taken by the Government under Swachh Bharat Mission with special reference to Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir/Madam. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has launched Phase-III of Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) programme under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) in last week of June, 2018. Details of these 10 iconic places are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Ministry doesn't provide funds to SIP Sites.

(c) Detailed activities proposed to be undertaken in each of Phase-III sites have not yet been submitted to the Ministry

(d) Phase wise progress made under Phase I&II of Swachh Iconic Places Programme is given in the enclosed Statement-II and in the enclosed Statement-III respectively.

(f) Annual review of Phase I site for assessing progress has been completed. Iconic Site wise review is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

For Phase II sites, that includes Charminar, Hyderabad, annual review is yet to be done.

(g) The following measures have been taken by the Ministry for effective implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen):-

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation.

4. There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate 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 (called Key Resource Centres) are being trained. These, in turn, are carrying out trainings at the sub-State level.
5. The key official at the district level - Collector - has been roped in the programme to provide leadership at the district level.
6. 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.
7. Zila Swachh Bharat Preraks are being engaged for support of districts.
8. Regular review meetings and Video Conferences have been organized.

Statement – I

List of Swachh Iconic Places for Phase-III

Sl.No.	Place	District	State
1.	Sri Raghavendra Swami Temple	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Hazarduari Palace	Murshidabad	West Bengal
3.	Brahma Sarovar Temple	Kurukshetra	Haryana
4.	Vidur Kuti Temple	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Mana Village	Chamoli	Uttarakhand
6.	Pangong Tso	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
7.	Shri Nagvasuki Temple	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Nupi Keithel	Imphal	Manipur
9.	Sabarimala Sree Dharma Sastha Temple	Pathanamthitta	Kerala
10.	Kanva Ashram	Pouri Garhwal	Uttarakhand

Statement – II*Progress Under Swachh Iconic Places for Phase-I Sites*

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

Sl.No.	Iconic Site	State	Progress
10.	Ajmer Sharif Dargah, Ajmer	Rajasthan	2) Providing 11 nos. of Clean Water Post in Various places for pilgrims and devotees 3) Thematic Wall Painting in VIP road Puri containing theme based on Jagannath Culture 4) Electric Sourced LED Light Inside for better illumination 1) Barrier between PSU and SIP resolved 2) Infrastructure to revamp old complexes have started

Statement – III

Progress Under Swachh Iconic Places for Phase II Sites

Sl.No.	Iconic Site	State	Progress
1.	Gangotri Temple, Gangotri	Uttarakhand	1) Strong awareness mechanism for visitors to ensure cleanliness, prevent littering, penalty 2) IEC and awareness on littering and maintaining public places 3) Infrastructure such as : Hydraulic Truck, Tow Truck installed
2.	Yamunotri Temple, Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	Wireless Internet connectivity at Yamunotri Yatra route for monitoring and management of pilgrims
3.	Kalady, Ernakulam	Kerala	1) Availability of safe drinking water 2) Bathing and toilet facilities 3) 25 m3 biogas plant is installed in the main market to manage the biodgradable waste 4) Decentralized waste water treatment is done at the site
4.	Somnath Temple, Gir Somnath	Gujarat	1) Water ATMs for safe drinking water 2) 36 Bio-Toilets, 2 High end toilets, 6 Mobile Toilets 3) 1 waste convertor machines and segregated 100 dustbins 4) Route to iconic site is ODF, Litter free, sidewalks maintained 5) CCTV cameras at all important locations 6) Transportation facilities for Divyang and Senior citizens from Railway to Temple

Sl.No.	Iconic Site	State	Progress
5.	Shree Mahakaleshwar Temple, Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	1) Availability of safe drinking water 2) Mobile urinals 3) Solid Waste Management (Kitchen Waste) 4) Housekeeping and Maintenance -sanitary fixtures, furnishings, equipments 5) Solar plants for illumination
6.	Baidyanath Temple, Deoghar	Jharkhand	1) Safe drinking water is available in & around iconic site 2) Community toilets, Urinals and bathrooms have been installed 3) On site composting facility is available Dustbins are used and garbage disposed off daily with cleaning of the spots 4) LED display system installation for the display of Garva Grih activities and others
7.	Gommateshwara Statue, Shravanbelagola	Karnataka	1) Sewage Treatment Plants 2) Restoration of Kalyani 3) Restoration of public toilets
8.	Gaya Teerth, Gaya	Bihar	1) On track to manage Swachhata during Pitrapaksh Mahasangam
9.	Charminor	Telangana	1) Construction of roads close to Charminar has been done 2) Infrastructure for mechanized sweeping and cleaning installed

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

[Translation]

New Stadiums and Hostels

377. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new sports stadiums and hostels for sportspersons in the country particularly in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra and Bihar;

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

(c) the time frame set for completion of these projects?

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) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports proposes to set up Hostels and a Regional Centre in the States of Kerala and Maharashtra through Sports Authority of India (SAI), as detailed below.

State	Place	Details	Status/Time Frame
Kerala	LNCPE Trivandrum	100 bedded hostel	Under Progress/ 12 months
	SAG, Alleppey	63 bedded hostel	Completed recently
Maha- rashtra	Nagpur	Establishment of Regional Centre	Physical possession of land is in progress.

No such proposal to set up new sports stadiums and hostels for sportspersons in the state of Bihar is under consideration in the Ministry.

Financial Assistance to Air India

378. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI M. UDHAY AKUMAR:
PROF SAUGATA ROY:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of losses incurred, profit/revenue earned by Air India during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the amount of outstanding loan on Air India at present and the steps taken to clear the same;

(c) whether the Government has identified the reasons for Air India not earning profit and the efforts made by the Government to deal with the same;

(d) the details of income and expenditure of Air India during the last three years and the profits being earned on account of flights operated by Air India;

(e) whether the Government has sanctioned/released financial assistance to save Air India and if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to sell off some Air India properties in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of challenges being faced by Air India and the plan prepared by the Union Government to bailout debt laden airline and the current status of disinvestment plan for Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of the net losses and revenue earned by Air India during the last three years as per the audited accounts are given below:

(Rs in crores)

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total Revenue	20613.16	20526.12	22177.68
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	(5859.91)	(3836.78)	(5765.16)

The revenue and profit/loss statements for the current year for Air India Limited are under audit.

(b) The total outstanding loan on Air India as on 31st March 2017, as per the audited accounts of FY 2016-17, is Rs 48447.37 crore, the details of which are given below:-

a) Aircraft Loans	Rs. 17,359.61 crore
b) Working Capital Loans	Rs. 31,087.76 crore
Total	Rs. 48,447.37 crore

Air India Limited has always examined all options in order to improve its operational and financial performance. Air India Limited is exploring all the possibilities to restructure its debt in order to reduce its interest costs. Such measures, inter-alia, includes substitution of high cost debt by low cost debts by the way of negotiating lower rates of interest, conversion of foreign currency debt by INR Loans to override the exchange rate impact etc The debt burden is the main source of worry for the smooth implementation of the Turn Around Plan (TAP) of Air India. In this regard banks have also been requested to look into the possibility of restructuring the debt of the company. This would substantially bring down the interest costs and will help the airline in its revival.

(c) The main reasons for Air India Limited for facing losses in the past few years are given below:

- (i) high interest burden,
- (ii) increase in competition especially from low cost carriers,
- (iii) high airport user charges,
- (iv) adverse impact of exchange rate variation due to weakening of the Indian rupee, and
- (v) high cost of operation.

In order to help Air India in mitigating its continuing losses, the Government formulated and approved the Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India.

(d) The details of the audited income, expenditure and profit/loss of Air India Limited during the last three financial years are given below:

	(Rs in crores)		
Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total Revenue	20613.16	20526.12	22177.68
Total* Expenditure	26466.18	24361.33	25797.40

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	(5859.91)	(3836.78)	(5765.16)

*Total expenditure does not include extraordinary and exceptional items.

(e) Under the Turnaround Plan (TAP) approved for Air India Limited, the Government has released an equity infusion of Rs. 27195.21 crores till date. The details of equity infused in Air India Limited in the last three years are given below:

Year	Equity Infused (Rs in Crores)
2015-16	3300
2016-17	2465.21
2017-18	1800

(f) Air India has initiated the monetisation of its assets. In the 1st phase, sale of 30 properties have been taken by e-auction through MSTC, a PSU. Out of the these Air India properties, a total of 20 units have been sold through e-auction. Further, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India have purchased vacant land at Chennai and also two Air India Flats in Hong kong. NBCC have purchased vacant land at Coimbatore and SBI have purchased 06 Air India flats in Sterling Apartments at Mumbai. The revenue generated, including rentals for space at different locations, till date is Rs. 724 crore.

(g) The challenges faced by Air India are as under:

- (i) high cost of debt,
- (ii) increase in competition,
- (iii) rising fuel costs,
- (iv) high operational costs.

In view of this precarious financial condition of Air India Limited and to take AIL back on the path of profitability, the Government has already approved and implemented a Turnaround Plan (TAP) for Air India Limited in 2012 in terms of which all Government Guaranteed Aircraft Loans and interest thereon are being

paid by the Government by way of equity infusion into Air India. Similarly, a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) has also been implemented by means of which high cost working capital loans have been converted into long term debt carrying lesser rates of interest so as to reduce the financial burden on AIL.

The TAP/FRP includes budgetary support amounting to Rs 30231 crores spread over 10 years i.e. upto FY 2020-21 and also equity support for the payment of principal/interest of the Non Convertible Debentures. AIL has received an equity infusion of Rs 27195.21 crores till FY 2018.

Air India has shown a considerable improvement both in terms of operational and financial parameters in the recent past. EBITDA has become positive since 2012-13 and continues to be positive even today as compared to the negative EBITDA before the implementation of TAP.

The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the strategic disinvestment of Air India including its shareholding in Air India Express and AI SATS was issued on 28th March, 2018. No EoI/ bid was received till the last date of receipt of bids i.e 31.05.2018.

Inter-Linking of Rivers

379. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the deepening water crisis threatens to worsen the living conditions across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has decided to fast track the inter-linking of 30 rivers in the country in a phased manner and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pre-feasibility reports of all 30 links have been prepared and circulated amongst the concerned States and if so, the details thereof and the response received therefrom;

(d) the details of the rivers to be interlinked in the first phase along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon including the names of river links on which development work has already started; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to ease water crisis in the country along with starting of development work on the river links where it has not commenced 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) As per data available in this Ministry the average annual water resources potential in the country was assessed as 1869 BCM and given in the Central Water Commission (CWC) report entitled 'Reassessment of Water Resources Potential of India' (1993). The increase in population, agricultural and industrial demands resulted in reduction in per capita water availability. In 1951, the per capita water availability was 5,177 cubic meter per year (i.e. about 5.18 million liters per year). On the basis of the population indicated in 2011 census, the per capita water availability works out to about 1545 cubic meter per year (i.e. about 1.55 million liters per year). In view of topographical constraints and hydrological features, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1,137 BCM. (690 BCM surface water as assessed by CWC and 447 BCM ground water as assessed by Central Ground Water Board).

The per capita average annual water availability in the country is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita availability of water in the country taking into consideration the population of the country as per the 2001 census, 2011 census and the population projections for the year 2025 and 2050 is as under:

Year	Population (In Millions)	Per capita Average Annual Availability (m3 /year)	Remark
2001	1029 (2001 census)	1816	
2011	1210 (2011 census)	1545	water stressed condition*
2025	1394 (Projected)	1340	water stressed condition*
2050	1640 (Projected)	1140	water stressed condition*

*A per capita availability of less than 1700 cubic metres (m3) is termed as a water-stressed condition while if per capita availability falls below 1000 m3, it is termed as a water scarcity condition.

(b) to (d) The interlinking of rivers (ILR) programme has been taken up on high priority. The Government is pursuing the ILR program in a consultative manner.

The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation, now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports. The Pre-Feasibility Report of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments by the NWDA. After survey and investigations, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and Feasibility Reports of 2 links and draft Feasibility Reports of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. The comments/views of the concerned States have been received and suitably replied/incorporated in the Feasibility Reports. Present status, States concerned with Inter Basin Water Transfer Links are given in the enclosed Statement.

Four priority links under Peninsular Rivers Component have been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) viz; Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP) Phase -I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project, Par-Tapi-Narmada link project and Mahanadi-Godavari link project. The preparation of DPR of a project is taken up only after consent of concerned State Governments. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, DPRs of KBLP Phase-I & Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been completed. The techno-economic clearance and various statutory clearances of the KBLP Phase-I have been accorded except clearance from Central Empowered Committee (CEC) of the Supreme Court. Based on the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh, Lower Orr dam, Bina complex and Kotha barrage projects have been included in KBLP Phase-II. The DPR of these projects have been completed by NWDA/Government of Madhya Pradesh. The draft Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project has been sent to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for concurrence.

The techno-economic clearance of the Damanganga-Pinjal link project has also been accorded, subject to statutory clearances. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project has been completed by NWDA. The combined draft MoA for implementation of Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada Link (including the four intra-state link projects of Maharashtra State) has been sent to Maharashtra and Gujarat State Governments for concurrence.

The cost of the above three interlinking projects as per DPR are furnished below:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Cost (Rs.in crore)	Year of Price level
1.	Ken-Betwa Link Project	34925	2017-18
2.	Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project	3008	2015-16
3.	Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project	10211	2015-16

(e) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the several steps have taken by the Government of India for conservation, prevention and optimum utilisation of available water resources. Some of the major steps undertaken are as under:-

- (i) A National Perspective Plan (NPP) envisaging inter-basin transfer of water has been formulated by MoWR, RD & GR to improve water security in the country. The implementation of NPP would give added benefits of approximately 35 million hectare of additional irrigation potential and 34000 Mega Watt (MW) hydropower generation apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking and industrial water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.
- (ii) Central Ground Water Board has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 Crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in the country to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Meters) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.
- (iii) Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation 'Har Khet ko Pani' and improving water use efficiency 'More Crop per drop' in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities. The major objective of PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use other water saving technologies (More crop per drop), enhance recharge of aquifers and

introduce sustainable water conservation practices by exploring the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for peri-urban agriculture and attract greater private investment in precision irrigation system.

PMKSY has been conceived by amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). MoWR, RD & GR, is to undertake distribution canals, field channels, water diversion/lift irrigation, including development of water distribution systems. Ministry of Agriculture will promote efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain-guns in the farm "Jal Sanchan", construction of micro-irrigation structures to supplement source creation activities, extension activities for promotion of scientific moisture conservation and agronomic measures. Programme architecture of PMKSY will be to adopt a 'decentralized State level planning and projectised execution' structure that will allow States to draw up their own irrigation development plans based on District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and State Irrigation Plan (SIP).

- (iv) Central Government has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management. One of the goals of National Water Mission is increasing water use efficiency by 20%.
- (v) Improved water use efficiency in different sectors such as in irrigation (through micro-irrigation, e.g., drip, sprinkler etc.), industry and households is being encouraged through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.

- (vi) Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of such structures.
- (vii) Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards as well as rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge are being incentivized through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.
- (viii) This Ministry has launched Jal Kranti Abhiyan in 2015-16 in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.
- (ix) CWC monitors the live storage status of 91 major reservoirs of the country on weekly basis and issues weekly bulletin on every Thursday.

Statement

Present Status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, Name of Rivers and Status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

Sl.No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisaillam) -Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed

Sl.No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas -Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed

SI.No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft completed FR
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft Completed FR
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft completed FR
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

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

Disinvestment of Air India

380. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
 SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:
 SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI):
 PROF K.V. THOMAS:
 SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:
 SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:
 SHRIMATI M. VASANTH:
 SHRI B.V. NAIK
 SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
 KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has found no bidder for its stake sale in Air India in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the present debt burden of Air India;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to get Air India out of its debt during each of the last three years;

(d) if so, the details and its success thereof;

(e) the number of suggestions/requests received by the Government for not selling its stake in Air India from various Experts/Unions in the recent past along with the present status of such suggestions/requests; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the rights of the employees of Air India before announcing its stake sale in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India including its shareholding in Air India Express and AI SATS was issued on 28th March, 2018. No Eoi/bid was received till the last date of receipt of bids. Probable reasons as analyzed by the Transaction Advisor i.e M/s EY for non-receipt of bids, inter-alia, are GOI 24% stake and corresponding rights, high amount of allocated debt, changes in macro environment,

individuals not being allowed to bid, profitability track record, and bidders not being able to form a consortium within given time period.

As regards the present debt burden, the total outstanding loans on Air India at the end of 31st March 2017, as per the Audited Accounts of FY 2016-17 are Rs 48447.37 crores, the details are as under:

a) Aircraft Loans	Rs 17,359.61 crores
b) Working Capital Loans	Rs 31,087.76 crores
Total	Rs 48,447.37 crores

(c) and (d) In view of precarious financial health of Air India Ltd and to take AIL back on the path of profitability, the Government has already approved and implemented a Turnaround Plan (TAP) for Air India Ltd in 2012 in terms of which all Government Guaranteed Aircraft Loans and interest thereon are being paid by the Government by way of Equity Infusion into Air India. Similarly, a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) has also been implemented by means of which high cost working capital loans have been converted into long term debt carrying lesser rates of interest so as to reduce the financial burden on AIL.

The TAP/FRP includes budgetary support amounting to Rs 30231 crores spread over 10 years i.e. upto FY 2020-21 and also equity support for the payment of principal/interest of the Non Convertible Debentures. AIL has received an Equity Infusion of Rs 27195.21 crores till FY 2018.

As a part of the Turnaround strategy for Air India Ltd, Air India with the overall support of the Govt has initiated a number of steps in order to cut costs and losses.

These steps, inter-alia, include the following:

- (i) Setting up a Route Rationalization Committee to ensure revenue maximization by continuously looking at load factors, revenue yields and competitor fare structure and responding immediately to the same
- (ii) Induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic & international routes to increase passenger appeal

- (iii) Phasing out & grounding of old fleet
- (iv) Leveraging the assets of the Company to increase MRO revenue and revenue from Company's real estate properties
- (v) Introduction of PSS (Passenger Services System) to have a single code and SAP ERP based Solutions
- (vi) Establishment of Integrated Operations Control Centre and Hub Control Centre in Delhi
- (vii) Operationalization of Subsidiary Companies such as AIATSL & AIESL and transfer of manpower and equipment and treating them as Independent Profit Centers
- (viii) Induction of the B-787 aircraft on Medium Capacity/Long Haul Routes.
- (ix) Restriction on staff overtime/holiday pay, except when operationally required
- (x) Encouraging of same day return duty travel to avoid unnecessary hotel expenses.
- (xi) Restriction on Foreign Travel
- (xii) Focus on cargo Revenue
- (xiii) Focus on Ancillary Revenue
- (xiv) Rationalising Commission of Agents
- (xv) Review of loss making routes.

Air India has shown a considerable improvement both in terms of Operational and Financial Parameters in the recent past. However, it may be noted that the main improvements have come around since 2011-12 i.e. since the implementation of the Turnaround Plan (TAP/(FRP). EBITDA has become positive since 2012-13 and continues to be positive even today as compared to the negative EBITDA before the implementation of TAP.

(e) The Government has received various representations from employees unions of Air India and other persons/groups for not selling the GOI stake in AI. As no bids have been received, any measure/step required to be taken on this account does not arise at this stage.

(f) No EoI/ bid was received till the last date of receipt of bids, so the steps required to be taken by the

Government to protect the rights of the employees of Air India in this regard does not arise at this stage.

Upper Limit of Carrying Load

381. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to increase the present specified upper limit of carrying load at par with international norms and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has discussed the issue with all the private highway developers to bring them on board to avoid future arbitrations and if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to introduce graded penalty linked to the scale of overloading;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent overloading of trucks to avoid accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Ministry has issued notification S.O. 3467(E) dated 16th July, 2018 to revise the permissible maximum safe axle weight. A meeting under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (Road Transport and Highways) on the issue of "Overloading on National Highways" was held at Transport Bhawan, New

Delhi on 6th June, 2018. It was agreed in the meeting to consider providing for a graded system of levy of higher toll fees in proportion to the extent of overloading.

(e) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has specified the Maximum Safe Axle Weight for the vehicles to avoid accidents. Implementation of provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes under the purview of State Governments concerned.

Banking Role to Women SHGS

382. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether banking in a remote village has turned into luxury due to the absence of last mile connectivity and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether his Ministry has requested the Ministry of Finance to employ women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to end the critical gap that is the source of harassment for the rural poor;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of that Ministry thereto;

(d) whether the growth of SHGs under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has made these women's bodies adept at handling finances and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether SHG women as Banking Correspondents would provide all banking services in villages designated under their jurisdiction; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and proposals mooted by his Ministry in this regard and the time by which a 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) It is true that there are no adequate banking services

available in extreme remote villages in the country due to absence of bank branches. In order to alleviate the problem, the Ministry of Rural Development has been promoting deployment of members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) as Banking Correspondents in remote villages after providing them training in financial services.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) On the recommendation of the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) has issued advisories to banks to deploy SHG members as Business Correspondents (BCs) in locations not having banking facilities and also additional BCs within the Sub Service Area (SSA) wherever it is viable. So far 1700 women SHG members have been positioned as Banking Correspondents in different locations.

(d) Developing capacity of SHG members to prudently manage their finances is one of the key objectives of DAY-NRLM. To achieve this, SHGs are provided training on bookkeeping, preparation of micro credit plan and financial literacy. Currently SHGs under DAY-NRLM are cumulatively managing Community Investment Funds totalling Rs.4900 crore provided under DAY-NRLM and Rs.68913 crore of bank loan, in addition to their own savings accrued as corpus. Through management of these funds, members of SHGs are acquiring and developing knowledge and skills for handling finances.

(e) Service provided by women SHG member working as Banking Correspondents varies from bank to bank. The common services provided include - opening of savings account, aadhar seeding of accounts, cash deposit, cash withdrawal, fund transfer and enrolment under insurance products. However, the facility to transact in jointly operated accounts of Self Help Groups has not been enabled by all banks.

(f) Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has requested Department of Financial Services to advise all banks to enable 'Dual Authentication Facility' on the BC channel so that SHGs can also do transaction in jointly operated accounts of Self Help Groups at BC points. On

recommendation of MoRD, Department of Financial Services has advised the banks to enable this facility.

Auctioning of TV Channels

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

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

(a) whether the Government had proposed auctioning of TV channels as done in the case of FM Radio channels and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Broadcasters had opposed the proposal put forth by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has solicited the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on the issue of auctioning TV channels, as in the case of FM Sector;

(d) if so, whether TRAI has given its recommendations and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government to the recommendations made by TRAI?

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) Government solicited recommendation of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) vide letter dated 21.08.2017 on various issues relating to broadcasting including the issue of auctioning of TV channels, as in the case of FM Sector.

TRAI has furnished its recommendations on 25.06.2018 which are under consideration of this Ministry. They are also available on the TRAI website i.e. www.trai.gov.in.

IGNDPS

384. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of differently abled persons covered and benefited under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the challenges faced by the Government to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the said scheme;

(c) whether the monthly pension provided under IGNDPS is very low to meet the daily needs and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance the monthly pension;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to bring uniformity in the amount of pension and eligibility criteria followed by the States to make the scheme more inclusive?

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

(a) State/UT -wise details of the number of differently abled persons benefited under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) during the last three years given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) IGNDPS is a sub-scheme of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which is implemented by the States/UTs in the rural as well as urban areas. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the scheme is done by the State/UTs. Central Government has not received any complaint from State/UTs on the difficulties being faced by them on implementation of said scheme. Further, to ensure that assistance reaches to the identified beneficiaries, data of all the beneficiaries has been digitized and instructions have been given to the States to implement the Scheme in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

(c) to (e) The Government had constituted an Expert Group to enable a systematic analysis of objective criteria for allocation of resources to States/UTs and for identification and prioritization of beneficiaries under various parameters using Socio Economic Census (SECC 2011) Data. The expert group in its report has made wide ranging recommendations covering the admissible rates and the criteria. The acceptance of the recommendations of the expert group report is contingent upon stakeholders' consultation. No timeline has been set for the same.

(f) Pension admissibility under various pension schemes of National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) is uniform across the Country. Central assistance under the programme follow laid down criteria which again is uniform and guidelines provide no deviation to the same. Therefore, question of variation in respect of implementation of Central Scheme does not arise. Instructions issued to States/UTs to make at least an equal contribution under all the pension schemes of NSAP. However, various States under the State run schemes provide varying degree of top-ups to identified group of beneficiaries under their schemes.

Statement

Details of State/UTs-wise Number of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) during last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Beneficiaries		
		2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24413	24413	24413
2.	Bihar	51989	69874	69874
3.	Chhattisgarh	31834	32085	32085
4.	Goa	41	41	41
5.	Gujarat	5495	6588	7834
6.	Haryana	11537	11537	11537
7.	Himachal Pradesh	563	689	689
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	923	2761	2789
9.	Jharkhand	16028	17207	18219
10.	Karnataka	43569	43569	43569
11.	Kerala	29935	29935	29935
12.	Madhya Pradesh	98678	99924	99924
13.	Maharashtra	4213	5442	6709
14.	Odisha	51482	73480	80190
15.	Punjab	3250	3250	4801
16.	Rajasthan	22349	25233	25280
17.	Tamil Nadu	62220	62023	61910
18.	Telangana	17448	17448	17448
19.	Uttar Pradesh	74998	75280	75280
20.	Uttarakhand	4669	4669	3671
21.	West Bengal	60659	62996	62982
	Sub Total	616293	668444	679180
NE States				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1284	1284	1284
23.	Assam	18916	18916	18916
24.	Manipur	0	1007	1007

1	2	3	4	5
29. Meghalaya		969	969	969
26. Mizoram		400	400	400
27. Nagaland		363	960	960
28. Sikkim		663	817	817
29. Tripura		3209	2144	2144
Sub Total		25804	26497	26497
Union Territories				
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	1
31. Chandigarh		105	102	100
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		142	142	142
33. Daman and Diu		66	66	66
34. NCT Delhi		6321	6321	6321
35. Lakshadweep		51	51	51
36. Puducherry		0	0	0
Sub Total		6685	6682	6681
GRAND TOTAL		648782	701623	712358

Telecast of Fake News

385. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH
GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fake news on a large scale are being telecast by various television channels in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the fake news telecast by private news channels in the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of fake news telecast reported during the said period along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb fake News?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (d). As per existing regulatory framework, content telecast on private satellite TV channels is regulated as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the aforesaid Act and the rules framed thereunder (The Programme and Advertising Codes are available on the Ministry's website: www.mib.nic.in). The said Codes contain a wide range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements including the content considered to be fake news on TV channels. In this regard, specific provision made in the Programme Code is given as under:

"Rule 6 1(d) provides that no programme should be carried in the cable service which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half-truths."

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

Action is taken against TV channels whenever any violation of the aforesaid Programme and Advertising Codes is established. Ministry usually decides and takes action keeping in view the recommendations of IMC. Details of action taken against TV channels for violation of Rule 6 (1)(d) of the Programme Code by private satellite TV channels during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Besides above, Government has also encouraged self-regulation in electronic media by Broadcasting Industry. News Broadcasters Association (NBA) which

represents some private news and current affairs TV channels, as part of its self-regulatory mechanism, 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. NBA has also formulated a Code of Ethics & Broadcasting Standards covering a wide range of principles to self-regulate news broadcasting. The Code of Ethics and Broadcasting Standards lay down, inter-alia, that the purpose of putting together the principles of self-regulation is to avoid compromising the genre of television news by broadcasting content that is malicious, biased, regressive, knowingly inaccurate, hurtful, misleading, or aimed at wilfully concealing a conflict of interest. NBA has also issued an advisory dated 12.5.2016 to its members on the issue of fake news. Through this advisory, NBSA has informed all its members that manufacturing, doctoring, tailoring, tutoring or creating any kind of false or fake news or any attempt to do so by any editor, anchor, reporter, stringer, employee or associate of a broadcaster, or any attempt to coerce, threaten and browbeat any person or institution, or to extract false or distorted statements or allegations will be considered as serious misconduct on the part of the broadcaster, irrespective of whether any 'Teed' or 'report' so generated/created is aired or not. It also reminded them to brief, teach and inculcate ethical standards to its new employees (anchors, reporters and stringers) and also to hold refresher sessions about the same for the existing employees periodically.

The existing provisions contained in the Programme & Advertising Codes and the existing mechanism are considered adequate to regulate content of private satellite TV channels including fake news.

Statement

Action Taken by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on Violation of Rule 6(1) (D) of the Programme Code by Private Satellite News Channels During the Last Three Years and the Current Year

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	All News Channels	Telecast of documentary programme India's Daughter	An Advisory dated 03.03.2015 was issued to the all News channels restraining not to telecast the said documentary programme.

1	2	3	4
2. TV9	Telecast a 'Bullet News' political satire targeting Chief Minister of Telangana.		An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel for running apology scroll.
3. Sathiyam TV	Telecast of objectionable programme 'Ungal Aseervatha Seram' and Paarthathum Padithathum by Sathiyam TV		A warning dated 12.05.2015 was issued to the channel.
4. Sudarshan News	Telecast of a programme called BINDAAS BOL making allegation about non-salutation of National Flag on the Republic Day by the Hon'ble Vice President.		A warning dated 17.06.2015 was issued to the channel.
5. DY 365	Telecast of News story defaming the image of MLA and denigrating women.		A order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day
6. News Time Assam	Telecast of News story defaming the image of MLA and denigrating women.		A order dated 2.11.2016 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of the channel for one day

Road Accidents

386. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. K. GOPAL:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the details of new rules for road safety in the country;

(b) whether the Government has setup any Committee to analyse the road accidents, if so, the details thereof along with its recommendations;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strongly enforce the road safety devices like speed governors/reflective tapes/vehicle tracking systems etc. as per the recommendations made by the Committee;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes "Crash Fund" for immediate compensation to the next of kin of the accident victims; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

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 Central Government has published the Motor Vehicles (Driving) Regulations, 2017, vide G.S.R. 634 (E) dated 23rd June, 2017.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Ministry has issued notification number G.S.R. 290 (E) dated 15th April, 2015 making it mandatory for all transport vehicles to be equipped with speed limiting device/speed governor for certain category of transport vehicles.

Rule 104, 104-A, 104-B, 104-C, AND 106-E, of the central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 mandates the fitment of reflectors or retro-reflective tapes on different categories of vehicles.

Ministry has mandated provision of a vehicle location tracking device and one or more emergency buttons in certain category of public service vehicles to be effective from 1st April, 2019.

(e) and (f) At present there is no proposal of setting up "Crash Fund". However, as per Section 165(1) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles, or damages to any property of the third party so arising, or both. Ministry has increased the compensation amount for third party mentioned in the Second Schedule.

[Translation]

Safe Drinking Water in Areas Affected by Toxic Contaminants

387. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI

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

(a) the details of the districts across the country which are affected by contamination of fluoride, arsenic and other toxic chemicals in drinking water;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water to such States including Jharkhand, Bihar and Delhi NCR, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is providing any special assistance to such States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the targets set for the said States in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per the information entered by the State Government into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 16/07/2018, the rural habitations of States/districts affected with fluoride, arsenic, Iron, Salinity, Nitrate and Heavy metal are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(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.

In addition, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission 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. Total estimated expenditure for Sub-mission is Rs. 25,000 Crore, out of which Rs.12,500 crore will be borne by the Ministry as central share over a period of 4 years commencing from the financial year 2017-18. As on 10th July, 2018, central share of Rs. 2881.3690 crores has been released so far to 16 states under Sub-mission to deal with the problem of arsenic & fluoride and ensuring safe supply of drinking water. The details of funds released under Sub-Mission to the States with Arsenic and Fluoride are attached given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Ministry has informed all the States to commission surface water based piped water supply schemes in all water quality affected habitations with priority to Arsenic and Fluoride as a long term sustainable solution. Further, 2% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for providing safe drinking water in 60 high priority districts of 5 states affected with Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome.

States have also been advised to install community water purification plants as a short-term immediate measure for providing 8-10 lpcd (litre per capita per day) of safe water for drinking and cooking purpose only. On recommendation of NITI Aayog, the Government of India has released Rs 800 crore in March' 2016 as one time central assistance to states affected with arsenic and fluoride contamination for setting up community water purification. Funds to the tune of Rs.100 Crore each has also been provided to West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems for the last mile connectivity. The details of funds released by Central Government as one

time central assistance to the States affected with Arsenic and Fluoride are attached given in the enclosed Statement-III. This Ministry assists the State Governments for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in respect of rural areas only.

(e) As on 31.03.2018, there are 69,258 remaining water quality affected habitations (Arsenic, Fluoride,

Nitrate, Salinity, Iron or Heavy Metals) in the country which are yet to be provided safe drinking water through Piped Water. While according priority to Arsenic and Fluoride, the state governments have been advised to provide safe drinking water through piped water supply in all water quality affected habitations in line with the goals set by Sustainable Development Goals -2030.

Statement-I

State-wise and District-wise Number of Water Quality Affected Habitations Which are Yet to be Provided Safe Drinking Water as on 31/03/2018

Sl. No.	State	District	Contamination Wise Number Of Habitations						
			Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	116	116	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	30	0	0	0	30	0	0
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	15	11	0	0	3	1	0
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	8	2	0	0	6	0	0
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	18	12	0	1	3	2	0
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	116	115	0	0	1	0	0
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	46	46	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	20	12	0	0	5	3	0
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	25	16	0	0	9	0	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	26	0	0	26	0	0	0
14.	Assam	Baksha	1805	0	1456	349	0	0	0
15.	Assam	Barpeta	709	0	527	182	0	0	0
16.	Assam	Bongaigaon	8	0	7	1	0	0	0
17.	Assam	Cachar	5	0	5	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Assam	Chirang	120	0	0	120	0	0	0
19.	Assam	Darrang	484	0	211	273	0	0	0
20.	Assam	Dhemaji	432	0	72	360	0	0	0
21.	Assam	Dhubri	414	93	259	62	0	0	0
22.	Assam	Dibrugarh	243	0	0	243	0	0	0
23.	Assam	Goalpara	113	0	3	110	0	0	0
24.	Assam	Golaghat	401	0	120	281	0	0	0
25.	Assam	Hailakandi	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
26.	Assam	Jorhat	961	0	814	147	0	0	0
27.	Assam	Kamrup	180	2	0	178	0	0	0
28.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
29.	Assam	Karbianglong	71	6	0	65	0	0	0
30.	Assam	Karimganj	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Assam	Kokrajhar	101	0	7	94	0	0	0
32.	Assam	Lakhimpur	129	0	1	128	0	0	0
33.	Assam	Morigaon	206	0	2	204	0	0	0
34.	Assam	Nagaon	790	1	1	788	0	0	0
35.	Assam	Nalbari	1106	21	916	169	0	0	0
36.	Assam	Sivasagar	329	0	8	321	0	0	0
37.	Assam	Sonitpur	695	0	7	688	0	0	0
38.	Assam	Tinsukia	500	0	0	500	0	0	0
39.	Assam	Udalguri	1096	145	0	944	0	0	7
40.	Bihar	Araria	474	3	0	471	0	0	0
41.	Bihar	Aurangabad	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
42.	Bihar	Banka	422	391	0	31	0	0	0
43.	Bihar	Begusarai	443	0	215	228	0	0	0
44.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	122	2	120	0	0	0	0
45.	Bihar	Bhojpur	8	0	8	0	0	0	0
46.	Bihar	Buxar	35	0	35	0	0	0	0
47.	Bihar	Darbhanga	16	0	13	3	0	0	0
48.	Bihar	Gaya	18	18	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
49.	Bihar	Gopalganj	22	0	0	22	0	0	0
50.	Bihar	Jamui	50	50	0	0	0	0	0
51.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
52.	Bihar	Katihar	103	0	1	102	0	0	0
53.	Bihar	Khagaria	157	0	41	116	0	0	0
54.	Bihar	Kishanganj	332	0	0	332	0	0	0
55.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	51	0	51	0	0	0	0
56.	Bihar	Munger	204	55	149	0	0	0	0
57.	Bihar	Nalanda	23	23	0	0	0	0	0
58.	Bihar	Nawada	69	68	1	0	0	0	0
59.	Bihar	Patna	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
60.	Bihar	Purnia	481	0	0	481	0	0	0
61.	Bihar	Rohtas	127	127	0	0	0	0	0
62.	Bihar	Saharsa	619	0	0	619	0	0	0
63.	Bihar	Samastipur	41	0	41	0	0	0	0
64.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	115	115	0	0	0	0	0
65.	Bihar	Supaul	37	0	0	37	0	0	0
66.	Bihar	Vaishali	193	0	193	0	0	0	0
67.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	11	0	0	11	0	0	0
68.	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
69.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	18	3	0	15	0	0	0
70.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	20	0	0	19	1	0	0
71.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	94	0	0	94	0	0	0
72.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	22	0	0	22	0	0	0
73.	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
74.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
75.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
76.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	63	17	0	36	0	10	0
77.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	49	0	0	49	0	0	0
78.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	105	6	0	99	0	0	0
79.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	227	187	0	40	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
80.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	145	46	0	99	0	0	0
81.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	45	39	0	6	0	0	0
82.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	25	0	0	25	0	0	0
83.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	24	24	0	0	0	0	0
84.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandagon	28	8	16	4	0	0	0
85.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
86.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	160	40	0	120	0	0	0
87.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	98	27	0	71	0	0	0
88.	Haryana	Gurgaon	17	12	0	0	5	0	0
89.	Haryana	Jind	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
90.	Haryana	Kaithal	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
91.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	20	20	0	0	0	0	0
92.	Haryana	Mewat	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
93.	Haryana	Palwal	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
94.	Haryana	Panipat	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
95.	Haryana	Rewari	20	20	0	0	0	0	0
96.	Haryana	Sirsa	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
97.	Haryana	Sonipat	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
98.	Jammu Kashmir	and Anantnag	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
99.	Jammu Kashmir	and Baramulla	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
100.	Jammu Kashmir	and Budgam	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
101.	Jammu Kashmir	and Kulgam	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
102.	Jammu Kashmir	and Kupwavra	7	4	0	3	0	0	0
103.	Jammu Kashmir	and Srinagar	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
104.	Harkhand	Bokaro	81	9	0	72	0	0	0
105.	Harkhand	Chatra	21	21	0	0	0	0	0
106.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	43	6	0	37	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
107.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	68	14	0	54	0	0	0
108.	Jharkhand	Dumka	258	8	1	249	0	0	0
109.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	168	166	0	2	0	0	0
110.	Jharkhand	Giridih	27	20	7	0	0	0	0
111.	Jharkhand	Godda	35	17	15	3	0	0	0
112.	Jharkhand	Gumla	7	4	0	3	0	0	0
113.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	67	63	1	3	0	0	0
114.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	150	28	1	121	0	0	0
115.	Jharkhand	Khuti	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
116.	Jharkhand	Koderma	8	7	0	1	0	0	0
117.	Jharkhand	Latehar	5	3	0	2	0	0	0
118.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	243	1	0	242	0	0	0
119.	Jharkhand	Pakur	177	56	2	119	0	0	0
120.	Jharkhand	Palamu	29	1	0	27	0	1	0
121.	Jharkhand	Paschim Singhbhum	139	3	0	136	0	0	0
122.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	93	13	0	80	0	0	0
123.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	495	61	1	430	0	3	0
124.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	102	21	73	5	3	0	0
125.	Jharkhand	Simdega	580	11	0	569	0	0	0
126.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	13	5	0	0	1	7	0
127.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	5	0	0	1	0	4	0
128.	Karnataka	Banglore Urban	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
129.	Karnataka	Belgaum	5	1	0	1	1	2	0
130.	Karnataka	Bellary	18	16	0	0	1	1	0
131.	Karnataka	Bidar	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
132.	Karnataka	Bijapur	55	34	0	3	2	16	0
133.	Karnataka	Chik Ballapur	222	217	0	0	0	5	0
134.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
135.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	104	46	0	5	2	50	1
136.	Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	24	0	0	15	0	9	0
137.	Karnataka	Davangere	26	9	0	2	1	14	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
138.	Karnataka	Gadag	37	29	0	0	1	7	0
139.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	15	5	0	0	0	10	0
140.	Karnataka	Hassan	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
141.	Karnataka	Kolar	60	38	0	0	0	22	0
142.	Karnataka	Koppal	10	9	0	0	0	1	0
143.	Karnataka	Mandya	182	46	0	19	6	111	0
144.	Karnataka	Mysore	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
145.	Karnataka	Raichur	28	23	1	0	2	2	0
146.	Karnataka	Ramanagaram	19	13	0	0	0	6	0
147.	Karnataka	Shimoga	9	0	0	9	0	0	0
148.	Karnataka	Tumkur	20	1	0	1	10	8	0
149.	Karnataka	Udupi	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
150.	Karnataka	Yadgir	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
151.	Kerala	Alappuzha	51	0	0	4	47	0	0
152.	Kerala	Ernakulam	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
153.	Kerala	Idukki	10	1	0	3	0	6	0
154.	Kerala	Kannur	50	0	0	41	1	8	0
155.	Kerala	Kasaragod	45	0	0	26	17	2	0
156.	Kerala	Kollam	21	0	0	16	5	0	0
157.	Kerala	Kottayam	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
158.	Kerala	Kozhikode	22	0	0	18	3	1	0
159.	Kerala	Malappuram	35	0	0	20	2	13	0
160.	Kerala	Palakkad	79	33	0	42	4	0	0
161.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	12	0	0	0	12	0	0
162.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
163.	Kerala	Thrissur	16	0	0	15	1	0	0
164.	Kerala	Wayanad	10	0	0	8	0	2	0
165.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	10	0	0	0	10	0	0
166.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	69	69	0	0	0	0	0
167.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
168.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	30	30	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
169.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	61	61	0	0	0	0	0
170.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
171.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
172.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	7	0	0	1	4	2	0
173.	Maharashtra	Amravati	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
174.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
175.	Maharashtra	Beed	12	4	0	4	1	3	0
176.	Maharashtra	Buldana	44	3	0	0	27	14	0
177.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	40	24	0	0	0	16	0
178.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	7	5	0	1	0	1	0
179.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	7	1	0	0	0	6	0
180.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	18	13	0	0	1	4	0
181.	Maharashtra	Nanded	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
182.	Maharashtra	Nashik	5	1	0	0	3	1	0
183.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
184.	Maharashtra	Palghar	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
185.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
186.	Maharashtra	Sangli	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
187.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
188.	Maharashtra	Solapur	10	0	0	0	6	4	0
189.	Maharashtra	Wardha	42	4	0	7	1	30	0
190.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	22	0	0	22	0	0	0
191.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
192.	Nagaland	Dimapur	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
193.	Odisha	Angul	7	4	0	3	0	0	0
194.	Odisha	Balangir	29	26	0	3	0	0	0
195.	Odisha	Balasore	39	0	0	10	29	0	0
196.	Odisha	Bargarh	46	6	0	40	0	0	0
197.	Odisha	Bhadrak	91	0	0	54	37	0	0
198.	Odisha	Boudh	48	31	0	17	0	0	0
199.	Odisha	Cuttack	224	2	0	222	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
200.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
201.	Odisha	Gajapati	20	0	0	20	0	0	0
202.	Odisha	Ganjam	6	0	0	6	0	0	0
203.	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	18	0	0	12	6	0	0
204.	Odisha	Jajpur	1034	6	0	982	46	0	0
205.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
206.	Odisha	Kalahandi	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
207.	Odisha	Kendrapara	118	0	0	88	30	0	0
208.	Odisha	Kendujhar	26	0	0	26	0	0	0
209.	Odisha	Khordha	95	0	0	84	11	0	0
210.	Odisha	Koraput	401	0	0	401	0	0	0
211.	Odisha	Malkangiri	48	0	0	48	0	0	0
212.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	7	0	0	7	0	0	0
213.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	7	0	0	7	0	0	0
214.	Odisha	Nayagarh	267	15	0	252	0	0	0
215.	Odisha	Nuapada	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
216.	Odisha	Puri	418	0	0	206	212	0	0
217.	Odisha	Sambalpur	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
218.	Odisha	Subarnapur	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
219.	Punjab	Amritsar	322	2	262	32	0	6	20
220.	Punjab	Barnala	58	3	0	2	0	0	53
221.	Punjab	Bathinda	30	2	0	0	0	0	28
222.	Punjab	Faridkot	6	1	0	1	0	0	4
223.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	67	25	1	8	0	11	22
224.	Punjab	Fazilka	99	11	3	4	5	0	76
225.	Punjab	Firozepur	330	7	22	41	2	38	220
226.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	289	4	141	13	0	0	131
227.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	230	4	14	48	0	20	144
228.	Punjab	Jalandhar	201	0	5	2	0	19	175
229.	Punjab	Kapurthala	123	1	13	25	0	3	81
230.	Punjab	Ludhiana	172	5	3	5	2	5	152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
231.	Punjab	Mansa	6	2	1	0	0	0	3
232.	Punjab	Moga	180	1	1	11	0	2	165
233.	Punjab	Pathankot	122	2	0	1	0	4	115
234.	Punjab	Patiala	556	186	25	24	1	10	310
235.	Punjab	Rupnagar	337	6	67	36	0	3	225
236.	Punjab	Sangrur	105	20	0	8	1	8	68
237.	Punjab	Sas nagar	42	11	2	2	0	6	21
238.	Punjab	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	59	0	2	1	3	2	51
239.	Punjab	Tarntaran	182	5	133	3	0	4	37
240.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	64	57	0	0	7	0	0
241.	Rajasthan	Alwar	236	172	0	0	64	0	0
242.	Rajasthan	Banswara	235	219	0	0	2	14	0
243.	Rajasthan	Baran	13	2	0	0	6	5	0
244.	Rajasthan	Barmer	9295	625	0	0	8665	5	0
245.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	599	45	0	0	547	7	0
246.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	152	117	0	0	21	14	0
247.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	140	8	0	0	29	103	0
248.	Rajasthan	Bundi	208	92	0	0	53	63	0
249.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	236	147	0	1	45	43	0
250.	Rajasthan	Churu	174	94	0	0	50	30	0
251.	Rajasthan	Dausa	184	154	0	0	6	24	0
252.	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
253.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	167	148	0	0	1	18	0
254.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
255.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	5	2	0	0	3	0	0
256.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	348	239	0	0	82	27	0
257.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	367	346	0	1	2	18	0
258.	Rajasthan	Jalor	675	535	0	0	110	30	0
259.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	30	12	0	0	9	9	0
260.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	122	73	0	0	10	39	0
261.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	3265	598	0	0	2581	86	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
262.	Rajasthan	Karauli	207	125	0	0	39	43	0
263.	Rajasthan	Kota	106	54	0	3	32	17	0
264.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	1246	1011	0	0	100	135	0
265.	Rajasthan	Pali	217	176	0	0	9	32	0
266.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	209	37	0	0	8	164	0
267.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	302	231	0	0	5	66	0
268.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	121	72	0	0	43	6	0
269.	Rajasthan	Sikar	116	104	0	0	4	8	0
270.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	132	115	0	0	17	0	0
271.	Rajasthan	Tonk	341	313	0	0	13	15	0
272.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	50	12	0	0	23	15	0
273.	Tamil nadu	Nagapattinam	169	0	0	152	17	0	0
274.	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem(02]	16	0	0	0	1	15	0
275.	Telangana	Jagitial(03)	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
276.	Telangana	Jangoan(04)	9	0	0	4	1	4	0
277.	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalpalli(05)	23	0	0	0	5	18	0
278.	Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal(06)	25	0	0	0	23	2	0
279.	Telangana	Kamareddy(07)	18	0	0	0	16	2	0
280.	Telangana	Khammam(09)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
281.	Telangana	Mahabubabad(11)	39	0	0	15	13	11	0
282.	Telangana	Mahabubnagar(12)	72	0	0	3	40	29	0
283.	Telangana	Medak(14)	9	0	0	3	2	4	0
284.	Telangana	Medchal Malkajgiri(15)	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
285.	Telangana	Nagarkurnool(16)	12	0	0	4	7	1	0
286.	Telangana	Nalgonda(17)	6	0	0	1	4	1	0
287.	Telangana	Nizamabad(19]	12	0	0	0	12	0	0
288.	Telangana	Peddapalli(20)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
289.	Telangana	Rangareddy(22)	24	0	0	1	6	17	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
290.	Telangana	Sangareddy(23)	10	0	0	0	2	8	0
291.	Telangana	Siddipet(24]	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
292.	Telangana	Suryapet(25)	29	0	0	0	22	7	0
293.	Telangana	Vikarabad)26)	31	0	0	4	14	13	0
294.	Telangana	Wanaparthy(27)	11	1	0	0	9	1	0
295.	Telangana	Warangal Rural(29)	6	0	0	0	3	3	0
296.	Telangana	Yadadri Bhongiri(30)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
297.	Tripura	Dhalai	333	0	0	333	0	0	0
298.	Tripura	Gomati	420	0	0	420	0	0	0
299.	Tripura	Khowai	330	0	0	330	0	0	0
300.	Tripura	North Tripura	160	0	0	160	0	0	0
301.	Tripura	Sepahijala	340	0	0	340	0	0	0
302.	Tripura	South tripura	567	0	0	567	0	0	0
303.	Tripura	Unakoti	103	0	0	103	0	0	0
304.	Tripura	West Tripura	279	0	0	279	0	0	0
305.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	12	10	0	0	2	0	0
306.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	47	5	0	36	0	6	0
307.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	17	7	10	0	0	0	0
308.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	7	5	2	0	0	0	0
309.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
310.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	752	0	538	214	0	0	0
311.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	109	2	107	0	0	0	0
312.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	105	0	1	104	0	0	0
313.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	9	2	7	0	0	0	0
314.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	13	6	0	4	0	3	0
315.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
316.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	9	1	8	0	0	0	0
317.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
318.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
319.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
320.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	10	1	8	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
321.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	7	5	0	1	0	1	0
322.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
323.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
324.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	27	4	23	0	0	0	0
325.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	19	0	19	0	0	0	0
326.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
327.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
328.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	13	5	8	0	0	0	0
329.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
330.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	79	1	0	0	78	0	0
331.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
332.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant kabeer nagar	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
333.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	9	4	5	0	0	0	0
334.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	62	61	1	0	0	0	0
335.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
336.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
337.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	15	0	0	12	0	3	0
338.	West bengal	Bankura	450	73	0	363	0	0	14
339.	West bengal	Bardhaman	613	0	164	439	0	0	10
340.	West bengal	Birbhum	321	208	0	111	0	0	2
341.	West bengal	Coochbehar	545	0	0	545	0	0	0
342.	West bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	1562	674	0	828	0	0	60
343.	West bengal	Darjeeling	277	0	0	277	0	0	0
344.	West bengal	Hooghly	1803	0	1307	493	0	0	3
345.	West bengal	Howrah	286	0	70	215	0	0	1
346.	West bengal	Jalpaiguri	47	0	0	45	0	0	2
347.	West bengal	Maldah	1252	36	1052	159	0	0	5
348.	West bengal	Murshidabad	1358	0	1102	247	0	0	9
349.	West bengal	Nadia	1644	0	1619	24	0	0	1
350.	West bengal	North 24 Paraganas	4008	0	3924	44	39	0	1
351.	West bengal	Paschim Medinipur	442	0	0	316	0	0	126

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
352.	West bengal	Purba Medinipur	934	0	0	576	358	0	0
353.	West bengal	Purulia	403	290	0	113	0	0	0
354.	West bengal	South 24 Paraganas	643	0	511	71	61	0	0
355.	West bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	801	12	7	747	0	0	35
Total			69258	11160	16609	23398	13964	1749	2378

Statement – II

The Details of Funds Released Under Sub-Mission to the States Affected With Arsenic and Fluoride.

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Funds Released under National Water Quality Sub-Mission since 22 Mar 2017 to as on date (10/07 2018) for the Arsenic & fluoride affected states.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.551
2.	Assam	220.6339
3.	Bihar	101.3433
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.0243

1	2	3
5.	Haryana	16.90795
6.	Jharkhand	38.7228
7.	Karnataka	8.2802
8.	Kerala	2.3141
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3.1542
10.	Maharashtra	14.8337
11.	Odisha	1.1213
12.	Punjab	76.955
13.	Rajasthan	790.9175
14.	Telangana	700.2285
15.	Uttar Pradesh	34.7779
16.	West Bengal	855.60335
		2881.3690

Statement – III

Details of Funds Released by Govt of India as One Time Central Assistance on the Recommendation of Niti Aayog to the States Affected with Arsenic and Fluoride Contamination in Mar 2016.

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Funds released to states for Commissioning Water Purification Plants as short-term measure to ensure supply of safe drinking water in the rural areas affected with arsenic and fluoride.	Funds released to states for commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems for the last mile connectivity
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.26	0.00
2.	Assam	11.57	0.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	22.83	0.00
4.	Chattisgarh	1.05	0.00
5.	Haryana	2.66	0.00
6.	Gujrat	0.89	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.47	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	1.50	0.00
9.	Karnataka	59.90	0.00
10.	Kerala	19.73	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15.85	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	24.08	0.00
13.	Odisha	2.00	0.00
14.	Punjab	39.35	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	331.29	100.00
16.	Telangana	94.58	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	13.39	0.00
18.	Uttarakhand	0.62	0.00
19.	West Bengal	136.98	100.00
Total		800.00	200.00

[English]

Four Laning of NHs in Karnataka

388. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) the details of the new National Highways (NHs) passing through Karnataka constructed during the last three years and the progress of maintenance and repairs of the highways in the State during the said period, year-wise;

(b) whether the works of four laning and six laning were also undertaken during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the NH development projects approved by the Karnataka Government during the last three years and the total amount allocated for this purpose during the above period; and

(d) the present status of Bangalore -Mysore Section of NH-275, Bangalore -Mallapuram Economic Corridor and Belgaum-Khanapur Section of NH-4A development works ?

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 length of National Highways (NHs) passing through Karnataka constructed and amount spent on Maintenance and Repairs (M&R) of NHs during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Length Constructed (Km)	Amount spent on M&R (Rs. in Cr.)
2015-16	311	173.66
2016-17	678	217.15
2017-18	771	167.82

(b) Yes, Sir. Works of four laning and six laning were also sanctioned/awarded during the last three years as per details given below:—

Year	Length (Km)
2015-16	114.59
2016-17	507.93
2017-18	355.25

(c) The length of work sanctioned under NH(O) during the last 3 years are as under:—

Year	No.	Length (Km)	Cost (Rs in cr.)
2015-16	22	74	483
2016-17	45	706	4125
2017-18	23	593	2185

(d) The work has been awarded for Bangalore-Mysore section of NH-275 and Belgaum Khanapur section of NH4A. The Bangalore -Mallapuram Economic Corridor connects Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Nilgiri and Mallapuram. Out of this stretch, work of six laning from Bangalore to Mysore has already been awarded. The Detailed Project Report for Mysore to Mallapuram has also been awarded and Inception report submitted by the consultant.

Safe Drinking Water

389. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether apart from administrative and Government initiatives, public participation is required to provide safe drinking water to every household;

(b) if so, whether 14th Finance Commission has also recommended public participation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has identified some districts for Swajal programme as the piped water supply in these districts was only about 25 per cent compared to the national average;

(d) if so, the names of these districts and their percentage of national average;

(e) whether the Union Government has decided to involve the Panchayats while framing schemes/policies for safe drinking water and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government for providing safe drinking water to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Under 14th Finance Commission, there is direct funding of substantial amount to rural local bodies for various basic services including water supply.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. This Ministry has conceived a plan named 'Swajal' which is to be implemented through public participation / cooperation at the level of Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Aspirational Districts across the country. As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, names of the districts along with piped water supply coverage percentage is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Yes Madam. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and is also included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution amongst the subjects that is entrusted to Panchayats by the States. Under 'Swajal' scheme, the Panchayati Raj Institutions play a critical

role in planning, designing and implementation of the scheme in the rural drinking water supply sector.

(f) Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) assists State Governments financially & technically for improving rural drinking water supply. It is the State Government who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The Ministry has directed the States to cover the rural

households with Piped Water Supply with sustainable safe source. To achieve this, the States have been advised to pool more funds from State plan in view of the enhanced devolution of funds under the 14th Finance Commission and to arrange external assistance or loan from lending institution over and above the funding from the Ministry under NRDWP. Moreover, the Ministry has restructured NRDWP to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented which will help in attaining the ultimate goal.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	District	Nos. of Habitations	Total PWS Habitations	
				Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa(11)	4451	3708	83.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam(03)	5601	3488	62.27
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram(02)	2949	2092	70.94
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	198	131	66.16
5.	Assam	Baksha	3241	909	28.05
6.	Assam	Barpeta	3389	792	23.37
7.	Assam	Darrang	2393	872	36.44
8.	Assam	Dhubri	3578	523	14.62
9.	Assam	Goalpara	2769	750	27.09
10.	Assam	Hailakandi	1701	1077	63.32
11.	Assam	Udalguri	2420	417	17.23
12.	Bihar	Araria	2493	242	9.71
13.	Bihar	Aurangabad	3498	80	2.29
14.	Bihar	Banka	3179	568	17.87
15.	Bihar	Begusarai	3323	314	9.45
16.	Bihar	Gaya	5734	309	5.39
17.	Bihar	Jamui	3781	48	1.27
18.	Bihar	Katihar	1912	147	7.69
19.	Bihar	Khagaria	1043	111	10.64
20.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2991	85	2.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Bihar	Nawada	2392	205	8.57
22.	Bihar	Purnia	4772	154	3.23
23.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	318	17	5.35
24.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	2283	97	4.25
25.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	5075	1116	21.99
26.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	3860	179	4.64
27.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	2383	287	12.04
28.	Chhattisgarh	Ranker	4292	667	15.54
29.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	4072	1029	25.27
30.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	2582	175	6.78
31.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	2528	884	34.97
32.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	1148	204	17.77
33.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandagon	3437	573	16.67
34.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	1875	196	10.45
35.	Gujarat	Dohad	3165	2336	73.81
36.	Gujarat	Narmada	716	685	95.67
37.	Haryana	Mewat	483	483	100
38.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	7861	7784	99.02
39.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla	1172	736	62.8
40.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	1050	733	69.81
41.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	4109	894	21.76
42.	Jharkhand	Chatra	7742	490	6.33
43.	Jharkhand	Dumka	7477	1240	16.58
44.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	4255	539	12.67
45.	Jharkhand	Giridih	4701	495	10.53
46.	Jharkhand	Godda	5797	507	8.75
47.	Jharkhand	Gumla	4521	416	9.2
48.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	4896	533	10.89
49.	Jharkhand	Khuti	3069	376	12.25
50.	Jharkhand	Latehar	4396	231	5.25
51.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	1646	311	18.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	Jharkhand	Pakur	3642	210	5.77
53.	Jharkhand	Palamu	6861	583	8.5
54.	Jharkhand	Paschim Singhbhum	8849	2932	33.13
55.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	6680	569	8.52
56.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	1766	488	27.63
57.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	6692	785	11.73
58.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	2903	510	17.57
59.	Jharkhand	Sirhdega	6185	256	4.14
60.	Karnataka	Raichur	1461	1340	91.72
61.	Karnataka	Yadgir	745	738	99.06
62.	Kerala	Wayanad	461	426	92.41
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	5552	306	5.51
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	1976	386	19.53
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	1498	414	27.64
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	2574	247	9.6
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	1072	302	28.17
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	2421	351	14.5
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrouli	3542	251	7.09
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	2082	334	16.04
71.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	2054	311	15.14
72.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	2945	651	22.11
73.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	1169	863	73.82
74.	Maharashtra	Washim	689	516	74.89
75.	Manipur	Chandel	285	261	91.58
76.	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	1227	916	74.65
77.	Mizoram	Mamit	88	81	92.05
78.	Nagaland	Kiphire	98	82	83.67
79.	Odisha	Balangir	3167	1015	32.05
80.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	3586	466	12.99
81.	Odisha	Gajapati	3576	700	19.57
82.	Odisha	Kalahandi	4307	1161	26.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	Odisha	Kandhamal	8138	1303	16.01
84.	Odisha	Koraput	4704	1161	24.68
85.	Odisha	Malkangiri	2546	729	28.63
86.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	3269	539	16.49
87.	Odisha	Nuapada	2762	569	20.6
88.	Odisha	Rayagada	4643	960	20.68
89.	Punjab	Firozepur	941	684	72.69
90.	Punjab	Moga	411	350	85.16
91.	Rajasthan	Baran	1364	93	6.82
92.	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	1806	295	16.33
93.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	3840	1107	28.83
94.	Rajasthan	Karauli	2596	882	33.98
95.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	991	222	22.4
96.	Sikkim	West	595	592	99.5
97.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	2519	2478	98.37
98.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1924	1856	96.47
99.	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalpalli(05)	909	811	89.22
100.	Telangana	Khammam(22)	932	860	92.27
101.	Telangana	Komaram Bheem Asifabad(10)	1111	872	78.49
102.	Tripura	Dhalai	1093	767	70.17
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	8762	196	2.24
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	4121	64	1.55
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	2756	142	5.15
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	2159	59	2.73
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	3072	133	4.33
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	2604	58	2.23
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	4153	850	20.47
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	2334	226	9.68
111.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	615	101	16.42
112.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	1046	76	7.27
113.	West Bengal	Birbhum	4331	556	12.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
114.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	4788	987	20.61
115.	West Bengal	Maldah	7786	2317	29.76
116.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	3105	1356	43.67
117.	West Bengal	Nadia	3944	3249	82.38
Total			361540	87186	24.12

Vulgar/Derogatory Dialogues/Remarks Against Women in TV Programmes

390. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that several television channels including Doordarshan are airing sponsored and other programmes and advertisements containing vulgar and derogatory dialogues/remarks/ contents against women in the guise of comedy or otherwise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any action against these channels, whenever such instances are brought to their notice and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the Indian Penal Code and Indecent Portrayal of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 or formulate a new code of conduct to check telecasting of such programmes and advertisements and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the proposed amendments/new code of conduct is likely to be implemented?

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). As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under

the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme and advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the said Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contain a wide range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements including portrayal of women in a vulgar or indecent manner or contain derogatory dialogues/remarks against women.

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

Details of action taken on violation of Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV channels for telecast of content of indecency/obscenity/vulgarity in TV

programmes and Advertisements in the last three years and the current year is enclosed in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, as part of the self-regulatory mechanism Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF), a representative body of non-news & current affairs TV channels, has set up Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) to examine the complaints relating to content of television programmes. To ensure that the channels do not cross the thin line between comedy and vulgarity, the BCCC has issued an Advisory dated 27/12/2012 with regard to comedy shows aired on various non-news general entertainment TV channels. The same is enclosed in the Statement-II.

Prasar Bharati has stated that all Programmes of Doordarshan are telecast in conformity with the Programme Code prescribed under the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 enshrined under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

(d) to (e) There is no such proposal at present.

Statement – I

Details of Action Taken on Violation of Programme and Advertisement Code by Private TV Channels for Telecast of Content of Indecency/Obscenity/Vulgarity in Last Three Years and Current Year.

Year 2015

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Nature of violation	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	NTV	Telecast a song-based programme 'Cine Colors'	An order dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel for taking the channel off air for seven day.
2.	NTV	Telecast of news report revealed the identity of	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel.

1	2	3	4
		sexual harassment minor boy	
3.	Satlon News	Telecast of News report about a private corporate party organised in a five star hotel on the Pune-Mumbai highway	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 30 day.
4.	Jai Hind	Telecast of 'A; certified film, titled 'Hai Harithe'	An order was issued on 07.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
5.	Russia Today TV	Telecast of obscene programme 'Crazy Alert'	An Advisory dated 06.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
6.	A2Z News TV	The Channel telecast news reports on various date and revealed the identity of Sexually assaulted minor victims	A warning dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel.
		Year 2016	
7.	Care World	Telecast of a programme "Kya Karun Main AB?" on unnatural sex.	A warning dated 24.05.2016 was issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4
8.	F TV	Telecast of a programme namely fotos in alleged violation of the programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel.
9.	CVR English News Channel	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bcdies	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel.
10.	Oscar Movies	Telecast of 'A' certified films on various dates.	An Advisory dated 06.06.2016 issued to the channel.
11.	Care World	Telecast of obscene programme 'Kya Karu Main Aab'	An order was issued on 02.11.2016 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days.

Statement – II

B C C C

BROADCASTING CONTENT COMPLAINTS COUNCIL

27 December 2012

All Members of Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF):

ADVISORY ON COMEDY SHOWS

The Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) has received many complaints against double-meaning dialouges used in comedy shows telecast on various General Entertainment Channels.

The BCCC express concern its concern over this trend, which often ranges on cross abusive, vulgar and

double-meaning languages with sexual overtones in the name of humour.

The BCCC feels that at times, such comedy shows cross the threshold of generally accepted standards in terms of language and reflect the indelicate attitude of participants.

The BCCC has no mention of curtailing artistic freedom. It however, advises all Member Channels of Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) to exercise discretion to make television viewing more pleasurable and not let such “comedy shows” become platforms for making lewd remarks.

The BCCC feels these “comedy shows” should be appropriately scheduled to have the minimal impact on diverse Indian viewers. Sometimes, the content of the so-called jokes demeaning and smut.

The BCCC also advises the IBF Member Channel to use friendly banners without being derisive to any community, religion and individual.

Justice (Rord.) A.P. Shah

Chairperson

Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC)

BROADCASTING CONTENT COMPLAINTS COUNCIL

INDIAN BROADCASTING FOUNDATION, B-304,

ANSAL PLAZA, KHELGAON MARG,

NEW DELHI 110 049

Email: bccc@bcce.co.in Website: www.ibfindia.com

Tel: 01 114379 4400 Fax: 91 134379 4455

Cancellation of Beneficiaries Under MGNREGS

391. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the registration of more than 87 lac beneficiaries has been cancelled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all these cancellations have been made as per Aadhaar based verification and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of savings expected due to such cancellations?

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

(a) As per MIS (Management Information System), States/UTs have deleted 1.94 crore beneficiaries registered under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the FY 2017-18. The reasons are fake identity, duplicate job cards, wrong allocation, deceased, persons shifted to new family, etc.

(b) No Madam

(c) Does not arise.

Fund Allocation for Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu

392. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) There are many rural schemes and projects under which funds are allocated to different States including Tamil Nadu for local bodies. These schemes and projects including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National

Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), 14th Finance Commission (FFC) Grants etc. are implemented to bring about improvement in overall quality of life of the people in rural areas including Tamil Nadu through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance, basic amenities etc. The details of funds allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu during last three years under different programmes are given in the enclosed Statement.

14th Finance Commission recommended Grants are released to Local bodies by the Department of Expenditure on the recommendations from the line ministries and subject to fulfilment of stipulated conditions as recommended by the Commission and guidelines has been prepared for the release of the Grants. As per the guidelines, State should have duly constituted Gram Panchayats for getting 14th Finance Commission Grant. The second instalment of Basic Grant and Performance Grant of the 14th Finance Commission for the year 2017-18 could not be released to Tamil Nadu because the due election of the Panchayats was not held in the State.

(d) to (f) In accordance with the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission grants are provided to the Gram Panchayats and urban local bodies. The grants are two types viz. Basic Grants and Performance Grants. Basic Grants are disbursed through the State among the Gram Panchayats on the basis of the latest State Finance Commission formula or in its absence by the FFC formula. For release of Performance Grant for the years 2017-18 to 2019-20 to Gram Panchayats, a Scheme for determining eligibility and distribution of these grants has been formulated with four mandatory conditions-submission of Audited Accounts, increase in Own Source Revenue (OSR), completion/uploading of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and uploading of sector-wise FFC expenditure details in the Dashboard application developed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The scoring system for distribution of Performance Grant includes achievement in collection of own source of revenue, Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and Child Immunization in the Gram Panchayats.

Statement

Details of Funds Allocated for the Implementation of Rural Projects and Schemes in Tamil Nadu During the Last Three Years.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Grant/Scheme	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) #	5470.37	4552.78	5856.44
2.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna-Gramin(PMAY-G)	230.69	1320.41	975.04
3.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)	205.00	309.58	591.07
4.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (NAY-NRLM)	20.50	17.97	94.20
5.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	730.18	486.73	632.19
6.	Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Grant	947.65	1484.31	1710.90*
7.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan/Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashktikaran Abhiyan) (RGPSA/CB-PSA)#	8.96	27.32	36.83
Total		7613.35	8199.10	9896.67

Source Ministry of Rural Development for figures at Sr.No.1-5

Releases under MGREGA, RGPSA &CB-PSA are included in the above figures in the absence of allocation under these programmes.

*Rs.758.06 crore has been released as first instalment of Basic Grant for FY 2017-18

Delay/Non-Release of Funds Under MGNREGS

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

(a) the details of funds allocated and released under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to various States specially Chhattisgarh, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether various works could not be completed due to delay/non-release of funds and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the total number of man days created under the said scheme during the current year compared to the last three years; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to increase the man days under the Scheme?

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

(a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Hence no State/UT- wise allocation of fund is made. State/UTs-wise details of Central fund released including Chhattisgarh under MGNREGA during the current financial year 2018-19 (as on 11.07.2018) are given given in the enclosed Statement

(b) and (c) MGNREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme and fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry releases funds to the States based on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget (LB), opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous financial year, if any, and overall performance.

For timely release of funds, the Ministry has taken various steps to streamline the process of planning of realistic Labour Budget, timely release of funds, Ne-FMS etc. The Ministry has issued guidelines on Labour Budget planning with three checklists to the States/UTs to ensure that the documents prepared and submitted by the State/UTs are in order. Presently, the fund flow is better in the current financial year as compared to corresponding period in previous years to the States/UTs.

(d) Persondays generated under MGNREGA during the current year, compared to the last three years are as under:—

(In crore)

Persondays generated	FY 2018-19*	FY 2017-18	FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16
	77.58	234.26	235.65	235.15

*As on 13.07.2018

(e) The Government is actively engaged with the State Government in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand. To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under MGNREGS, all States/UTs have been requested to (i) initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act, (ii) expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA does not go unregistered, (iii) prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha, and (iv) prepare realistic labour budget by the State.

Statement

FY: 2018-19

(Rs. In crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Central fund released*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4664.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.63

1	2	3
3.	Assam	516.93
4.	Bihar	1496.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	1710.10
6.	Gujarat	631.22
7.	Haryana	159.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	303.38
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	256.35
10.	Jharkhand	869.89
11.	Karnataka	1618.17
12.	Kerala	1060.21
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2109.67
14.	Maharashtra	1106.13
15.	Manipur	115.05
16.	Meghalaya	314.23
17.	Mizoram	174.68
18.	Odisha	1119.94
19.	Punjab	266.30
20.	Rajasthan	2557.57
21.	Sikkim	43.98
22.	Tamil Nadu	1042.87
23.	Telangana	2400.80
24.	Tripura	103.55
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2604.78
26.	Uttarakhand	275.70
27.	West Bengal	5023.95
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.85
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.84
30.	Lakshadweep	0.16
31.	Puducherry	4.35
32.	Goa	0.49
	Total	32648.94

*(As on 11.07.2018)

Speed Limit on National Highways

394. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has approved increasing the speed limit of cars plying on National Highways from the existing 80 kmph to 100 kmph; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of speed limit of other vehicles including two wheelers?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Madam. The speed limit of cars plying on National Highways have been kept same as 100 kmph as earlier.

(b) The Government has notified S.O. 1522 (E) dated 6th April, 2018 fixing maximum speed of motor vehicles in kilometres per hour on different categories of roads:-

Maximum Speed Per Hour in Kilometers on Roads in India

Sl. No.	Class of Motor Vehicles	Expressway with Access Control	4 lane and above divided carriageway (roads with Median strips/Dividers)	Road within Municipal Limits	Other Roads
1.	Motor vehicles used for carriage of passengers comprising not more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat (M1 category vehicles)	120	100	70	70
2.	Motor vehicles used for carriage of passengers comprising nine or more seats in addition to the driver's seat (M2 and M3 category Vehicles)	100	90	60	60
3.	More vehicles used for carriage of goods (All N category Vehicles)	80	80	60	60
4.	Motor Cycles	80*	80	60	60
5.	Quadricycle	-	60	50	50
6.	Three wheeled vehicles	-	50	50	50

* If permitted to ply on Expressway.

Occupancy in Air India Flights

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

(a) the details of occupancy in flights operated by Air India on Delhi-Rajkot and Rajkot-Delhi sector since its inception, month-wise, aircraft-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that single service operation a day of an aircraft on the sector is unable to cater to the entire Saurashtra region comprising of 9 Lok Sabha constituencies, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to induct additional aircrafts on the sector keeping in view of the percentage of occupancy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether any representations have been received for operating additional aircraft on the sector and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of occupancy in flights operated by Air India on Delhi-Rajkot and Rajkot-Delhi sector since its inception, month-wise, aircraft-wise are available given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (f) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking in to account

the need of different regions of the country. The domestic air services in the country have been deregulated. It is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. The scheduled domestic airlines are free to operate anywhere within the county subject to compliance of RDG. However, actual operations by any airline is always guided by its commercial judgement upon the traffic demand and economic viability of operations.

Air India has received representations for augmenting the capacity. Currently, Air India has no plans to increase capacity on Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi sector. Additional flights can only be introduced subject to availability of resources.

Statement

Flight No.	ACFT	Sector	Month	Load Factor
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	May 17	64.8%
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	Jun 17	71.1 %
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	JUL 17	74.8 %
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	AUG 17	73.0 %
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	SEP 17	66.85 %
AI497/498	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	SEP 17	69.6%
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Oelhi	OCT 17	61.0%
AI497/498	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	OCT 17	58.3%
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	NOV 17	71.4%
AI497/498	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	NOV 17	70.4%
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	DEC 17	79.3%
AI497/498	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	DEC 17	78.1%
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	JAN 18	86.2 %
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	FEB 18	93.5 %
AI497/498	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	FEB 18	91.0%
AI495/496	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	MAR 18	74.2 %
AI497/498	A-320 FAMILY	Delhi-Rajkot-Delhi	MAR 18	76.3 %

Digital Transmitters for Border Areas

396. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the digital transmitters for broadcast in border areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action is being taken by cracking down on broadcast of unauthorised channels especially in border areas; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make contents of AIR broadcasts interesting, entertaining and useful to the listeners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that as regards Doordarshan (DD), 11 Digital High Power Transmitters(HPTs) have been approved for border areas. List of such HPTs is given in the enclosed Statement-I. All india Radio (AIR) has replaced its 19 MW transmitters by new-state-of-the-art digital transmitters (DRM) providing coverage in the border areas. These transmitters are capable of broadcasting in Analogue or Digital or Simulcast mode (combination of both modes). Details of these transmitters are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Transmission of unpermitted satellite channels is a violation of the Cable Television Networks (Regulations) Act, 1995 and there are adequate provisions in the Act to curb such activities and take

penal as well as punitive action. The Cable Act, 1995 has defined authorized officers who are empowered to take action against any such violations.

It has been AIR's constant endeavour to make the programmes interesting, entertaining and useful to its listeners. AIR stations located in the border areas put out various programmes to counter the malicious propaganda emanating from the other side. These programmes reflect the socio-economic ethos of the concerned regions, the development activities in border states, special programme informing the people about the confidence building measures undertaken by the Government. While doing so efforts are made to keep in mind the guidelines given from time to time by the concerned agencies of the Government of India.

Statement – I

List of Digital HPTs Approved for Border Areas.

Sl. No.	State	Location
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
2.	Manipur	Churachandpur
3.	Meghalaya	Shillong
4.	Mizoram	Lunglei
5.	Punjab	Amritsar
6.	Rajasthan	Barmer
7.	Sikkim	Gangtok
8.	Tamil Nadu	Rameshwaram
9.	Tripura	Agartala
10.	West Bengal	Krishnanagar
11.	West Bengal	Kurseong

Statement – II

List of MW Digital Transmitters (DRM) Providing Coverage to the Border Areas

Sl. No.	Location	State	Existing Transmitters	Name of Border Cover
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	200 KW/MW	INDO-CHINA/TIBET BORDER INDO-BHUTAN BORDER

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	100KW/MW	INDO-CHINA/TIBET BORDER
3.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	20 KW/MW	INDO- CHINA/TIBET BORDER INDO-BHUTAN BORDER
4.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 KW/MW	INDO-MYANMAR BORDER
5.	Patna	Bihar	100 KWMW	INDO-NEPAL BORDER
6.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	200 KWMW	INDO-PAK BORDER
7.	Rajkot	Gujarat	300 KWMW	INDO-PAK BORDER
			1000 KWMW	INDO-PAK BORDER
8.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	300 KW/MW	INDO-PAK BORDER
9.	Jalandhar	Punjab	300 KW/MW	INDO-PAK BORDER
10.	Barmer	Rajasthan	20 KW/MW	INDO-PAK BORDER
11.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	20 KWMW	INDO-PAK BORDER
12.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	300 KW/MW	INDO-PAK BORDER
13.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	200 KW/MW	INDO-SRILANKA BORDER
14.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	300 KW/MW	INDO-NEPAL BORDER
15.	Kolkata	West Bengal	1000 KWMW	INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER
			200 KW/MW	INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER
			100 KWMW	INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER
16.	Silliguri	West Bengal	200 KWMW	INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER INDO- BHUTAN BORDER INDO-NEPAL BORDER

Import of Solar Panels

397. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether almost 90 per cent of the domestic demand for solar panels is met by imports from other countries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the cheap and sub-standard solar panels and modules have been dumped in the Indian market by some countries thereby ruining the domestic production and capability for generation of more power and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the quantum and volume of imports of solar cells and modules from China during the past five years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the duty on the solar modules and cells imported from other countries, particularly from China, with a view to protect the domestic manufacturers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether such imposition of import duty would affect the sunrise industries in the country 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) As per the Report dated 16th July, 2018 from Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), the quantum of imported solar cells/ modules is around 90%. The year-wise percentage calculated from this report is as follows:

Year	Imports (MW)	Indian Production [excluding Special Economic Zone (SEZ)] (MW)	Total of (Imports + Indian Production) (MW)	Imports as % Total
(a)	(b)	(c)	d=(b)+(c)	(c)
2014-15	1275	170	1445	88.24
2015-16	4186	206	4392	95.31
2016-17	6375	587	6962	91.57
2017-18 (till Sep. 2017)	4917	421	5338	92.11
2017-18 (annualized)	9833	842	10675	92.11

(b) DGTR in its reports dated 16.07.2018 referred above, has noted that imports of the solar cells/modules PUC are taking place at very low prices resulting in drop in sales realisation of domestic industry thereby hampering the domestic industry's ability to compete and make and sell the solar cells/modules. However, this report has not commented on the issue of dumping.

(c) The details of the solar cells/photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in module/panel, imported from China in last five years is as follows:

Year	Value in Million US\$
2013-14	596.73
2014-15	603.34
2015-16	1960.26
2016-17	2817.34
2017-18	3418.96

Source: Data from Export-Import Data Bank, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry; *Website:* <http://commerce~app.gov.in/eidb/>

(d) DGTR in its above referred Report dated 16.07.2018, has recommended imposition of safeguard duty on imports of solar cells/modules into India in terms of Rule 12 of the Customs Tariff (Identification And Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Rules'97, for a period of two years as follows:-

Year	Safeguard duty recommended
First Year	Safeguard duty @ 25% ad valorem
Second Year (for first 6 months)	Safeguard duty @ 20% ad valorem
Second Year (for next 6 months)	Safeguard duty @ 15% ad valorem

(e) DGTR in its above referred Report dated 16.07.2018, has noted that levy of Safeguard duty would not only lead to mitigation of serious injury to the domestic solar cell/module manufacturers but would also improve viability of the upstream and downstream industry associated in the value chain of the manufacturing of solar cells /modules.

[Translation]

Construction of VIP Terminal at Jaipur Airport

398. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:-

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to direct the State Government to provide necessary land to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for the construction of VIP terminal at Jaipur airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the work is scheduled to be completed at the airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The State Government of Rajasthan has requested Airports Authority of India (AAI) for allotment of land inside Jaipur Airport for constructing State Hangar and VIP Terminal. AAI has offered 3960 sqm (approx.) land to State Government of Rajasthan for the purpose. The acceptance of the offer is awaited from the State Government.

[Translation]

Energy Skill University In Rajasthan

399. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) the locations of energy skill related universities in the country and the features thereof;

(b) whether wind and solar energy hub is situated in Western Rajasthan in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has received proposals for setting up of Energy Skill University in Barmer, Rajasthan;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to set up such a University in Barmer, Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, details thereof and the time by which the said university is likely to be set up?

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) There is no energy skill related university in the country. However, a number of the Universities/ deemed Universities / Institutions in the country offer M.Tech/ M.Sc Programmes in the energy related subjects/ renewable energy. Renewable energy is also one of the electives in undergraduate course curriculum at B.Tech level.

(b) and (c) Rajasthan has good wind and solar resources and therefore good potential for wind and solar energy projects. Around 4.3 GW wind energy capacity

has so far been installed in the western districts of Rajasthan i.e. Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Barmer. Six solar parks as detailed below have also been approved in the state of Rajasthan for setting up of grid connected ground mounted solar projects:-

Name of Solar Park	Capacity (in MW)
Bhadla Phase-II Solar Park; Jodhpur	680
Bhadla III Solar Park, Jodhpur	1000
Bhadla IV Solar Park, Jodhpur	500
Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park	750
Fatehgarh Phase IB Solar Park, Jaisalmer	421
Nokh Solar Park, Jaisalmer	980
Total Solar Parks (6)	4331

(d) to (f) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has not received any proposal for setting up of Energy Skill University in Barmer (Rajasthan).

[English]

Policy on Electric Vehicle Sectors

400. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any consolidated policy on electric vehicle sector development in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiative to encourage the growth of electric charging stations across various States for encouraging the growth of electric vehicle sale;

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

(e) whether the Government has accepted the report of the NITI Aayog and Rocky Mountain Institute regarding the electric vehicles which recommended the establishment of commercial manufacturing consortiums

for batteries, common components and platforms in the country to prepare it for the future, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog has been designated as the nodal agency for promotion of Electric Vehicles/ clean mobility solutions. Information is being collected.

(c) and (d) Regarding the setting up of Charging Stations for Electric Vehicles, Ministry of Power has issued clarification on 13.4.2018 that the charging of batteries of electric vehicles through charging stations does not require any license under the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003. Accordingly, any person/entity is free to set up Charging Stations in the country.

(e) NITI Aayog has been designated as the nodal agency for promotion of Electric Vehicles/ clean mobility solutions. Information is being collected.

Payment of Minimum Wages

401. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give minimum prescribed wages to the labourers working in various Sports Departments under Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) The minimum wages to the labourers working under the Department of Sports & Youth Affairs of Union Territory (UT) of Lakshadweep has been given as per the rates of daily wages fixed by the Directorate of Labour and Enforcement, UT of Lakshadweep, Kavarati Island. The details are as under:—

High Skilled Labourers - Rs. 275/- + Variable DA (per day); and

Casual Labourers - Rs. 200/- + Variable DA (per day).

(c) The details of funds allocated and released for this purpose during the last three years and the current year is as shown below:—

I. Wages paid by the Department of Sports & Youth Affairs, Lakshadweep:—

Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
2015-16	Rs. 100000/-	Rs.93000/-
2016-17	Rs. 200000/-	Rs.134000/-
2017-18	Rs. 200000/-	Rs.187000/-
2018-19	Rs. 200000/-	Upto June, 2018 Rs. 42000/-

II. Wages paid by the Lakshadweep Island State Sports Council (Running under Department of Sports & Youth Affairs, Kavaratti)

Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
2015-16	Rs. 2900000/-	Rs.1643000/-
2016-17	Rs. 1900000/-	Rs.1841000/-
2017-18	Rs. 1500000/-	Rs. 799562/-
2018-19	Rs. 1000000/-	Upto 16.07.2018 Rs. 297290/-

[Translation]

Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Institutes

402. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government proposes to enforce the Civil Aviation Rule 147;

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

(c) whether Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Institutes are getting adversely affected due to delay in enforcement of the said rule;

(d) if so, the details of affected students thereof, State-wise and name-wise;

(e) whether these institutes are not likely to enroll students this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. DGCA has issued CAR 147 (Basic) dated 27.12.2017, which became effective from 1st March 2018.

(c) Out of 51 existing AME institutes approved as per Civil Aviation Requirement(CAR) Section 2, Series E, Part VIII, 38 institutes have submitted application for grant of approval as per new CAR 147(Basic).

(d) The students admitted by institutes in the year 2016 and 2017 will continue to undergo training till completion of 3 years training programme as per existing approval under CAR Section 2 Series E Part VIII.

(e) and (f) The institutes can admit students this year after obtaining approval under CAR 147(Basic).

Setting Up of Social Media Communication Hub

403. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up a Social Media Communication Hub to monitor, collect and analyse data across all major social media platforms and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the project could invade an individual's right to privacy and the right to freedom of speech and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to install a chip in television set-top boxes to ascertain the viewership data and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the move will result into a serious breach of individual's right to privacy and proved to be a

new tool of surveillance and if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the other major steps taken by the Government in this regard during the last two 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) The Government proposes to set up a Social Media Hub to facilitate information flow regarding its policies and programmes through social media platforms i.e. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube etc.

(b) There is no proposal to invade an individual's right to privacy, and the right to freedom of speech.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Ministry in the past 2 years has been a facilitator in providing publicity to the flagship schemes of the Government on major social media platforms. In this regard, it has organised live social media interactions and competitions on social media platforms on various issues.

[English]

Option to Change Power Suppliers

404. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumers will be able to change their power suppliers just like in telecom services, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposed electricity amendment bill provides for segregating the distribution network business and the electricity supply business; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the Electricity Act 2003, it is the duty of a distribution licensee to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical distribution system in his area of supply and to supply electricity in

accordance with the provisions of the Act. Government of India, through Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014, which was introduced before the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014, proposed amendments in the Electricity Act 2003, including amendments to provide for the segregation of carriage & content in the distribution sector by introducing multiple supply licensees in the content (electricity supply business) while continuing with the carriage (one distribution network) as a regulated activity.

The concept of introduction of multiple supply licensee in the distribution sector with common network by way of separation of carriage and content was proposed to be introduced with the objective to bring in further competition and efficiency in the distribution sector by giving choice to the consumers to select the power suppliers.

The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was referred to the Standing Committee on Energy for examination. The Standing Committee submitted its report on 07th May, 2015. Amendments have been formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Energy and consultations with the stakeholders including with the State Governments. The proposed amendments will again be circulated to all the stakeholders for their final comments before these are introduced in the House.

Sports Stadiums in Schools

405. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make it mandatory for schools to have sports stadiums with teacher/instructor and requisite facilities for students, specially in Delhi/NCR;

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

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) In view of above, the question does not arise.

(c) In the Government Schools run by Directorate of Education, Government of National Capital Territory (GNCT) of Delhi, the size and dimensions of playgrounds depend upon the locality of the School. The mandate of GNCT of Delhi is to operate schools even in congested localities and in such areas, the playground could be very small or even non-existent and vary from one school to another. The playgrounds are utilized by the school students for various activities like sports, prayer, cultural activities, self-defence training etc. There are some schools in which sufficient playground is not available. In the absence of playground, indoor sports activities are promoted for the students. Apart from this, Government has 17 swimming pools, 14 sports complexes and 3 stadiums in which children from Government aided and private schools come for training and playing.

Renewable Energy Production in Tamil Nadu

406. Shri. M. UDHAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that wind and solar accounted for 14.3 per cent of Tamil Nadu's total electricity generation in 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State leads India in variable renewable market share and it also leads the installed renewable energy capacity and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the total 30 GW of installed capacity across the State as of March, 2017, variable wind and solar power accounted 9.6 GW or 32 per cent of the total power generation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the zero emissions capacity represents a leading 50 per cent of Tamil Nadu's total electricity 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) The Wind & Solar Energy generation in the state of Tamil Nadu was 13833.61 Million Units(MU) which is 13.87% of total generation of 99735.55 MU during the year 2016-17.

(b) The installed renewable energy capacity was 10479.61 MW as on 31st March 2017 which is around 35.87% of the total installed capacity in the state.

(c) Against the total installed capacity of 29212.39 MW in the state of Tamil Nadu as on 31st March, 2017, the Wind & Solar energy installed capacity is 9557.21 MW which is around 32.72% of the total installed capacity.

(d) As per TANGEDCO, the installed zero emissions capacity (renewable energy and hydro energy) in the state of Tamil Nadu is 12787.51 MW which is around 43.77% of the total installed capacity.

Air Travel Without Boarding Pass

407. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN

SHRI P. NAGARAJAN

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to allow passengers to travel/board flights without boarding pass in domestic flights, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has also decided to allow passengers to travel in domestic flights with personal identification number;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Various initiatives are taken by Government from time to time to improve passenger experience keeping in tune with technological developments. Regulatory changes are also examined and adopted as per requirement. One such initiative was carried out at Hyderabad Airport, on pilot basis, in which e-boarding of passengers traveling through domestic terminal was implemented. The e-boarding system enabled paperless boarding for the passengers using boarding card readers installed at every frisking point and boarding gates of the domestic terminal. The system of e-boarding reduced human interface, easing the movement of passengers to the airport and reduces waiting time at various check points. The Government is also working to implement a Digi Yatra program on an opt-in basis for air travelers. Digi Yatra is intended to enable an all-digital travel experience with e-boarding as well across all of India's major airports and heliports.

Beautification of Ghats Along Ganga River

408. SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beautification and redevelopment of ghats along the river Ganga have been completed so far;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the expenditure incurred for the said purpose by the end of March, 2018;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to start steamer service in Ganga river in future; 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) Under Namami Gange Programme 37 projects have been sanctioned for construction of 151 Ghats and 54 Crematoria in 5 basin states of these 34 Ghats and 9 Crematoria have been completed till date.

(b) The names of the Ghats and Crematoria on which the works have been completed, so far, are placed in the enclosed Statement.

The expenditure incurred on construction of Ghats and Crematoria till March 2018 was Rs. 159.22 Crores.

(c) and (d) No steamer services are envisaged to be operated by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). However, Government has taken up implementation of the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) for the capacity augmentation of navigation on the 1,380 km Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank at an estimated cost of Rs.5,369.18 crore. Under this project, three multimodal terminals, two intermodal terminals, one new navigational lock, fairway development, River Information Stations, vessel repair & maintenance facilities and Ro-Ro terminals are being constructed/envisaged for construction. After implementation of JMVP, Inland Vessels of 1500-2000 MT carrying capacity can ply on NW-1. Jal Marg Vikas Project is scheduled to be completed by December, 2022.

Statement**A. List of Ghats (Completed)**

Sl.No.	Ghats Name
Uttarakhand	
Rishikesh-Devprayag Strech	
1.	PhoolChatti,
2.	Ramkund, Devprayag
3.	Bharat Ghat, Devprayag
Devprayag - Rudraprayag Stretch	
4.	Kirtinagar -Old Ganga
5.	Kirtinagar-New Ganga
6.	Srinagar Nathani (This is combined Bathing & Cremation Ghat)
7.	Renovated Ghat-1, Rudraprayag
8.	Renovated Ghat-2, Rudraprayag
9.	Ghat-1 on Alaknanda D/S of Main Bridge (RHS)
10.	Ghat-2 on Alaknanda D/S of Main Bridge (LHS)
Uttar Pradesh	
Balawaii- Bakhtawarpur Stretch	
11.	Bijnor (Barrage)
12.	Shukratal
Bakhtawarpur - Anupshahr Stretch	
13.	Ranvani Katiri
Kanpur Zone (Kanpur & Bithoor)	
14.	Gola Ghat
15.	Sarsiya Ghat
16.	Bhairav Ghat
17.	Guptar Ghat
18.	Koyala Ghat
19.	Makjain Ghat
20.	Sidhnath Ghat
21.	Bhagwatdas Ghat

Sl.No.	Ghats Name
22.	Maskan Ghat
23.	Parmat Ghat
24.	Bhairav Ghat, Bithoor
25.	Chappar Ghat
26.	Mahila &Tulsi Ram Ghat
27.	Pandav Ghat
28.	Pathar Ghat
29.	Punchlameshwar Baradri Ghat
30.	Sita Ghat
31.	Bharat Ghat
32.	Kaushalya Ghat
33.	Tuta Ghat
Jharkhand	
Sahibganj - Rajmahal Stretch	
34.	Sarkanda Ghat
B. List of Crematoria (Completed)	
Uttarakhand	
Rishikesh-Devprayag Strech	
1.	PhoolChatti,
2.	SangamGhat - Alaknanda
3.	SangamGhat
Devprayag - Rudraprayag Stretch	
4.	Kirtinagar - Ufanda Village
5.	Srinagar ITI
6.	Srinagar Nathani (This is combined Bathing & Cremation Ghat)
7.	Mandakani River Rudraprayag
Haridwar D/S to Uttarakhand Border	
8.	Shampur Haridwar
9.	Bhogpur Hardiwar

Ferry Services in Goa

409. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether free ferry service is available between Panaji and Betim on the opposite bank of the Mandovi river in Goa and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a proposal to increase the scale and frequency of the said service is under consideration of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the Union Government is likely to provide assistance for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Madam. There is ferry service across the Mandovi River between Panaji -Betim.

(b) and (c) No proposal is under consideration with Government of India to increase the scale and frequency of said service. However River Navigation Department, Government of Goa has proposed to maintain two ferries instead of one at Panaji -Betim route.

Target for Setting Up Family Type Bio-Gas Plants

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

(a) whether the Government has laid down any target for the setting up of family type bio-gas plants and the extent to which these targets have been achieved during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the manner in which the Government plans to incentivize rural households to engage in building small scale bio-gas plants in the country; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to impart appropriate training to those, who use bio-gas plants in

order to reduce bio-hazard risks, 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 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been implementing the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), for setting up of family type biogas plants and the annual targets were allocated to States and UTs for each of the last three years from 2015-16 to 2017-18. The State / UT-wise details of the annual targets allocated and achievements made during each of the last three years under the NBMMP are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The NBMMP Scheme has been continued after its modification and redesigned as New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP), which is effective from the current year 2018-19. Under this programme, the size range of family type biogas plants has been enhanced up to 25 cubic metre capacity to cover untapped potential in the rural and semi-urban areas. In addition, the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) has also been enhanced under the NNBOMP, which varies from a minimum of Rs.7500/- per plant for 1 cubic metre size Biogas Plants to Rs.35,000/- per biogas plant in the small biogas plant size range of 20-25 cubic metre for the beneficiaries of NER States including Sikkim and SC & ST Categories of those areas.

(c) The New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) Scheme provides for imparting training on biogas to the beneficiaries of biogas plants through Biogas User Courses. Biogas plants are helpful in reducing the health hazards and biogas is the cleaner cooking fuel. The details of various training courses to be carried out during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I

*Details of State/UT-wise and Year-wise Targets Vis-A-Vis Achievements for Each of the Last Three years
(2015-16 to 2017-18)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Target (In Nos.)	Achievement (In Nos.)	Target (In Nos.)	Achievement (In Nos.)	Target (In Nos.)	Achievement (In Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10200	10343	10200	6565	6030	4276
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	0	100	5	100	0
3.	Assam	7600	7600	9000	8638	9000	6365
4.	Bihar	0	3	0	0	0	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	4150	2213	3050	1375	2000	1072
6.	Goa	100	78	100	43	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3800	1560	2500	1504	1600	1080
8.	Haryana	1650	790	1000	452	0	55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	230	114	150	107	100	42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	84	100***	0	0	11
11.	Jharkhand	100	142	200	21	350	198
12.	Karnataka	16000	6392	10000	5263	8000	5623
13.	Kerala	4000	2322	2850	2118	2300	1687
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10700	6838	8000	5296	8500	5149
15.	Maharashtra	14660	14577	14500	12615	9200	9420
16.	Meghalaya	250	0	200	0	800	0
17.	Mizoram	500	150	500	190	300	190
19.	Nagaland	300	0	300	0	400	0
20.	Odisha	5100	2930	4000	1975	2400	725
21.	Punjab	10650	4000	5000	1419	3650	1780
22.	Rajasthan	1050	436	1000	413	800	288
23.	Sikkim	200	170	250	0	400	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	450	308	300	73	250	74
25.	Telangana	9900	9054	12300	3792	4100	177
26.	Tripura	350	165	400	87	200	33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1750	931	1100	508	700	271

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttarakhand	960	1284	1400	1297	1000	1445
29.	West Bengal	0	185	0	0	0	132
30.	Puducherry	50	0	0	0	0	0
31.	KVIC	6200	*	8000	*	3000	*
TOTAL		111000	72669	100000	53756	65180	40123

[* KVIC achievements are included in the States' achievements.]

#Figs. are based on Monthly Progress Reports and final claims]

Statement – II

Allocation of Physical Targets for Training Courses for the Year 2018-19 Under New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) to Biogas Development and Training Centres (Bdtcs).

Sl. No.	Name of BDTC & (States Covered)	Type of Biogas Training Courses				
		CMC/ Refresher Training Courses (10 days)	Users courses (one day)	Turn-Key workers courses (15 days)	Staff courses (4 days)	Biogas Skill Development Course
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	BDTC, IIT, Guwahati All North-Eastern Region States including Sikkim and West Bengal	15	100	5	5	3
2.	BDTC, UAS, Begaluru Goa and Karnataka	10	150	6	7	4
3.	BDTC, DAV, Indore Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra	10	100	6	10	5
4.	BDTC, PAU, Ludhiana Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand and Jammu and Kashmir	10	100	6	6	6
5.	BDTC, MPUAT, Udaipur Gujarat, Rajasthan and Daman and Diu	10	100	6	8	6
6.	BDTC, TNAU, Coimbatore Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep	10	150	7	7	6
7.	BDTC, IIT, Delhi Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCR Delhi	10	100	5	10	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	BDTC, KIIT, Bhubaneswar Andhra Pradesh Telangana, Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand	10	150	5	10	6
Total		85	950	46	63	41

Course for Sanitation Supervisors

411. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to start a course of Sanitation for Supervisors in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any fixed timeline to start this course; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is being implemented through State Governments who in turn are implementing it through existing district machinery. There is no designated post of Sanitation Supervisors. Supervision and monitoring is done by the concerned State Government and contractual staff and they are being given regular training to enhance their capacities and also for creating awareness.

[Translation]

Revision of Wages Under MGNREGS

412. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the wages of workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government proposes to revise the wages; and

(c) the number of cases or complaints received by the Government regarding wages/wage rate under

MGNREGS in the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairpersonship of former Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development was constituted to study among other things the appropriate index for revising Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) wages. The Ministry of Rural Development has requested to Ministry of Finance for change in the method of indexing the existing Consumer Price Index-Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) to Consumer Price Index-Rural (CPI-R) for fixation of wages under MGNREGA every year. The Ministry of Finance has informed that the proposal of the Ministry of Rural Development was considered in the present context and also in light of the earlier decisions. The Ministry of Finance is of considered opinion that the proposal for the use of CPI-R for indexing MGNREGA wages was to be effective from 01.04.2018 is not advisable at this stage. The Ministry of Rural Development has again forwarded Committee's recommendations to the Ministry of Finance for approval.

(c) The complaints regarding wages/wage rate under MGNREGS are received from States including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh in the Ministry. No separate records are maintained in the Ministry.

[English]

Telecast of Long Serials on DD

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

(a) the details of serials telecast on Doordarshan National Channel daily which are dealing with the family life;

(b) the number of episodes of such serials granted permission for telecast and the extent to which such

serials have adverse effect on the life of common/businessmen;

(c) the reasons for granting such long serials on National Channel of Doordarshan; and

(d) the time by which only amusing serials shall be introduced on the National Channel instead of such long and boring serials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan National is telecasting the following serials dealing with various aspects of family life.

1. Akhand Saubhagyawati Bhawa
2. Khawabon Ke Darmiyan
3. Kashmakesh Zindagi Ki
4. Aye Dil-E-Nadan
5. Tejaswini
6. Albeli Kahani Pyar Ki
7. Shama
8. Yahan Ke Hum Sikander
9. Ek Prem Katha
10. Salam India
11. Rashi Villa
12. Nanhi Si Kali Meri Ladli
13. Zuban-E-Ishq

(b) to (d) According to Prasar Bharati, the number of episodes of serials depends upon the script and storyline. Extensions are granted as per the provisions in the extant guidelines.

All serials telecast on DD National comply with Doordarshan Broadcast code as well as the programme code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 enshrined under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. Programme are pre-viewed so as to ensure that the content is not inappropriate.

DD National is telecasting mix of programmes of various genres like comedies, thrillers, family dramas etc.

NH in Andhra Pradesh

414. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that National Highways in the State of Andhra Pradesh are in a dilapidated condition which needs to be maintained properly for smooth running of vehicles, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has identified the number of such National Highway roads which are in a bad and need early redevelopment, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked any funds for this purpose, if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to redevelop and maintain the National Highways in the State of Andhra Pradesh at the earliest?

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

(a) to (d) No National Highway in the State of Andhra Pradesh is in a dilapidated condition. Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and the same are carried out based on the traffic, inter-se-priority and availability of funds. Funds are allocated State-wise and not District-wise. During the year 2018-19, Rs. 1705 Crore and Rs. 29.01 Crore respectively have been allocated to the State PWD for development and maintenance of the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh.

Construction of Toilets

415. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets constructed each year since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission in the country in each State and separately for Hathras District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of households benefitted under the Mission during the said period;

(c) the monitoring mechanism put into place to ensure that the people are using these toilets and not going for open defecation; and

(d) whether the Government has announced to construct more toilets under the Mission and if so, the details thereof especially in Hathras District of UP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH

JIGAJINAGI): (a) The number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] i.e. from 2.10.2014 to 16.7.2018, State/UT-wise and year-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, the number of IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 16.7.2018 in Hathras District of Uttar Pradesh are as under:—

District	2014-15 (2-10-2014 to 31.3.2015)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 16.7.2018)	Total
Hathras	7209	5609	8198	119298	20932	161246

(b) Under SBM(G), 7.44 crore IHHLs have been constructed during the period from 2.10.2014 to 16.7.2018 in the identified households eligible for incentive.

(c) Various monitoring mechanisms have been put in place under the programme to ensure usage of toilets. SBM(G) guidelines provide for community participation for declaration of villages as Open Defecation Free (ODF). To ensure sustainability of ODF villages, SBM(G) guidelines also provide for at least two level of verifications in such villages - first within three months of ODF declaration and the second after around six months

from the first verification. Status of declaration of villages as ODF and their verification are also monitored through Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G). Nigrani Samitis have been formed in the villages to ensure that the people use these toilets and not go for open defecation. Regular field visits including morning follow ups are undertaken by the Government officials to monitor and ensure the usage of toilets. Independent third party verification are also being undertaken.

(d) No, Madam.

Statement

State/UT-wise and Year-wise, IHHLs Constructed from 2.10.2014 to 16.7.2018

Sl. No.	State/ut	2014-15 (2-10-2014 to 31.3.2015)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	979	17556	0	18535
2.	Andhra Pradesh	197664	350558	788495	2225220	182545	3744482
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9545	19428	42552	41460	41	113026
4.	Assam	139654	463045	1054903	816446	231166	2705214
5.	Bihar	127247	427034	872331	3433365	811770	5671747

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	14640	356284	1464591	1404526	66030	3306071
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	18758	0	18758
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1600	0	1600
10.	Goa	0	28637	0	0	0	28637
11.	Gujarat	267883	919048	1559315	428730	731	3175707
12.	Haryana	60286	129170	124140	319998	14	633608
13.	Himachal Pradesh	29639	62551	80519	10	0	172719
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	11011	61817	83438	580874	243551	980691
15.	Jharkhand	68960	311314	831273	1203930	369810	2785287
16.	Karnataka	788784	530913	720013	1434903	161189	3635802
17.	Kerala	20425	11153	195024	0	0	226602
18.	Madhya Pradesh	309362	1016755	1860073	2353874	339281	5879345
19.	Maharashtra	437324	882053	1916461	2252920	13754	5502512
20.	Manipur	25003	47060	41196	61483	27875	202617
21.	Meghalaya	32117	44129	45973	87138	0	209357
22.	Mizoram	73	6026	2872	25017	5	33993
23.	Nagaland	103	22514	38112	19238	29046	109013
24.	Odisha	112879	1327220	1263964	816566	330053	3850682
25.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	7933	13492	23855
26.	Punjab	8511	71419	106626	75235	3972	265763
27.	Rajasthan	631574	2090577	2791196	2129332	111	7642790
28.	Sikkim	807	3707	0	0	0	4514
29.	Tamil Nadu	248399	946386	1139671	2206094	128792	4669342
30.	Telangana	86360	238427	520029	1554613	175768	2575197
31.	Tripura	25167	60629	43763	33536	9220	172315
32.	Uttar Pradesh	498182	692113	1741169	5711213	4352670	12995347
33.	Uttarakhand	37171	63971	334099	42985	57	478283
34.	West Bengal	713964	1431027	2318603	1006466	97866	5567926
		4902734	12614965	21983810	30311019	7588809	77401337

Restructuring of Schemes for Local Bodies

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the schemes meant for local bodies;

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

(c) whether the schemes are being/will be extended to all the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) In order to strengthen governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals, the Government has launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) to be implemented from 2018-19 to 2021-22 with total outlay of Rs 7255.50 crore having Central share of Rs. 4500 crore and State share of 2755.50 crore. The scheme will have both central as well as state components. The central component will be fully funded by Government of India. However, Centre: State funding pattern will be 60:40 for all States, except North East and Hill States where Centre: State funding pattern will be 90:10. For all Union Territories (UTs), the Central share will be 100%.

The Scheme will extend to all States and Union Territories of the country. In achieving its objectives, the Scheme will have main thrust on convergence with Mission Antyodaya, and emphasis on strengthening PRIs in the Aspirational Districts as identified by NITI Aayog.

Assets Created Under MGNREGS

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

(a) the total funds released and utilised under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the assets created under the MGNREGS are commensurate with the funds provided during the said period;

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

(d) whether some cases of irregularities/misappropriation of funds under MGNREGS have come to the notice of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective measures taken by the Government to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a)to(c) State/UTs-wise details of total Central funds released and expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during last three years and current financial year 2018-19 are given in the enclosed Statement. The programme over the last three years has focused on creation of durable assets, with primary to Natural Resource Management and Water Conservation Works. The percentage of expenditure on Agriculture & Allied works under MGNREGS during the last three year and current year as on 16.07.2018 are given below:

% of expenditure on Agriculture & Allied Works	2018-19*	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
	73.64	66.86	66	62.85

*As on 16.07.2018

(d) and (e) Complaints of irregularities/misappropriation of funds in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in States/UTs are received in the Ministry from time to time. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGS is vested with the State Governments/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry and forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UTs for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. With a view to bring in more transparency in the system and to minimize leakages, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system in wage payment has been adopted. The Ministry has introduced Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) under which 96% of wage payments are electronically credited into the accounts of the workers through DBT system. The Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 24 States and 1 UT for direct payment of wages into workers account.

Statement

Details of Total Fund Released and Expenditure Under MNREGA Scheme During Last Three Year and Current Year

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Central Fund Release					Expenditure				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 till 13/07/2018	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 Provisional	2018-19 till 16/07/2018	2018-19 till 16/07/2018	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3073.80	3940.21	5139.48	4664.59	4706.49	4568.71	6432.36	4043.83		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	156.76	207.17	88.63	66.24	156.25	225.70	22.98		
3.	Assam	878.30	1254.60	1127.35	520.78	620.50	1501.09	1531.37	346.85		
4.	Bihar	1024.12	1667.41	2474.32	1511.67	1625.84	2192.51	2931.96	1099.98		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1063.41	2231.94	2911.54	1710.10	1282.95	2752.90	3311.51	1501.02		
6.	Gujarat	305.99	643.24	826.88	634.37	428.61	742.14	894.77	501.24		
7.	Haryana	124.71	287.71	301.41	161.03	142.36	324.63	319.07	140.78		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	396.10	388.61	588.24	306.09	392.01	563.00	568.08	259.94		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	558.02	804.09	1254.18	256.35	767.39	837.70	1169.93	313.85		
10.	Jharkhand	978.80	1679.14	1360.76	874.95	1331.43	1841.65	1530.05	617.92		
11.	Karnataka	991.55	2258.65	2964.49	1618.18	1821.95	3309.59	3001.45	1101.61		
12.	Kerala	1526.34	1582.49	1858.25	1060.21	1483.40	2422.90	1903.26	414.68		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2367.32	3448.92	3777.70	2129.11	2500.69	3648.28	4254.59	1717.23		
14.	Maharashtra	1238.35	1657.09	1863.50	1110.90	1857.43	2094.76	2309.22	905.92		
15.	Manipur	255.32	343.70	158.53	115.05	231.22	369.80	195.08	11.01		
16.	Meghalaya	221.83	860.69	874.25	315.23	272.31	794.37	1134.71	188.40		
17.	Mizoram	285.17	144.51	201.55	174.68	298.59	149.83	212.35	173.28		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Nagaland	266.66	501.53	1107.39	0.00	194.85	618.73	965.17	0.80
19.	Odisha	1479.41	1895.27	2203.67	1130.17	2051.51	2136.09	2506.20	862.65
20.	Punjab	245.33	490.73	621.41	267.31	300.27	533.74	638.47	132.27
21.	Rajasthan	2695.83	4818.17	4728.28	2604.51	3267.39	5154.87	5145.18	1865.60
22.	Sikkim	86.23	132.63	106.36	44.03	95.22	137.56	124.64	26.62
23.	Tamil Nadu	5470.37	4552.78	5856.44	1045.21	6027.54	5677.92	6358.69	623.69
24.	Telangana	1824.85	1806.85	2548.07	2400.80	2407.34	2112.56	2788.21	2074.67
25.	Tripura	1358.94	1016.29	407.41	104.97	1371.40	1200.34	466.50	83.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2695.69	3915.85	3702.24	2604.78	2976.13	4254.95	4503.79	2008.42
27.	Uttarakhand	450.77	514.35	718.65	278.32	492.56	720.29	692.57	198.28
28.	West Bengal	4711.74	5377.23	5960.36	5024.23	4846.00	7246.04	7917.77	2574.59
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.36	8.01	9.66	3.85	3.99	2.68	4.17	0.37
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa	2.47	4.26	0.56	0.49	3.01	4.00	2.87	0.08
32.	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.00	0.27	0.16	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.08
33.	Puducherry	12.93	3.47	15.69	4.43	9.18	11.01	14.56	3.36
	Total	36644.80	48387.16	55876.07	32770.02	43876.09	58081.07	64054.44	23815.90

Performance of States Under MGNREGS

418. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of States under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the performance of the said scheme in various States of the country?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry monitors the progress of the performance of States under MGNREGS on regular basis, viz. Video Conferences (VCs), National Level Monitors, Common Review Missions, Monitoring visits and Mid-term reviews. The Ministry periodically conducts intensive field visits to States to assess the status of implementation of the programme. After the field visits, the finding/ observations and the corresponding recommendations are shared with the States for necessary appropriate action. Mid-term review of the performance of States is conducted in the Ministry and the status of implementation of Scheme is reviewed. To enable peer learning through knowledge sharing among the States, Inter-State Exchange Programme (ISEP) was initiated in FY 2016-17 and conducted in 6 States viz. Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh & Chhattisgarh. During FY 2017-18, it was conducted in 2 States (Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal). ISEP was also conducted in Sikkim for Social Audit in June, 2018. Nine States participated to share knowledge on further enhancement of implementation of MGNREGS.

(c) The Government has taken steps to strengthen implementation of MGNREGA from time to time. The details are as under:

(i) Implementation of National electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS) and focus on Aadhaar Based Payment system, streamlining fund flow mechanism, and monitoring of timely payment of wages to workers.

(ii) Training of Barefoot Technicians, capacity building of MGNREGA functionaries such as State Technical Resource Team / District Technical Resource Team / Block Technical Resource Team on Mission Water Conservation works, training on Geo-MGNREGA, training to Finance officers of States on preparation of fund proposals etc.

(iii) Monitoring framework developed and advisories issued for inspection of MGNREGA works by State, District and Block level officials and National Level Monitors.

(iv) The Ministry has initiated Job Cards (JCs) verification of MGNREGA workers to weed out the bogus and duplicates JCs.

(v) Auditing Standards have been issued and States have been advised to establish independent Social Audit Units, conduct Social Audit as per Audit of Scheme Rules, training of Village Resource Persons for conducting Social Audit etc.

(vi) A path breaking initiative for improved planning, effective monitoring and greater transparency with the use space technology for geo-tagging of MGNREGA assets was launched.

Power Grid Connectivity Between Tamil Nadu and Other States

419. SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Power Grid connectivity between the Southern Grid and the Power Grids of other regions are inadequate to cater to the Power Transit between Tamil Nadu and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite establishment of Green Corridor grid in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The connectivity between the

Southern Grid and Power Grids of other regions are adequate to meet the requirements of power transmission between Tamil Nadu and other States.

(c) The Southern Region (SR) is connected with the North-East-West Region (NEWR) through various inter-regional AC links at 220kV, 400KV, 765kV level and HVDC link. With the commissioning of new transmission lines, the grid connectivity upstream and downstream of the main NEWR-SR corridor has further strengthened. The detail of inter-regional links between SR and NEWR is given in the enclosed Statement.

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

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

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

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

Statement

Inter-Regional Transmission Links and Capacity (MW)

Sl. No.			Present Capacity (MW)
1	2		3
1.	Balimela-Upper 220kV S/c	Sileru	130
2.	Gazuwaka HVDC back-to-back		1000
3.	Talcher-Kolar HVDC bipole		2500

1	2	3
4.	Angul - Srikakulum 765kV D/c	4200
5.	Chandrapur HVDC back-to-back	1000
6.	Kolhapur-Belgaum 220kV D/c	260
7.	Ponda - Nagajhari 220kV D/c	260
8.	Raichur - Solapur 765kV S/c line (PG)	2100
9.	Raichur - Solapur 765kV S/c line (Pvt. Sector)	2100
10.	Narendra - Kolhapur 765kV D/c (charged at 400kV)	2200
11.	Wardha - Nizamabad 765kV D/c line	4200
TOTAL		19,950

[Translation]

Land Acquisition Policy

420. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is seriously contemplating to change the land acquisition policy for widening the National Highways (NHs);

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The land required for the development and maintenance of the National Highway (NH) projects, is acquired under the provisions contained in Section 3 of the National Highways (NHs) Act, 1956. Besides, land for the NH projects can also be procured through direct purchase with the consent of the landowners in accordance with the existing Acts/Rules/Policies of the concerned State Governments subject to the condition that the total amount of compensation so worked out will be no more than what is payable when the land is acquired under the NH Act, 1956, which in any case is in conformity with the compensation payable in accordance with the provisions of RFCTARR Act, 2013. Incremental cost, if any, to be bear by the concerned State Government.

Pending Projects Under PMGSY in Rajasthan

421. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals submitted by the Government of Rajasthan under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), which are lying pending; and

(b) the time by which the said pending proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No proposal from Rajasthan is pending with Government of India under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

Difficulties in Supplying Water through Pipeline

422. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether rural areas of the country are facing difficulties to get water supply through pipeline;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is contemplating any plan with public cooperation to make arrangements for supply

of drinking water through pipeline in dark zone areas of the country including Bundelkhand; 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) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. This Ministry provides financial and technical assistances to States for coverage of rural drinking water supply through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, the execution of rural drinking water supply schemes is done by the respective State Governments. As per information available on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 56 % population is covered with Piped Water Supply till date.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Ministry has restructured National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to make it more competitive, outcome based and result oriented for providing safe & adequate drinking water through pipeline to each rural household including dark zone areas of the country including Bundelkhand through concerted efforts of the State Governments. This Ministry has conceived a plan named 'Swajal' which is to be implemented through public participation / cooperation at the level of Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Aspirational Districts across the country including some districts of Bundelkhand region.

[English]

Cab Aggregator Services

423. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular users of cab aggregator services can expect waiting times to shrink as some States like Karnataka propose to remove condition of commercial licence , if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has come out with an advisory asking State Governments to comply with the orders, if so, the details thereof and implementation by each State in this regard;

(c) violations if any noticed in its implementation and action taken thereon; and

(d) the views of the taxi operators associations in the country 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) Transportation by Road is a State Subject under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. However, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had constituted a Committee to look into the various permits and formulate a draft scheme. The Committee submitted the report proposing taxi policy guidelines to promote urban mobility in the month of December, 2016. The report has been accepted by the Government. Copy of the report is available on the website of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (www.morth.nic.in). It has been shared with the States.

(c) and (d) No Madam. No specific information is available in this regard.

Foreign Markets for Surplus Power Generation Capacity

424. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to explore foreign markets for country's surplus power generation capacity, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is eyeing countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh for this purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to conclude power supply contracts with these nations; 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) : As on 30.06.2018, the installed generation capacity is about 344 Giga Watt (GW) which is more than

sufficient to meet the peak demand of around 170 GW occurred during the current year 2018-19 (upto June, 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.

(b) to (d) The cross border trade of Electricity between India and other countries is under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) / Power Trade Agreement signed between the two Governments. The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) / Joint Working Group (JWG) have been formed to coordinate such cross border trade of electricity.

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

- (i) India - Bangladesh : India is currently supplying around 660 MW power to Bangladesh and it would increase by 840 MW after completion of additional transmission links.
- (ii) India - Nepal : India is currently supplying around 490 MW power to Nepal and it would further increase by 300 - 400 MW with the operation of 132 kV D/c Dhalkebar -Muzzafarpur line at 400 kV.
- (iii) India - Myanmar : India is supplying about 2-3 MW of power from Manipur (India) to Myanmar through 11 kV transmission line from Moreh in Manipur (India) to Tomu town in Myanmar.
- (iv) There is no cross border interconnection with Sri Lanka at present.

Toll Policy

425. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the present toll policy and toll rules in order to ensure the greater transparency and uniformity and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has already taken any steps regarding the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) At present, user fee is being collected on National Highways as per the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008. The same has been amended from time to time to rationalize user fee collection and to facilitate the convenience of the road users. So far, it has been amended 11 times i.e. vide G.S.R. 950(E) dated 03.12.2010, G.S.R. 15(E) dated 12.01.2011, G.S.R. 756(E) dated 12.10.2011, G.S.R. 778(E) dated 16.12.2013, G.S.R. 26(E) dated 16.01.2014, G.S.R. 831(E) dated 21.11.2014, G.S.R. 220(E) dated 23.03.2015, G.S.R. 585(E) dated 08.06.2016, G.S.R. 1114(E) dated 02.12.2016, G.S.R. 248(E) dated 14.03.2017 and latest vide G.S.R. 427(E) dated 07.05.2018.

(b) and (c) Ministry through National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken steps for appointing a consulting firm for review / formulation of toll policy and toll rules. Bids are received for engagement of consultant in this regard. Preferred bidder is identified for Technical Negotiation.

Export in Textile Sector

426. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether export in textile sector has decreased from \$ 48 billion last year to \$ 45 billion this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which the increase in labour cost and competition from neighbouring countries like China, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka has affected India's export in textile sector;

(d) whether the Government proposed to give a big package to bail out knitwear and handloom sector to increase export; and

(e) if so the details thereof and other measures taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) India's exports of textile & apparel sector (including handicrafts) have increased from US\$ 39.0 bn in 2016-17 to US\$ 39.2 bn in 2017-18.

(c) India faces competition due to higher production costs and competition from other countries like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka which enjoy duty free access to major textile and apparel markets like EU. In the apparel segment India's exports witnessed a CAGR of 3% during 2013-17, while apparel exports of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka increased at a CAGR of 15% and 3% respectively during the same period.

(d) and (e) Government announced a Special Package for apparel and made-ups sectors including knitwear to improve competitiveness of exports. The packages offers labour law reforms, additional incentives under ATUFS, enhanced duty drawback coverage and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act for apparel industry.

Access to Safe Drinking Water

427. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the corrective measures taken by the Union Government to improve the quality of underground water in rural areas for providing safe drinking water, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to improve access to safe drinking water in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) 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 informed all the States to commission surface water based piped water supply schemes in all water quality affected habitations as a long term sustainable solution.

The funds provided under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling drinking water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. Further, 2% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected 60 high priority districts in 5 states.

States have also been advised to install community water purification plants as a short-term immediate measure for providing 8-10 lpcd (litre per capita per day) of safe water for drinking and cooking purposes. On recommendation of NITI Aayog, the Government of India has released Rs 800 crore in March' 2016 as one time central assistance to states affected with arsenic and fluoride contamination for setting up community water purification. Funds to the tune of Rs.100 Crore each has also been provided to West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems for the last mile connectivity.

In addition, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission 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.

Contribution for NCEF Funds

428. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the coal rich States including Odisha have been contributing for enrichment of the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the beneficiaries have generally been the Western States where NCEF Corpus has been used to facilitate generation of solar energy in a big way and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to sanction the funds required for promotion of renewable energy in the State and to address the peak power requirement in Odisha for implementation of Storage Hydro Power Plant by Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPC) 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 National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was created out of cess on coal produced / imported, through Finance Bill 2010-11. NCEF guidelines of April 2011 were revised in March 2017, to expand the scope of the fund to include clean environment initiatives. All the states were eligible for NCEF support. Subsequently, the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 which has been notified in April 2017, provides that coal cess, along with some other cess would constitute Goods and Services Tax (GST) Compensation Fund and the same would be utilized to compensate the States for five years for potential losses on account of GST implementation. After five years any amount left would be shared on 50% basis between Centre and States.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) under its various schemes provide Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for development of renewable energy. At present, MNRE has no scheme for providing CFA for Storage Hydro Power Plants.

New Policy for Boosting Renewable Power Generation

429. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed any new policy formulation to boost renewable power generation by promoting new projects as well as hybridisation of existing ones throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the projects proposed in this regard from Kerala State;

(c) whether the Union Government has set any ambitious target for achieving 175 Gigawatt of installed capacity from renewable energy sources by 2022; 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) Yes Madam. The Government has released the National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy on 14th May, 2018. The main objective of the policy is to provide a framework for promotion of large grid connected wind-solar PV hybrid systems for optimal and efficient utilization of wind & solar resources, transmission infrastructure and land. The wind-solar PV hybrid systems help in reducing the variability in renewable power generation and achieving better grid stability. The policy also aims to encourage new technologies, methods and way-outs involving combined operation of wind and solar PV plants. The policy provides provisions to encourage setting up of new Wind-Solar Hybrid Plants as well as hybridization of existing wind/solar PV plants.

Solar Energy Corporation of India has issued a tender for setting up of 2500MW ISTS connected wind solar hybrid power projects anywhere in the country including the state of Kerala. Further, Government of Kerala has initiated a project to setup three MW wind-solar hybrid power plant at Ramakkalmedu, Kerala.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Government has set a target of 175 GW of installed capacity from renewable energy sources by 2022, which includes 100 GW from Solar, 60 GW from Wind, 10 GW from Bio-Power and 5 GW from Small Hydro Power.

Delayed Projects

430. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 107 projects pending with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

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

(c) whether the Ministry has identified the reasons for the delay in execution of projects;

(d) whether an ambitious target of 15000 kms. has been set for construction of National Highways and 7589

kms. have been completed as on 28/02/2018 in FY 2017-18; and

(e) the remedial steps taken to expedite completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) At present 138 Projects with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are delayed across the country. Delay occurs due to multiple reasons, such as poor performance of contractor, utility shifting, delay in environment/forest clearance, land acquisition and law & order problems etc.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The following steps have been taken by Government to expedite projects:

- Streamlining of land acquisition
- Disputes Resolution mechanism revamped
- Award of projects after adequate preparation in terms of land acquisition, clearances etc. Process of obtaining clearances from different Ministries/Deptt. would commence as soon as the alignment is finalized and final feasibility report is submitted.
- Correctly worked out utility estimates is to be obtained at the earliest after the alignment finalization and shall form part of appraisal proposal.
- The process of project appraisal should commence at the earliest on receipt of the Final Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Technical schedules.
- ROBs: The procedure for GAD approved by Railways for ROBs simplified and made online. Maintenance charges which were hampering the progress of many projects stand waived by railways. Standard design put on website.
- Close coordination with other Ministries and State Governments
- One time fund infusion

- Completion of major portion of land acquisition prior to initiation of bid.
- Regular review at various levels.
- Proposed exit for Equity Investors
- Securitization of road sector loans
- Rationalize compensation for delays attributed to authority

Increasing Funds Under PMGSY

431. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any new proposal from State of Karnataka under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds under PMGSY;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of release of funds during the last three years for Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The State of Karnataka has already been sanctioned its full entitlement under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)-I and II.

(c) and (d) The Government of Karnataka intimated in the year 2017 that actual work in hand can be met out with the available balance with the State Government and as such, the State does not require funds during the year 2017-18. For the current financial year, an indicative allocation of Rs. 50.00 crore has been made for the State.

(e) The details of release of funds to the State of Karnataka during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Release of funds (Rs. in crore)
2015-16	139.33
2016-17	327.445
2017-18	NIL

[Translation]

Road Projects

432. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) whether more than 56 major road projects are stalled due to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, the efforts being made by the Government to complete hybrid annuity model projects worth thousands of crores in rupee terms;

(c) the details of these projects, project-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether presently more than hundred major road projects are stalled due to non execution of land acquisition process; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, Project-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Financial closure is to be achieved in approximately 56 HAM projects in various States across the country. Majority of these projects were awarded in February/ March 2018 and 150 days are allowed for Financial Closure. The concessionaire has the responsibility to get the project funded. No major hurdles are anticipated in financial closure for HAM projects, although banks are a bit hesitant to fund infra projects. Government is constantly interacting with bankers to address all the issues holistically.

(d) and (e) At present 138 projects under NHAI are delayed in various States across the country. Delay occurs due to multiple reasons, such as poor performance of contractor, utility shifting, delay in environment/forest clearance, law & order problems etc., including non-execution of land acquisition process.

[English]

Generation of Power Through Rooftop Solar Panels

433. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the target fixed by the Government for generation of power through installation of solar panels at rooftops of the houses along with the funds allocated to achieve the said target during the last two years;

(b) the status of the project/scheme at present, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the project/scheme especially in rural areas of 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 set a target of installing 40 Gw of grid connected rooftop solar capacity in the country by year 2022.

Around Rs. 842 Crore has been released to various implementing agencies during last two years i.e. FY 2017-18 and FY-2016-17 as financial support for installation of grid connected rooftop solar power plants.

(b) So far over 1095 MW capacity has been reported installed in the country. The state-wise grid connected rooftop solar power plants capacity installed in the country is given in the enclosed Statement

(c) A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government to promote & implement the grid connected rooftop solar scheme including in the rural areas of the country. Some of these are:

- (i) Providing central financial assistance (CFA) for residential/institutional/social sectors and achievement linked incentives for Govt. sectors through Rooftop Solar Scheme.
- (ii) Persuading states for notification of net/gross metering regulations for RTS projects. Now all the

36 States/UTs/SERCs have notified such regulations and/or tariff orders.

- (iii) Prepared model MoU, PPA and Capex Agreement for expeditious implementation of RTS projects in Govt. Sector.
- (iv) Allocated Ministry-wise expert PSUs for handholding and support in implementation of RTS projects in various Ministries/Departments.
- (v) Suryamitra program is being implemented for creation of a qualified technical workforce.
- (vi) Initiated DG S&D rate contract for solar rooftop systems.
- (vii) Creation of SPIN-an online platform for expediting project approval, report submission and monitoring progress of implementation of RTS projects.
- (viii) Initiated Geo-tagging of RTS project, in co-ordination with ISRO, for traceability and transparency.
- (ix) Facilitated availability of concessional loans from World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) to SBI and PNB respectively, for disbursal of loans to industrial and commercial sectors, where CFA/incentive is not being provided by the Ministry.

Statement

Sl. No.	State /UTs	Installation as per SPIN portal as on 16.07.2018 (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34.37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.12
4.	Assam	2.52
5.	Bihar	2.61
6.	Chandigarh	24.14
7.	Chhattisgarh	9.91

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.48
9.	Daman and Diu	0.39
10.	Goa	0.51
11.	Gujarat	136.21
12.	Haryana	76.95
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3.82
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.97
15.	Jharkhand	9.30
16.	Karnataka	104.82
17.	Kerala	30.45
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25.84
20.	Maharashtra	145.09
21.	Manipur	3.03
22.	Meghalaya	0.08
23.	Mizoram	0.10
24.	Nagaland	0.00
25.	NCT of Delhi	46.23
26.	Orissa	4.33
27.	Puducherry	1.69
28.	Punjab	46.31
29.	Rajasthan	78.94
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	123.91
32.	Telangana	42.41
33.	Tripura	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	54.16
35.	Uttarakhand	63.34
36.	West Bengal	17.36
Total		1095.41

Cancellation Fees Charged by Airlines

434. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

SHRI BALKA SUMAN:

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has released the draft guidelines related to refund of airline tickets and facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of and delays in flights and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to issue a directive to cap the maximum cancellation fees charged by the airline industry and if so, the expected timeline for the notification;

(c) the number of cancelled flights in the past three years and the total quantum of compensation offered to the passengers due to such cancellations;

(d) whether the total compensation actually paid matches with compensation calculated using the data of number of flights cancelled and amount of cancellation per ticket and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to draft a Passenger Bill of rights to spell out the rights and duties of the flyers and if so, the key provisions of the document and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the Government is contemplating on bringing a proposal to waive off the cancellation charges of a booked flight ticket and paperless boarding and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. Salient features of proposed changes to the regulations are as follows:

(i) Introduction of compensation for passengers who miss their connecting flights due to delay, cancellation or denied boarding.

- (ii) Option of full refund to passenger in case of delay beyond 6 hours of original departure time.
- (iii) Airline to provide lock-in option for 24 hours after booking ticket where ticket can be cancelled without any charges.
- (iv) No additional charge for correction in name(same person) within 24 hours of booking the ticket.

(b) Under the provisions of CAR Series M Part II titled "Refund of Airline tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings", the airlines shall not levy any additional charge to process the refund and under no circumstances, the airline shall levy cancellation charge more than the basic fare, including fuel surcharge.

(c) Number of flights cancelled, Number of passenger affected and compensation paid to them in the year 2016, 2017 & 2018 (upto May) is given in the enclosed Statement

(d) No such analysis has been carried out.

(e) and (f) A Draft Passenger Charter incorporating rights for air passengers was released on 22.05.2018 for public consultation. The draft passenger charter includes measures in the areas of delays and cancellations of flights, denied boarding due to over-booking, cancellation of tickets by passenger, name change on the ticket and lock-in period of ticket and various facilities at airports.

Statement

Airlines	Year 2016			Year 2017			Year 2018 (upto May)		
	Cancellation	Pax Effected	Compensation (In Lakhs)	Cancellation	Pax Effected	Compensation (In Lakhs)	Cancellation	Pax Effected	Compensation (In Lakhs)
Air India	1083	41676	192.03	1427	35925	190.42	623	17356	76.91
Jet Airways and Jetlite	1124	18587	83.91	870	18071	29.90	331	5271	3.21
Spicejet	454	30476	96.10	568	39149	230.30	225	11754	72.62
Go Air	204	552	-	331	3422	-	204	986	-
IndiGo	2027	11120	134	1934	52489	4.88	1824	108549	4.55
Air Cota	637	10656	142.63	32	1595	43.55	-	-	-
Air Asia	164	1128	30.68	44	2646	45.25	20	1714	13.19
Vistara	49	2983	21.13	109	8618	7.05	37	4557	11.96
Trujet	580	785	12.08	415	4870	73.51	23	794	17.53
Air Deccan	-	-	-	1	-	-	244	687	15.05
Air Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	401	8.18
Total	6322	117963	579.89	5731	166785	624.86	3843	152069	223.21

Development of Kuttanad Wetland Ecosystem

435. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL

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

(a) whether the Government has agreed to grant financial assistance for the implementation of various programmes/ interventions suggested by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation for development of Kuttanad Wetland Ecosystem in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has issued the investment clearance for the said project including modernization of Thanneermukkom Barrage which is critical for the mitigation of floods in Kuttanad region and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Kerala has submitted any proposals for financial assistance and investment clearance for the project and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether there has been a delay in implementation of various works associated with the project and the funds are remaining underutilized and if so, the reasons therefor including the funds released/utilized along with the current status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The works for development of Kuttanad wetland eco-system in Kerala are being funded and implemented through the following Ministries of Government of India, namely,

- (i) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
- (ii) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
- (iii) Ministry of Environment & Forest and Climate Change

Through Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR & CWC, the following schemes are being implemented in the Kuttanad region and funded under Flood Management Programme (FMP)

- (i) KEL-1- Mitigation of Flood in Group-I (Padasekharams) in Kuttanad region
- (ii) KEL-2- Regulation of flood water in Kayal area, 4 padasekharams and Mitigation of floods in group 9, 5 nos. Padasekharams in Kuttanad region
- (iii) KEL-3- Mitigation of floods in Kuttanad region - Phase-I (group 2-5, 7, 8, 10-19), 231 padasekharams (paddy fields)
- (iv) KEL-4- Mitigation of floods in Onattukara region comprising of 12 watersheds in Kerala state

(b) Government of India has accorded investment clearance for the following projects as below:

1. KEL-1- FMP- Mitigation of Flood- Group-I (14 Padasekarams) in Kuttanad Region on 05.05.2010
2. KEL-2- FMP- Regulation of flood waters in Kayal area, 4 padasekarams & Mitigation of floods in Group-9, 5 padasekarams in Kuttanad on 30.07.2010.
3. KEL-3- FMP- Mitigation of Floods in Kuttanad region, Phase-I (Group 2-5, 7, 8, 10-19) 231 padasekharams (Paddy fields) on 30.05.2011.
4. KEL-4- FMP- Mitigation of Floods in Onattukkara Region comprising of 12 water sheds under Kuttanad package on 09.11.2011.
5. Modernisation of Thanneermukkom Barrage on 09.03.2017.

(c) and (d) Government of Kerala is implementing the four projects in KEL-1, KEL-2, KEL-3, and KEL-4 in the Kuttanad region with central assistance under FMP.

The projects are being implemented with extension of time. The reasons put forth by project authorities for delay in completion are:

1. The padasekharams (fields) are below mean sea level and in most of the padasekharams, cultivation is carried out in 2 crop seasons. Due to

- monsoon, flooding and water logging, the available working season has been restricted to less than 6 months. During cropping season, farmers are not willing to hand over the site of the motor thara and pothumada to the Department as the existing ones are under operation for dewatering. Hence, the construction period for erecting permanent structures like motor thara and shed, pothumada is further limited to just 2 months in a year.
2. For majority of the padasekharams, the materials for the construction such as rubble, aggregates, cement etc. have to be transported through the net work of channels using country boats. These channels are filled with water hyacinth, thereby affecting the movement of country boats which in turn is affecting the anticipated progress.
 3. The materials required for the construction have to be collected first at nearby boat landing places from where it has to be loaded on to country boats.
 4. Large scale stacking of construction materials over the slender bunds are practically impossible during cropping seasons as these space are used as foot path by farmers. Also the construction of pothumada and such other CD works during the cropping season is difficult as they are needed to regulate water.
 5. Since the Random Rubble masonry work is to be carried out in submerged site conditions, the availability of labour is much less than anticipated. The scarcity of man power is also an hurdle.
 6. As and when ban is imposed on quarries, scarcity of rubble is experienced.
- Govt of Kerala has been submitting proposals for financial assistance for the above four schemes namely KEL-1, KEL-2, KEL-3 and KEL-4 and central assistance are being released accordingly. The details of Central Assistance (CA) released, time extension, fund utilisation and current status are enclosed in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Central Assistance Released, Time Extension, Fund Utilization and Current Status of KEL-1, KEL-2, KEL-3 and KEL-4

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total Estimated cost of project (Rs in Cr)	Scheduled completion time	First extension of time granted	Subsequent extension of time requested by State	Total CA Released Up to Mar-18 (Rs in Cr)	Fund Utilisation Status	Current Status of the Project
1.	KEL-1	24.70	31/3/12	31/3/15	31/3/18	11.197	Govt of Kerala submitted Utilisation certificate for Exp up to Mar-18	Project completed
2.	KEL-2	118.913	31/3/12	31/3/15	31/3/18	65.864	-do-	Project completed
3.	KEL-3	106.13	31/3/13	31/12/16	31/3/19	49.6364	-do-	Ongoing
4.	KEL-4	70.00	31/3/13	31/12/16	31/3/19	11.25	-do-	Ongoing

[Translation]

Target for Power Generation

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

(a) whether the target for power generation under Twelfth Five Year Plan was not achieved, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to solve the problems responsible for low power generation; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K SINGH): (a) to (d) The target for electricity energy generation during twelfth five year plan period i.e. 2012-13 to 2016-17 was almost achieved. The electricity generation during the twelfth five year plan was 5195.8 Billion Units (BU) against the target of 5243.5 BU, thus showing an achievement of 99.1%. This was made possible due to proper monitoring of generation on daily basis by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and ensuring supply of fuel to the power plants.

Details of target generation & actual generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro & Nuclear) of 25 MW and above during the 12th Five-year plan period is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Year	Electricity Generation		
	Target (BU)	Actual (BU)	% of Target
1	2	3	4
2012-13	930	912.1	98.1
2013-14	975	967.2	99.2
2014-15	1023	1048.6	102.5
2015-16	1137.5	1107.8	97.4

1	2	3	4
2016-17	1178	1160.1	98.5
Total	5243.5	5195.8	99.1

[Translation]

Bypass Roads

437. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI:

DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

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

(a) the number and details of bypass roads sanctioned in the country during the last three years. State-wise and place-wise;

(b) the latest status of the said roads at present;

(c) whether the work of kanker bypass and keshdal Ghat bypass in the State of Chhattisgarh is going on at a very slow pace;

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

(e) whether the Government has fixed any target for quick completion of the said work; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (b) The State-wise details of the Bypass roads sanctioned in the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II these have been sanctioned as a part of National Highways projects which are at the different stages of completion.

(c) to (f) Kanker Bypass and Keshkal Ghat Bypass are being developed as part of project named Kanker to Bedma Section and these two bypasses are delayed due to the slow progress of contractor. All the ongoing projects including bypasses are likely to be completed by the end of September 2021.

Statement*Details of the Bypass Roads sanctioned in the country during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Name of the Bypass	Numbers of Bypasses
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandigama & Kanchikacherla	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bombdila & Jang	2
3.	Bihar	Sitamarhi, Deaniyawa, Harnoud & Barh	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bodla, Pondi. Masturi-Akaltara, Janjgir-Champa, Sakti, Kanker, Keshkal, Ambikapur, Sitapur, Patthalgaon, Raigarh, Baikunthpur	12
5.	goa	Dhavali & Margaon	2
6.	Gujarat	Junagadh & Ahmedabad	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Theog	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar & Jammu	2
9.	Jharkhand	Sahibanj, Manihari	2
10.	Karnataka	Hubli & Gauri Bidnur	2
11.	Kerala	Kozhikode	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla, Madhopur, Anjanina, Khargone, Bareli, Badi, Kotma, Goharganj, Obedullaganj, Churhat	10
13.	Maharashtra	Saoner, Deulgaon Raja & Nagpur (Pkg I & II)	4
14.	Nagalans/Assam	Dimapur	1
15.	Odisha	Belphar, Kuchinda & Puri	3
16.	Punjab	Laddowal	1
17.	Rajasthan	Rohat	1
18.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Atchampathu, Viratipathu, Thiruvaiyaru, Vellore & Gudiyatham, Bagalur	6
19.	Telangana	Nakrekal, Kadaparthu, Perakondaram, Madhavaram, Vangamarthy & Jajireddy Gudem, Tungaturthy, Yerrapahad, Pedhanemila & Dilsunapaly.	10
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Veranasi, Bypass on NH-28 & Behta to Sitapur	3
21.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh, Kaliyasaur, Kund, Sonprayag, Champawat, Lohaghat, Pithoragarh, Radi Top, Josjimath, Chamba, Chinyalisour, Shukki Top, Netala and Garampani	14
22.	West Bengal	Samsi, Matlipur, Chanchal, ECL, Dalkhola & Islampur	6
Total			91

*[English]***Draft Guidelines on Use of Drones**

438. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the civil drone industry in the country has a huge potential;

(b) if so the manner in which the Ministry plans to utilise it in the future; and

(c) whether the Ministry has come up with draft guidelines on the use of drones and if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Aircraft Rules, 1937 have been amended to include Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS), one subset of Unmanned Aircraft System. Subsequently, Draft Civil Aviation Requirements(CAR) on civil use of RPAS has been uploaded on DGCA website for public comments.

Construction of Airport in Haryana

439. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the progress made so far in construction of an airport in Karnal in Haryana; and

(b) the status of the project as on date and reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Karnal airport belongs to the State Government of Haryana. No proposal / project for development of the airport is under consideration of the Union Government.

Preparation for Tokyo Olympics-2020

440. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:

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

(a) whether any changes are being implemented in the training structure of athletes as part of preparation for Tokyo Olympics-2020 based on the performance in Rio Olympics-2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India will be sending athletes to any new sports in the Tokyo Olympics-2020 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India is not likely to send athletes for some sports in Tokyo Olympics-2020 which were represented in Rio Olympics-2016 and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other changes likely to be seen in the constitution of the contingent for Tokyo Olympics-2020?

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) Sports disciplines having prospects of medal or respectable performance at the 2020 Olympic Games are kept under High Priority category and provided with all requisite assistance from the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) besides additional assistance from the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme for specific individualized requirements.

The athletes having potential to qualify for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games and likely to reach the final round are in a continuous process of being identified and facilitated in different ways.

(c) to (e) For participation in Olympic Games, qualification criteria/standards are fixed by the concerned international federations of the respective sports disciplines. As such, for participation in Olympic Games, individuals/teams are to qualify/achieve the qualifying standards, during the qualifying tournaments held by respective International Federations.

The participation of the Indian contingent in the Tokyo Olympic Games, 2020 will depend on achieving the qualifying standards by the individual athletes / teams.

*[Translation]***Development of Waterways**

441. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop new waterways on rivers and if so, the details thereof, river/ waterways-wise;

(b) the details of waterways which are operational in the country, river/ waterways-wise;

(c) the present status of the National Waterways along with their navigability status, waterways-wise;

(d) whether the Government has established any mechanism for regular monitoring and evaluation of navigability of such waterways and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of waterways being used regularly for transportation in the country as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) To create a country wide waterway network so as to optimize the full potential of this mode of transport, 111 inland waterways (including the existing 5 national waterways) have been declared as National Waterways (NWs) under the 'National Waterways Act, 2016' which has been enforced w.e.f. 12.04.2016. The list of these NWs is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Subsequent to the declaration of a National Waterway, feasibility study which inter-alia covers the potential of navigability, cargo

availability, cost of development etc. on the NW is undertaken by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI).

The details of NWs which are operational/ navigable and being used for transportation at present in the country are in the enclosed Statement-II

As per the feasibility reports completed so far, 36 NWs have been found to be technically viable. Out of these 36 NWs, developmental activities have been initiated on 8 NWs in 2017-18. A list of these 8 NWs is given in the enclosed Statement-III. Status of DPRs for the remaining 28 NWs is enclosed in statement-IV.

IWAI has set up a mechanism to monitor the waterway through regular Thalweg surveys and channel inspection. Regular fortnightly hydrographic surveys are conducted to determine the available depth and possible shoal formations in the channel and to notify the obstructions, clearances available at cross structures. A constant vigil is kept on the river behavior and plans accordingly to ensure fairway for safe movement of vessels. Based on the observation during channel inspection, River Notices are being issued and placed on the IWAI website with details on Least Available Depth (LAD), clearances at bridge structures etc, along with any specific information to be conveyed to shippers.

Statement – I

List of 111 National Waterways

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
1.	National Waterway 1	1620	Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System (Haldia -Allahabad)	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal
2.	National Waterway 2	891	Brahmaputra River (Dhubri - Sadiya)	Assam
3.	National Waterway 3	205	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals	Kerala
		170	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kozhikode)	
4.	National Waterway 4	50	Kakinada Canal (Kakinada to Rajahmundry)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondichery and Maharashtra

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
		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
10.	National Waterway 10	45	AMBA RIVER	Maharashtra
11.	National Waterway 11	99	ARUNAWATI - ARAN RIVER SYSTEM	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
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 and Kashmir
27.	National Waterway 27	17	CUMBERJUA RIVER	Goa
28.	National Waterway 28	45	DABHOL CREEK-VASHISHTI RIVER SYSTEM	Maharashtra
29.	National Waterway 29	132	DAMODAR RIVER	West Bengal
30.	National Waterway 30	109	DEHING RIVER	Assam
31.	National Waterway 31	114	DHANSIRI / CHATHE	Assam
32.	National Waterway 32	63	DIKHU RIVER	Assam
33.	National Waterway 33	61	DOYANS RIVER	Assam
34.	National Waterway 34	137	DVC CANAL	West Bengal
35.	National Waterway 35	108	DWAREKESWAR RIVER	West Bengal
36.	National Waterway 36	119	DWARKA RIVER	West Bengal
37.	National Waterway 37	296	GANDAK RIVER	Bihar & 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

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
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 and 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 and 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
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

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
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 and 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
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

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
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
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

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	STATES
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

National Waterways which are Operational/Navigable being Used for Transportation

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Location (S)
1.	National Waterway-1: Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System (Haldia - Allahabad)	1620	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
2.	National Waterway 2:Brahmaputra River (Dhubri - Sadiya)	891	Assam
3.	National Waterway 3:West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals	205	Kerala
4.	National Waterway 4 (Phase-I : Vijaywada to Muktyala)	82	Andhra Pradesh
5.	National Waterways in Maharashtra		
	i)National Waterway 10 (AMBA RIVER)		
	ii) National Waterway 85	45	Maharashtra
	(REVADANDA CREEK KUNDALIKA RIVER SYSTEM)	31	
6.	National Waterways in Goa		
	i) NW-27-Cumberjua - confluence with Zuari to confluence with Mandovi river (17 km)	17	
		41	
	ii) NW 68 - Mandovi- Usgaon Bridge to Arabian Sea (41 km)		Goa
	iii) NW 111 - Zuari- Sanvordem Bridge to Marmugao Port (50 km).	50	
7.	NW - 9: Alappuzha - Kottayam -Athirampuzha Canal Boat Jetty, Alappuzha to Athirampuzha (38 km) in Kerala.	38	Kerala
8.	NW-100: TAPI RIVER	173	Gujarat
9.	NW-97: Sunderbans Waterways	201	West Bengal (through Indo-Bangladesh Protocol Route)

Statement – III*List of 8 NWS Taken Up for Development in 2017-18*

National Waterway	Status
1. River Barak (NW-16):	Under Phase -1, the stretch between Silchar to Bhanga (71 km) has been taken up for development. Waterway is operational with limited infrastructure facility.
2. River Gandak (NW-37): Bhaisalotan Barrage near TriveniGhat to confluence with Ganga river at Hajipur (296 km) in Bihar and UP.	Development works commenced from Ganga confluence to Bagaha Bridge (250 km approx.) under Phase-1.
National Waterways in Goa	
3. NW-27-Cumberjua - confluence with Zuari to confluence with Mandovi river (17 km)	Development works for expansion/setting up of floating jetties and upgradation/ installation of navigational aids is underway. NWS of Goa are operational.
4. NW 68 - Mandovi- Usgaon Bridge to Arabian Sea (41 km)	
5. NW 111 - Zuari- Sanvordem Bridge to Marmugao Port (50 km).	
6. Alappuzha - Kottayam - Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9) :Boat Jetty, Alappuzha to Athirampuzha (38 km) in Kerala.	Development work in the Alappuzha - Kottayam stretch has commenced under Phase-1 for cargo movement. Waterway is already operational for ferry services.
7. River Rupnarayan (NW-86): Confluence of Dwarkeshwar and Silai rivers (Pratappur) to confluence with Hooghly river (Geonkhali) (72 km) in West Bengal.	Approximately 34 kms between Geonkhali to Kolaghat stretch has been taken up for development under Phase-I.
8. Sunderbans Waterways (NW-97):	Phase-I development work of this NW from Namkhana to Athara Banki Khal (172 km) has been taken up. NW is already operational under Indo-Bangladesh Protocol (IBP) route.
Namkhana to AtharaBanki Khal & 13 connected rivers (654 km) in West Bengal.	

Statement – IV*Status of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 28 NWS*

Sl. No.	River/Canal (NW)	States	Length (km)
1	2	3	4
DPRs received			
1.	GHAGHRA RIVER (NW-40)	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	354
2.	KOSI RIVER (NW-58)	Bihar	236

1	2	3	4
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
DPRs under preparation			
23.	ALAPPUZHA- CHANGANASSERY CANAL (NW-8)	Kerala	29
24.	KOTTAYAM-VAIKOM CANAL (NW-59)	Kerala	19
25.	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai Creek and Ulhas river (NW- 53)	Maharashtra	145
26.	Tizu and Zungki rivers (NW-101)	Nagaland	42
27.	Yamuna (NW-110)	Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh	1089
28.	Jhelum (NW-49)	Jammu and Kashmir	110

Coal Shortage in Power Plants

442. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether presently there is a shortage of coal in the various power plants of the country particularly in Badarpur, Jhajjar and Dadri power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a possibility of power crisis has been predicted in many States of the country particularly in Delhi, due to shortage of coal; and

(d) if so, the details of the effective steps taken by the Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 12.07.2018, the total coal stock available at 117 power plants monitored in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on daily basis, was 15.2 Million Tonnes (MT) which is sufficient to run the power plants for an average of 10 days. The status of coal stock available at the Badarpur, Jhajjar and Dadri thermal power plants, as on 12.07.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement

(c) and (d) As the growth in supply of coal to power sector by domestic coal companies including captive mine have been around 16% during the current year 2018-19 (upto May 18), the power plants have been able to meet the electricity demand in the country and also improve the coal stock from 7.26 MT as on 19.10.2017 to 15.2 MT as on 12.07.2018. Thus, at present, no power crisis has been predicted in the country.

The coal supply to the power plants and coal stock position is regularly monitored by Ministry of Power (MoP), Ministry of Coal (MoC) & Ministry of Railways (MoR) at the highest level. Secretary (MoP), Secretary (MoC) and the Member (Traffic), Ministry of Railways monitor the coal supply position. Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) of Power & NRE has also taken meetings to review the coal supply position. An Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, CEA, Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) monitors the coal supply position on a weekly basis.

Based on the decisions taken in the meeting, CIL/SCCL augment supply of coal and the Railways supply adequate number of rakes to the power plants having less coal stock.

Statement

Daily Coal Requirement and Coal Stock Available at the Badarpur, Jhajjar and Dadri Thermal Power Plants, as on 12.07.2018

Plant Name	Daily Requirement (in '000T)	Stock (in '000T)	Stock (in Days)
Badarpur	6.05	22.79	4
Jhajjar	12.87	89.3	7
Dadri	19.46	46.98	2

[English]

Export and Import of Cotton

443. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is good demand for Indian cotton from overseas market this season and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether around 40 lakh bales of cotton have been exported from the country so far and another 15-20 lakh bales are expected to be exported by the end of this season and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are market reports of the likelihood of export of some 10 lakh bales to China this season and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether imports have also gone up this season because of the Pink Bollworm infestation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) From October, 2017 to April, 2018, the total amount of cotton exported from India was 51.21 lakh bales. Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) has estimated that during the current cotton season 2017-18 (October, 2017 to September, 2018), the export of cotton from India is likely to increase by 20% and is expected to touch 70 lakh bales by September, 2018.

(c) 4.64 lakh bales have been exported to China during the current cotton season, that is, from October, 2017 to April, 2018.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. There has been no increase in cotton import.

[Translation]

Development of Cruise Terminals

444. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to attract cruise liners/ships and develop cruise terminals/ports as a part of cruise tourism in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken up pilot projects in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made so far under these pilot projects; and

(c) the time frame set for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The following important steps have been taken by the Government to develop Cruise Tourism in the country:

- (i) A Task Force was constituted in November, 2015 with Secretary (Tourism) as the Chairman and Secretary (Shipping) as the Co-chairman for coordinated efforts to create an enabling ecosystem for the development of cruise tourism in India.
- (ii) Foreign flag vessels carrying passengers have been allowed to call at Indian ports for a period of 10 years with effect from 6th February, 2009 without obtaining a licence from Director General of Shipping. This facility has been extended further for a period of 5 years i.e. upto 5th February, 2024.
- (iii) Standardized Operating Procedures (SOPs) for cruise vessels have been revised and operationalised w.e.f. November, 2017 for

uniform, predefined processes to be observed by all major ports.

- (iv) E-visa facility has been extended to five sea ports namely Mumbai, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin and Chennai. Immigration counters have been set up at five major ports visited by cruise ships.
- (v) Cruise tourists arriving with e-visa have been exempted from the requirement of biometric enrolment for a period of three years i.e. till 31.12.2020 to facilitate expeditious immigration clearance.
- (vi) The port charges have been reduced and all major ports now charge a uniform single rate of \$0.35 per GRT for first 12 hrs of stay w.e.f 3rd November, 2017 and will remain in force for a period of three years.
- (vii) The ports do not levy any priority/ousting/shifting charges for berthing the cruise vessel.
- (viii) Walk-in berthing/preferential berthing to homeport cruise without any extra charge.
- (ix) To address manpower, coordination and logistic issues for handling cruise vessels at ports, Port Level Committees have been formed under the respective Chairmen of the above mentioned Major Ports to facilitate seamless handling of cruise ships and passengers.

(b) and (c) A new international cruise terminal is being built at Mumbai at an approximate cost of Rs. 300 crores out of which Rs. 197 crores is the share of Mumbai Port and Rs. 103 crores by PPP operator who would be engaged for operation and management of cruise terminal. The proposed cruise terminal would cover total constructed area of 4.15 lakh sq ft. with a total operational area of 1.7 lakh sq ft. and would be ground plus three storey structure with iconic design on cruise concept. The draft at this terminal would be 10.5 metre. The work is in progress and the estimated date of completion is December, 2019. It is proposed to construct another cruise terminal facility in the Ernakulum Wharf of Cochin Port for bigger ships. The project consists of construction of an international cruise terminal building of approximate area of 2253 sq mt at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.72 crores. The work is under progress and estimated date of completion is 2020.

Performance of Indian Ports

445. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cargo handling capacity, connectivity and processing at Indian Ports still lag behind the global standards;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the performance of India Ports in this regard; and

(d) the details of connectivity facilities amongst Major Ports available at present 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) to (c) Infrastructure development and capacity augmentation of Major Ports is an ongoing process. The process inter-alia involves construction of new berths and terminals, mechanization of existing berth and terminals, capital dredging for deepening of drafts for attracting large vessels in port channels, development of road and rail connectivity etc. As a result, the cargo handling capacity of the Major Ports has been steadily going up. The installed capacity of the Major Ports as on 31.3.2018 is 1451.19 MTPA which is sufficient to handle the existing cargo traffic at the Major Ports. The traffic handled by the Major Ports during 2017-18 was 679.37 MT. Significant improvement in efficiency has been achieved by the Major Ports in the last three years. With a view to improve further 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 116 initiatives out of which 87 have already been implemented.

(d) Under the Sagarmala programme, the Government has taken up number of projects to connect ports with National Highways and Rail network for efficient evacuation to and from hinterland. To enhance the connectivity to Major ports and to meet connectivity requirements for future traffic projections, 27 Rail connectivity enhancement projects have been identified and being implemented by Indian Port Rail Company Limited(IPRCL). Similarly, 48 Road connectivity projects have also been identified to improve connectivity of major ports with hinterland.

Increase in Fleet Size of Airlines

446. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the top airlines in the country are preparing to increase their fleet size in the next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the six airports which attract almost 70 per cent of domestic traffic may not be able to accommodate further new aircrafts due to capacity constraints, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether due to huge delay in arrival and departure, fuel consumption increases and takes a toll on the utilisation of the aircrafts and 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) and (b) Yes Madam. Induction plan of the scheduled airlines for next few years is attached in the enclosed Statement

(c) and (d) No such study has been conducted. However, Government and Airport operators take various steps from time to time keeping in view to meet the future demand arising out of the increase in the fleet size and passenger traffic like runway expansion, increase in runways, revision of master plan, construction of new airports, modernization of airports etc.

*Serial No. 9 of Annexure of Part (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 446 in the debate dt. 19.07.2018 was subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement made in the House on 09.08.2018 and accordingly, the reply has been revised as followd:-

Statement

Fleet expansion plan as received from respective scheduled Airlines

Sl.No. of the Annexure	For	Read
9.	62 aircraft will be inducted in the year 2018.	62 aircraft will be inducted during the period of 2018-24.

Statement*Fleet Expansion Plan as Received from Respective Scheduled Airlines*

Sl. No.	Name of Operator	Existing Fleet	Expansion Plan	
			Type of Aircraft	Numbers
1.	Air India Limited	159	Airbus 320	9 Aircrafts will be inducted between June 2018 and February 2019.
2.	AirAsia (India) Ltd. (Air Asia)	18	Airbus 320	60 aircraft will be inducted in next 5 years.
3.	Blue dart Aviation Ltd. (Cargo)	6	Boeing 757-200	01 aircraft in the year 2018.
4.	GO Airlines (India) Ltd. (Go Air)	36	Airbus 320	119 aircraft will be inducted during the period of 2018-22.
5.	Inter Globe Aviation Ltd. (Indigo)	168	Airbus 320	399 aircraft will be inducted during next 7 to 8 years.
			ATR72-600	49 aircraft will be inducted during next 7 to 8 years.
6.	jet Airways (India) Ltd. (Jet Airways)	113	Boeing 737-800	05 aircraft during the period of 2017-18.
			Boeing 737-8 (MAX)	156 aircraft will be inducted during the period of 2018-25.
7.	Jetlite (India) Ltd. (Jet Airways Konnect)	7	NIL	
8.	Spice Jet Ltd. (Spice Jet)	58	Boeing 737-800	107 aircraft will be inducted during the period of 2018-23.
			Bombardier Q400	50 aircraft will be inducted during the period of 2018-23.
9.	Tata SIA Airlines Ltd. (Vistara)	21	Airbus 320 Series	62 aircraft will be inducted in year 2018.
			B787 Series	10 aircraft will be inducted in the year 2019-23
10.	Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd. (Tru Jet)	5	ATR72-500/600	06 aircraft each year will be inducted during the period of 2018-22.
11.	Zexus Air Services Pvt. Ltd. (Zoom Air)	3	CRJ-200	Order Placed-05 Will be Inducted during the period of 2018-19.
			CRJ-900	Order Placed-14 Will be Inducted during the period of 2019-20.

Minister of State, for Civil Aviation

Statement to be Made by the Minister of State For Civil Aviation Correcting the Answer to Annexure - 1 Part (A) & (B) of the Unstarred Question No. 446 Given in the Lok Sabha on the 19th July 2018 Regarding 'Increase in Fleet Size of Airlines'.

I beg to correct the Annexure-1 of Part (a) & (b) given in the answer to Unstarred question no. 446 in the Loo Sabha on the 19th July 2018 regarding 'Increase in Fleet Size of Airlines' as follows:

Part of the question	For	Read																																																										
(a) whether most of the top airlines in the country are preparing to increase their fleet size in the next few years;	(a) and (b) Yes Madam. Induction plan of the scheduled airlines for next few years is attached at Annexure-1	(a) and (b) Yes Madam. Induction plan of the scheduled airlines for next few years is attached at Annexure-1																																																										
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The inconvenience caused is regretted.

(Jayant Sinha)

Minister of State for Civil Aviation

Ranking of Airports

447. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Delhi, Mumbai airports are at the bottom of ranking on punctuality, according to British aviation intelligence firm OAG and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether there is no increase in the ground level infrastructure corresponding to the increase in passengers resulting in flight delays and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether airlines have resorted to non-uniform block times to inflate flight durations between two airports to bolster their on-time performance and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard and the measures taken to improve passenger services?

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

(b) No Madam. Adequate ground level infrastructure facilities are available at the airports. Further, the airport operators are upgrading the infrastructure keeping in view the future demand.

(c) and (d) No Madam. Slots are allocated in accordance with the DGCA approved block time. However, necessary directions have been issued to standardize the block time further, wherever required.

[Translation]

Pension to Sportspersons

448. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of International, National and State level sportspersons getting pension in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the pension of sportsperson and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide pension to National and State level sportspersons also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) : Under the Scheme of 'Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons', sportspersons who have medals for the country in the international competitions only as prescribed in the aforesaid Scheme and have retired from active sports, are given lifelong pension.

At present, 588 sportspersons are getting pension.

(b) The rate of pension has been revised with effect from 1.4.2018. The rate of pension has been doubled of the rates of pension existing as on 31.3.2018. The rates of pension effective from 1.4.2018 are as under:

Sl. No.	Category of meritorious sportspersons	Rate of Pension (Rs./per month)
1.	Medallists at the Olympic Games / Para Olympic Games	20,000
2.	Gold medallists at the World Cup/World Championship* in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	16,000
3.	Silver and Bronze medallists at the World Cup in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	14,000
4.	Gold medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/Para Asian Games	14,000
5.	Silver and Bronze medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/ Para Asian Games	12,000

* World Cup/World Championship held once in four year only shall be considered.

(c) and (d) No Madam. There is no such proposal to include national level and state level sportspersons in the Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons. 'Sports' being in State list, primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports including providing pension and other facilities to state level and national level sportspersons from the state is that of the respective State Governments.

[English]

Performance Grant to Gram Panchayats

449. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for allocation of performance grant to Gram Panchayats across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria being adopted for allocation of grant to Gram Panchayats; and

(d) the total amount of grant disbursed under the scheme to various Gram Panchayats during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes. For Financial Year (FY) 2017-18 to 2019-20, the scheme for distribution of Performance Grants to the Gram Panchayats under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has been formulated with four mandatory conditions viz. Submission of Audited Accounts, Increase in Own Source Revenue (OSR), Completion/uploading of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and Uploading of Sector-wise expenditure data in the FFC Dashboard. The scheme also includes the status of Open Defecation Free (ODF) and Child Immunization as two criteria in addition to OSR with different weightage for determining disbursement of the performance grant.

(d) The State-wise details of Basic Grant and Performance Grant disbursed to States for Gram Panchayats under FFC during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of disbursement of Basic Grant (BG) and Performance Grant (PG) to States for Gram Panchayats Under FFC During the Last Three Years.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17			2017-18			Grand total
		Basic Grant	Basic Grant	Performance Grant	Total (Basic and Performance)	Basic Grant	Performance Grant	Total (Basic and Performance)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	928.41	1285.43	168.62	1454.05	1485.093	190.79	1675.88	4058.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	122.37	16.08	138.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	226.97
3.	Assam	584.80	404.88	106.22	511.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1095.90
4.	Bihar	2269.18	3142.08	0.00	3142.08	3630.39	0.00	3630.39	9041.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	566.18	783.98	102.84	886.82	905.81	116.37	1022.18	2475.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Goa	14.44	20.00	2.62	22.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.06
7.	Gujarat	932.25	1290.86	169.32	1460.18	1491.47	191.61	1683.08	4075.51
8.	Haryana	419.28	580.57	76.15	656.72	670.80	86.18	756.98	1832.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	270.56	35.49	306.05	312.60	0.00	312.60	814.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	367.72	0.00	66.79	66.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	434.51
11.	Jharkhand	652.83	903.96	118.57	1022.53	1044.45	0.00	1044.45	2719.81
12.	Karnataka	972.36	1368.20	179.46	1547.66	1580.18	204.08	1784.26	4304.28
13.	Kerala	433.76	600.61	78.78	679.39	693.96	0.00	693.96	1807.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	2026.62	265.84	2292.46	2341.57	0.00	2341.57	6097.64
15.	Maharashtra	1623.32	2247.77	294.84	2542.61	2597.10	0.00	2597.10	6763.03
16.	Manipur	22.25	30.80	4.04	34.84	35.59	4.57	40.16	97.25
17.	Odisha	955.52	1323.09	173.55	1496.64	1528.71	0.00	1528.71	3980.87
18.	Punjab	441.70	305.81	80.23	386.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	827.74
19.	Rajasthan	1471.95	2038.17	267.35	2305.52	2354.92	302.55	2657.47	6434.94
20.	Sikkim	16.04	22.20	2.91	25.11	25.65	3.30	28.95	70.10
21.	Tamil Nadu	947.65	1312.19	172.12	1484.31	758.06	0.00	758.06	3190.02
22.	Telangana	580.34	803.58	105.41	908.99	928.47	0.00	928.47	2417.80
23.	Tripura	36.24	50.18	6.58	56.76	57.98	7.45	65.43	158.43
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3852.60	5334.58	699.75	6034.33	6179.65	0.00	6179.65	16066.58
25.	Uttarakhand	203.26	281.45	36.92	318.37	325.19	0.00	325.19	846.82
26.	West Bengal	1470.86	2050.51	268.97	2319.48	2369.179	0.00	2369.18	6159.52
Total		21510.46	28600.45	3499.45	32099.90	31316.82	1106.90	32423.72	86034.08

[Translation]

Piped Water Supply

450. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to supply safe drinking water through pipeline in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages in the country and the population covered for the supply of drinking water as of now especially in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the time by which remaining villages are likely to be benefited under this scheme and the time limit fixed therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a), (b) and (d) Yes Madam. Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides financial and technical assistance to State Government for rural drinking water supply. The Ministry restructured NRDWP to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented which will help in achieving ultimate goal. At present about 78% habitations are Fully Covered (i.e. getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water). Rural drinking water supply is a dynamic process. Under restructured NRDWP, the Ministry focuses on providing minimum service delivery of 40 lpcd to rural population through Piped Water Supply. However, coverage of remaining habitations with drinking water supply depends on availability of drinking water sources and financial resources.

(c) 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). As reported by States / UTs on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), state-wise details (including Uttar Pradesh) of habitations and population covered with drinking water supply till 31.03.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further district-wise details of habitations and population covered with drinking water supply in Uttar Pradesh till 31.03.2018 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I**Statewise details of Habitation and Population Covered with Drinking Water Supply Till 31.03.2018**

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Habitations	No of Fully Covered Habitations	No of Partially Covered Habitations	No of Quality Affected Habitations	Total Population (in lakhs)	FC Population (in lakhs)	PC Population (in lakhs)	QA Population (in lakhs)
1.	Andaman and nicobar	400	324	76	0	2.65	2.35	0.3	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,363	33,629	14,325	409	366.35	234.96	128.25	3.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,582	3,004	4,549	29	12.46	5.55	6.86	0.05
4.	Assam	88,099	52,953	24,229	10,917	296.58	165.15	90.39	41.05
5.	Bihar	1,10,234	67,396	38,627	4,211	994.56	555.37	390.89	48.3
6.	Chhattisgarh	74,685	70,517	3,012	1,156	197.96	185.5	9.53	2.93
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0	7.31	7.3	0.01	0
8.	Gujarat	36,066	36,065	1	0	371.18	371.17	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,948	7,614	209	125	183.62	175.47	5.06	3.09
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53,604	43,079	10,525	0	66.86	55.23	11.63	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,958	9,223	6,719	16	102.17	62.94	38.87	0.35
12.	Jharkhand	1,20,764	1,17,073	894	2,797	272.64	259.31	3.75	9.58
13.	Karnataka	60,248	28,369	31,007	872	402.78	234.01	162.83	5.94
14.	Kerala	21,551	4,943	16,247	361	465.34	103.6	353.67	8.07
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,061	1,27,802	78	181	528.14	526.79	0.58	0.78
16.	Maharashtra	99,732	87,523	11,994	215	638.43	522.63	111.49	4.31
17.	Manipur	3,788	2,244	1,544	0	25.79	17.69	8.09	0
18.	Meghalaya	10,475	1,811	8,632	32	26.68	5.89	20.68	0.11
19.	Mizoram	738	480	258	0	5.23	3.51	1.72	0

20.	Nagaland	1,452	724	698	30	16.77	9.33	7.28	0.16
21.	Odisha	1,57,773	1,39,714	15,083	2,976	358.97	296.76	52.96	9.24
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0	4.38	3.06	1.32	0
23.	Punjab	15,384	10,127	1,741	3,516	179.9	123.5	14.04	42.36
24.	Rajasthan	1,21,648	56,951	45,130	19,567	508.07	238.87	192.24	76.95
25.	Sikkim	2,084	755	1,329	0	4.59	1.47	3.12	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,204	94,760	5,275	169	396.18	375.25	20.1	0.82
27.	Telangana	24,562	14,697	9,501	364	226.41	125.65	94.94	5.83
28.	Tripura	8,723	4,594	1,597	2,532	44.92	25.02	8.01	11.89
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,027	2,56,303	2,345	1,379	1,673.62	1,646.34	14.02	13.25
30.	Uttarakhand	39,360	22,411	16,934	15	72.12	41.83	29.53	0.76
31.	West Bengal	1,05,905	53,113	35,403	17,389	746.46	326.5	251.95	168.01
Total		17,26,031	13,48,696	3,08,077	69,258	9,199.12	6,708.00	2,034.11	456.96

Statement – II

District-wise details of Habitation and Population Covered with Drinking Water Supply in Uttar Pradesh Till 31.03.2018

Sl. No	District	Total No. of Habitations	No. of Fully Covered		No. of Partially Covered		Total Population (in lakhs)	FC Population (in lakhs)	PC Population (in lakhs)	QA Population (in lakhs)
			Habitation	Habitation	Habitation	Habitation				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Agra	2534	2502	20	12	26.79	25.98	0.29	0.52	
2.	Aligarh	2013	1991	22	0	27.2	26.89	0.31	0	
3.	Allahabad	9931	9861	23	47	48.54	47.95	0.08	0.51	
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	5606	5581	8	17	23.2	23.04	0.04	0.13	
5	Amethi	5195	5119	76	0	19.29	19.1	0.2	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Auraiya		1916	1907	9	0	12.39	12.36	0.03	0
7. Azamgarh		11364	11314	43	7	45.72	45.42	0.23	0.07
8. Baghpat		282	279	0	3	10.99	10.91	0	0.08
9. Bahraich		8762	7991	19	752	34.59	29.37	0.2	5.02
10. Ballia		5134	5010	15	109	31.49	29.57	0.1	1.82
11. Balrampur		4121	3992	24	105	21.34	20.24	0.06	1.04
12. Banda		2413	2405	8	0	16.15	16.11	0.04	0
13. Barabanki		5619	5584	35	0	31.18	31.03	0.15	0
14. Bareilly		2288	2283	5	0	31.63	31.59	0.04	0
15. Basti		5295	5258	28	9	24.57	24.36	0.09	0.11
16. Bdnor		2288	2280	8	0	30.2	30.07	0.13	0
17. Budaun		2010	2005	5	0	27.03	27.01	0.02	0
18. Bulandshahr		1510	1478	19	13	28.58	27.92	0.23	0.43
19. Chandauli		2756	2527	229	0	18.9	18.63	0.27	0
20. Chitrakoot		2159	2122	35	2	9.47	9.11	0.34	0.03
21. Deoria		4110	4089	12	9	29.71	29.6	0.02	0.09
22. Etah		1946	1944	2	0	16.21	16.2	0.01	0
23. Etawah		2388	2386	2	0	13	13	0	0
24. Faizabad		6186	6175	11	0	22.9	22.88	0.02	0
25. Farrufchabad		1653	1604	49	0	14.26	14.04	0.22	0
26. Fatehpur		3072	3065	7	0	24.72	24.69	0.03	0
27. Firozabad		1999	1893	106	0	17.75	17.28	0.47	0
28. Gautam Buddha Nagar		138	133	5	0	3.03	3.02	0.02	0
29. Ghaziabad		213	198	10	5	7.18	6.62	0.21	0.35

30. Ghazipur	8015	7958	27	30	35.79	35.46	0.12	0.21
31. Gonda	12265	12264	0	1	34.45	34.44	0	0.01
32. Gorakhpur	6548	6519	19	10	38.71	38.39	0.15	0.16
33. Hamirpur	617	581	36	0	9.54	9.24	0.31	0
34. Hapur	331	308	16	7	9.55	9.05	0.34	0.15
35. Hardoi	5284	5262	22	0	37.8	37.67	0.13	0
36. Jalaun	1045	1043	2	0	13.59	13.56	0.03	0
37. Jaunpur	13556	13516	40	0	44.51	44.4	0.11	0
38. Jhansi	823	801	19	3	12.86	12.36	0.49	0.02
39. Jyotiba Phoole Nagar	1080	1073	7	0	14.81	14.72	0.09	0
40. Kannauj	2174	2069	105	0	15.41	14.57	0.84	0
41. Kanpur dehat	2118	2106	7	5	17.39	17.31	0.04	0.04
42. Kanpur nagar	1920	1903	17	0	16.91	16.75	0.16	0
43. Kasganj	1430	1426	4	0	12.39	12.38	0.01	0
44. Kaushambi	1882	1871	11	0	15.88	15.86	0.02	0
45. Kheri	4826	4731	68	27	38.95	38.08	0.52	0.34
46. Kushi Nagar	6040	5991	30	19	36.35	36.06	0.12	0.18
47. Lalitpur	1115	1114	1	0	11.24	11.23	0	0
48. Lucknow	2157	2120	36	1	17.03	16.83	0.2	0.01
49. Mahamaya Nagar	1310	1306	4	0	13.38	13.35	0.03	0
50. Maharajganj	4105	4059	43	3	27.31	27.02	0.24	0.05
51. Mahoba	525	498	27	0	7.46	7.38	0.08	0
52. Mainpuri	2718	2693	25	0	16.94	16.85	0.08	0
53. Mathura	1505	1492	13	0	19.59	19.4	0.19	0
54. Mau	4506	4410	83	13	18.37	18.16	0.05	0.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
55.	Meerut	653	646	7	0	18.19	17.82	0.37	0
56.	Mirzapur	4096	4074	22	0	23.28	23.27	0.01	0
57.	Moradabad	1156	1155	1	0	21.64	21.63	0.01	0
58.	Muzaffarnagar	802	694	108	0	22.49	22.4	0.09	0
59.	Pilibhit	1375	1369	4	2	18.22	18.14	0.05	0.03
60.	Pratapgarh	8630	8600	30	0	32.5	32.45	0.05	0
61.	Rae bareli	6539	6413	47	79	28.04	27.47	0.23	0.35
62.	Rampur	1482	1472	10	0	18.83	18.77	0.07	0
63.	Saharanpur	1408	1392	16	0	25.87	25.69	0.18	0
64.	Sambhal	1036	1035	0	1	18.54	18.52	0	0.02
65.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	2479	2416	57	6	17.14	16.85	0.18	0.11
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	3517	3516	1	0	14.49	14.49	0	0
67.	Shahjahanpur	2673	2512	161	0	25.3	24.2	1.1	0
68.	Shamli	401	391	10	0	9.39	9.38	0.01	0
69.	Shravasti	2604	2586	18	0	11.57	11.55	0.02	0
70.	Siddharth Nagar	4153	3951	193	9	28.12	25.73	2.24	0.15
71.	Sitapur	7389	7388	1	0	42.16	42.15	0.01	0
72.	Sonbhadra	2334	2247	25	62	17.69	16.2	0.53	0.96
73.	Sultanpur	5630	5582	47	1	24.79	24.42	0.36	0.01
74.	Unnao	4355	4302	53	0	27.64	27.56	0.08	0
75.	Varanasi	4519	4472	37	10	23.52	23.16	0.26	0.1
Total		260027	256303	2345	1379	1673.63	1646.36	14.05	13.26

Women Representatives

451. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the qualitative changes in socio-economic conditions by increasing participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions;

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

(d) the strategy formulated by the Government for the improvement of socio-economic condition of women 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) As per the information received from the States/UTs, there are about 13.67 lakh Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). A statement showing number of EWRs, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) A nationwide study on EWRs in Panchayats commissioned by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) was published in 2008. The study assessed the empowerment of EWRs in various aspects including enhancement of the self-esteem, confidence and their decision making abilities. The study indicated that the participation of women in Gram Sabhas has increased, and attention was being given to women related issues such as drinking water, sanitation and child-sex ratio. The study reported that EWRs had made efforts to encourage girls' enrolment in schools and mitigate domestic violence. Besides, the issues concerning women and children, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to women, sanitation and children are given focussed attention with the women taking over leadership at local levels.

(d) Article 243D of the Constitution ensures participation of women in PRIs by mandating not less than one-third reservation for women out of total number

of seats to be filled by direct election and number of offices of chairpersons of Panchayats. Government has been encouraging increased involvement of women in the functioning of Panchayats through active participation in the Gram Sabha meetings for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans and various schemes being implemented by the Panchayats. MoPR has also issued advisories to the States to facilitate holding of separate Ward Sabha and Mahila Sabha meetings prior to Gram Sabha meetings, enhancing the presence and participation of women in Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings, allocation of 10% of Panchayat funds for women centric activities and to curb the cases of proxy attendance by relatives of EWRs.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Elected Women Representatives (EWRs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78,025
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	282
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,658
4.	Assam	13,410
5.	Bihar	57,887
6.	Chandigarh	58
7.	Chhattisgarh	93,287
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47
9.	Daman and Diu	92
10.	Goa	516
11.	Gujarat	71,988
12.	Harvana	29,499
13.	Himachal Pradesh	14,398
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	11,169
15.	Jharkhand	30,757
16.	Karnataka	50,892
17.	Kerala	9,630
18.	Lakshadweep	41

1	2	3
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,96,490
20.	Maharashtra	1,21,490
21.	Manipur	868
22.	Odisha	49,618
23.	Punjab	29,190
24.	Rajasthan	70,527
25.	Sikkim	548
26.	Tamil Nadu	39,975
27.	Telangana	52,096
28.	Tripura	3,006
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,72,733
30.	Uttarakhand	35,957
31.	West Bengal	29,518
Total		13,67,652

[English]

New Scheme for Hydro Power Projects

452. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any new scheme for hydropower projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the scheme will be prepared;

(c) whether the scarcity of electricity can be mitigated by the said scheme, if so the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said scheme will be launched?

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, Government has no proposal to launch any new scheme for hydropower projects in the country.

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

Bharatmala Project

453. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to stop the sanctioned NH development works in the light of the launch of Bharatmala project and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the project details and present status of development work on Kollam-Kottavasal NH 744;

(c) whether the Government proposes to keep in abeyance the development work of Kollam-Kottavasal NH 744 due to announcement of Bharatmala project, if so the details thereof;

(d) whether has the Kollam-Kottavasal NH 744 is passing through the forest and wildlife sanctuary, if so, the details of the study by the Government regarding availability of land for the project;

(e) whether the Government is aware that travelling/transportation through Kollam-Mottavasal NH 744 has become very difficult due to delay in implementation of development project for double laning of road with paved shoulder as submitted by NHAI; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No Madam. The already sanctioned works under different schemes have not been stopped in the light of the launch of Bharatmala Pariyojana.

(b) At present, various works related to strengthening of road portion, road safety work and reconstruction of bridges within aggregate sanction cost of Rs. 32 crores approximately are ongoing.

(c) to (f) The feasibility study/DPR for upgradation of Kollam to Kottavasal stretch is going on.

As such the details regarding upgradation requirement, land acquisition, availability of land, travel

time, corrective measures etc. cannot be indicated at this stage.

[Translation]

Off Grid and Decentralized Solar PV Programme

454. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) the time by which the third phase of the Government's Off Grid and Decentralized Solar PV Application Programme is likely to be launched;

(b) the details of the proposed programme for left-wing extremism affected districts under it;

(c) the schemes of the Government for installation of solar study lamps, solar street lights, individual solar energy plants and solar water pumps in the left-wing extremism affected districts and the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, State-/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (e) The Government has approved the continuation of Off Grid and Decentralized Solar PV Application Programme: Phase-III, on 06 June 2018.

The approval covers installation of (i) 3,00,000 solar street lights; (ii) solar power plants of individual size up to 25 kWp and total aggregated capacity of 100 MWp; and (iii) distribution of 25,00,000 solar study lamps.

Under the programme special emphasis will be given to installation of solar street lights and distribution of solar study lamps in left-wing extremism affected districts.

There is no separate scheme for installation of solar study lamps, solar street lights, individual solar energy plants and solar water pumps in left-wing extremism affected districts.

[English]

Funds under NRDWP

455. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state the State-wise and UT-wise quantum of funds disbursed under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): State / UT-wise details of funds released / disbursed under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Release	Release	Release	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.16	0.22	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	170.05	204.00	233.09	93.68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	110.84	84.69	32.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	284.11	348.06	474.8	91.68
5.	Bihar	202.73	373.81	355.6	164.22
6.	Chattisgarh	60.83	84.28	49.84	25.27
7.	Goa	1.66	1.19	0	0
8.	Gujarat	238.91	278.50	290.86	118.55
9.	Haryana	122.65	111.53	88.82	32.18
10.	Himachal Pradesh	64.38	83.31	101.85	45.56
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	192.12	225.14	325.33	132.25
12.	Jharkhand	132.09	131.74	209.09	33.1
13.	Karnataka	278.08	343.72	365.81	13.86
14.	Kerala	48.05	75.22	95.16	44.13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	193.73	232.26	135.51	136.42
16.	Maharashtra	330.88	404.45	282.47	0
17.	Manipur	27.92	40.61	66.25	0
18.	Meghalaya	31.24	40.42	85.91	26.21
19.	Mizoram	17.32	24.49	46.1	14
20.	Nagaland	38.53	36.84	17.88	17.36
21.	Odisha	103.19	134.96	83.59	44.17
22.	Puducherry	0	0.29	0	0
23.	Punjab	42.79	51.89	173.29	37.12
24.	Rajasthan	526.75	1072.92	714.24	106.51
25.	Sikkim	12.05	19.42	17.51	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	182.35	174.68	185.1	87.79
27.	Telangana	97.71	133.09	843.56	46.9
28.	Tripura	31.68	43.73	83.93	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	490.31	621.95	472.42	311.89
30.	Uttarakhand	60.06	88.19	110.28	49.58
31.	West Bengal	216.85	440.15	996.68	261.7
Total		4264.58	5931.90	6,989.66	1,966.67

(Source: format D-I of I MIS)

[Translation]

Aircraft/Helicopter Accidents

456. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of aircraft/helicopter accidents that occurred in the country during the last three years and the current year, year wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the cases of various accidents and technical snags in the planes in the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the details regarding action taken against the guilty persons have been collected and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a chartered plane of Mumbai has recently met an accident and two Delhi bound passenger planes have made emergency landings and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the Committee appointed by the Government on each air crash and other mishaps for the said period and the action taken by the Government in each such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of the aircraft/ helicopter accidents year wise is attached in the enclosed Statement

(b) With regard to technical snag/defects, DGCA has laid down regulations and procedures wherein airline operators are required to monitor snag/defects encountered during aircraft operations. These snags are analyzed by regional airworthiness offices of DGCA and the aircraft operators are advised to take corrective actions on the adverse trend, if any.

(c) Based on the review of investigation reports following actions has been taken by DGCA which have occurred during the last three years:

- (i) 24 Pilots were suspended/offrostered and were released subsequently after undergoing the corrective training.

- (ii) 58 AMEs were found blameworthy for snags due to maintenance errors. Accordingly, they were issued suspension/warning.

- (iii) Aerodrome license of one airport was suspended due to deficient upkeep of operational area.

(d) One C-90 Aircraft with registration VT-UPZ has met with an accident during test flight in Mumbai. With respect to the emergency landing, the details are as under:

- (i) M/s Indigo A320 aircraft involved in an Air Turn Back to Delhi due Engine 1 stall on 03.06.2018. In flight shutdown of engine 1 was carried out and investigation revealed failure of last stage turbine blades.

- (ii) M/s Spicejet B737 aircraft involved in AFT CARGO compartment fire warning incident on 12.02.2018. The cause of AFT CARGO fire warning was faulty AFT CARGO electronic unit.

- (iii) M/s Spicejet B737 aircraft involved in cabin altitude warning due both pack trip during climb on 04.07.2018 while operating sector Muinbai-Delhi. Passenger oxygen masks deployed and aircraft diverted to Ahmadabad. The incident occurred due to faulty Ram air actuator.

(e) The details of investigations are attached as Annexure A. Following corrective steps are taken by DGCA:

- (i) Safety recommendations emanating from the investigation reports are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar incident in future.

- (ii) Accident/incident data is regularly analyzed and based on the analysis Air Safety Circulars are issued to bring important observations/findings to the notice of the operators to avoid the recurrence of the accidents/incidents.

- (iii) As per the annual surveillance program, audit of the operators is carried out. Findings of audit report are followed up with the operator for compliance. The compliance of the action taken by the operator is further verified during the next audit.

Statement*Accidents to Indian Civil and Foreign Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters In 2015*

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Regn.	Operator	Details of Accident	Status
1.	08.03.2015	Hubli	VT-SUA	Spice Jet	After landing at Hubli aircraft veered toward the left side of the runway and in the process over run the runway edge light followed by LH gear collapsed. Thereafter the aircraft exited the runway to its left side on Kutcha and came to the final stop at around 52 m away from the runway center line.	
2.	13.04.2015	Khajuraho	VT-JGA	Jet Airways	The LH landing gear collapsed during landing roll. The crew carried out emergency evacuation.	
3.	02.05.2015	Begurkoli, Coorg	VT-USO	Private	Sh. CS Ramesh Rao planned for a local sortie along with his friend and took off from Begurkoli at 1245hrs heading 310 from runway 31' After completing the local sortie of about 2 hours L5 minutes the microlight aircraft returned at around 1400 hours and approached the grass strip heading 130 The microlight aircraft touched down but could not stop until 3/4th of the grass strip length when the pilot decided to go around and took off again. After take-off the aircraft climbed to about 50 to 60 feet turned left when it suddenly lost lift and fell on the ground impacting on nose first.	
4.	04.08.2015	Arunachal Pradesh	VT-PHK	Pawan Hans Ltd	The helicopter was scheduled to operate flight Dibrugarh-Khonsa-Longding-Changlang Dibrugarh. The helicopter	Investigation completed by the Committee formed by MoCA under Rule 11 of

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Regn.	Operator	Details of Accident	Status
					started up at Dibrugarh at 0421 UTC and took off at 0425 UTC for Khonsa under Special VFR. Subsequent after the take-off, helicopter informed ATC Dibrugarh ETA Khonsa 0447 UTC and changed over to Chabua ATC at 0429 UTC. At 0457 UTC the pilot of VT-PHK informed ATC Chabua that they got airborne from Khonsa and climbing to 4500 ft and estimating Longding at 0502; UTC. At 0508 UTC ATC Chabua called up to VT-PHK but did not get any reply. Subsequently search and rescue operations started. On 13.08.2015, the helicopter was located and bodies were recovered from the crash site.	Aircraft (Investigation of Accident and Incident), Rules 2012 and the recommendations made by the Committee have been taken up with the concerned authorities for implementation.
5.	04.11.2015	Bombay High (Mumbai)	VT-PWF	Pawan Hans Ltd	The helicopter was operating a training flight for night recency of Capt. Tarun Kanti Guha. Helicopter took off from rig "WIS" at 07:15PM 1ST. While landing at "RONTAP MEYER" it met with an accident. After impact ELT has triggered. Search and Rescue was carried out by Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy. The Cockpit door has been found at the last known position of helicopter i.e. 19 Deg 16 N and 71deg and 27E around 77 NM.	
6.	23.11.2015	Katra (Jammu)	VT-JKB	Himalayan Heli Services	Helicopter just after take-off from katra helipad suddently made a turn back and in the process lost control and started descending and finally	

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Regn.	Operator	Details of Accident	Status
					crash landed on an open field. The helicopter got entangled with the electric wires, toppled and caught fire before impacting with ground. A dead Vulture was found along with the wreckage at the accident site which got burnt along with helicopter.	
7.	24.11.2015	Nagaland	VT-EU	Pawan Hans Ltd	Helicopter after took-off from dimapur with 4 passengers onboard and after 35 minutes of flight the helicopter made a crash landing. Helicopter rear portion caught fire due impact.	
8.	04.12.2015	Jabalpur	VT-SUC	SpiceJet Ltd.	The aircraft just after touch down hit wild boars on runway. The aircraft skidded left of the runway and entered Kutcha. The aircraft received substantial damage.	
9.	16.12.2015	Mumbai	VT-SCQ	Air India.	The aircraft after push back started moving for taxi with RH engine power. The technician standing below the nose of the aircraft did not realise the aircraft movement and sucked into the RH Engine and received fatal injury.	
10.	22.12.2015	Delhi	VT-BSA	Border Security Force	The aircraft just after take off took a 180 degree left turn and crash landed on a water treatment tank short of the airport boundary.	
Accidents to Indian Civil and Foreign Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters In 2016						
1.	03.03.2016	Mumbai	VT-JGD	Jet Airways	After landing on runway 27 at Mumbai, cockpit crew heard a thud sound an aircraft started turning towards right. During investigation it was observed	Investigation completed by the Committee formed by MoCA under Rule 11 of Aircraft

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Regn.	Operator	Details of Accident	Status	
					that trunnion pin sheared off during landing roll.	(Investigation of Accident and incident), Rules 2012 and the recommendations made by the Committee have been taken up with the concerned authorities for implementation.	
2.	09.03.2016	Pune	VT-GLK	Gliding Center	The glider had landed in a small open space barely 800 mt (laterai separation) short of Gliding Centre. The glider got severally damaged due to impact as the tail wheel got entangled in the overhead electrical wire and it landed on the pipes which were stacked on the ground.		
3.	07.05.2016	Indore	VT-JCX	Jet Airways	The aircraft was involved in Runway Excursion while landing at Rwy 25. Aircraft veered towards left, went into kutchra and stopped near isolation bay		
4.	24.05.2016	Najafgarh Delhi	VT-EQO	Alchemist	The aircraft crash landing in open field 5-6 MM short of Rwy 10, due to both engine failure	Investigation Progress	In
5.	06.07.2016	Chennai	VT-LTA	L&T Aviation Services	Aircraft touched down at runway shoulder causing aircraft to veer towards unpaved surfaces. Nose gear collapsed and the LH main gear wheels were badly damaged. The aircraft was stuck on the runway.	Investigation Progress	In
6.	11.12.2016	Mumhal	VT-PHB	Aman Aviation	Helicopter VT-PHB took off from Juhu Aerodrome at 1 139 IST for local flying and pilot encountered clutch problem and during emergency landing helicopter crash landed and caught fire and destroyed.	Investigation completed by the Committee formed by MoCA under Rule 11 of Aircraft (Investigation of Accident and Incident),	

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Regn.	Operator	Details of Accident	Status
7.	27.12.2016	Goa	VT-JBG	Jet Airways	Aircraft was aligned with the runway center line and throttle was at approx. 40% of NI and TOGA was pressed by PIC. As soon as TOGA was pressed, aircraft started veering towards the right of centerline. In spite of efforts by the crew to control the aircraft by applying rudder, brakes, aircraft exited the runway on the right. Aircraft stopped on the soft ground and sustained substantial damage.	Rules 2012 and the recommendations made by the Committee have been taken up with the concerned authorities for implementation.

Accidents to Indian Civil and Foreign Registered Aircrafts and Helicopters In 2017

1.	26.04.2017	Gondia	VT-NFM	National Flying Training Institute	<p>The aircraft had departed from Gondia airfield Runway 04, for local flying at 0354 UTC, with an Instructor and a trainee on board. Aircraft made last contact with ATC at 0359 UTC.</p> <p>ATC tried contacting the aircraft but there was no response from the aircraft. Another NFTI aircraft VT-NFC, that was flying in the vicinity was asked to proceed to the same sector as last reported by VT-NFM. VT-NFC reported seeing the wreckage of the aircraft broken into three pieces.</p>	Investigation in Progress
2.	26.04.2017	Chintagufa Helipad	VT-DDA	Dhillon Aviation	Helicopter toppled down at the time of landing at chintagufa helipad.	Investigation in Progress
3.	25.05.2017	Latur	VT-CMM	Maharashtra Government	Helicopter VT-CMM airborne at around 11.55 hrs (IST) from helipad Nailanga for Raj Bhawan Mumbai with 04 pax on board including CM of Maharashtra Sh. Devendra Fadnavis crash landed due to high tension cables. Persons on board 06 (02 Crew + 04 Passengers) and all are safe.	Investigation in Progress

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Regn.	Operator	Details of Accident	Status	
4.	10.06.2017	Badrinath	VT-NRK	Kestrel Aviation Pvt. Ltd	Helicopter crashed at Badrinath (100 m from Civil Helipad Badrinath towards Govind Ghat) at time 0715 IST soon after takeoff.	Investigation Progress	in
5.	26.08.2017	Delhi	ER-BAT	Fly Pro	The aircraft after lining up on mnway for take-off, increased power and after stabilizing the engine at 780/o N, a bang sound was heard by the crew when power was advanced for take-off. Another aircraft holding behind, reported metal pads separated from the engine. Oil pressure warning light came on and oil pressure came to zero. The aircraft aborted take-off and vacated mnway. The aircraft taxied back to stand and it was observed that turbine section (LPT) and exhaust cone separated from the engine. The separated turbine blades punctured some part of trailing edge flaps and one of the access doors of fuel tank resulted in fuel leakage.	Investigation Progress	in
6.	05.09.2017	Cochin	VT-AYB	Air India	After landing the aircraft was given taxi instructions to stand. However the pilot reported unable to taxi due to ditch and requested towing. After inspection it was observed that aircraft rear wheels were found stuck in the drain adjacent to taxiway. PAX were disembarked normally by step ladder. Nose oleo collapsed and engine bottom surface has contacted the ground.	Investigation Progress	in
7.	01.12.2017	Dhule	VT-BCA	Bombay Flying Club	The aircraft while en-route to Dhule airport made an emergency landing in a village	Investigation Progress	in

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Regn.	Operator	Details of Accident	Status	
					21NM short of Dhule Airport, due to fuel starvation which led to failure of both the engines.		
<i>Accidents to Indian Civil and Foreign Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters In 2018</i>							
1.	13.01.2018	Bombay High (Mumbai)	VT-PWA	M/s Pawan Hans Ltd.	The helicopter after about 11 minutes of take-off crashed into Mumbai High	Investigation Progress	In
2.	26.04.2018	Faizabad	VT-PTD	M/s Falcon Aviation Academ	The Instructor and Trainee Pilot were authorized for an Instrument flying sortie. It was reported that during flight the aircraft had an engine failure and failed to restart. The pilots carried out a forced landing on a river bed. The aircraft hit a mud/sand Bund, toppled over and resting in an upside down condition.	Investigation Progress	In
3.	28.06.2018	Mumbai	VT-UPZ	M/s. UY Aviation	Aircraft on a test flight has crashed in Sarvodaya Nagar, Ghatkopar West, Mumbai.	Investigation Progress	In

[English]

Minimum Earning of Handloom Workers

457 SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

a) the latest data on minimum wage or earnings of handloom workers earned per day, State-wise;

b) whether the Government has taken measures to improve access to credit for handloom weavers and handloom companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Handloom weaving, being mainly a household activity, does not appear in the schedule of Minimum Wages Act. According to the third handloom census 2009-10, average earning of handloom households State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement

(b) and (c) To improve the access to credit for handloom weavers, Concessional Credit/ Weavers MUDRA Scheme under National Handloom Development Proramme (NHDP) is being implemented. Under the scheme, loans are provided at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of three years. Margin money assistance @ 20% of loan amount subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of three years is also provided.

Statement

Average Earning of Handloom Households (Rs./Annum, 2009-10)

State	All Households	Weaver Households	Allied Households
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	28,305	30,054	22,975

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	57,232	58,761	56,623
Assam	40,343	40,595	36,654
Bihar	23,903	24,810	23,211
Chhattisgarh	16,959	17,240	15,557
Delhi	39,697	44,204	29,685
Gujarat	37,289	36,979	38,936
Haryana	40,896	40,877	40,999
Himachal Pradesh	26,539	28,050	17,278
Jammu and Kashmir	43,285	36,619	47,504
Jharkhand	17,967	19,452	15,650
Karnataka	24,897	25,933	21,400
Kerala	39,991	41,198	34,496
Madhya Pradesh	29,543	31,208	26,346
Maharashtra	38,366	38,603	37,529
Manipur	56,261	56,188	64,486
Meghalaya	39,418	40,024	33,094
Mizoram	43,973	44,079	36,569
Nagaland	57,208	56,963	57,352
Orissa	29,782	30,313	27,623
Puducherry	24,327	24,624	22,872
Punjab	10,701	11,098	10,492
Rajasthan	43,921	42,077	44,643
Sikkim	34,235	34,160	21,714
Tamil Nadu	24,181	24,707	20,841
Tripura	38,299	38,450	32,902
Uttar Pradesh	22,547	23,218	20,347

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	18,433	16,153	20,729
West Bengal	26,571	26,934	26,588
All India Average	36,498	37,704	29,300

[Translation]

Reforms in Mining Sector

458. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring certain regulatory reforms in the mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these reforms are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Reforms in the mining sector were brought about by amending the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, the provisions of which are deemed to have come into effect from 12.01.2015. The Act was further amended in 2016 to allow transfer of mining leases granted otherwise than through auction for captive purpose.

The most important provision of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, is the grant of mineral concessions through auction by competitive bidding which is a transparent and non-discriminatory method and which will also obtain for the State Government its fair share of value of the mineral resources. The other important provisions of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 are as follows:

- (i) Assured tenure and easy transferability of concessions granted through auctions, in order to attract private investment and Foreign Direct Investment;
- (ii) Constitution of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) to work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations;

- (iii) Stricter punitive provisions to deter illegal mining, wherein penalties have been increased from Rs. 25 thousand per hectare to Rs. 5 Lakh per hectare and the term of imprisonment has also been increased from 2 years to 5 years;
- (iv) Creation of National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) for regional and detailed exploration.

Rules to provide for implementation of the provisions of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 have been framed and published in the Official Gazette.

Some States have commenced auction for grant of mineral concessions for major minerals and so far 43 mineral blocks have been auctioned successfully which will yield total revenue of approximately Rs.1.55 lakh crores to the States over the period of the lease. Advisory has also been issued to State Governments to make suitable changes in the rules for incorporating a transparent and non-discriminatory method for grant of mineral concessions for minor minerals.

Twenty States have framed rules for DMF and have established DMFs in 525 districts. As on 31st May, 2018, Rs.19435 Crore has been collected under DMF by these States and 64,248 projects under different sectors have been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY).

National Mineral Exploration Trust has been set up under Section 9C of the MMDR Act, 2015 for giving thrust to mineral exploration. Total amount of approximately Rs. 1304 Cr has been collected under NMET. So far, 80 mineral exploration projects have been approved for implementation through NMET.

National Mineral Exploration Policy, 2016 has been notified in July, 2016, which, inter-alia, provides for sharing of baseline geo-scientific data free of cost in public domain as a public good; and Aero-geophysical survey of the country in a mission mode.

A "Star Rating" system has been instituted to recognise the efforts and initiatives taken for ensuring sustainable mining, which is based on self-assessment to be done by the lessees. This has been made a statutory requirement. Rule 35 of the Mineral Conservation

Development Rules (MCDR), 2017, which mandates that all working mines of major minerals would be required to have at least 4 star rating within 2 years of notifying the MCDR, 2017.

Reforms in the mining sector have been successfully implemented, which is an ongoing process to bring an overall positive impact in the mining sector.

[English]

Utilisation of Funds Under NCGM

459. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has allotted funds to State Governments under the National Clean Ganga Mission (NCGM) during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have utilized the funds allotted under the NCGM during the said period and if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of Ganga river cleaned so far;

(d) whether the Union Government's monitoring mechanism to ensure proper utilization of funds as well as agencies tasked to clean Ganga have submitted their reports; and

(e) 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) Yes, Madam. The details of amount allotted/released by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) to State Governments during the last three financial years 2015-16 to financial year 2017-18, under the Namami Gange programme are tabulated below:—

		(Rs. in Crore)		
Sl. No.	State Programme Management Groups/ Executive Agencies	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Uttarakhand	30.26	30.66	183.61
2.	Uttar Pradesh	147.58	587.17	473.64
3.	Bihar	120.23	82.03	356.27
4.	Jharkhand	27.83	46.18	7.57
5.	West Bengal	185.79	114.25	244.01
6.	Haryana	30.00	52.73	6.88
7.	Delhi	4.96	2.17	81.57

{* Up to 31 March 2018)

(c) The details of funds utilised against the funds released by NMCG by the State Governments during the last three financial years from 2015-16 to 2017-18, are tabulated below:-

		(Rs. in Crore)		
Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Uttarakhand	12.44	12.77	108.68
2.	Uttar Pradesh	114.96	156.70	287.23
3.	Bihar	35.08	33.90	128.29
4.	Jharkhand	1.03	8.70	14.23
5.	West Bengal	130.45	86.78	80.71
6.	Haryana	30.00	37.00	15.46
7.	Delhi	4.96	2.17	16.56

River cleaning is a continuous process and NMCG supplements the efforts of state government in cleaning of river by providing financial assistance to the state government. NMCG has sanctioned a total of 105 projects of sewerage infrastructure in Ganga basin states for river cleaning and Ganga rejuvenation. Out of above 105 sewerage projects, 25 sewerage infrastructure projects have so far been completed resulting into

creation of approx 421 MLD additional STP capacity through construction/ rehabilitation and approx 2050 KM new sewer lines have been laid. Rests of the projects are under different stages of execution.

(d) and (c) The State Governments/Executing Agencies submit Utilization Certificates/Interim Un-Audited Financial statements which is the mechanism to ensure proper utilization of funds supplied by Central Government. Periodical reviews are held at different levels to monitor financial and physical progress.

[Translation]

Flood Control Measures

460. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

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

(a) the flood control measures taken/ to be taken by the Government keeping in view the loss of life and property caused due to increasing incidents of floods and land slides in the country; and

(b) the extent to which these measures have been/are likely to be effective in having a check on the loss of life and property caused due to the floods and land slides in each State 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) and (b) As per constitutional provisions, the subject of Flood Management including erosion control falls within the purview of the States. The flood management & anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government renders technical guidance and promotional financial assistance to States. Government of India launched a Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI Plan for providing central assistance to the State Governments for taking up works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, restoration of

damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion works. The FMP was continued during XII Plan.

Under this Programme, a central assistance of Rs.5435.74 crore has been provided till date to the various States. The works during XI & XII Plan have provided reasonable degree of protection against floods in 34.66, lakh ha of flood affected area and benefitted 265.7? lakh people. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition to that, Flood Forecasting, which is an efficient non-structural measure of flood management, is being carried out by CWC on inter-state rivers covering 22 States/ Union Territories & National Capital Territory

of Delhi through a network of 226 flood forecasting stations. State-wise distribution of flood forecasting stations of CWC is provided at the enclosed Statement-II.

Land slides due to flood occur in specific cases. Geological Survey of India (GSI) is maintaining inventory of landslides activities covering all hill States of India. After Uttarakhand disaster of 2013, GSI has taken up landslide inventory mapping and submitted concerned reports to the Government of Uttarakhand and NDMA. These reports are pertaining to only inventory of such landslides caused due to river erosion at the time of flooding and affected terrace slopes.

Statement – I

Area Protected and Population Benefitted During XI & XII Plan

Sl. No.	State	XI Plan		XII Plan		Total (XI & XII Plan)	
		Area protected in lakh ha	Population benefitted in Lakh	Area* protected in lakh ha	Population* benefitted in Lakh	Area protected in lakh ha	Population benefitted in Lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.566	0.697	-	-	0.566	0.697
2.	Assam	4.871	97.848	1.5155	22,9600	27.8310	120.808
3.	Bihar	10.522	70.92	13.3304	42.2466	52.7686	113.166
4.	Goa	0.002	0.15	-	-	0.002	0.15
5.	Gujarat	-	-	0.00008	0.33	0.33	0.33
6.	Himachal	-	-	0.05	0.9	0.9	0.9
7.	Jharkhand	-	-	0.162	1.85	1.85	1.85
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.9	-	-	-	0.9	0
9.	Manipur	0.28	1.582	-	-	0.28	1.582
10.	Nagaland	0.004	0.6	-	-	0.004	0.6
11.	Orissa	1.556	7.202	-	-	1.556	7.202
12.	Sikkim	0.201	2.397	-	-	0.201	2.397
13.	Uttar Pradesh	0.538	4.005	-	-	0.538	4.005
14.	Uttarakhand	0.001	0.053	0.0044	0.202	0.20322	0.255
15.	West Bengal	0.15	11.81	-	-	0.15	11.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Tripura		0.002	0.013	0.0079	0.027	0.029	0.04
Total		19.593	197.277	15.0704	68.5159	34.6634	265.7928

*Tentative Figures. Compiled from available information and inputs from States

Statement – II

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

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of flood forecasting Stations		
		Level	Inflow	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	7	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2
3.	Assam	29	0	29
4.	Bihar	34	0	34
5.	Chhatisgarh	1	0	1
6.	Gujarat	6	6	12
7.	Haryana	0	1	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	3
9.	Jharkhand	2	5	7
10.	Karnataka	1	9	10
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	4
12.	Maharashtra	7	3	10
13.	Odisha	11	2	13
14.	Rajasthan	0	3	3
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	10	10
16.	Telangana	4	6	10
17.	Tripura	2	0	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	38	2	40
19.	Uttarakhand	3	1	4
20.	West Bengal	11	3	14
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
22.	NCT of Delhi	2	0	2
Total		166	60	226

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment motion on various subjects from several hon. Members. Though the matters are important but can be raised on other occasions. Also, I will give the permission to raise these matters. I haven't allowed any of the notices of Adjournment motion.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I have to inform the House that Shri Baijayant "Jay" Pada, an elected member from Kendrapara Parliamentary Constituency in Odisha, has submitted his resignation from the membership of Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 18 July, 2018.

12.02 ½ hrs

VACATION OF SEAT BY MEMBER

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, consequent upon his election to Rajya Sabha, Shri Jose K. Mani, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Kottayam Parliamentary Constituency has ceased to be the member of Lok Sabha w.e.f. from 14 June, 2018 under the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 69 read with Section 67A and Sub-section (4) of Section 68 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

12.03 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9228/16/18]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the NTPC Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9229/16/18]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2018- 2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9230/16/18]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9231/16/18]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the SJVN Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9232/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Solar Energy, Gurugram, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Solar Energy, Gurugram, for the year 2016- 2017.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9233/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No.

G.S.R.519(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2018 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust (Issue of Entry Permit for Vehicles/ Equipments/Persons) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 under sub- section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9234/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Airports Authority of India and the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9235/16/18]

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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub- section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988:-
- (2) (i) The Central Motor Vehicles (Eighteenth Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1482(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7 th December, 2017.
- (ii) The Central Motor Vehicles (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1483(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2017.
- (iii) The Central Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.178(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 2018.
- (iv) The Central Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.201(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th March, 2018.

- (v) The Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.243(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2018.
 - (vi) The Central Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.367(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2018.
 - (vii) The Central Motor Vehicles (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.368(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2018.
 - (viii) The Central Motor Vehicles (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.454(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2018.
 - (ix) The Central Motor Vehicles (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.490(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th May, 2018.
 - (x) The Central Motor Vehicles (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.518(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2018.
 - (xi) The Central Motor Vehicles (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.527(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th June, 2018.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9236/16/18]

12.04 hrs

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the following 3 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Fourteenth Session of Sixteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a

report was last made to the House on the 6th February, 2018:—

1. The Finance Bill, 2018;
2. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2018; and
3. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2018

I also lay on the Table copy, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2018 passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9237/16/18]

12.04 ½ hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

103rd to 106th Reports

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2018-19):—

- (1) 103th Report on the subject 'Assessment of Entities Engaged in Health and Allied Sector'.
- (2) 104th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their 27th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Exemption to Charitable Trusts and Institutions'.
- (3) 105th Report on the subject 'Creation of Tourist Infrastructure in Andaman & Nicobar Islands'.
- (4) 106th Report on the subject 'Improper Management of Defence Land'.

12.05 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

46th to 48th Reports

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English

versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (1) Forty-sixth Report on the subject 'Promotion and Coordination of basic, applied and other research in areas related to the Pharmaceutical Sector' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
- (2) Forty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Implementation of New Urea Policy - 2015' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
- (3) Forty-eight Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty third Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2018-19' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

12.05 ¼ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) 49th to 51st Reports

[English]

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

- (1) Forty-ninth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (2) Fiftieth Report on 'Improvement in the functioning of Panchayats' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (3) Fifty-first Report on 'Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G) in States/UTs of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

(ii) Statements

DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:-

- (1) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Twenty-Seventh Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Sixteenth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'BPL Survey (currently Socio-Economic & Caste Census (SECC), 2011' in respect of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (2) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Twenty-eighth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-first Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' in respect of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (3) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-seventh Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-fifth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)' in respect of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (4) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-eighth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-sixth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)' in respect of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (5) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-first Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations

of the Committee contained in Thirty-fourth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' in respect of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

- (6) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-third Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-third Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' in respect of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (7) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-fourth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-fifth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' in respect of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

12.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

212th and 213th 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) 212th Report of the Committee on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations Contained in the 204th Report on Administration and Development of Union Territory of Lakshadweep.
- (2) 213th Report of the Committee on Security Situation in the North Eastern States of India.

12.06 ½ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

97th Report

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (DHARWAD): I beg to lay on the Table the Ninety-seventh Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on Draft Public Servants (Declaration of Assets and Liabilities and Minimum Value of Assets for Condonation or Exemption) Rules, 2017.

12.06 ¾ hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

54th Report

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Madam, I present the 54th Report of the Business Advisory Committee

12.08 hrs

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Mob lynching incidents in different parts of the country

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express the serious situation throughout the country regarding the attack on freedom speech and mob lynching incidents happening throughout the country.

Our Constitution and the rule of law grants equal rights to every citizen to express his opinion by the physical attack against the political opponents and persons who have a different view has become the order of the day nowadays. Dialoguers and discussions form the crux of the democratic society. People belonging to the Ruling Parry are trying to take law into their hands and silence the opposite views. There are a lot of such happenings in the country. Dialogue and discussions are healthy for the democratic country. But what is happening now? There are attacks against people. They are not sparing even the Treasury Benches. Respected Sushma Swaraj was amusedly told in the social media by the people belonging to the same ideology for performing her constitutional duty. We have difference of opinion with Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and her ideology but the

happenings against her is also condemnable. The hon. Prime Minister is also keeping silent on these things.

Madam Speaker, I am pointing out a very serious issue. I would request the Government to secure the democratic environment in the country. About two or three days ago, Swami Agnivesh had been brutally attacked in Jharkhand. What has he done in Jharkhand? The Minister of Jharkhand himself is justifying the attack. Nobody has been taken into custody and no case has been registered. Is this the rule of law? Targeting people with different views has become a daily affair. Why is this happening? The Minister from the Government is supporting it. I can say that the hon. Minister of State of Finance, Shri Jayant Sinha, has garlanded the accused persons. The Minister himself has done it. Then how can you ensure law and order in the country? ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, this is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, you know that the Missionary of Charity of Mother Teresa is one of the important organisations. That organisation has also been targeted by the Union Government. I want the response of the Home Minister. Hon. Supreme Court has given a direction to the Government to come up with a new law.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Adv. Joice George, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Rajeev Satav, Dr. P.K. Biju and Shrimati Supriya Sule are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT (Jhunjhunu): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in the Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister of Railway towards the train no. 1421 and 1422 which runs between Delhi Sarai Rohilla and Sikar...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the main purpose of running this train was to make available the train services to the people in my constituency...*(Interruptions)* At present, this train runs only three days a week...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Only the speech of Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Madam, this train runs from Sikar on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday and from Delhi on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Because of that, the people of my district have to wait for 24 to 26 hours either at Sikar or at Delhi. This is causing inconvenience as well as financial loss to the people. Therefore, I demand a regular daily train with suitable time-table should be made available for my constituency.
...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat.

...(Interruptions)

12.10 hrs

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER....Contd.

Re: Mob lynching incidents in different parts of the country

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: One minute, please listen. Please listen to what I say. I will not deny if they are ready for the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kodikunnil Suresh, please do not do that. Go to your seat.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: What is this? This happens everyday. I am not denying the discussion. Shri Kharge,

* Not recorded

please, you will not speak now. I understand what are you are saying. The matter is serious, I understand that. I also read newspapers. Therefore, I asked to raise the matter quickly. If the Government wants to reply, I will not deny it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you, please be seated. If you want to say something, allow them to speak too.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please do not speak again. I understand what you are saying. You will not speak again and again.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: If the Minister is ready, he may respond. He is ready to say something. I am allowing him to respond.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Venugopal, please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I haven't noticed that he is ready to speak. Why are you doing this, why do you get angry? I also know, I am also a human being.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Venugopal has made his point. He will also respond. There are many incidents. There is no need to discuss every incident. This is a general matter.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotiraditya, please be seated. This is not a debate. I told you to conclude your speech. You continued for one hour, this is not done.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to complete, Shri Venugopal? If so, you please complete.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to complete, Shri Venugopal? If so, you please complete. *[Translation]* There is no need to talk about the entire India here.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): The attitude of the Government is also worsening the situation in the country. What has happened with Missionaries of Charity. The Government is misusing its agencies for targeting people who have different views. Therefore, hon. Supreme Court has intervened and given a direction to create a new law.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to make a law to stop mob lynching and also advise the Minister not to garland the accused people. This is my demand.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: It is over. It is not necessary for everyone to speak. Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Madam Speaker, it is true that incidents of mob lynching have taken place in many parts of the country in which many people have lost their lives. I would also like to say that it is not that the incidents of lynching have happened only in the last few years *...(Interruptions)* please listen to me first.

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to him patiently.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: The incidents of lynching have happened earlier also but the casualties and the people who have been killed during the lynching can definitely be a matter of concern for any Government. On behalf of our Government, I criticise and condemn mob lynching for the people who got killed or injured by mob lynching. I condemn this approach completely. All the Honourable Member may be aware that these incidents of mob lynching have taken place on the basis of rumors, doubts and the unverified take news. It is the responsibility of State Government that effective action may be taken on these kinds of incidents. Whether it is about police or public order, it is a state subject, it is not

a central subject. Even though it is a state subject, the Central Government cannot remain silent on these incidents. When these kinds of incidents were taking place continuously, then immediately the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued an advisory twice, one was in 2016 and the other one was in the first week of July, 2018. Madam Speaker, like I said, these kinds of incidents also happen because of the attempt to propagate fake news through the medium of social media *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: We have told the social media service providers to install a check system to stop such fake news and hoaxes. *...(Interruptions)* We have also told the social media service providers. *...(Interruptions)* I would like to say that such kind of incidents are very unfortunate. In this regard, wherever such incidents took place, there might hardly be any incident on which we had not talked to the concerned Chief Minister. But, after getting the information about occurrence of such incidents, I talk to those Chief Ministers directly and request them to take strict action against the guilty... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Now it is over. This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: In Zero hour, the work meant for zero hour only is undertaken.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA (Allahabad): Hon. Speaker, Government has made the Goods & Services Tax applicable w.e.f. 01.07.2017 for the purpose of bringing uniformity in Taxes in the entire country.

12.18 hrs

At this stage Shri Rajesh Ranjan came and stood on the floor near the Table.

This fact is worth mentioning that there are still some local taxes, state taxes being levied at different rates in some of the states in the country. Like in Uttar Pradesh, Mandi Tax is still levied over there whereas in

the neighboring state of Madhya Pradesh and other states it has been abolished... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): No one is listening to us, so, we will walk out. ... (*Interruptions*)

12.19 hrs

At this stage Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and some other hon. Members left the House

SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Due to such differences not only corruption grows but a feeling of dissatisfaction arises against the Government among the business persons that do inter-state business. It is also important to mention here the fact that prevalence of the differences in the state taxes between the states is a violation of the original spirit of the Goods & Service Tax Act that there will be a uniform tax in the whole country. A uniform tax system should be created in all the states as per the spirit of the Goods and Services Tax Act by eliminating completely the provisions for local taxes and differences in State Taxes in different states. This is my request to the Government.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Sh. Sharad Tripathi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Sh. Ajay Mishra Teni, Sh. Raghav Lakhanpal, Sh. Shivkumar Udasi, Sh. Nishikant Dubey, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal and Sh. Bhairon Prasad Mishra to associate themselves with matter raised by Sh. Shyama Charan Gupta.

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA (Udaipur): Madam Speaker, I would like to tell about Mangarh Dham situated at Rajasthan's Banswada. Banswada Mangarh Dham is located at the border of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. In the year 1913, around 1500 tribals were martyred there under the leadership of Sh. Govind Guru ji. This place has been given the status of National Pride. The Government of Rajasthan built a martyr's memorial at that place, a cost of around Rs. 20 crores. The Government of Gujarat has also invested funds for the development work there.

Through you, I demand the Government that Mangarh Dham should be given a National Status. This is my demand.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Sh. Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Sh. Sumedhanand Saraswati and Sh. Chandra Prakash Joshi to associate themselves with the matter raised by Sh. Arjun Lal Meena.

SHRI AJAY MISHRA TENI (Khiri): Madam Speaker, for effective performance of the democracy and to achieve better results, various responsibilities have been given the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. The Hon. Supreme Court and the High Courts time to time review the constitutional rights viz. right to equality and property, but the common man are face a lots of difficulty in getting justice due to the language, translation, heavy fee of lawyers and non-effective performance of prosecution.

To ensure that the common man could get justice easily and to save him from financial and other difficulties, I expect that the concerned parties should get the right to fill up the affidavit and carry out the arguments and writs in Hindi and regional languages in the Hon. Supreme Court. When courts ask for the English translation of any other language that involves a lot of expenses. These expenses should be borne by the court or Government. The fee limit of senior advocates should be fixed. When individuals whose income is less than Rs. 5 lakhs per annum, filing a case or an appeal in the court, the expenditure should be borne by the Govt. on the lines of a scheme in the health sector that has been started recently.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shri Ravindra Kumar Jena and Sh. Lakhan Lal Sahu to associate themselves with the issue raised by Sh. Ajay Mishra Teni.

SHRIMATI MEENAKSHI LEKHI (New Delhi): Madam Speaker, we are talking about the whole country sitting in Delhi, but the Supreme Court appoint monitoring committee has created a terror in Delhi. Sealing is being talked about everywhere and a lot of stories keep coming up. In my parliamentary constituency where, the order issued earlier by the High Court is being met with contempt. There is a marble market at Ring Road, they have the required documents, requisite possession and that they purchased the place. In spite of that land having been purchased, sealing committee reached there and the matter again returned to the High Court. From SDM to each officer, they say that they are the Supreme Court, appoint committee and supreme of all and whatever they say must be followed by everyone. There is a case of NNDO in Lajpat Nagar Market where a lease deed was due to be entered upon between a suit market and the

LND0, there sealing took place. The judgement of the High Court is for the basement. As per law, there are amended by laws in which it is mentioned also, it is the case of the year 2009. In spite of this, even those places have been sealed where lockers are installed. There is a law according to which one can make his/her house under 15 meters. Pijanji village was adopted through the Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana, where there were no facilities of drainage, electricity and water. There were very narrow streets which were dug and the ground level went down quite low.

There was damage to a few houses as there foundation was low. When the houses were built again after their destruction, house were made within an area of 15 meters. People are living on rent after leaving their own houses as sealing committee has sealed their houses.

I request that a commission should be constituted. The committee on law, justice and public grievances of the House should take suo mottu cognisance the panic created by them. The Supreme Court runs as per rules, as per laws, the country also runs in the same way. There is a procedure for sealing, seven day notice is given before sealing. Without applying any natural justice and laws, *[English]* without application of mind, this kind of tyranny is completely intolerable even if it is an appointed Committee. So, I seek dissolution of this Committee, which is not even obeying the law.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Sh. Sharad Tripathi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Sh. Om Birla, Sh. Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Sh. Manoj Tiwari, Dr. Kulmani Samal, Shrimati Kiran Kher and Shrimati Mala Rajlaxmi Shah to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shrimati Meenakshi Lekhi.

SHRI SHAILESH KUMAR (Bhagalpur): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your kind attention towards a very serious and important issue which is related to including the Nishad Caste and its sub-caste of Bihar into the Scheduled Tribe category. In the year, 2004, after considering the condition economical, social and educational backwardness of the Nishad community, the Government of Bihar had submitted a proposal in the Legislative Assembly for including some sub-caste of the

Nishad community in the Scheduled Tribe category. It was passed in the Legislative Assembly of Bihar and then sent to the Government of India on 08.11.2004 recommending Mallah and Bind castes along with other castes for inclusion in the Scheduled Tribe. On State Government's recommendation, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment of the Union Govt. had asked for the Ethnographical Survey Report which was done as per the directions of the State Government. ORGI had asked for the comments on ten explanatory points on the basis of the survey report done in 27 districts by the A.N. Sinha Institute, Patna. But the erstwhile Government submitted the proposal to the Union Govt. without giving any comments. After the disagreement of ORGI on this report, the Union Government rejected this proposal. Before this rejection, the Legislative Assembly of Bihar had in 2015, on an individual application again recommended the eight sub castes of Nishad Community namely, Mallah, Bind, Beldar, Chaaiin, Tiyar, Khulvat, Surhiya, Godhi, Vapan, Kewat and Nonia caste to be included in the Scheduled Tribe category. On this recommendation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs again demanded the Ethnographical Survey Report and it was prepared on the basis of the survey of only eight districts and in April, 2018, the report was given to the Bihar Government to include these sub-castes in Scheduled Tribe category. In this report, along with the eight sub castes of Nishad community, Nonia caste was also amalgamated as a sub caste and five sub castes namely Gangota, Moriyari, Kaivarth and other two were left from the Ethnographical Report. The recommendation sent by the Bihar Govt. to the Union Government to include all these eight sub castes into the Scheduled Tribe category, on the basis of Ethnographical Survey is not justifiable. All these sub castes do not meet the eligibility criteria under the guidelines given by the list of Scheduled Tribe. As it fulfils one eligibility criteria out of five for inclusions into the list of Scheduled Tribe category, this proposal should be rejected automatically because it is not constitutional.

Therefore, through the House, I request the Government of India to reject the proposal for inclusion into the ST category and an order may be issued to include all the sub castes including Nishad caste and Gangota sub caste into the ST category on the basis of recommendation made on 2004 so that all round

development of all the sub castes of Nishad Community could be made possible.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Om Birla is allowed to associate himself with the issue raised by Shri Shailesh Kumar.

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Thank you very much, Madam Speaker.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the decision of the Southern Railway to deny sanction of new trains for Kerala. They are citing capacity constraints, Madam Speaker but instead of remedying this capacity related issue, this ground has been used to deny the State its legitimate interests. The Lalkuan-Thiruvananthapuram Express that comes to my constituency, the extension of the Pune-Ernakulam Express to Thiruvananthapuram and the proposal to increase the frequency of the Kochuveli-Bikaner Express to thrice a week and the Kochuveli-Lokamanya Tilak Express to a daily basis as recommended by the Central Railway have all been denied by the Southern Railway.

Now, the people who depend heavily on the railways for long distance travel will now be inconvenienced by inconvenient and infrequent train routes. There is a disappointing neglect of Kerala, Madam Speaker, of the railway needs of Kerala. There have been long pending suburban rail projects – the coach factory in Palakkad, the development of Nemom-Kochuveli stations have been pending for years. The Thiruvananthapuram Central Railway station suffers from significant congestion as it has only six or seven track lanes, two of which are used for train servicing. I have submitted a proposal to the Ministry suggesting that the coach-care facility be shifted from Thiruvananthapuram Central Railway station to a new facility close to Nemom-Kochuveli but the Southern Railway has not done this either. There is a continued delay in the completion of track doubling work in and from Thiruvananthapuram which is contributing to this issue. With 70 per cent doubling work, the stretch has been neglected out of Thiruvananthapuram and I really urge that the Ministry work with the State Government in order to do this.

I would request the Government to take immediate steps to prevent the neglect of Kerala's railway

infrastructure and to enhance the development of the State's railways. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P.K. Biju and Adv. Joice George are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Shashi Tharoor.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Thank you, Madam. I rise to state about one controversial issue. The current controversy and anxiety over the claim that border pillar number 81 marking the international border between India and Myanmar at Kwatha Khunou sector in Manipur is unfortunate. It is alleged that it is being shifted. It must be investigated and settled at the earliest. The concerned Deputy Commissioner of the Government of Manipur alerted the incident of what is believed to be a case of this particular pillar being shifted by as much as three kilometres into Manipur territory which was also being confirmed by the villagers. Now after kicking up the public controversy, the Government of Manipur seem to be backing out, endorsing what the Union Home Minister of State said during a visit to the State, that there is no boundary dispute between India and Myanmar. The people of Manipur are very apprehensive of the bitter experience when Kabaw Valley was seceded to Burma in early 50s.

Madam, I draw your attention that Manipur got Independence on 14th August, 1947, one day before India attained Independence. Manipur remained an independent nation till 1949. Then it got merged with the Union of India on 15th October, 1949 with its own sovereign territory of about 23,000 square kilometres. In the merger agreement which was very controversial, Manipur was defined as dominion just before its merger to Union of India. Now, the territorial dominion area of Manipur is found to be shrinking to about 22,300 square kilometres.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government and the Ministries of Home Affairs and External Affairs to immediately intervene and resolve the Indo- Myanmar border boundary dispute and the dispute of boundary pillar number 81 along the Manipur border, in particular, for all times to come. Thank you, Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Thangso Baite is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Thokchom Meinia.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Thank you, Madam Speaker.

I would like to place before the House and before the Government some serious issues relating not only to the State of Kerala but also its other neighbouring states.

One among them is the Ockhi which has adversely affected various parts of Kerala and its fishermen. Seventy-one fishermen have died. There was a big loss to the lands and agricultural produce. A large number of houses were destroyed. Infrastructural facilities like electricity, telephone lines and roads were highly damaged. The State Government has taken all possible steps by giving compensation to the relatives of deceased persons; providing hospital facilities to the injured; and also rehabilitating those whose houses were destroyed. The State Government has given a comprehensive cyclone-relief package amounting to Rs. 7,340 crore but at present, according to the disaster management norms, only Rs. 422 crore has been sanctioned.

It is a very meagre amount. Also, we have requested the Government to consider it as a natural calamity. Then only the State can get it.

The other issue which is also affecting Kerala is Nipah which is a very serious virus which has affected some parts of the State especially Calicut. Madam, 17 persons have lost their lives. But, our excellent doctors could find out the reasons behind Nipah. It is very serious. Within time, they could take all measures in order to stop further spreading of the disease. I appreciate that the Health Minister has visited the place and appreciated the work of the State Ministers and also others. World Health Organisation also has praised the work of the State Government. But the sad issue is that we have not got sufficient funds either on the issue of Ockhi or Nipah. We have to take a very big burden on this issue.

So, I would request the Central Government to take up this issue as a humanitarian issue; otherwise it is not possible for the Government to go further without having this huge amount. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal, Adv. Joice George, Dr. P.K. Biju, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena and Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi Teacher are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHU SHARMA (Ajmer): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my constituency. It is a historical place. It is the city of Prithviraj Chauhan and Pushkar is the only place in India where there is a temple of Jagat Guru Bhrahma ji. There is a mausoleum (durgah) of Moinuddun Chishti and an international market of marble and granite. For 30-35 years, thousands of people are visiting over there. People reach there only through rail and road. For 30-35 years, there has been a constant demand for the construction of a new airport. I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister of the UPA Government, Shri Manmohan Singh and the UPA Chairman, Smt. Sonia Gandhi that by bringing relaxation in the norms made for airports, Ajmer was given the gift of a new airport. A project of Rs. 161 crore was made for that. In the year 2012-13, our Prime Minister laid the foundation with 'Bhumi Puja'. In 2014, the Government changed. From the year 2016, this airport is ready.

Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that from the year 2016, every month an expenditure of Rs. 1.5 crore is being insured upon the maintenance of the airport. We don't know what we did wrong in this regard. Now, when the by-election of Ajmer was imminent, they called the Minister of Civil Aviation to take advantage in the election and the airport was inaugurated by him. For two days, a drama was played to commence an air strike. BJP MLA was airlifted from Delhi to Kishanghath Airport. For so many years, the airport is in place, acres of land was acquired for that, however even today, the airport is not operational for the facility of the public...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Such a long speech cannot be given during Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHU SHARMA (Ajmer): Madam Speaker, this is a matter related to the public.

HON. SPEAKER: I am giving you the opportunity to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Madam Speaker, what kind of Government is this...*(Interruptions)* it has crossed the

limits...*(Interruptions)* public demand is going on
...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask about your demand.

DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Madam Speaker, the Government money has been spent but people are not getting the benefit...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI OM BIRLA (Kota): Madam Speaker, in the year 2015-16 Shri Narendra Modi had implemented the Udaan Scheme so that the common people of our country could avail the facility of air services. As per the dream of the Prime Minister, the common people of our country is also utilizing the air services as on date, Rajasthan Government has also started the Inter-state Air Services, which includes Kota, Jaipur, Delhi, Udaipur, Kishanganj etc. Through you, I request the Government of India that the Inter Connected Services of the Rajasthan Government may also be included under the Udaan Scheme so that the State Government could also get all the benefit of the Udaan Scheme and the common people of the State could avail the air services from Kota to Delhi, Kota to Jaipur and Kishanganj to Delhi.

Madam, two lakh students study in Kota. I request the Union Government that a new airport may be constructed so that the families of these two lakh students could also benefit from this and the single engine may be included in the Udaan Scheme so that we can improve the connectivity with the other states too.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. Kulmani Samal and Shri C.P. Joshi to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Om Birla.

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): Madam Speaker, Dhanbad and Bokaro are two important districts in my Parliamentary Constituency. There are various central establishments in Dhanbad. The headquarters of Coal Mines Provident Fund, the headquarter of Director General Mine Safety, headquarter of Coal, office of Railway Board are also there. In Bokaro, there is a steel factory and methane gas is produced by the ONGC over there. There is also a steel plant. As various projects are also going on at these important places, so, through you, I request the Government that a World Class Government Management Training Institute be established so that the

children of lakhs of Central Government employees can get benefit from it.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Shri Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Pashupati Nath Singh.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Railways towards the railway line being constructed from Yamuna Nagar to Chandigarh in my Lok Sabha Constituency of Ambala. This is a project which has been approved particularly on socio-economic basis, for which Rs. 25 crore was provided in the previous year budget. Now, a bottleneck has come up as a debate is going on between the Union Government and the State Government regarding the funding of land to complete this project. The Union Government wants the State Government to provide the fund for land and the State Government contends that its resources are scarce so the expenditure on this land may be borne by the Union Government...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.45 hrs

At this stage Shri Rajesh Ranjan went back to his seat.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: I would like to urge the Hon. Minister of Railway and Niti Ayog to come together and ensure the allocation of funds to get this project completed as it is a game changer railway project for north Haryana and the states of North India because container corporation is going to benefit greatly from the collaboration with the Kala Amb Industrial State in Himachal Pradesh.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Puspendra Singh Chandel to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Rattan Lal Kataria.

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (Sidhi): Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to raise a specific issue related to my parliamentary constituency before the Union Government of India, today. I express my gratitude that you gave me an opportunity to talk about the problems of my region.

In my Sidhi parliamentary constituency, there is a district called Singrauli which is known for a big industrial unit. This place is known all over the country. The Chitrangi Legislative Assembly falls in this constituency which is in remote and inaccessible place. I am taking the name of this Legislative Assembly because the Hon. Prime Minister has provided a road from the District Mineral Fund. For that, I express my gratitude to him.

The Sona River flows through the Bichhi village of this Legislative Assembly which is a famous river. The Sone river connects Sihawal, Sidhi, Singrauli and also Uttar Pradesh. Through this river, the people of my constituency travel for business purposes. A bridge should be constructed here. I would like to express my gratitude to the Hon. Minister, Shri Gadkari ji for getting the NH 75 well constructed in the Sidhi parliamentary constituency. This was a dream for us. Today, the road has been built. I know that if I present, through you, this issue before him, it will surely be considered. If a bridge is constructed over the Sone River in Bichhi village then this constituency will be connected to Uttar Pradesh and the people of my constituency will be greatly benefitted from this. I have written a letter to the Madhya Pradesh Government for this purpose. My urge upon you to get this bridge constructed as soon as the proposal to this effect comes from the State Government.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shrimati Riti Pathak.

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR RAY (Kodarma): Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Railway Department an issue related to the Grand Chord Railway line in my Lok Sabha constituency.

In the Grand Chord railway line, Hazaribagh road railway station lies in between Dhanbad and Gaya. It is situated in Sariya city. The Railway Department has approved the construction of an over bridge on the railway crossing in Sariya city. The State Government has also given its contribution for this. On obtaining approval after continuous correspondence, tenders were invited twice. Only one firm came after the first tender. The department invited tender for the second time. Today, the department is saying that we are not in a position to get it constructed over there due to

encroachment. However, the truth is that the local administration has marked the point of encroachment which has to be demolished. But what the Railways need to do is to go to the work place with the contractor. The public of that place is ready to surrender that place for construction at the cost of demolition of their houses, as it is such a difficult situation that thousands of trains are parked on both sides everyday and I am having an uphill task answering the public in this regard. Negligence and negative approach of the local authorities and contractor are bringing bad name to the Union Govt. of India and the State Government.

The public is ready there, administration is ready, the Railways have received the money for it. They should start the work and save the Government from bad name and provide facility to the public. Through you, I would humbly like to submit this much.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel to associate himself with the matter raised by Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray.

Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud – Not present.

Shri Ch. Malla Reddy – Not present.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Ballia): Madam, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in the Zero hour.

Madam, my Lok Sabha constituency is Ballia. It is made up of Gajipur and Ballia districts. This area is surrounded by the Ganga and the Ghaghra rivers. Sherpur, Simra and Shivram areas of Gajipur district vanished as a result of the flood and erosion of the Ganga river in 2016. All these villages are on the verge of extinction. Madam, not only this, villages like Jagdishpur, Bhusaula, Gadana and Nargala are on the verge of getting submerged in the Ganga river. Our 'Saansad Adarsh Gram' Shrinagar and Keharpur too are on the point of submersion in the Ganga river.

Madam, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Union Govt. and Uttar Pradesh Government on this matter. I would like that the people displaced from these villages due to erosion be rehabilitated and necessary measures be taken to save these villages. The plan of action (Tapbohoomi) of Loknayak Jayprakash, the houses of Jayprakash ji and Lala Toal in UP and Bihar too are on the verge of submersion. These villages

should be saved. I would like to draw the attention of the Uttar Pradesh Government and the Government of India in this regard.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Shri Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Bharat Singh.

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for granting me permission to speak on an important issue of Anaemia.

[English]

Madam, according to the 2011 Census, India's adolescent population has increased from 8 million to 253 million and is expected to reach 297 million by 2050. Thus, India needs to invest in adolescent health to benefit from its demographic dividend.

Anaemia is one of the biggest problems facing the country's adolescents, with reports stating that around 50 per cent adolescents are suffering from the disease. Adolescent girls bear a greater disease burden than boys. Anaemia adversely affects growth, resistance to infections and work productivity.

In response, the Health Ministry launched the Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) programme in January 2013. WIFS builds on 13 years of evidence-generation through pilots and scale-ups by UNICEF on the use of supplementation to address anaemia in 130 million adolescents.

However, a review of the Health Ministry found that the coverage and compliance of iron and folic acid supplements among adolescents remains as low as 30-35 per cent. According to the National Family Health Survey 2015-16, more than half of children are anaemic in 10 States/Union Territories where the programme is being implemented. Thus, despite Government efforts and investments, adolescent anaemia continues to be a serious issue.

Anaemia is a silent epidemic but a preventable condition. The initiative for controlling adolescent anaemia is a sustainable nation-building exercise with benefits in terms of safe motherhood and healthier future generations. Thus, I would like to request the Government to strengthen and make programmes such

as the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakaram prevention-centric and monitorable so that India can become anaemia-free.

Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra to associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Kirit P. Solanki.

I am trying to accommodate everybody. If you speak for one minute each, then I will accommodate everybody.

Shri Kodikunnil Suresh.

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Madam Speaker, due to heavy flood situation in Kerala, the farmers in Kuttanad, who are farming paddy, have been badly affected. For majority of the paddy fields, the outer bund is broken and water has entered into the fields. The second cycle of agriculture, means *punjai*, is washed out. It has resulted in a loss of crores and crores of rupees to the farmers. Since the outer bund of the *padasekharams* is very weak, the water has flown into the paddy fields. Therefore, I would like to request the Government, through you Madam, that the second phase of Kuttanad Package, which is already there, should be taken up and Rs. 1,000 crore immediately allotted for reconstructing the outer bund of the *padasekharams*. It is only then that we can prevent the heavy rainfall water from flowing into the fields.

Hon. Madam, you are also very much aware of the Kuttanad situation. Farmers are crying. Their entire crop of agriculture has already gone. The situation is very serious. That is why, I would like to request, through you Madam, the Agriculture Minister and Water Resources Minister to send a team of their officials to assess the situation and take necessary steps.

Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: I know it.

[Translation]

SHRI NIHAL CHAND (Ganganagar): Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the

Union Government towards the polluted water of the Indira Gandhi canal. It is the only canal for providing potable water for the state of Rajasthan. It is also the only canal for irrigation in Rajasthan. The water which is coming to Rajasthan from the state of Punjab is totally polluted. The train which runs from Bhatinda to Shriganga Nagar and Bikaner has been named the Cancer Train due to this polluted water. Through you, I would request the Union Government to instruct the Punjab Government to make arrangements for checking the polluted water coming from the factories of Punjab to Rajasthan. Seven districts of Rajasthan are affected on account of this. People using the polluted water which comes from Punjab are falling sick. There has been surge in diseases like jaundice and cancer. Eight districts of Rajasthan including Hanumangarh and Ganga Nagar are affected by this. I request the Union Government to instruct the Punjab Government to make arrangements for checking the polluted water.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Shri Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Nihal Chand.

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Entire Bihar has been facing the scourge of severe drought. The farmers of the entire state regarding Banka, Munger, Jamui, Arariya, Bhagalpur, Lakhisaray are suffering and asking for help. Bihar has been declared drought stricken. There is acute scarcity of water in all the areas including Banka. Today the farmers are despondent due to drought and lack of rain. Lakes and Ponds have dried up. The farmers are no longer left with seeds. Farmers are facing death. The loans of the farmers should be waived off. Loan should be waived. Employment should be provided. The Bihar Government is playing with the farmers. The area of Banka is surrounded by hills and forests from all sides. There is severe scarcity of drinking water. The issue of giving Bihar the special status has been constantly raised by the Rashtriya Janta Dal. But the Government does not pay any attention to it. The special package too, has been stopped.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Madam Speaker, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Govt. to a very important issue. During the last few days, it is being reported that many Indians are languishing in jails of the USA. They are being treated inhumanly. Unfortunately majority of them are Punjabis and Sikhs. Our turban is our religious symbol and our honour too. They are being asked to take their turbans off. They are not being given food. Through you, I would request the Honourable minister who is sitting here that the Ministry of External Affairs may take up the matter with the U.S. Government. It is a question of humanity. People go abroad for livelihood. We know that they go through illegal manners. The Government should make some arrangements so that people go by legal means. From the time the new Government has come to power over these, there has been increase in misbehaviors with the Indians. Serious note should be taken on this. This is my request.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Shri Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra.

13.00 hrs

DR. SANJEEV BALYAN (Muzaffarnagar): Madam Speaker, through you I would like to draw the Ministry of Railway's kind attention towards announcement made in budget 2016-17 in respect to the Meerut-Panipat New Railway line, but nothing has been done yet.

I request you to commence the work of the railway line which was meant to reach Panipat via Sardhana Legislative Assembly in Merut, Budhana Legislative Assembly in Muzaffarnagar Janpad and Shamli as there are only two railway lines in West UP and we have a very sound relationship with Haryana state as well. This will be an only railway line that connect to Haryana.

So I request the Central Government to pay attention on this so that the work of Meerut-Panipat railway line get commenced shortly. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: The permission is granted to Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Sh. Bhairon Prasad Mishra to associate themselves with the matters raised by Sh. Sanjeev Balyan.

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): I would like to raise a matter of public importance. It is regarding setting up an AIIMS at Calicut, Kerala. The Government of India has left out Kerala for setting up an AIIMS-like Institute in the State. Many other States have approved ones.

So, my humble submission is this. I urge upon the Government to immediately consider setting up an AIIMS-like Institute at Calicut, Kerala.

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV (Silchar): I wish to raise a very important issue. This is regarding the updation of National Register of Citizens.

HON. SPEAKER: Do not make any statement which will lead to uproar in the House.

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: The matter is *sub judice*. It is under the supervision of the Supreme Court. As a practising lawyer I realise what that means. My fear, however, is that the National Register of Citizens authority is coming up with new rule every second day. Just by way of example, I would like to say that on 1st and 2nd May 2018, it came out with a Circular saying 'all relatives of D voters shall be now under the scrutiny of NRC'. I feel that every time the goal post changes it creates some panic. For instance, the first ever Deputy-Speaker of Assam Legislative Assembly has also received a foreigner notice. I have full regard for the Supreme Court orders.

It is my humble request that the NRC authority must act consistently and predictably so that it does not create any harassment to the genuine citizens of India who are living in Assam. I thank you very much.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The social work graduate and post-graduate courses in India are heavily influenced by Euro-American colonial missionary activities which need to be done away with and newly-designed social work courses should include approaches of social workers of India and preachers of reform movement like Guru Nanak, Narayan Guru, Jyotirmay Phule, Nanaji Deshmukh, Vinoba Bhave, and Rane Gadiyanulu and also of organisations such as Goraknath Mutt and Ramakrishna Mission.

There is a need to prepare new syllabus in consultation with experts, present it to the University

Grants Commission and communicate it separately to all Central and State Universities for implementation. As most universities have some autonomy on deciding the syllabus, the Government should impress upon them for decolonisation, Indianisation and indigenisation of social work courses in universities. Thank you.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel to associate himself with the matter raised by Sh. Bhartruhari Mahtab.

SHRIMATI HEMAMALINI (Mathura): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject. Government should pay attention on Right to Water as it is paying on Right to Education and Right to Health. Today, India is going through water crisis as per the report submitted by Niti Aayog. We have seen a huge progress done in the field of electricity and roads post Independence. For this, I am thankful to the Government. But people are having lots of problems related to the drinking water. According to the Water Management Index of Niti Aayog, 75% of households have no drinking water. Around 60 crores of people are struggling due to shortage of water and around 2 lakhs of people are dying. Whenever I visit the villages in my constituency, women surrounds me with tears in their eyes asking for safe drinking water. At that time I just console them but I do not understand what should I do for them so that they can come out from this problem. According to the said report by 2030 the demand for safe drinking water will double in comparison to its supply.

Due to indiscriminate and unplanned urbanisation, ground water resources are getting decreased and are at the verge of getting totally depleted. Likewise throwing away of garbage in rivers and ponds also lead to the ground water resources becoming less. This problem is increasing by throwing away chemicals garbage in rivers and ponds. Government has definitely shown some strictness but is of no use. In which condition we are going to push the country, there will be no surprise if any of our towns become Cape Town. In Shimla, this problem has just started and still remains. Effective measures should be taken to conserve water so that everyone in country can get safe drinking water.

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Sh. Sharad Tripathi, Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Sh. Rabindra Kumar to associate themselves with the matter raised by Smt. HemaMalini.

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Hingoli): Madam, I would like to raise the matter relating to the tribal students of my constituency in Maharashtra. Students are on protest from the last few days to get the facility of mess in Government schools. I request through you that the mess facility should be provided to them. It is the problem of whole Maharashtra. During protests, police has arrested them and took an action against the representatives of Electronic media also. It should be investigated and tribal students should get better facilities.

HON. SPEAKER: Pappu Yadav ji, please listen to me first. First you apologise as your behaviour was wrong today. First you threw the papers and whatever you did is wrong. Such things cannot be done. I always give time to everyone to speak about their problems.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Madam, I apologise to you...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Such behaviour should not be repeated ever.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Madam, I am expressing anguish and pain of 11 crore people. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I know, but still such behaviour should not be repeated. I will only then give you time to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Madam, I have never done this. ...(Interruptions).

HON. SPEAKER: You just say that you will not repeat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Madam, I humbly apologise to you. It was the question of Bihar's democracy that is why I said. I apologise but I just want

to say to you that I couldn't get my feelings stopped from coming out.

HON. SPEAKER: Ok, please continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Madam, I just want to say that Prime Minister has repeatedly said for providing special status and package to Bihar. He promised to do it. Today, we are in the Government. The same Government is in the country as well as in the state. Formerly there was Government* that divided Bihar. Likewise, this Government doing the same. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please don't mention the names, you just place your points.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Madam, the population of Bihar is about 11 crores that is very poor and living BPL in the country. The manufacturing rate is 0.7%. There is no infrastructure. We live amidst the fear of floods and droughts. Madam, 11 crores people living in Bihar, present Chief Ministry and so many opposition party's leaders agree that if any state needs the special status that is Bihar. Madam, our state shares the boundary with Nepal and Jharkhand. We demand to provide special state status to Bihar. The Government of Centre and State is same. There is a special requirement of special package for the areas of Mithila and Magadh in Bihar as out three parts have been affected from floods and rest from droughts. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You have completed what you wanted to say. Now Smt. Teacher will speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER (Kannur): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I want to speak about women who are suffering a lot in our country.

Now, India is becoming the world's most unsafe and dangerous country for women and girls due to the high risk of sexual violence, brutal attack and murder. As per the National Crime Record Bureau, year by year, the

* Not recorded

number of cases of rapes, murders, assaults and molestations are increasing. It is very shocking also.

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Please don't say [*English*] that India is becoming dangerous. [*Translation*] Please say that all these incidents keep on increasing.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: More shocking, disturbing and shameful has been the communalization of this heinous crime, and defence of the accused who were arrested. Who were those people? They include Ministers, MPs, MLAs and representatives of people. The House should condemn this and take stringent action against these types of people whoever they may be and whatever position they may hold. This is my request to you.

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to Dr. P.K. Biju and Adv. Joice George to associate themselves with the matter raised by Smt. P.K. Shreemathi Teacher.

[*English*]

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 p.m.

13.10 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.13 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirteen Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

(HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the

* Treated as laid on the Table

House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over the text of the matter at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which the text of the matter has been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to enhance the honorarium to elected representatives under Panchayati Raj system in Jharkhand

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): The honorarium given to the representatives under Panchayat Raj, such as the members of District Council, Pramukh and Uppramukh of the Block Upmukhiya, the member of Panchayat Samiti, Ward Members is very less, and its payment is also not made on time. The labourers of MGNREGA are paid more than the representatives of the Panchayat. Therefore, decent amount of wages or honorarium or allowances should be paid to the representative of Panchayati Raj System so that they can sincerely serve the common people and to make the Panchayati Raj System meaningful.

After the implementation of the three tier Panchayati Raj System in Jharkhand, the Backward Region Grant Fund (B.R.G.F) was used as per the recommendation made by the members of the district council following the 13th recommendation of the Finance Commission. But B.R.G.F was closed after the implementation of the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission and the recommendation of the members of the District Council was not taken into account for the development works made through other fund and because of that the development activities in the region of the above mentioned elected representatives are getting affected and the above representatives of the Panchayat are not being able to fulfill the needs of the common people of their region. Therefore, either the representatives of the Panchayat provide the fund as per the prior arrangement or to arrange the money by some other means for the development purposes so that the development works can also be done on their recommendation. Otherwise, the purpose of the elected Panchayat representatives will be meaningless.

(ii) Need to construct stretch of National Highway No. 27 (Jhansi-Kanpur) at Kalpi in Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): In my Parliamentary Constituency Jalaun Garautha, Bhognipur, the construction of 1.7 kilometer road has not yet been started on the National Highway No. 27 (Jhansi-Kanpur) at Kalpi and it causes traffic jam and the farmers, businessmen as well as the travellers are facing many problems. Many times even the Ambulance doesn't get the way to go and due to the non-construction of the road, several incidents are taking place in which old people, women and school children have lost their lives. I have raised this issue many times before the House and it is my request to the Central Government that fund may be allotted for the construction of this road on Jhansi-Kanpur National Highway so that the construction of this road can be started as soon as possible.

(iii) Need to confer citizenship to Hindu migrants from Pakistan living in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan

COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Hundreds of Hindu refugees from Pakistan who became the victims of religious persecution are running from pillar to post for eight-ten years to obtain the citizenship of India. They came to India in search of better life but it seems that there is no end to their miseries. In Rajasthan the displaced civilians were given citizenship for the last time in the year 2006-07. From then, the situation became worse in our neighbouring country, Pakistan. The condition of Hindus is pitiable in Pakistan. Therefore, passengers carrying some clothes and utensils are getting off the Thar Express which comes every Sunday, to save their lives and dignity. These people come to Rajasthan with their relatives or acquaintances. This condition also prevails in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. If we look at Jodhpur, Ajmer as well as Jaipur in Rajasthan, there are more than 5000 refugees staying there. They are wandering for 8-10 years. Their pain can be seen visible in their faces, In Rajasthan, people are coming mainly from Sindh and Upper Sindh region of Pakistan. Out of them, 50 percent come from Tharparkar district who hail from Amarkot, Mirpur Khas, Mitti, Deepak, Chelar, Nagarparkar, Sangaar, Nawaab

Shah, Dadu, Sakhar, Hyderabad and Karachi. These people mainly belongs to Sodha Rajput, Sindhi Lohaana, Pushkarna, Shrimali Brahman, Maheswari, Rajpurohit, Jat, Meghwal, Bheel, Koli, Kode, Sudhaar, Dargi as well as Charan. Out of this, 80-90 percent of the people belongs to my Parliamentary constituency and the people who got separated from their relatives after the partition. These people are staying here on long term visa. There is no end to their miseries. They are not able to get a job, open a bank account or to do necessary things. These people are leading a life of helplessness and powerlessness. In 2005-07, by undertaking the miseries of 13 thousand refugees, the Government of India gave special authority to the District Collectors to provide citizenship to the displaced Pak civilians in Rajasthan. By that, they got the right to lead their life in dignity. I would like to inform the House that these people are illegally staying permanently at the public parks and Government land in these districts. But, because of the lack of their identity, they are deprived of the benefits of public welfare schemes and the opportunities of employment.

I am happy that the renowned Singer Adnam Sanni was given Indian citizenship in just 7 months. Like this, citizenship should also be given to those refugees who are wandering for 9-10 years. In relation to this, I drew the attention of the House on 28.04.2017. By considering this, recently the District Collectors were given direction from the Government to provide citizenship. For that, I thank the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs. However, out of the application received, only 50 out of 274 in Badmer and 11 out of 1500 displaced Pak civilians are considered eligible for the citizenship.

Therefore, it is my request to the Rajasthan Government that instruction may be given especially to the District Collectors of Badmer and Jaisalmer to provide citizenship to the displaced people from Pakistan so that these displaced victims as well as hopeful people who have been suffering for many years can lead the life of dignity.

(iv) Need to formulate regulatory guidelines for effective use of Carbetocin

[English]

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN (North Central Mumbai): The World Health Organisation in its latest

study published in the New England Journal of Medicine recommended a new formulation of a lifesaving drug called Carbetocin in preventing postpartum haernorrhage thereby proving to be as safe and effective as oxytocin. Carbetocin does not require refrigeration and retains its efficacy for at least 3 years stored at 30 degrees Celsius and 75% relative humidity. Oxytocin must be stored and transported at 2-8 degree Celsius. This is critical as out of 37,387 Indian health sub-centres, 24% do not have electricity. India accounts for 17% of global burden of maternal deaths.

Hence, keeping in mind the objective of the substantive reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio in India and Goal 3 of Sustainable Development Goals to meet the target of reducing global MMR to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, I request the Government to formulate regulatory guidelines in collaboration with state governments for effective administering of carbetocin.

(v) Need to facilitate and expedite payment of outstanding amount to investors of Pearls Agrotech Corporation Limited

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA (Bhilwara): I would like to inform the Government that the outstanding payment of crores of investors (5 crores 85 lakh) has been stuck in the P.A.C.L (Pearls Agtotech Corporation Limited). The investors are poor farmers and labourers. Securities and Exchange Board of India took the step to make the payment and in January 2015, they invited application to make the payment upto 2500/- (Two Thousand Five Hundred Rupees). But, till date not a single payment was made to any investor. However, the aim of the Government is to make the payment to the investors. Therefore, I request to expedite the process of selling the assets of P.A.C.L. by the committee constituted under the Hon. retired judge Shri R.M. Lodha and to make the payment to the investors through the acquired money. SEBI has attached around 26500 assets of P.A.C.L. Its worth is many times greater than the amount to be paid to the investors. Around 26000 assets have been placed for sale. I request to the Hon. Minister of Finance that steps may be taken to expedite the process to bring relief to the investors.

(vi) Need to enhance the honorarium of Accredited Social Health Activists in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Under the Nation Rural Health Mission, the provision of providing the benefits of Maternity schemes to every woman by the Asha workers. is in effect in the country by the Central Government as a result of which there has been a significant decline in the maternal and infant mortality rate. Around eight lakh Asha workers are playing an important role in the safety of mother and child in the country. The Asha workers take the pregnant women of the rural areas to the primary health centre or district hospital for health check up at least three times before delivery and then to hospital for safe delivery. Despite the responsibility of providing facilities of mother-child healthcare, only an amount of Rs. 600 per case is sanctioned for the Asha workers and also there is some problem in providing this incentive to them in Uttar Pradesh due to which they are facing a lot of difficulty while the Asha workers are continuously fighting for their demand to enhance the honorarium to Rs. 3000 per month. To press for their demands they have staged protests at Jantar-Mantar too and there is huge resentment among them.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take immediate action to enhance their honorarium up to a reasonable amount in light of the problems faced by the Asha workers.

(vii) Need to set up steel plant in Singhbhum Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA (Singhbhum): I request the Government that my Parliament Constituency, Singhbhum is a tribal dominated area of Jharkhand. This place is rich in natural resources. But it is a matter of resentment that there is no large scale and important industry based on these available natural resources due to which there is no development in the districts around Singhbhum. 40% iron ore, mica, coal and forest resources are available in abundance in this region. At present the iron ore mines are far from the steel plants of Bokaro, Durgapur, Raurkela, Bhilao, the transportation of which costs crores of rupees and this a kind of extravagancy due to which steel is costly. But if a steel plant is set up at a place where iron ore is produced, transportation cost can be saved. Steel would become

cheaper and the local people of the tribal areas will get employment. It would lead to balanced growth of the Nation and the backwardness of the areas around Singhbhum district can be dealt with. I have raised this issue several times in the House and have sought the attention of the Government through letters but I always get the reply that new industries cannot be set up at government level according to the policy of the government and government only provides financial and technical aid for setting up new industries. This policy is affecting the balanced growth of the country. It needs to be changed. I would like to ask the government that whether new unit SAIL can be set up in Singhbhum in the interest of nation for remaining the backwardness, the social and economic development of the tribals, to reduce the transportation cost for balanced growth of the country?

I request the government that in the light of the availability of iron ore in my Parliamentary Constituency, Singhbhum, a steel plant be set up at the earliest in Manoharpur, Chakradharpur or Nowamundi and if there is need to change the government policies, then I demand to make a change in it.

(viii) Need to check the increasing pollution in Indira Gandhi Canal

SHRI NIHAL CHAND (Ganganagar): The water of the Indira Gandhi Canal passing through Rajasthan is being polluted by the chemicals and other pollutants by the industrial units of the state of Punjab due to which the water of the Indira Gandhi Canal is not fit to drink and diseases like Jaundice, Cancer are on the rise.

(ix) Need for administrative reforms in the country

SHRI HARISH MEENA (Dausa): I would like to submit my suggestion while drawing the attention of the Government towards administrative reforms. Administration is an important aspect of our lives. The needs keep changing continuously and the administration cannot remain static. It is the duty of the Government to change it necessarily according to the situation.

Several steps have been taken by the government with regard to administrative reforms due to which there has been an improvement in the quality of service of government organisations and ministries and a decline in corruption and we have jumped 30 places up in the ease

of doing business in the world. But we are still at 100th position. There is a need to take big and strong steps in respect of administrative reforms. The Administrative Reforms Commission has given recommendations from time to time to several of our departments but no step has been taken in this direction on majority of them.

There is a continuous decline in jobs in the government jobs in the government organisations during the last five years. In a written reply in Lok Sabha the government has stated that there is huge shortage of central administrative and police officers. The commission has given recommendation on Recruitment of employees, enhancing their quality, imparting the facilities provided to them etc., but these have not been adopted yet.

Department of Agriculture, Banking services, Railways, Air India and other central organisations/ departments are in loss due to its mismanagement. There is urgent need for concrete administrative reforms in these departments.

Police is an important part of the state administration. Talks are going on Police reforms for a long time. The Supreme Court too has given its directions on this subject but no success has been achieved in this direction yet. The crime rate is increasing in the country year on year but reduction is being seen in the number of police officials; weapons and other facilities that are provided to them.

For want of administrative reforms, crime against women, dalits and crimes by mob etc. are continuously increasing in the country. Besides this, shortage of the judges and judiciary is a serious matter. There is a huge shortage of judges at district level. The Supreme Court had ordered to appoint the judges against vacancies and to create more posts of judges but due to lack of coordination between the administration and the High Courts, there is a delay in their appointments. It has become important for the Union Government to take necessary steps to effect coordination between State Governments and the High Courts.

It is the need of the hour to bring about administrative reforms like recruitment in different departments, taking care of interests of the beneficiaries and the employees, police reforms, filling up the

vacancies in the judiciary and the appointments of the judges. There is a need to take easy steps to achieve these targets.

I request the Government to take necessary steps in this regard at the earliest.

(x) Need to provide compensation to farmers of border areas of Jammu & Kashmir who lost their land due to fencing on the international border

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE (Jammu): I want to draw the attention of the Government to those border areas of Jammu and Kashmir where fencing has been done. Due to this, the land on the other side of the fencing is acquired and the farmers have become unemployed. The land is their only support for livelihood. Ever since their lands have gone across the fencing, they have been living a very difficult life and even reached to the condition of starvation. It is not the fault of farmers in such arrangement of fencing. Neither they get any employment for the compensation yet, so that they can sustain their families.

Therefore, I request to the Government for providing compensation to those farmers at the earliest.

(xi) Need to provide stoppage of Bundelkhand Express and Rewa Express at Badausa & Markundi Railway stations respectively in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): People of my constituency are facing problems in as there is no stoppage of several main trains at some of the major stations. So I request the Government to provide stoppage of Bundelkhand Express and Rewa Express at Badausa and Markundi Railway stations respectively at the earliest. Please also sanction the pending demands for the stoppages in other places of my constituency along with that.

(xii) Need to include link roads/bypass roads in the category of link roads/bypass roads and make provision for land conversion charges

SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE (Rajsamand): It would not be an exaggeration to call the National Highways the lifeline of the country. The steps taken by the Government for the development in this field are

really appreciable. In this regard, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the conversion tax (State Government) charged from the central point of the national highway at present. The extension of the highway is being done by connecting them to the bypass roads from all the towns under the New National and State Highway Policy in the country. Due to this, the national highway situated in east has been converted as the link road at present. In this regard, the conversion tax is still being recovered as before on the land situated near the link roads and along with that, the category of land conversion (residential/commercial/industrial) is being identified from the central point as before identified as National Highways.

In view of the said facts and the interest of common people, these new link roads/Bypass roads should be removed from the category of national highways and be taken into link road/bypass category and the provision for the conversion tax should also be reviewed.

(xiii) Regarding outcome of structural audit conducted by Railways in Mumbai region

[English]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): After Elphinstone foot-over-bridge tragedy, Railways has taken up structural audit of all foot over bridges and road over bridges across the Railway lines in Mumbai region. One more accident of Andheri Road over bridge footpath has once again raised the issue of strength, maintenance, repairs, monitoring, authority about the responsibility foot-over-bridges and road over bridges across the Railway lines in Mumbai region. Multiple authorities have created grey areas. There is a need to evolve the concept of monitoring and accountability. There is also a need to make public the outcome of structural audit taken up after Elphinstone incident and Andheri incident. Measures are required to be taken by Railways, Mumbai Municipal Corporation and Government of Maharashtra in this regard.

(xiv) Need to address the service-related issues of Central Armed Police Force

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Around 10 lakhs Jawan of Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) are also like the Indian Army as far as the national security is

concerned. But from the last few years, so many problems have been arisen in this force, whose redressal should be done on urgent basis. The limited promotional avenues are its main reason. A constable in CAPF has to wait for around 15-20 years just to get one promotion. Most of the officers in CAPF can get the opportunity of one or two promotions in their 35 years of service period. Further, most of the higher designations and promotions are given to the IPS officers instead of CAPF officers. The IPS officers who get higher designations of leadership in CAPF have usually less ground experience. It demoralises the CAPF personnel and causes dissatisfaction in them. Due to this dissatisfaction, the number of CAPF personnel is continuously decreasing. During the period of 2010 to 2013 around 47000 CAPF officers and Jawans have resigned and took VRS.

(xv) Regarding production of Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft Project at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited unit at Ojhar, Maharashtra

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN (Dindori): Under Rule 377, I would like to inform the Government that in my Parliamentary Constituency one HAL Aircraft Division was set up in Ojhar near Dindori in the year 1964 for manufacturing MIG-21 FL Aircraft and K-13 Missiles where there are almost 6000 skilled workers. Aircraft division is equipped with modern technology where millions of Rupees have been invested. Spare parts of fighter aircrafts are manufactured in this Division and these spare parts are exported to Egypt, Vietnam, Malaysia, Algeria and Poland. The maintenance of aircrafts is also carried out. This Division is carrying out production of SU-30 MKI Aircraft which has been acknowledged worldwide. Effort should be made to enhance the production of Aircraft Division and manufacturing of other fighter aircrafts at HAL, Ojhar. For this purpose, implementation of FGFA Project should be considered. By this, we can utilize the production capacity of HAL and can be ever ready for the war.

I would like to request the Government that in order to enhance the production capacity of HAL located in my Parliamentary Constituency Dindori, FGFA Project should be taken into consideration.

(xvi) Need to implement reservation for economically backward among upper Castes

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Ever since the implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations and other initiatives, there has been a substantial access of large sections of the deprived sections of the nation to the mainstream narratives. However, there has been a long pending demand from various organizations including the Nair Service Society (NSS) of Kerala that reservation for the economically backward in the upper castes be implemented through appropriate legislation. They are demanding it since 1957.

By taking into cognizance the long pending demands raised by the NSS and other organizations and also to provide relief to the poorest among the upper caste Hindus, I would urge upon the government to implement reservation for the economically backward among the upper castes. I would further urge the government in creating a consensus among political parties across India and a Constitutional amendment to this effect be brought.

(xvii) Need to address railway related problems faced by people of Kerala

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the decision of the Southern Railways to deny sanction of new trains for Kerala, citing capacity constraints. Instead of remedying this capacity related issue, this ground has been used to deny the State its legitimate interests. The Lalkuva-Trivandrum Express, the extension of Pune-Ernakulam Express to Thiruvananthapuram and the proposal to increase the frequency of the Kochuveli-Bikaner Express to thrice a week and the Kochuveli-Lokamanya Tilak Express to daily basis, as recommended by the Central Railways, have all been denied by the Southern Railways.

The people who depend heavily on the railways for long distance travel will now be inconvenienced by infrequent train services. Therefore, I urge the Government to intervene and take immediate steps to prevent the neglect of Kerala's railway infrastructure and to enhance the development of the State's railways.

(xviii) Need to review the decision to conduct NEET twice a year

SHRI V. ELUMALAI (Arani): The Government has decided to conduct NEET twice in a year. I feel the proposal to conduct NEET twice in a year is not in order for admission in a course in a particular academic period. Prior to taking such an important decision concerning the future of lakhs of children, the government should have consulted state governments which I feel perhaps has not been done. Therefore, the view of the Government of Tamil Nadu is also the same that NEET should be conducted only once in a year. The students need time to get prepared for an examination which decides their future. The government of Tamil Nadu is providing training to plus two students in government schools to take NEET which is aimed at students competing for NEET when conducted in a year. Therefore, it is urged that the government should rethink on this issue and conduct NEET only once in a year.

(xix) Need to set up a separate Ministry for Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (Krishnagiri): Bifurcation of the agriculture and farmers welfare ministry and creation of a separate ministry for Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare by the Union government is the need of the hour. On behalf of AIADMK Party, I make this fervent appeal to the Union Government. Indian fishermen are subjected to frequent harassment in the context of crossing the border and entering the international waters, by the Navy personnel of the neighbouring countries of Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh. This issue relating to traditional fishing rights should immediately be resolved, through bilateral and consistent dialogue process. All the confiscated boats which are not given back so far should immediately be handed over to the fishermen and those who are incarcerated should be released with immediate effect. Fishermen community should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes as recommended by the Mandal Commission. It will not only ensure reservation for education and employment, but also will have reservation of constituencies in various elected bodies including State assemblies and the Parliament. I also insist that the coastal belt should not be made the power generation hub of India at the cost of the fishermen communities. A

subsistence allowance should be given to every family of fishermen community that is affected by any fishing ban such as breeding season ban, lean season ban, etc. We demand from the Government of India that the fishermen be given the subsistence allowance at the rate of Rs. 500 per head per day. This should include days of natural calamities as compensation for livelihood, Compensation for damages to the habitat and equipment is different from livelihood allowances. We demand in case of disaster as climate change refugee status and demand compensation accordingly. I, therefore, urge that the Union Government should immediately set up a separate Ministry for Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare.

(xx) Need to set up a unit of Paramilitary Force at Bhawanipatna in Odisha

SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): The Left Wing extremists (LWE) are very active in my Kalahandi parliamentary constituency, in Odisha. In times of emergency the paramilitary force comes from Sambalpur to tackle any untoward incident. The movement of paramilitary force from Sambalpur to my district usually takes 7 to 8 hours. Hence one paramilitary Unit may be set up in my district headquarters- Bhawanipatna during the current financial year.

(xxi) Regarding action against central government employees who have secured jobs on caste certificates rendered invalid

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR (Mumbai North West): The hon'ble Supreme Court have ruled on 6th July, 2017 in Civil Appeal No.8928/2015 (Chairman & Managing Director, Food Corporation of India and others against Jagdish Balram Bahira and others) that the Government can't give protection to the employees/officers who have secured jobs/promotion under reserved category whose caste certificates have been proved invalid.

In this connection, the Government of Maharashtra had appointed a sub-committee of Ministers to recommend the manner in which the action can be taken against such employees/officers. The sub-committee would also study the consequences of action on administration and how to cope with the situation while recommending the exact manner of action. No action would be taken against such employees/officers till the Government takes a final decision. Madam, hon.

Supreme Court's ruling is equally applicable to the Central Government employees/officers.

Therefore, it is requested that no action be taken in respect of Central Government employees/officers unlike the Government of Maharashtra till the exact procedure/manner is finalised by the Central Government.

It is pertinent to mention here that the Government of Madhya Pradesh has given protection to the employees/officers who have secured employment on production of sub-caste certificates which have been proved invalid. I once again request that similar protection may be given to such Central Government employees/officers.

(xxii) Need to accord special category status to Andhra Pradesh

SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN (Rajahmundry): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requesting the Union Government to accord Special Category Status (SCS) to Andhra Pradesh which was not considered by the Union Government under the pretext that the 14th Finance Commission objected to it. On the other hand, the Union Government went on to say that granting of SCS to Andhra Pradesh had not defined/added in the APR Act, 2014. The Union Government had also made a statement that the Special Status Category already granted to States will be abolished after implementation of GST.

In such a scenario, the Special Package or Special Assistance Measure (SAM) in lieu of SCS was announced by Shri Arun Jaitely ji, Union Finance Minister on 07 September, 2016, had been accepted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as there was no other option for our Chief Minister. But to our utter dismay, it has been observed that not a single rupee has been allocated to the A.P even under Special Package/SMS so far.

Ironically, we are given to understand that the Union Government has recently extended such SCS to the 11 other States which were enjoying the benefit. It seems the Union Government had adopted the step-motherly treatment towards the State of Andhra Pradesh in fulfilling the promise of granting SCS. Thus, the Union Government has misled the people of Andhra Pradesh on the issue of Special Category Status(SCS). We have no

objection for other 11 States which have been extended the benefit of SCS. Why should the Centre show such discrimination towards AP on this issue? When it is possible to continue SCS in other States, why not for Andhra Pradesh?

I therefore, urge upon the Union Government to accord Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh without any further delay.

(xxiii) Need to set up Passport Seva Kendra in Mainpuri district, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): The Government proposes to provide facility of Passport service to the citizens within a radius of 50kms of each General Post Office in the country. The External Affairs Ministry has taken decision to open 251 Passport Sewa Kendras in the Post Offices of the country with the help of Department of Posts. But there is no mention of Mainpuri District of UP in this list.

Thousands of people including students and businessmen from Mainpuri go to foreign countries. People have to get Passport for going to foreign countries. Due to lack of Passport Office at Mainpuri, people have to go to Lucknow which is quite far away.

I would like to request the Government to open a Passport Sewa Kendra at Mainpuri so that it will help neighbouring areas viz. Etawah, Kannauj districts also and it will save time and money of the people of this area.

(xxiv) Need to extend the rail route from Jajion-Jalandhar to Amritsar via Nawashaher, Jalandhar

[English]

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): DOABA region of Punjab is a very famous area known and Non-resident Indians region and also a historical and tourist place. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar district of this area has no direct rail connections with Amritsar. The train which passes through Jalandhar to Jailon via Nawashaher of Khatkal Kalan native village of Shaheed Bhagat Singh should be extended from Jajion-Jalandhar to Amritsar. Former Railway Minister Shri Suresh Prabhuji had publically announced in Shaheedi

Conference at Khatkal Kalan that within three months the requisite train would be extended. Three years have passed but the promise of the then Cabinet Minister has not yet been fulfilled. It is the lifeline of my constituency. If the demand of people falling in my constituency is acceded to, it would be beneficial to a large number of local people.

I urge upon the Government of India to extend this rail route from Jajion-Jalandhar to Amritsar via Nawashaher, Jalandhar.

(xxv) Need to name Central University of Haryana situated at Jant Pali Village, district Mahendragarh, Haryana after Sant Kabir Dasji

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): I would like to bring to the notice of the government that in our country there are various central universities which are named after eminent personalities like Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Visvavidyalaya, Baba Saheb Bheem Rao Ambedkar University, Guru Ghasidas Visvavidyalaya etc. and these central universities are bearing the names of those eminent people keeping in view their valuable contributions to the society. In this respect, the contributions of Sant Kabir Dasji inculcating the spirit of unity among community through his poetry and philosophical ideas are also incomparable. Therefore, I urge the government that the name of Central University of Haryana situated at Jant Pali village, district Mahendragarh, Haryana be changed as Sant Kabir Das Central University. It will not only be a tribute to his contribution but will also be a source of constant inspiration among the students.

(xxvi) Need to amend section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986 for the benefit of people residing in Ecologically Sensitive Areas in Kerala

ADV. JOICE GEORGE (Idukki): After considering the recommendations of Kasturirangan report on Western Ghats, Government had notified 123 villages as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA), comprising 13108 sq. km. in Kerala as per the directions under section 5 of Environment Protection Act 1986 on November 13, 2013. As per the recommendations of the expert panel appointed by the State Government, the extend of ESA is

confined only to 9993.7sqkm excluding the agricultural lands, plantations and residential areas. The draft notifications issued on 10th March 2014, 4th September 2015 and 28th February 2017 have incorporated the State expert panel's recommendations. Recently the State Government of Kerala has requested to amend the section 5 directions to restrict the regulations confining only to areas specified in the draft notification. Hence I urge upon the government to amend the section 5 directions as per the request from the State Government to safeguard the hopes and aspirations of people living across the ESAs.

14.14 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL
OF FUGITIVE ECONOMIC OFFENDERS
ORDINANCE, 2018

AND

FUGITIVE ECONOMIC OFFENDERS BILL,
2018 – Contd.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Item Nos. 14 and 15 to be taken up together. Now Shri N.K. Premachandran.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Thank you very much, Sir. Yesterday, I have already moved the Statutory Resolution seeking the disapproval of the Ordinance. At the same time, when I move the Statutory Resolution disapproving the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, I fully support the contents of the Bill. I am with the Government regarding this because stringent punitive action has to be taken against the economic offenders who are looting and fleeing the country. Definitely, stringent action has to be taken. Therefore, I fully support this.

My formal objection is about the Ordinance route of legislation. It is a well-established principle and several times I myself have stated in this House that under Article 123, an Ordinance can be promulgated only under extraordinary situations. What is an Ordinance legislation? It is an independent legislation brought out by the Executive and not by the Legislature. Further, even Article 123 does not permit the replacement of an

Ordinance. It says that an Ordinance cannot be replaced by a Bill. That is mentioned in Article 123. There is no such provision in Article 123.

Also, I would like to say that the Constitution does not permit either His Excellency the President or the Governor as the parallel authority to make law, independent of the Legislature.

What has happened during the period of three and a half months is that six Ordinances were promulgated by the Government. My point is that the Government could have had the opportunity to pass all those Bills during the last Session but, unfortunately, the entire Session was washed out which I mentioned yesterday.

Sir, this is a new law to confiscate the assets of the fugitive economic offenders and this is an assurance which was given in the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister in during 2017-18. This Bill was approved on 1st March, 2018 by the Union Cabinet and on 12th March, 2018, the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Budget Session was there till 6th April, 2018. If the Government had a bona fide intention to get it passed, definitely, the Government could have resolved the impasse which was prevailing in the Lok Sabha. It could have been very well resolved and they could have initiated the Bill in the House. Instead of introducing the Bill for consultation and passing, they chose the Ordinance route of legislation. That is the basic objection which I would like to make in this regard.

On 21st April, 2018, the President promulgated the Ordinance. My point is that instead of getting the Bill passed in the House, it is not good for a healthy parliamentary democracy system in our country to directly go through the Ordinance route. Therefore, I am placing my strong objection in approving the Ordinance.

Since both the items are being taken up together, Sir, I support the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill. The Bill is based on the principle of the Non-conviction Based Asset Confiscation. This principle is enabled under the provisions of the UN Convention against corruption which was ratified by the Government of India in the year 2011. So, I fully accept the principle.

This is a new law to confiscate the assets of the absconders till they make a submission to the jurisdiction of Indian courts. If they are evading and they are not

subjected to the criminal proceedings or action before a court of law or in any appropriate legal forum in the country, definitely, this action will be useful and fruitful.

There are a lot of instances in which economic offenders flee the country evading the prosecution by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts. There are two such instances, (a) anticipating that there is a commencement of criminal proceedings against him, and (b) there are pending criminal proceedings against him. These are the two instances in which they abscond the country after looting the banks and the exchequer of the country.

Sir, who is a 'Fugitive Economic Offender' is well defined in the proposed Bill. It means a person against whom a warrant has been issued by any of the courts in India, who (a) leaves or has left India so as to avoid criminal prosecution; or (b) refuses to return to India to face criminal prosecution. That person will be declared as a 'Fugitive Economic Offender' by a Deputy Director or a Special Court. I fully agree with it. Here the point is that if such a person has been declared as a 'Fugitive Economic Offender', his property/his assets can be confiscated even before the conviction. That is the biggest provision which we are dealing with.

Here I would like to make a point. I am seeking a very specific clarification from the hon. Finance Minister who is in charge of the Finance Ministry. If the Government is sincere in confiscating the assets or getting these offenders back to India, whether these provisions will survive the legal scrutiny has to be examined in detail. Otherwise, this is absolutely an eye-wash because all these persons have left the country. I am going into the details. These economic offenders, Lalit Modi, Nirav Modi and Vijay Mallya have found out the havens in the U.S., in the U.K and in various countries. They have fled the country and they have found havens outside India. Now, we are coming with a legislation to deal with this subject. I fully support it but, at the same time, I have apprehensions about whether this is a sincere effort on the part of the Government to deal with the subject.

Why am I saying this? There are a lot of legislations in our country regarding economic offences. We have the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, we have the

SARFAESI Act, we have the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, and we have the Negotiable Instruments Act. If a cheque is dishonoured, it is a scheduled offence. A number of offences have been listed in the Schedule of Offences as a part of the Bill. It is stated there that if a cheque is dishonoured and the party who has drawn the cheque is now abroad and staying in Gulf countries, his property can well be confiscated if the value of the dishonoured cheque is more than Rs.100 crore. The Minister may clarify if I am incorrect. This is the provision.

The only question is, whether it is legally sustainable or not. We fully and firmly support whatever stringent provisions the Government requires in order to deal with the fugitive economic offenders. At the same time, things should not be done just for politics sake and just to show the public that we are taking stringent action against the economic offenders. That is the point I am trying to make.

The proposed Bill differs from the existing laws in two crucial aspects. The first one is it allows confiscation of assets of fugitive economic offenders before the conviction. The second one is, this is a very important point and I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to it, it disentitles a fugitive economic offender from any recourse under civil law. These are the two controversial provisions, important provisions that are going to come under legal scrutiny before a court of law. Is the Government able to define, clarify and sustain these two controversial provisions in this Act? If it is, then I fully agree with the Government that the intention of the Government is absolutely fair.

The reason why I am saying is a recent Supreme Court judgement. It was a Constitution Bench judgment. In this July 2016 judgment the Supreme Court said that access to justice is a facet of right to life guaranteed under article 21 of the Constitution. So, access to justice is a fundamental right which comes within the purview of article 21. So, access to justice is the most important, cardinal, fundamental right available to the citizen of the country. But as per the provisions of this law, even if the property is confiscated because somebody is having any interest in the property or any claim is there over the property, nobody can have recourse to law in any civil court. That is a controversial provision.

I would like to make two points. In the judgment also. It has been specifically stated. No individual can be penalised without being convicted. Even if a person is suspected that he is going to flee the country, his property cannot be confiscated. I am fully supporting the Bill. The only question I am asking again and again is whether it is legally sustainable. That has to be looked into by the Government. The second point is that no one can be denied access to justice. In the light of this, is the Government confident that this Bill will pass the judicial scrutiny? It is also the legal dictum that unless and until an accused person is proved to be guilty, he is presumed to be innocent. That is the basic legal dictum.

Sir, why have these people become fugitives? If the provisions of the existing laws are strictly complied with, how can these people become fugitives, how can they loot the country and run away from the country? Vijay Mallya, Lalit Modi, Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi, Dipak Talwar, Sanjay Batra, J.K. Garg, R.K. Kapoor, Prateek Jindal, all these persons have taken loans and defaulted on payment. The latest SRS Bank default is of Rs.6,978 crore and Vijay Mallya owed about Rs.9,000 crore. I am not going into those details because of paucity of time. All these cases have happened during the last four years. Is it not the fault of this Government/ Nirav Modi, Vijay Mallya, Mehul Choksi, Deepak Talwar, all these persons left the country in the last four years during NDA regime.

During last four years, you have not exercised caution to check these things. It is quite unfortunate to say that in the last session this House did not even discuss the Nirav Modi case and the Punjab National Bank scam. If you see, 150 Letters of Undertaking issued in favour of Nirav Modi by the Punjab National Bank from 2011 to 2017 out of which 143 Letters of Undertaking were issued in 63 days from 1st March 2017 onwards. Is it not with the knowledge and consent of the Government?

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, this Nirav Modi case and Punjab National Bank scam has never been discussed in this House. So, I may kindly be given two or three minutes. On 16th January 2018, this came to the knowledge of Punjab National Bank. On 29th January 2018, a complaint was filed by the Punjab National Bank and the Central Bureau of Investigation registered an FIR

on 31st January 2018. Nirav Modi and his brother left the country on 1st January. Mehul Choksi left the country on 6th January. Is it not with the consent and knowledge of the concerned authorities?

There are so many petitions in the Gujarat High Court against Mehul Choksi. More than 500 petitions were submitted before the courts. The Central Bureau of Investigation submitted a petition. A whistle-blower has submitted a specific petition to the hon. Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has acknowledged the receipt of the petition against Mehul Choksi. What action did the Government take? Instead of taking any action, finally you are coming with a legislation by which you are going to confiscate the property of all economic offenders. Can we believe the honest efforts of the Government? Instead of going into continuous legislation, the Government should have the political will to enforce the laws against the corporates. You are losing the political will to deal with the corporates. That is the biggest problem our country is facing.

From this, it is very clear that the Government of India was fully aware of the possible devastating outcome of the fraudulent scams and the Government cannot evade its responsibility since all these scams are of grave importance. Members representing the highest office of our democracy could possibly be involved. I demand a joint parliamentary committee to probe into this matter to bring out the truth about all these issues in the public domain. After all these scams, FICCI, ASSOCHAM and all the corporate organisations are saying that all these scams have happened only because of public sector banks; so, all these public-sector banks have to be privatised. That is the new philosophy which is being brought by the corporate houses.

Is it because of the public-sector banks? It is only because of the political influence by which all these corporates have looted the country and fled the country. So, my suggestion is that if this Government is honest or *bona fide* in containing all these things, a legal clarification has to be made. There are three or four precedents in this House that a Bill even if it is replacing an ordinance, has been sent to the Select Committee or Joint Committee. So, my suggestion is that let this Bill be sent to a Standing Committee in order to have a close legal scrutiny so that all the loopholes can be plugged in.

With these words, once again I move the resolution disapproving the ordinance and I support the Bill.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

“That this House disapproves of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018 (No. 1 of 2018) promulgated by the President on 21st April, 2018.”

“That the Bill to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian Courts, to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India and for matters connected thereto or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, I rise to speak in favour of the Fugitive Economic Offender Bill. This Bill has been brought by my friend Minister Shri Piyush Goyal under the leadership of Hon'ble Modi ji. For Hon'ble Prime Minister, I recall the shayari of Firaq Gorakhpuri which means "If you cannot change the world, your survival in the world is very difficult". Our Government is there to change the world under the leadership of Modi ji and this is great legislation in that direction. I had expected positive reactions from the Opposition. The country has got a Government in the leadership of Modi ji after 10 years reign of the UPA. Once upon a time, Lucknow was under Wajid Ali Shah who led a luxurious life.

It was exactly like that only. The reaction of opposition is painful and reproachful that the vision of Politics has shrunk upto that extent that it is not ready to accept the reality.

This Bill has been brought because the NPAs of banks had increased. Till 2004, NPA was hardly 4 or 5 percent. From 2004 to 2014, the UPA Government provided loans to people very aggressively without any collaterals which was around 85%. NPA of the loan given by our Government from 2014 to 2018 is hardly of six to six and half thousand crore rupees. Out of 10 Lakh crore rupees NPA, only 7,000 crore rupees NPA is our and 9,93,000 crore rupees NPA is of the Congress Government, the UPA Government. In this regard, if we have brought a Bill, you are questioning us.

A mention of few persons was made here. I didn't want that discussion should be made about any particular person. Hon'ble Member has not read Objects and Reasons of the Bill. Shri N.K. Premachandran ji is a very educated person. I have great respect for him, he should have first read the Objects and Reasons of the Bill.

[English]

“There have been several instances of economic offenders fleeing the jurisdiction of Indian courts, anticipating the commencement of criminal proceedings or sometimes during the pendency of such proceedings. The absence of such offenders from Indian courts have several deleterious consequences, such as, it obstructs investigation in criminal cases, it wastes precious time of courts, and it undermines the rule of law in India. Further, most of such cases of economic offences involve non-repayment of bank loans, thereby worsening the financial health of the banking sector in India. The existing civil and criminal provisions in law are inadequate to deal with the severity of the problem.”

[Translation]

There is nothing special in this. Article 21 and 14 has not been affected. Please reply. Loan has been taken from the bank which has not been repaid. We are asking for only that money which has been taken as bank loan. In this matter he may approach Supreme Court, High Court or International Court of Justice; there also he will be advised to repay the bank loan. Why it appears to you that we are violating Article 21 and 14? Will Supreme Court say that you need not to repay the loan? Being in opposition, please tell us whether bank loan should be repaid or not? Which Civil Rights are being violated by us? On the top of that you are speaking about Ordinance. You have washed out the Budget Session. When you washed out the Budget Session, should our Government have kept on waiting that next Session is in the offing. That is entirely your wish that weather you will allow the Session to run smoothly or not and we would have let the economic offenders get away. Was that your intention? This is the money of the poor people.

Hon'ble Premachandran ji, please have a consideration that which party you belong to. This is the

money of the poor people. This is our deposit. Rich people have fled with the money of the poor people. If Government wants to bring this money back, why are you referring to Article 21 and 14 and the Ordinance route in this? You do not allow the Parliament to function smoothly. Is this situation going to continue?

You have given a good list. I too have a big list with me. There is a proverb in Bihar that 'Neither I will do, nor let you do; rather I will be disturbing everything'. This is the result of your deeds. These are your people only. You encourage your people to do corruption. I am reading the name, on 14 March 2018, the question I had asked was:

[English]

“Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state whether many businessmen of our country have absconded after doing scams and settled in various other countries;”

He said-

“Yes. As per the list provided by the Directorate of Enforcement, New Delhi, the following persons involved in cases under investigation by Directorate of Enforcement are reported to have absconded from India:”

[Translation]

Let us talk about Vijay Mallya. When was the loan given to him? Who were those people? Whether both the Ministers of Finance of UPA Government were involved in giving loan to him or not? You gave loans without collateral and when he runs away. You complain that he ran away. Who gave the loan? Who created this situation? Which of the Congress leaders were associated with this? CBI is going to file the charge sheet in which the name of the former Minister of Finance is also going to come up, I am telling you this in a very polite manner. The second name is Jatin Mehta. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): This means that all this is pre-planned...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): I haven't taken any names. Many persons had become Minister of Finance...*(Interruptions)* I know what to say in the Parliament...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KARGE: All this is pre-planned...*(Interruptions)* You are doing this to trap people ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I haven't taken any one's name...*(Interruptions)* I am not going to sit ...*(Interruptions)* Kharge ji, I am not yielding ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Dubey Saheb, please be seated. How did you come to know these names?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: You have heard me. You can tell me whenever you would like to say something ...*(Interruptions)*

Jatin Mehta fled in 2013 and one high profile advocate of Congress, who is also a Member of Rajya Sabha, is associated with Jatin Mehta. He helped him in getting the load. The third name is Sanjay Bhandari ...*(Interruptions)* the whole world knows that he is the son-in-law of this nation...*(Interruptions)* Robert Vadra's flat in London was bought by Sanjay Bhandari ...*(Interruptions)* correct me if I am wrong. You know Sanjay Bhandari,...*(Interruptions)* he is an arms dealer, you promoted him ...*(Interruptions)* If he fled ...*(Interruptions)* I am just talking about the list ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: If someone commits a mistake, give him punishment, that is different, but you are bringing up his name time and again which means that the entire report has been leaked and you know that this is being done to trap him...*(Interruptions)* Please talk about good things, not about things to quarrel ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I have just started. There is some Sandesh Arya, ...*(Interruptions)* against whom ED has filed a chargesheet yesterday. Director, CBI and Director, ED deserve appreciation for this ...*(Interruptions)* He is associated with the person who remained the most powerful man in your party for ten years...*(Interruptions)* charge sheet is about to be filled. You are telling your side...*(Interruptions)* A lot has been said about Neerav Modi...*(Interruptions)* Kharge ji, this is the report of the committee of which you are the chairman...*(Interruptions)* I am reading this, this is the report of your committee itself about how Neerav Modi

saga started...*(Interruptions)* LOU was misused in the bank where Neerav Modi had his account. RBI has the power to supervise branches of all the banks ...*(Interruptions)* Deputy Speaker. Sir, you were also a member of Finance Committee...*(Interruptions)*... After that RBI never looked into it from the year 2010 to 2014 ...*(Interruptions)* because you promoted them I am telling you the chronology... you desired those things. The things they have done with Neerav Modi after that during the time of election. On 3 June, 2013 *[English]* the Hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram directed that Foreign Trade Policy should be amended to prohibit the above organisation from importing gold except for very narrow, limited purposes. *[Translation]* On 3 June, 2013 the then Minister of Finance had said that there will not be any import of gold from now on...*(Interruptions)* it is true, the price of gold has been increasing, the smuggling of gold was increasing here. The Government had done a good job, it had to. The current account deficit was increasing and the price of oil was increasing, they did a good job. Just a day after this, on 4 June, 2013 *[English]* RBI came up with guidelines whereby import of gold on consignment basis by both nominated agencies and banks permissible only to meet the needs of exports of gold jewellery. *[Translation]* For exporters, this decision was taken on 4th June. This was a good thing. Ten days after this, what happened during the time of Congress? There must be some reasons if the nation has changed the Government or they believed that you are a corrupt party. This is the report and Kharge ji himself is the chairman of that committee.

[English] On 13th June, 2013 a meeting was called with various stakeholders and it was decided that all the nominated agencies/designated banks importing gold shall have to meet lot-wise ratio of 20:80 between exporters and the domestic manufacturers. *[Translation]* Policy was changed within 10 days. You can only imagine what could be the reasons for withdrawing it on 3 June and reviving it on 13 June. *[English]* On 21st June, 2013, the hon. Finance Minister approved the 20:80 schemes. *[Translation]* Everything was changed in 10-12 days. The whole scheme was changed once the Congress Party got the desired money for the elections. On 30th January, 2014 elections were declared. *[English]* A meeting was called which was attended by the representatives from RBI, DGFT, DGEP, CBEC, wherein it was decided that

the request of Star Trading House (STH) and Premium Trading House (PTH) for their inclusion in 20:80 scheme may be considered after assuming the impact of gold likely to be imported by them.

[Translation]

A new question has arisen that we will give permission to import gold to some star trading houses and some premier trading houses and they got the permission to do so. The elections were ended on 13th May and the results were to be disclosed on 16th May. At that time, there was a question whether he will continue as Finance Minister or not. *[English]* The hon. Finance Minister gives his approval for inclusion of STH/PTH for import of gold under 20:80 scheme. Paper does speak lie. On 15th May, 2014 the DEA wrote to RBI to amend the 20:80 scheme to allow gold import by STH/PTH.

[Translation]

This Government was formed on 26th May, 2011 under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister. The RBI Governor who was appointed at the time of your Government had not even considered important to ask the designated Prime Minister and Finance Minister as it was purely a policy decision. *[English]* On 21st May, 2014, the RBI issued AP Dir Circular to amend 20:80 scheme. *[Translation]* You are the one who create people like Neerav Modi and help them in making documents and if RBI do not investigate for the money that has been taken by Neerav Modi through scam then also the fault is ours!

"Bura jo dekhana mean chala, bura na milya koy,

Jo dil khoja aapna, mujhse bura na koy."

Its a matter to think upon. After this, when our Government came to power in the month of June, DRI had told the Finance Minister that smuggling is going on and that is wrong. We are just trying to give benefit some of the star trading houses. There are several such cases wherein import of gold was done within 24 hours. There is a company known as 'KANAK'. Gold consignment reaches at the Gurugram Airport. From there it is sent to Haridwar for making gold and then it is exported from Haridwar within 24 hours. The import and export of gold was being done only on papers. 'Mis invoicing' is a way of

generating black money. When our Finance Minister came to know about it, he convened a meeting in the month of July. *[English]* On 27th November, 2014, the hon. Finance Minister approved the withdrawal of 20:80 scheme. *[Translation]* We made efforts to stop theft. Whether we have worked to prevent people to become like Neerav Modi. You should be thankful to the Hon. Modi ji, Hon. Finance Minister, Hon. Piyush Goyal for these things or you will raise a question for fleding away of people like Neerav Modi, Vijay Mallaya, Jatin Mehta, Sanjay Bhandari etc. You create arms dealer, you do business, you create Sanjay Sariya and then say that the case which we brought is really a bad one. You just take money and make the money for elections. If you would like to see the list, the solar export and solar diamond export was of Rs. 300 crores in the year 2011.

If you see the years 2013, 2014 and 2015, you will find that there is an increase of rupees 6 thousand crores. This data has not only increased just because of Neerav Modi. This is not only the case of Neerav Modi. If you see all this, you will come to know that how many types of cases are there. You are asking the benefits of the Ordinance if it is promulgated. The benefit as per the Newyork Times' Report was that *[English]* "The UK Court lets Indian banks search, seize tycoon Vijaya Mallya's properties." *[Translation]* Mr. Tharoor is going to speak after me. In the year 1881, law of extradition was made and it was amended in the year 1903. There was a similar treaty in the country until 1947. After the Independence of India in the year 1947 to 1993, a different kind of a law was there and since 1993 till date several scams have been committed. So many people are fleding away to foreign countries, have you people imagined this. You just have a look on the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau. During the last 10 years in the country, the number of NRIs, economic offences has increased. China has made an amendment in its rule to prevent economic offences in the year 2014. The Bill don't talk of criminals, it talks about economic offenders who fled away by taking the money from Banks, poors, farmers, women and labourers. The economic offenders built their houses in a foreign country, they travel in air planes. Countries like US, UK and Canada has made amendments in their laws. In the year 2004 when there was the Government of UPA, a

resolution, whose signatory was Sh. Manmohan Singh, was supposed to become a law but it did not materialize. What was the reason due to which no efforts was made to make a law against the economic offenders during those 10 years. In the year 2010-11, one such bill was introduced in the House and got lapsed as it was not passed by the both Houses i.e., Lok Sabha as well as in Rajya Sabha. It may be your intention that you people are supporting such thieves and runaways.

When PMLA was being formed, I was the spokesperson on behalf of Bhartiya Janta Party. I told the then Finance Minister in the year 2012 that the law which is being made will be misused and one day you yourself get trapped in this. I think at that moment Goddess Saraswati Mata stayed at the tip of my tongue as today he is on the verge of getting trapped. Our Government has handled this situation beautifully. If you see Section 4(2) of the Bill - *[English]* "The reason for the belief that an individual is a fugitive economic offender." *[Translation]* You have to give reason in that. In this Bill, Government has taken initiative to control so many things. Whomsoever Director will sign this, he has to get the permission of special court. He will have to mention the reason first as what reason he is considering this person as an economic offender. It's not like that ED will arrest anyone. As per the circular issued in February, 2012, if anyone has become a defaulter for a single day, he will come under red flag. After that they will negotiate you. When you are not in a condition to return the money and the Bank thinks that its money cannot be returned and he may fled away then an alert will be sounded across the airports so that he cannot fled away to foreign countries. In that case, first of all bank has to lodge an FIR.

When the bank lodges an FIR then only that case will be referred to CBI, ED under whatever provisions are there in the new Bill. People say that the difference between PMLA and this Bill is that it is a newer version of PMLA which you made in a hurry without thinking on that and this government has taken a wise decision that only the Director will have the right to prove. Provision has been made for this. *[English]* Any information available as to the whereabouts of the fugitive, economic properties or the value of such properties believed to be the mis-offender.

[Translation]

Please understand that informations are received, these are of various types- some are good and some are bad. Until the officer confirms that whether the information is correct or not, whether it is his property or not, may be that property cannot be seized. There are such people who are committing the offence themselves and are buying properties in the name of their son, daughter, mother-in-law, father-in-law, servant etc or are buying benami properties, then in such cases there are separate laws for it. After that *[English]* a list of proceeds of crime including any such property outside India for which confiscation is sought. *[Translation]* complete list will have to be provided. It is not like that we may just say that this has to be done or that has to be done. All such provisions have been made under Sections 4 (2).

[English]

Notice under Section 10. *[Translation]* what is this? *[English]* Where an application under Section 4 a special court shall issue a notice to an individual who is alleged to be a fugitive economic offender. *[Translation]* He will be given/sent notice *[English]* The notice referred to in sub-Section 1 shall also be issued for any other person who has any interest in the property mentioned in the application under sub-Section 2 of Section 4.

[Translation]

Please understand this, you referred to Article 21 and 50. Many speakers will take like this. We took the help of the court. It means whether we have bypassed the judiciary, or whether we have given any right to any authority. We have constituted special courts for this. You will be served with proper notice. If you don't reply to it, you are saying that it will be human rights violation, so he should be let out. Do you want someone to run away with the country's money. You kept on doing so. What is the situation today? A lot of money was deposited in Swiss Bank, but now a very good report has come that there is nobody to claim the 300 crore rupees deposited in Swiss Bank. There is nobody to claim/take it as they are benami people. I told you that day that many people will raise objection/question that you made so many laws but black money did not come back. I consider myself good because the SIT was constituted on Supreme Court's order after my speech. I had told in this Parliament only

that there are 3 Members of Congress Party whose names figure in it. The bank account numbers that came from Linchestine bank and which was given by Government of Germany and France and when there was no reply on it, then Harsh Raghuvanshi, I will tell you what was the case in which Ramjethmalani and Shanti Bhushan has said and on the basis of it, provision for the constitution of SIT was made in 2011-12. SIT was not formed by them. I am saying that you will say this, what did you say about black money. You signed all the prospective agreements. Some agreement will come into force from 2019, some agreement will come into force with effect from 2020, then people with black money will wait that Govt. of India will come in 2019, in the year 2020. You have signed 'Basil' agreement, signed International Financing Reporting System agreement due to which the condition of banks deteriorated.

When laws like this are made the name of Indian will appear as individual. They have created trust. You have signed the prospective agreements. If people have formed trust there, then money is not going to come back in the country. When we will name, then it will be the name of an Indian. Then you will ask whether black money came back or not? You help the borrower in running away. You generated black money.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I would like to say for the information of Shri Nishikant Dubey ji, the whole Bill deals with confiscation of property of a fugitive economic offender.

The question arises in this Bill. At the time of introduction, I had stood up and opposed it. I am not participating in the debate. My colleague, Shri Tathagata Satpathy will be speaking from our Party. But the question still remains. Confiscation of a property does not give entitlement to the Government to recover the money that has been swindled. Is there a provision in any clause in the Bill to say about the recovery of the swindled money? Just tell us on this point.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Finance Minister will answer this, but I will tell you the process of declaration of fugitive economic offender, which is the biggest question and confiscation of property about which

Mahtab ji just told that under Section 4 of the Bill is provided that—

[English]

“Where the Director or any other officer not below the rank of Deputy Director authorised by the Director for the purposes of this section, has reason to believe (the reasons for such belief to be recorded in writing), on the basis of material in his possession, that any individual is a fugitive economic offender, he may file an application in such form and manner as may be prescribed in the Special Court that such individual may be declared as a fugitive economic offender.”

[Translation]

What can be better protection of human rights and giving people the chance than this? On the basis of the things, the information which is in possession of the director and deputy director, they will have to believe that the things information that are in this possession are correct. Secondly, he will have to go through the Court also. It is as if you are challenging the wisdom of the court. After this much amount of protection, do you still think there will be violation of human rights, Article 14, Article 21. Why the Special Courts have been constituted.

[English]

Section 2(1)(k) defines proceeds of crime. It is the same as Section 2(1)(u) of PMLA after the amendment of 2018.

“Proceeds of crime” means any property derived or obtained, directly or indirectly, by any person as a result of criminal activity relating to a Scheduled Offence, or the value of any such property, or where such property is taken or held outside the country, then the property equivalent in value held within the country or abroad:”

[Translation]

What's wrong in that? It is a very big problem. Now the people say that if you put someone behind the bars, then from where the money will come? There is no question of putting anyone under the bars. We don't want to put anyone in jail. It's not our business. Our government is not like yours.

Hon. Dy. Speaker, I'll wind up my speech in two minutes. As regards to our money especially the money of banks which really belongs to them NPAs are accumulating in the banks. NPA of Rs. 10 lakh crore has been accumulated. The number of people who have been fled away are related to congress. Such is the connection of Neerav Modi. Someone took the jewellery, someone gave his house, someone rented one's house, all these are the senior leaders of the congress. They are the ones who created economic offenders. These people created such a situation. These created NPA. The Government of India has come up with a very effective Bill. We should support that. At the end, I would just like to say that - 'Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah, Sarve Santu Niramayah'. In view of that, everyone should have a right to lead a good life...(Interruptions) With these words, I conclude my speech...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I thank you very much for the opportunity to address the House on the topic that is really a great concern to all of us. Particularly in recent years, all of us share the nation's concern about the jhooth-loot-scoot culture that has become dominant and we have seen many economic offenders fleeing the country and refusing to come back to face justice.

Sir, we had high expectations of this Bill. I note that earlier this year, none other than our esteemed Prime Minister addressed a word of warning to financial and regulatory authorities on the increasing number of financial frauds and fugitive economic offenders. To quote our hon. Prime Minister, he said that he wants to make an appeal to those who have been entrusted with the job of framing rules and policies and maintaining ethics to do their job diligently and with dedication. These are the Prime Minister's words. These are promising words and we, in the Congress Party, had hoped that perhaps for at least once in these four years, the present ruling dispensation would actually come through on a commitment.

15.00 hrs

But as usual, hon. Deputy Speaker, as has been the legacy of this Government, there remains a significant gap between the rhetoric of its leadership and the reality

that is suggested by the nature of the Bill before us today. In the last few years, we have seen a string of businessmen flee the country after allegedly defrauding numerous creditors, especially public sector banks under the watch of the very men who promised to be the watchmen, the *chowkidars*, of India today.

The magnitude of the crisis is seen by a response of the Ministry of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha which has itself admitted that in March this year India has the awful record of having 31 fugitive economic offenders who had collectively robbed the honest tax payer of over Rs. 40,000 crore. That is the figure given by the Ministry of External Affairs to this House. Now, to give that figure of Rs. 40,000 crore some perspective, that is also nearly the same amount that this Government allocated on paper to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and they took credit saying this is the record highest ever allocation in 2017-18 for this scheme. They did not actually give all the money. That is the amount of money that seems to be on the books of our fugitive economic offenders. While the men and women of our country dependent on their daily wages are struggling with delayed payments because the Government, apparently, does not have enough money to give the States to pay our MNREGA workers, our white collar economic offenders have got away from this country with impunity and the fact is that given these abject circumstances, I must say that we have hoped for effective and workable legislation from this Government to tackle this pressing issue with conviction. But it is already too little, too late.

As my friend Shri Premachandran has pointed out, the biggest fugitives have already left the country. The Government has failed to extradite them and I am going to come back to that. Vijay Mallya escaped two years ago, Nirav Modi fled in January, 2018 after gleefully taking a photograph in Davos with our Prime Minister. It is interesting to hear the BJP speaker talk about Congress association. The pictures are of, apparently, our own Prime Minister in his company. Jatin Mehta of Winsome Diamonds has left for St. Kitts in 2016 and Lalit Modi benefited from a 'No Objection' intervention by our own Minister of External Affairs in 2015 which was a big issue in this House just three years ago. They are all living in luxury abroad. So, we would like to ask only one question to this Government: *Kiska saath, Kiska vikas?*

But anyway, before analysing this Bill, we must ask ourselves as to what is the situation that necessitates the need to enact a particular kind of legislation. Normally, if there is a flaw in certain statutes or provisions that is being exploited by individuals to escape the law, then, undoubtedly, a legislative remedy is required. But I am sorry to say that there is absolutely no indication in this Bill of a remedy or even a slightly progressive step to address the larger malaise in our regulatory and financial institutions. Instead, we have a poorly crafted draft where it seems little thought has been given to and the entire exercise, I am sorry to say, reeks of tokenism and political double speak. I will explain why I say this because my problems with this Bill are practical, legal and constitutional.

Now, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that the existing civil and criminal provisions of the law are inadequate to deal with the problem of economic offenders fleeing our jurisdiction. So, they are saying that when you have somebody absconding with the proceeds of crime, there are no laws to deal with it. That is absurd. There are very much existing laws. We have our Criminal Procedure Code. The question before us is to ask whether the proposed legislation is better than the present legal regime. What is the problem that you are fixing? What are your improvements?

Sir, the previous speaker talked at length about NPAs. First of all, the Government's own figures confirm that the quantum of Non-Performing Assets in the public sector banks in our country has more than doubled since they came to power. So, they are the ones who will bear the bulk of responsibility for the NPAs. But more significantly, is the BJP seriously arguing that the bulk of these NPAs are due only to fugitive economic offenders? The NPA issue is a much bigger problem. We are very happy to have a debate on that in this House. But the fact still remains that this is clearly not the problem that they can fix in this way. Now, I will come to my specific objections.

First, under Section 82 of our existing Criminal Procedure Code, if any court has reason to believe that a person is evading a warrant issued by it, then it can require him to appear before the court within 30 days and if he fails to do so, it is already in our law today, "any property of the concerned person can be attached" under

Section 83. That is our present law. So, what are they fixing? Under Section 10 of the Bill, however, once an application has been filed to declare a person as a fugitive economic offender, this Bill gives him six weeks to appear, and an additional period of one week may be given if his counsel appears on his behalf. So, in fact this Bill actually gives a fugitive economic absconder and offenders more time than the existing Criminal Procedure Code. Instead of 30 days, he is getting 7 weeks or 42 days. Now, please explain the logic behind this generosity in the Bill.

Now, under the Bill, only if a person has a warrant issued against him for a scheduled offence involving Rs. 100 crore or more, will he come under the ambit of this law. Now, this is a very interesting number. Where does it come from? With this threshold, it means somebody can swindle Rs. 80 crore, Rs. 90 crore, or even Rs. 99.99 crore and he would not attract any of the provisions of this law. Where on earth did our Government decide that a Rs. 100 crore is the only level at which we should take these people seriously? Under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, which has already been referred to in this House, offences involving one crore or more are covered. It is important that this Rs. 100 crore threshold should be removed so as to ensure that all types of white collar absconders are brought under the ambit of the law.

I want to agree Mr. Deputy Speaker, we need a strong law to deal with fugitives and absconders. But at the same time, we have a constitutional ethos to preserve; we have a legal culture to preserve; we are a democracy, not some sort of tin-pot dictatorship. We must have sufficient safeguards built into the law to prevent it from being used as a tool of harassment by the Government.

Now, if you look at the Section 14 (a) of the Bill, once a person is declared a fugitive economic offender, then any court or tribunal in India may disallow such a person from putting forward or defending any civil claims in court. Now, 'any civil claims' mean what? You are effectively extinguishing a human being's right, an Indian citizen's right to any civil remedy. For instance, if a person is a fugitive, but at the same time he is part of a property dispute or he is part of a divorce proceeding, under the provisions, he cannot defend himself. He cannot take any action in any court of law. This is a

bizarre logic. The provision can prevent him from exercising his rights as an Indian citizen in such cases, even those rights unconnected to the economic offence that he has committed. The Supreme Court has clearly held that the right to access courts is an inalienable right and I am quoting the Supreme Court judgement: "...so basic and inalienable that no system of governance can possibly ignore its significance leave alone afford to deny the same to its citizens." That means the right to access justice, which has been challenged by the previous speaker, flowing from Article 21 and Article 14 of the Constitution requires the ability to go to a court and ask the court to defend your rights or at least hear your side. Extinguishing such a right, even in the case of a fugitive will be found by any half-educated judge to be a violation of the Constitution of India. Why are we bringing forward such an obviously unconstitutional provision that flies in the face of Supreme Court judgements? The Government really owes us an explanation on this.

Section 14 (b) goes even further because the right of companies to approach civil courts is also extinguished if the person filing on behalf of a company is a Manager, or a Director or a shareholder and he happens to be a fugitive economic offender. So, the Government will no doubt argue - they have not come up with this yet, but they may argue that this will force companies to get rid of such people from their companies. But the fact is, majority shareholders cannot be changed overnight. My good friend Shri Piyush Goel knows that very well; they are the ones who bring capital to the company. So, the provision will suddenly mean that other shareholders, perhaps minority shareholders, will be punished and their investments affected for no fault of their own. The Supreme Court in a different recent judgement had said and I quote the Supreme Court again: "...when something is done which is excessive and disproportionate, such legislation would be manifestly arbitrary."

This provision is manifestly arbitrary because it affects the rights of people, who are not offenders, and it will clearly not survive a Constitutional test.

And, I am asking again the Government: "Why do you produce an unconstitutional law that you know has no chance of going past the existing judgments of the Supreme Court that I have cited?" ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, it is purely for optics. I will come back to that.

Once a person is declared a fugitive economic offender -- we have all heard this already -- his properties are confiscated and vested with the Central Government. Now, under this Bill, as Mr. Mahtab already mentioned, the Centre, of course, can try and recover the money by selling off the property that is confiscated. But remember that the declaration of a person as a fugitive economic offender is not a conviction. It is not the result of a criminal trial. It is a declaration based on *prima facie* material. Sale of property, unlike the confiscation of property, cannot be undone, and, therefore, it can only be resorted to once a person has already been convicted.

Now, the Government may say: "Well, under the Money Laundering Act, we can dispose of the property vested with us." But even that happens only under the Money Laundering Act after a trial. Here, there is no trial. So, now, the Government wants to make itself the trial court as well and take on powers that in the history of India no Government has had without going before a Judge.

I think, as legislators, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have the responsibility to ensure that any Bill we pass, is legally sound, fair and reasonable. The property of a fugitive economic offender may be attached by the court; there may be third parties, who have leasehold rights or mortgage rights on such property, and of course, the Bill does provide that these properties should not then be confiscated. But then, those individuals who have no connection with the crime committed by the accused, have the obligation to prove that they actually have a legitimate interest in the property without knowing that the property is from the proceeds of a criminal act. How is somebody supposed to know that? After all, they will act in good faith with their business partners, with their company officials, their shareholders.

It seems to me that you are, now, using this Bill to reverse the onus; and instead of the prosecution having the responsibility to show that any third party has reasonable grounds to believe that the property arose out of the criminal activity, instead you are taking away his right to rebut such charges and you are saying that he no longer has any rights.

This Section too would need to be amended because you cannot punish the innocent and deprive them of their legal rights. This would set a very dangerous precedent in other matters in our country.

Now, the Bill also suffers from a major lacuna. Of course, the whole question of properties, which are not part of criminal proceeds over which third parties have interest but are yet attached, has not been addressed in the Bill; and that lacuna would need to be dealt with.

One more thing is the power of notification that the Government has taken upon itself. It says that the offences, which need to be attracted to show a person as a fugitive, are listed in the Schedule, but the Government can make changes to the Schedule by notification. Now, this means that the power can be misused by the Government whenever it likes. If there is a person, for example, who is close to the ruling party – an allegation we have heard from the other side – then, the Government can quite simply change the Schedule and decide that that offence does not attract this Bill. Why do we not have a much more sensible precaution and say that if any changes need to be made to the Schedule, it must be through the sanction of Parliament? The Government has to explain to Parliament the reasons and purpose of the change rather than taking on the power to itself to change the Schedule arbitrarily. These notifications can be placed before the House.

We have a problem. You are a long-term legislator. You know what I am talking about. We have a very weak scrutiny and oversight in our Parliament over matters of delegated legislation. We pass a Bill and then, we do not know what happens to it, what rules they write, what notifications they issue, under what regulations the law is implemented. I really feel, Sir, this is a larger point beyond this Bill that we need to seriously look at requiring the Government to actually explain their rules to us when we pass Bills.

Now, there are two very important points that I wish to add before I conclude. First is that the Supreme Court of India, and I am citing a lot to it because it is such an important issue, has passed the judgment in March of last year suggesting to the Government to amend the Criminal Procedure Code to allow for trial in *absentia*. This is in 'Hussain versus the Union of India', Piyush, if you want to look up, it is of 9th of March, 2017. It is very similar. In fact, they actually alluded to Section 339 B of the Bangladesh Criminal Procedure Code because they say that it will reduce the delay in trials when the accused absconds from the country.

Even though the judgement was passed one year and four months ago, our Government has shown no urgency in implementing this suggestion. If the Government could bring in an amendment to this effect, the fugitive economic offenders, who stay abroad can be tried in *absentia* as you have the Supreme Court's own backing for it but the Government has not had the courage to do this.

The other idea that they have got that attaching the properties of absconders will force them to return is laughable. One of the most prominent businessmen, who have fled the country couple of years ago, sold some of his estates before leaving the country. All these objectives of the Bill can easily be bypassed by a fugitive economic offender if he sells off his property before it is attached. The Government instead needs to take a comprehensive review of our extradition process. That is where the flaw is. I know that the previous speaker attended to it. I have written extensively on this subject. The fact is that while we definitely need to ensure that there is better intelligence on those engaging in fraudulent activities so that they can be nabbed before they leave the country. But the fact is that when the previous speaker asks as to why we had not brought a fugitive economic offender law earlier, the fact is that these are matters that are already within the capacity of the Government to do. They can strengthen the CrPC. They can allow for trials in *absentia*. ...*(Interruptions)* I should say that in the UK for example, we have put up so many extradition requests but in the last 25 years only one person has been extradited back to India. What is wrong with us? Why is the Government not fixing that? The fact is that Mr. Deputy Speaker we are essentially seeing an exercise in passing a hastily drafted legislation to play to the gallery while ignoring the real issues of the non-implementation of the laws by ignoring the Government's own failure to do the things that I have suggested and then, we are now, essentially shutting the stable door after the horse has bolted.

Lastly, by putting forward a Bill, many of the provisions, which will be struck down as unconstitutional, the Government is only making a show of being tough on fugitive economic offenders. This is too serious an issue to become another *jumla*. I urge the Government to take another look at their Bill and amend its provisions

suitably. As Ghalib put it – since they are rather fond of Ghalib – let me say:

[*Translation*]

"Nazar ko badlo to nazaare badal jate hain,
Soch ko badlo to sitare badal jaate hain.
Kashtiyaan balane ki zarurat nahin,
Disha ko badlo to kinare khud badal jaate hain."

[*English*]

The Prime Minister has called himself the *pradhan chowkidar* – the *chowkidar* seems to be sleeping at the gate....(*Interruptions*) you are just putting a heavy padlock on the garage door after the car has been stolen.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU (Chennai North):
Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on this important Bill, the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018.

The main intent of this Bill is to force the fugitives to return to the country. Their extradition from their safe havens has failed despite maximum efforts taken by the Government. The extradition treaties, especially, with the United Kingdom proved ineffective and the fugitives can challenge the Government and the law of this land.

This Bill is more stringent and vastly different from earlier Acts where the confiscation of properties of the fugitives other than the corporate giants was manifest. But this Bill aims at the fraudulent corporates and paves the way for sale proceeds of the confiscated property in India and abroad. This will prevent any civil claims of the properties and targets the benami holdings of the fugitives also without there being any encumbrances.

Sir, these are welcome steps which foretell the political will of this Government that is pressurised by the list of growing fugitives everyday like Vijay Mallya, Lalit Modi, Nirav Modi, Mehul Choksi, Jatin Mehta, Ritesh Jain, etc., etc. With unearthing of every scam, the resultant massive damage to the financial health of our banks is becoming very apparent.

Though the intent of this Government may be good and is in line with the UN Convention against the fugitives and the procedural delays may be remedied, given the past experience, the achievements may not be

forthcoming as willed by the Government. Whether the Bill acts as a deterrent, the main import of this Bill is doubtful. Mallya, despite his properties being confiscated and sale proceeds being undertaken, does not bother but declares that he is heavenly with his residential properties and some other properties in foreign soil registered in the name of his family members that are enough to hold them good.

Sir, he was arrested in UK but was let out on bail. The Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1935 of the British Empire did not apply in the case of foreign states unless Her Majesty so directs by an Order in the Council.

The international track record of punishing and recovering the assets of the fugitives is abysmal. The record of developing countries is worse still. Out of 20 to 40 billion dollars of stolen money every year from the developing countries, in 2010-12, only 1.39 billion dollars could be frozen out of which only 147.2 million dollars was recovered. In this regard, the observation of World Bank merits a reference. The developing countries are to encounter serious obstacles in the recovery. Even if there is political will to pursue stolen assets, limited legal, investigative and judicial capacity hampers the process of jurisdictions where the stolen assets are hidden. Often developed countries may not be responsive to requests for legal assistance, various treaties notwithstanding. So, this Bill is toothless if the assets are outside the country. The World Bank initiative, STAR (Stolen Assets Recovery Programme) is a telling example as to how badly the past efforts have fared. So, the National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) to be incorporated under Section 132 of the Companies Act may serve a little purpose only. It is feared that it may end up in a cramp.

This Bill may be in sync with the UN Convention against corruption with regard to punishing offenders without a criminal conviction when the prosecution is not possible. Here under this Bill along with confiscation, sale proceeds are to be undertaken when the case against the fugitive is still pending and the conviction has not been proclaimed. Further, neither the fugitive nor his accomplice, who has a stake in the property, can file civil suits against him. The Bill itself is apprehensive about these provisions which run counter to Article 21 of our Constitution enforcing the right to life. The Bill interprets this right to include another right to access justice. That

mandates a Constitutional Amendment devoid of which, it may be challenged in the court of law by the fugitives. This will pose a serious problem, especially in a country where the right to personal liberty has been placed on a high pedestal.

Further, the Bill is shrouded in ambiguity and uncertainty in its embryonic stage and has to be covered plenty to plug the loopholes.

The matter is further complicated by a rather uncertain judiciary which works, most of the time, at cross purposes. Take the case of Ananda Padmanaban, the Malaysian national linked to the Aircel-Maxis scam. The CBI Special Court called for confiscation of his Indian assets as he was not appearing before it, but finally, he was let out and all the accused were acquitted, including Ananda Padmanaban and Maran brothers.

The previous Acts supposed to be stringent, like SARFAESI, MISA, COFEPOSA have been rendered ineffective. It will be more prudent to tighten up the escape route for the fugitives. In the case of Nirav Modi, enough time was provided to escape even after the CBI filed an FIR against him. His uncle Mehul Choksi could still escape after him. Mallya's case is not different. In the case of Lalit Modi, this Government was generous enough to suspend the revocation of his passport.

There must be a fresh look at providing massive loans to borrowers without there being a collateral of equal value.

The norms of the banks to lend loans on higher denominations or values should be very stringent and there should be greater accountability in providing loans. The role of CAs is to be reviewed as they do not appear to be doing justice to their jobs. The names of all individuals, who have defaulted, must be made public to make them shameful. There is a proverb in Tamil-- "*Thumbaivittu vaalai pidikka koodaathu*", which alludes that there is no use in tracking the fugitives after allowing them to escape. So, preventive steps may deter the defaulters more than the Bills like the one now under discussion.

The Government has to show its steadfastness and will power in uncompromisingly and sternly dealing with the offenders of NPA. The banks should be empowered to achieve higher recovery and speedy confiscation of the

proceeds of crime. The waiver or write off, whichever name is given, should be a thing of the past. Prevention is always better than cure. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Deputy Speaker, Sir, again I have got the chance to speak when you are in the Chair. Incidentally, it happens and I consider it as a great privilege for me.

Sir, this Bill has been brought for discussion today. In West Bengal there is a proverb, "*Chor palale buddhi bare*". When the thieves have stolen the property and fled, then the owner of the property has become intelligent. That is the situation of the Central Government. That is the thing.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to clarify one thing. Kindly see the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Under Clause 3 sub-clause (1), the definition of the fugitive economic offender is given as "an individual who has committed a scheduled offence or offences involving an amount of Rs.100 crore or more and has absconded from India or refused to come back to India to avoid or face criminal prosecution in India." Therefore, for offences of crime, the amount should be Rs.100 crore or more, according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. But I do not find any such figure in the main Bill. No such figure is there. What is the correct position? According to you, who will be the fugitive economic offender, defined under Section 2 sub-section (5)? Fugitive economic offender means any individual against whom a warrant for arrest in relation to scheduled offence has been issued by any court in India, who (i) has left so as to avoid criminal prosecution or (ii) being abroad refuses to return to India to face criminal prosecution. There you have not mentioned the value of the crime as Rs.100 crore or more.

Hon. Finance Minister, I will be happy if you ignore Clause 3, sub-clause (1) as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and delete it because if you keep Rs.100 crore and more, then a person, who has committed a crime involving Rs.50 crore, will fly and this Act will not apply. Therefore, would it not be a discrimination between the two persons who are committing the same crime?

If a fraud includes a sum of more than Rs.100 crore, this law would apply and if the sum is less than Rs.100 crore, the law would not apply to it. Is it not a

discrimination? If you commit one murder, you will not be treated as a murderer. But if you commit five murders, then only the Indian Penal Code (IPC) will be applicable. This is a discrimination. Therefore, I would urge the Government to think about this. I would be very happy if you delete this. This Act should equally be applicable to a person who has stolen even one rupee.

Now, I come to another issue which is relating to absconding, that is, fleeing to another country. What are the conditions of absconding and when would this Act apply? When the offences which have been mentioned in the Schedule have been committed and the officers of the Department concerned have initiated a criminal case and the appropriate criminal court has issued a warrant of arrest and despite the warrant of arrest the person is not available in India, in these circumstances this Act would apply. Then, you have to take up the regular criminal proceedings very fast. You cannot avoid the initiation of the regular criminal case. So, what is the speciality of this Act?

If an officer detects an offence and takes steps in time, then only the criminal case would be in motion. Unless a criminal case is in motion and appropriate steps are taken, you cannot reap the benefits of this Act; you cannot apply this Act at all.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a question arises as to why we are doing this. I think we are doing this because we have seen the cases of Lalit Modi, Nirav Modi, that is, the Modi syndicate. We have seen these cases. Now, the question is that these offences have been committed long back and the appropriate authorities must have taken steps against them. I want to know from you as to what steps have been taken up. It must have been filed as a criminal case before the appropriate court. If the case had already been filed, a warrant would have already been issued; a proclamation would have already been issued. Even order for attachment of properties of the criminal would have already been issued. Even if everything has been done, this Act would not apply to offenders, who have committed crimes up to this day. Sir, no criminal law is implemented with retrospective effect. The law is implemented with only prospective effect. So, what effective steps have you taken against these offenders? This is what the country is asking. Why are Lalit Modi, Nirav Modi and Vijay Mallya not being

arrested and why are their properties not attached? They have gone abroad. If it is so, the country wants to know whether it is an appropriate law. So, this is a law which has brought nothing for the country.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is only an eyewash, although I support the substance of the Act itself. It should be an Act. But, as of today, this country is very sensitive about whatever scams have been committed. The people of this country are suffering from insecurity over keeping their money in banks. These are not the only cases where this Act would not be applicable; even in the Punjab National Bank fraud case, this law would not be applicable.

It would be applicable to future cases. Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I will just refer to a few things. Clause 4(2)(c) reads:

“A list of properties or the value of such properties believed to be the proceeds of crime, including any such property outside India for which confiscation is sought;”

It mentions ‘outside India’. Then, clause 5(1) reads:

“The Director or any other officer authorised by the Director, not below the rank of Deputy Director, may, with the permission of the Special Court, attach any property mentioned in the application under section 4 by an order in writing in such manner as may be prescribed.”

Therefore, it is as if you are giving the power to the Indian courts to attach a property which is situated outside of the country. Can any Indian court do it? The Indian courts have jurisdiction within India. Can an Indian court attach a property existing in London? Can an Indian court pass an order of arrest in respect of a person, who is there in London, and bring him before the court within seven days? Can an Indian court do it? The answer is negative. Then, what is the use of writing all these things? If this power is there in the Indian courts, then why have you not taken steps for getting an order from an Indian court to arrest Mr. Lalit Modi, Mr. Nirav Modi, Mr. Vijay Mallya and others? You arrest them and bring them to India. India wants to see their faces; India does not want to hear your lecture.

You have said so many things. You have said that black money would be recovered, black money would be

distributed and everyone would get Rs. 15 lakh. Where is that black money? You are making speech only. You are delivering speech only. In substance, people of the country want to see them in the Indian jails. They are eagerly waiting and you are not doing anything.

Let me come to clause 7(1) which reads:

“Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act, where a Director or any other officer authorised by the Director, on the basis of material in his possession, has reason to believe (the reasons for such belief to be recorded in writing), that an individual may be a fugitive economic offender, he may enter any place-- ”

If you say that he may enter any place, it means that this power can be abused for so many reasons, including the political ones. Today, everybody in India knows that the present Central Government is really vindictive and they are exercising the power for political reason to arrest and harass all the political opposition leaders and workers. That is known to everyone. Therefore, this power is capable to be abused. Without framing any guidelines, without having anything like that, can it be done?

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have been the Law Minister of your State. You know the substantive law.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was a Minister at the Centre during 1998-99.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Sir, I am very sorry.

Sir, you know the law. Can any law be made which is capable to be abused? If it is capable to be abused, that violates the constitutional provision itself. Sir, you know this.

Sir, now I come to clause 9. This is very interesting.

We know the basic structure of the CrPC. Section 94 of the CrPC 1973 gives the Government the power to search and seizure. What is the minimum requirement? There must be two independent witnesses. Now, you refer to Section 9 here. It says: “If an authority, authorised in this behalf by the Central Government by general or specific order, has reason to believe (the reason for such belief to be recorded in writing) that any person has secreted about his person or anything under his possession, ownership or control, any record or

proceeds of crime which may be useful for or relevant to any proceedings under this Act, he may search that person and seize such record or property which may be useful for or relevant to any proceedings under this Act.” There is no provision in the Bill itself which makes the presence of independent witnesses mandatory when such a search and seizure takes place. You know that many criminal cases have been quashed only on the ground that at the time of search and seizure no independent witness was there. Indian courts have quashed so many cases and so many persons have been acquitted. What is the utility in bringing such type of Bills? Why should there not be a provision for independent witness? Why have you not made this provision in the statute itself? This is one of the main defects in this Bill.

Please refer to Section 12. Only after exercising the power under Section 12, a person can be declared by the special court as a fugitive economic offender. If that is so, how can I read it with Section 4? He may appear to be a fugitive economic offender. I can understand that. A person may be named in the FIR. He may be accused of several things. But till he is convicted, he cannot be said to be a criminal. So, Section 12 and Section 4 are contradictory. I can appreciate the steps that are sought to be taken. But so many defects are there. I do not want to repeat what the hon. Members from Congress, AIADMK, etc. who spoke before me have said.

Let me come to Section 14 which has been referred to repeatedly. It says: “Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, on a declaration of an individual as a fugitive economic offender, any Court or Tribunal in India, in any civil proceedings before it, may disallow such individual from putting forward or defending any civil claim”. I have very limited knowledge of law. ...(*Interruptions*) This cannot sustain for one simple reason. According to our Indian law, evidence of a criminal court or a judgement of a criminal court has no bearing at all in a civil proceeding or in a civil case. Can it be made applicable? Have you come across a case where an evidence of a criminal case has been relied upon by the civil court? There is not a single case.

They were very badly drafted. Although there is some desire, but the desire to fulfil for whom I do not know. It is because the persons who have committed the

crime are merrily enjoying their life, and the Government will never be able to bring them back.

We want to see an effective Finance Minister, if at all. Mr. Goyal, I do not know as to how long you will be the Finance Minister. Of course, in the morning your colleague, Mr. Nitin Gadkari, has said that: *[Translation]* Shri Arun Jaitley is the Finance Minister. He has not mentioned your name, *[English]* I do not know as to how long you will remain here, but if you can bring back -- so long as you remain the Finance Minister, within that specified time -- Lalit Modi, Nirav Modi, Vijay Mallya and others to India, then we can appreciate the steps that you have taken. If you cannot do it, then all of us will say that whatever you are doing is an eye-wash and only for delivering speeches. *[Translation]* Just talk and no work. *[English]* This is your policy and this is your principle, and this will be established.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is only in-charge Finance Minister.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, the Government is there.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, it is there.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the time. I start by supporting the Government's Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 to replace the Ordinance of 2018.

I sometimes start wondering whether the Babus and the Parliamentarians have actually kind of merged together and whether there is any difference in the personalities of both these classes. People in office have probably accepted the fact that they wish to be reduced to mere bystanders to the theatrical spectacle that is being put up by the Government machinery in the garb of legislations.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Mind the words, 'theatrical spectacle'!

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I guess that our job is to be agile and not to be taken for a ride by the bureaucracy; to be surgical; and to look into the nitty gritty of Bills that come up in the Parliament. So, while trying to be critical, one need not necessarily be negative.

I completely agree with one of the stalwarts of the BJP, one of the speakers here. I understand very little

Hindi, but what little broken Hindi I understood, he said that he went out looking for evil one day in the morning -- probably, after his morning walk -- and he did not find any evil. Then he looked inside himself and there was no one more evil than himself. Hear, hear!

Sir, then he went on to say that he had spoken on this Bill earlier when the previous Government that sits on your left side was in power, and he had warned them that such a Bill will put them in a trap. I agree wholeheartedly with this stalwart speaker of the BJP, and repeat his own words to him.

Of course, after the Nirav Modi, Lalit Modi and I am forgetting the names as there are so many of them, the spectacles, the Government had to prove its money's worth and it is trying to seize the narrative, which is good because nowadays we find this 'narrative' very popular and everybody wants to seize the narrative.

While, *prima facie*, the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill looks like a strong Act that will scare people from committing crimes. It will also be a measure towards increasing the accountability of offenders. One simply has to read these Acts with a critical lens and understand that it is far from its intentions.

Everything that the Bill talks about, be it confiscation, attachment or absconding - in many shades, sizes and colours -- have all been directly covered under the CrPC, the Money Laundering Bill, the SARFAESI Act and so many other existing Acts. That means, it is not that India lacks in regulations and laws. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, since he has such a big machinery at his disposal, to carry out or give an order to carry out a survey as to what is the per capita law we have in India. We should all know how many laws we have per head -- every individual Indian -- because all that we are doing is passing laws, which do not get implemented at the ground level.

I don't see why there was a need to bring in a new law instead of tackling the lacunae in the present laws. Even if we did require a new law, where does it empower the Government to dispose these properties? Then why was it brought in through an Ordinance process when we knew -- everybody knew -- that Parliament Session was about to start? That also is done at your behest. When Parliament sits and when Parliament does not sit is also decided at your behest. So, it was for you to decide and

to revert to Ordinances. ... (*Interruptions*) It is up to them to decide when Parliament should sit. So, reverting or applying an Ordinance is probably one of the most undemocratic acts that a Government can do. Only Pakistan, Bangladesh and India - which was united India earlier - in the world have this Ordinance system. So, we should avoid it.

This Ordinance was brought in, in a similar fashion as Aadhar was brought in through the Money Bill route to divert attention, to hoodwink people. Even if there are admittedly loopholes in the present laws, does this new Bill, this new Act, really plug these loopholes? No, it doesn't. For example, the Bill says that it is retrospective in nature. However, there is no mention of how we are proposing to bring these fugitives back to the country and hold them personally liable. The Bill also bars the offenders or any company associated with him from filing or defending a civil claim. But interestingly, and I am sure, the present Finance Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal, who is a very learned Chartered Accountant and is a very highly educated person, knows that it is absolutely silent and is not piercing the corporate veil. If you really want to implement this Bill, you will have to first go through all the corporate laws. The Government should ensure how individual director, shareholder, employee of a particular company is to be treated when this Bill is implemented against a particular company.

We may very well recover the economic losses but what about the deterrent effect? Is it only that people will be cheating, stealing, running away and the Indian system will be chasing after them or are we proposing to have any deterrent that others see as an example and stop doing those wrong things? The law should not only address offences but also discourage and prevent others from committing the same crimes.

Another ambiguous aspect or idea of this Act where it is unstated whether to seize properties acquired from the Criminal act. Are you going to seize only those properties acquired after the cut off date mentioned in the Criminal Act? Will you be able to seize the property of a director of a company, who you think has defrauded a bank? Are you going to seize properties created by his father, by his grandfather inherited property because there are many companies in India today, huge corporates which are not created by the present owners?

They had no contribution. They are only sitting on a huge pile of cash. What will they do? Will they take them back? Will they seize the properties of their fathers, who came on a bicycle and built an empire? That is a question which this Government has to answer.

Now, I would come to the proposed Special Courts. My hon. Colleagues had mentioned about this. First of all, do they have the power to extradite? Secondly, can they actually be considered fast track courts? After this Special Court, they have kept the avenues open for the High Courts, the Supreme Court and the whole process. Let us say, they finish this in three to four months' time. Then the case goes to the High Court. What process are you trying to institute by which the whole process, right up to the end, right up to conviction and reassertion, will be a speedy trial? You have nothing of that sort. Therefore, this Special Court will be like a fast track District or Session's Court.

I have a few objections with the provisions of this Bill. Upon declaration that a person is a fugitive economic offender, her or his property can be confiscated and vested. The provision of selling the property on mere declaration of a person as a fugitive economic offender, without a proper trial, violates the principle of innocent until guilty. This is a point which the floor Leader of the BJD Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab had raised this while the Bill was being introduced. I am also concerned about the unintentional victims and consequences, that is, parties associated with companies, individuals and employees who may not have been a party to the crime or the offence. One has to find a balance in these nuances and not bulldoze anyone who happens to be in the path. The personality of a Corporation would protect, to a great extent, the shareholders and the Director. So, the Indian corporate law provides to its investors, to its promoters and to its shareholders that protection. If they want to break down that sanctity, then do they think that they are actually helping in the path of their stated claim of 'ease of doing business'? Are they scaring people that if I become a defaulter or if I fail in paying back a certain amount of bank loan, I will be persecuted, not prosecuted by this Government? Who will persecute me? I will be persecuted by a mere Deputy Director, a small officer who will be out to settle vendettas, who will be out to settle scores on behalf of somebody or the other? Are

they prepared to create an atmosphere of darkness, threat and fear? Or do they want to actually bring about ease of doing business in an atmosphere where there might be some thieves, there might be some cheats? Instead of strengthening the system, by strengthening and bringing in more power to such Acts, are they creating a better India or are they going to create an India that will scare promoters and entrepreneurs away from India to neighbouring countries? That is a thought that I leave you with. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (Kalyan): Thank you Deputy Speaker, Sir. In the past few years, the economic offences involving thousands of crores of rupees has come to light and many of the offenders have been able to flee the country. These white-collared, organised crime syndicates have looted the country. Big economic scams have weakened the economy. Our banks and especially the public sector banks are literally bleeding. Therefore, to bring these culprits to justice, the need for such a stringent law was felt and I welcome this Bill.

16.00 hrs

I hope it would reduce the time to deliver justice and deter the offenders from looting thousands of crores hard-earned money of ordinary Indian citizens and flee this country. *[Translation]* A provision of for making special forum for bringing back such fugitives has been provided in this law, which has not been provided in other laws related to the economic offences. Because of this agencies of the country have to face problems in getting these culprits back to India. Such problems are less in this law.

Today, our banking system is in a very bad condition. NPAs of banks are continuously rising. NPAs of banks are continuously rising. There are no funds in the banks. Due to increasing NPAs, banks are hesitating in giving new loans which is affecting the whole economy. Today, Hon. Nitin Gadkari has said in reply to a question that banks are unable to provide loans for road projects. Likewise CAPEX of industries is also at halt.

[English]

CAPEX growth which was 35 per cent in the last decade has come down to 27 per cent in the last year which is the lowest in the entire decade.

[Translation]

If a person does a scam of rupees 10 thousand crore in a bank then it is not limited to the bank only. It affects the whole economy.

[English]

Because of this, we are forced to infuse fresh capital in many banks to the tune of Rs. 2.11 lakh crore. After all, this is the public money. The health of the economy depends on the strong banking system. Therefore, no one will deny the need for the capital infusion in the banking system. Such infusions must be protected from further loot. There have to be certain safeguards. It is important that culprit be brought to justice and that too in the shortest possible time because 'justice delayed is justice denied'.

This Bill is a welcome step in the right direction. It promises to do away with the time-consuming procedure, declaring the person as a fugitive economic offender and confiscating his or her properties. This may give some relief to the banking system because, now, it will take lesser time to recover their dues. However, there are some issues with some of the provisions of the Bill. Investigating agencies have been given the authority to conduct raid without any search warrant. The only belief of the investigating agency is that declaring the offender as fugitive is enough. This is very subjective and it may lead to harassment. *[Translation]* If anyone thinks that an offender can be declared as a fugitive, for this, the right to search such people without a search warrant would be wrong. This right can be misused. *[English]* It is not a good idea in a democracy. The Government has to be fair to everyone even to the alleged criminal. That is the main pillar of justice in any functioning democracy and India is not an exception. Therefore, there has to be a provision that any search must be supported by a 'Search Warrant' issued by a designated court or a magistrate.

[Translation]

There is another concern that if someone is declared a fugitive, then he will be prohibited to file any civil case or defend himself if someone has filed a case against him.

[English]

If such a person is prohibited from filing a civil case, that may put extra pressure on him to surrender himself.

But prohibiting him from defending any other civil claim other than this would not be appropriate. The right to access justice is upheld by the various courts of this country as an integral part of Article 21. Therefore, denying the opportunity to defend anybody in the court of law may lead to violation of Article 21 of the Constitution.

[Translation]

The third important thing is that the property seized by the Government can be disposed off after 90 days. The concerned period is of 06 months in Code of Criminal procedure. How the amount which will be received to Government after disposing off the seized property can be utilized is not clarified in this bill. *[English]* I think the clarity is needed because, under this Bill, once the property is confiscated, it is perpetual unlike in Criminal Procedure Code where there is a provision of returning the property if the absconder returns within two years. Therefore, how the Government is going to use the sale proceeds has to be mentioned clearly.

Lastly, the present Bill addresses the issue of offenders once they become fugitive.

All the provisions are aimed at bringing the fugitive offender home so that the proceedings against him can be started. However, there has to be stringent provisions which prevent economic offenders from leaving the country from under the nose of investigating agencies or the Government of India. Unfortunately, the present Bill fails to address this issue.

[Translation]

Through you, I would like to request the Government to remove the short comings with regard to the use of sale procedure and right to search provided in this bill. There should be a law preventing a culprit from fleeing the country.

[English]

With these words, I extend support to this Bill.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (Chevella):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in a country where there is malnutrition, farmers' suicides, bad infrastructure, an economic offender is not merely an economic offender, he is indeed a criminal. And definitely we cannot allow these guys to run away with thousands of crores of rupees to different countries.

Let me also reiterate why this is important. The banking industry is in bad shape, we know that. Just a few days ago the Government of India has approved Rs.11,300 crore infusion into five PSU banks. And this is only a part of the Rs.2 lakh odd crore that the Government approved in its recapitalisation plan. This is all taxpayers' money and it can be put to good use in education, for unemployed youth, for farmers, etc.

The Indian NPA problem has been getting worse over the last few years. In December 2017, India ranked fifth on the list of countries with the highest NPAs. As on 31st March, the Indian banks' NPAs stood at a staggering Rs.10.25 lakh crore. That is 11.8 per cent of the total loans given by all the banks to everyone in the country. The Bill is required and we support it. However, we must point out that there are several issues in the Bill, some of which are pointed out by eminent Members here who have already spoken.

I will now speak on the legal validity of the Bill, the conflicts and inconsistencies. Does it conflict with the right of a person to defend himself in civil court? Does it violate article 21? These are technical issues. There are eminent Members on both sides of the House and they need to address these technicalities.

I have two significant points. One of them is the threshold of Rs.100 crore which many other eminent Members who spoke before me pointed out. Why Rs.100 crore? Is it like the star batsman scoring a century? What is it? There is a hit Telugu film now called RX100. This 100 now somehow seems to be a very popular number in India. We can argue that it could be Rs.90 crore or Rs.1000 crore. But my point is, why should there be a threshold at all? What about a small farmer who has taken a loan? What about a housewife putting her money in a chit fund and that guy running away? So, I think there should not be a threshold.

My second significant point is, this Bill is not comprehensive. It covers everything but leaves one big blank at the end. That blank is relating to liquidation, sale proceeds and the creditors. This blank could have been easily filled by the provisions in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. Why did the Government leave this blank? What will it do with the money after it seizes it? Is it a mere oversight? With so many eminent people in the Government, I doubt it is a mere oversight. Or, is it that

the Government wants to appropriate and take this money for itself? That is very unlikely, Sir.

Does the Government want to treat all creditors of the economic offences as economic offenders themselves? It does happen sometimes that creditors themselves are in collusion with the economic offenders. But not everyone is like that. There are many trusting and honest creditors. Can we call them criminals too? Are they not due for their fair share of money? Should the Government not look into this? What about hundreds of thousands of employees of these companies for whom salaries are due? Why is the Bill silent on these issues?

Take the example of one king and his employees - a king of good times who is happily fishing in a yacht in England. Let us not forget the plight of the Kingfisher Airlines. Does this Bill address the plight of the employees of the glitter and the gold merchant who is hobnobbing with the glitterati in New York? What about his trusting creditors? The Bill is totally blank on this issue. It takes care of one part which will probably help the bankers. It may not even help the bankers if the Government keeps the money for itself.

In Chapter 2, point 4(1) says that "...where the Director or any other officer not below the rank of Deputy director authorised by the Director for the purpose of this section has reasons to believe that he is an economic offender, he can file an application." At what point of time will he decide that this particular person is an economic offender? Is it when he does the first default, when he repeats the default, when his cheque is bounced or when he has given a collateral which is over-valued and actually it is of small value?

Let us assume that a person has been declared an economic offender. He may simply be a businessman who has defaulted once or twice and he is travelling abroad; he is not running away. In his absence in India, he is declared an economic offender. He comes back to India. Can his properties be sieged? Can he be denied the access to a civil court?

The next point is even worse. Let us assume a person is a true economic offender. The minute he is declared an economic offender, he comes back to India. According to this Bill, the day he comes back to India, he ceases to be an economic offender and he has access to a web of legal cases and civil suits which can run into

decades. So, he is well-protected for decades. So, a real economic offender, if he is a smart guy, should run back to India the minute he is declared an economic offender, file 20 cases and ask his own children and partners to file cases against him. There will be a web of legal cases which will run and protect him for years to come.

Lastly, we need to support our banks in getting the money back. We actually support them but we also request the Minister to look into this. At the same time, I would request the banks to be kind to the small borrowers. While we are trying to help the banks, they should also help the small farmers; they are being very strict on farmers.

In our State, we are giving Rs. 4000 twice a year for every acre of land, putting Rs. 12500 crores into the scheme for covering 58 lakh farmers. About 50 lakh farmer families are covered under life insurance schemes by LIC and everything is paid by the State Government. So, I think these are the things we need to look into. We do support the Bill but there are definitely lacunae in the Bill that need to be covered.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, at the outset let me make it clear that my party CPI(M) demands strong action against fugitive economic offenders and supports all measures if they are sincere and not a mere eyewash. After wasting four and a half years, this Government has come out with a Bill with many controversial and inconsistent provisions. Many of our colleagues who are senior lawyers and legal experts have already explained the contradictions and controversial provisions in this Bill.

This is an eye wash. It is not sure whether most of the provisions of this Bill would survive a legal scrutiny by a court of law. What is lacking is not a Bill but political will. It is not a question of a Bill but a question of will. This Government clearly lacks a political will to strongly deal with fugitive economic offenders and also to fight corruption and loot of the country.

In the same month of April, when this Ordinance was promulgated three more economic offenders left the country including the promoters of SRS Bank. So, this Government allowed them to flee. The Government announced much earlier that it was going to bring such a Bill and whoever wanted to leave the country could leave immediately.

In 2013, during the campaign in the campaign trail of the Lok Sabha elections, the then Gujarat Chief Minister said that he did not want to be the Prime Minister but rather he wanted to be a *chowkidar*. He got an opportunity to act both as Prime Minister and as *chowkidar*, as he wished, but unfortunately he slept – or pretended so – in the last four and a half years to facilitate the safe passage of 31 economic offenders. It was admitted by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs in this very same House that 31 economic offenders had left the country since this Government came to power. What does it mean? It means that this Government facilitated safe passage to economic offenders because most of them are their cronies. The relationship between them and this Government is much deeper than a mere similarity in surnames. It is not a mere similarity of surnames.

The Finance Minister has introduced this Bill. Let him kindly tell us what prevented the Government from recovering the money from these fugitive economic offenders who left the country? What prevented you? It was not lack of a Bill but it was the lack of will. You have not shown a strong will despite boasting of a 56-inch chest.

Shri Vijay Mallya left the country on 2nd March, 2016. The Finance Minister, not Shri Piyush Goyal but Shri Arun Jaitley gave a reply. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is still the Finance Minister.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: He gave a reply in the Rajya Sabha on the 17th March, 2017 that an amount of Rs. 8,040 crore had been declared as NPA and the amount recovered was a mere Rs. 155 crore. What have you done for recovering the loan amounts? An auction to recover the Mumbai house of Kingfisher failed seven times. Can you imagine this? Can you think that this would happen without any collusion with this Government and with the authorities? Finally, on 19th March, 2018, the consortium of 17 public sector banks halved the reserve price from Rs. 150 crore to Rs. 75 crore. The reserve price was drastically reduced by 50 per cent. Can you imagine why and how this is happening and whether those who were in power are not responsible for this? I would like to ask the Minister where the will of the Government is.

Again, on 7th February, according to a report of PTI the Finance Ministry replied to an RTI application that it does not have information about loans given to industrialist Vijay Mallya. This was a reply given by the Finance Ministry to an RTI application. I am quoting from a PTI report. The Chief Information Commissioner pulled up the Government for this reply and the CIC said: "The Government's response is vague and not sustainable as per law."

This means that you are giving replies which are vague and not sustainable as per law. Probably that can be the reason why this Government is in a hurry to bring an amendment to dilute the RTI Act. The Government is fed up with this Information Commission.

Provisions of this Bill will be attracted only if the total value of the offence amounts to Rs.100 crore. What does it mean? You can commit an offence which amounts to Rs.99 crore and you can safely leave the country. Is it not? Many transactions or many offences which are just below Rs.100 crore will be omitted from the purview of this Bill. Is it not to help or to leave out a large number of offenders?

This is inconsistent with the Prevention of Money Laundering Acts wherein the threshold is Rs.1 crore. The threshold in that case is Rs.1 crore and here it is Rs.100 crore. By keeping the threshold of Rs.100 crore a large number of offences or transactions will be omitted.

Sir, the economic offenders are the main generators of black money in our country. Everybody knows it. This Government started with huge promises and talks about the crusade which is going to be started against black money. The black money was the campaign material for the entire previous Lok Sabha elections. You have been in power for the last four-and-a-half years. What have you done to prevent the generation of black money?

The recently released report of the Swiss Bank has revealed that the deposits by Indians in Swiss Bank have increased by 50 per cent in the last one year even after your so-called crusade against black money and demonetisation.

I support all actions against fugitive economic offenders, against looting of the country, against corruption, including this Bill but I would like to challenge the Finance Minister and this Government to show a

strong will and not mere eyewash and lip service. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (Baramati): Sir, I stand on behalf of my Party to participate in this very-very important debate. I would thank the hon. Finance Minister for bringing in this Bill because I think the entire nation is exceptionally anxious. I really thought this debate would have been about what next for India. Personally, I am a little disappointed with the whole speech which came from the Treasury only for the reason that I think there are some legislations where we all have to rise above politics. Nobody can change what has happened but the future that we are leaving for our children, we can definitely change. So, why can we not sit and have a very larger than life approach to some debates, like we had a very good debate on Education yesterday? Everybody agreed on that. So, why cannot we take this opportunity to really bring in the change? It does not matter which regime brings it because eventually my mother, my country is going to benefit from this change.

There has been a lot of speculation about what value this is going to add. India has had a tradition of very-very good legislation but there are always exceptionally bright lawyers in this country and abroad who find ways to punch holes into all these great legislations where so many intelligent minds put things to it.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister, if he could kindly explain in his reply, that at Section 14, which seems to be a concern for everybody, it says:

“On a declaration of an individual as a fugitive economic offender, any Court or tribunal in India, in any civil proceeding before it, may, disallow such individual from putting forward or defending any civil claim.”

Sir, now, if this goes into an international court where the fugitive is abroad and if he is going to get a battery of lawyers abroad who are exceptionally good at international laws, does this stand in international law? It is because it is going to be about human rights and civil rights. Then, does this Government guarantee us or explain to us, at length, how will this stand in the international court?

The other issue which is really of concern to me is this. In this entire debate, there has been a talk about confiscation before he is guilty. We are a vibrant democracy and we take pride in our Constitution. Everybody has a right. I will give you a little example with your permission. I will mention here the citizens' rights, that is, Article 14 and Article 20. I am giving you an example. A friend of mine, Shrimati Kanimozhi, was in that 2G scam. It was an allegation. She was in jail for six months. What emotional trauma she must have gone through? I have seen her closely. This is just an isolated example because I know it eventually. There are hundreds of people like this. So, what we really need to also address is see the flip side as to why people are leaving this country and as to why there is a fugitive. Why are we not looking at that also as a picture? Is it because they are scared that they will not get bail? In Kanimozhi's case, she was in for seven months. I have seen the trauma of the entire family, including her little child.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not mention the individual's case here? That case is in appeal. Therefore, do not bring that case.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE: But, there was acquittal after that.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The matter is in the court of appeal. Do not bring those things. It is not a matter of discussion here.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE: Then, who is accountable for that? Who will be accountable? Suppose today the Government says that somebody is a fugitive and he is proved innocent, then what will happen to his property? The Government has sold his property. What is the Government planning to do? The interest is just not bringing the fugitive back. What about the rights of hundreds and thousands of workers who suffer? Today, Nirav Modi may be sitting wherever in the world he is. But, the point is that there are millions of families who do not have salaries. So, what is the redressal system that we are going to give to protect them? His children may be going to fancy school in New York. But, what about his employees who are all sitting in jail today. Their fees are not getting paid, their parents are going every day to a lawyer and to several courts. What about justice for all them? So, I think, we really need to look at it largely.

We have many legislations. I will give you an example for what this entire Bill has come. We support the Bill. But, my whole point is that the Criminal Procedure Code already provides absconding without distinction of overseas and within India. It provides attachment, sale and confiscation of properties. The hon. Finance Minister could kindly explain to us as to what this Bill is going to do more for us. I am not against legislation. We are very happy if there is a stronger legislation to stop corruption and all these wrong things that are happening. But, what are we doing through this Bill for making sure that this does not happen in our country? What interventions are we making to improve our banking system that this does not happen again?

To give an example, at length, the Treasury Bench Speaker, Mr. Dubey spoke about Nirav Modi. Now, Sir, look at the thing. It does not matter which regime. Two wrongs do not make a right. So, suppose he has said that there are allegations involving customers. Customer is a king. Nobody knew that Nirav Modi was taking this country for a ride. How can you hold those customers? That is one point.

The second point that I would like to ask is this. He was raided in the year 2015 for the first time. ...*(Interruptions)* That can be objectionable. We are talking about black money. ...*(Interruptions)* You also talk about this. ...*(Interruptions)* In January, 2015, he was raided for the first time. The DRI asked him for 40 crores of amount. He paid Rs. 48 crores. Who pays extra? Sir, it sounds illogical. He was raided for the second time in January, 2017. He left this country in January, 2018. So, what transpired in those 365 days none of us are aware of. The fact is that he was raided in January, 2017. I do not have the exact date. But, that is roughly the period. In that entire 12-month process, what was happening? I brought this up because this came in the Treasury speech. My intention is not about Nirav Modi. My concern is how the banking system is going to improve and that this does not happen again and what happened to those poor people who worked for them and do not get their salaries in time.

Another question which I think, very rightly brought up by you is re-selling of all the assets. So, if the Central Government is going to keep all the assets, how the disbursement will be done? How are they going to sell it?

Suppose there is a land. Land is a State subject. You constantly talk about cooperative federalism. Land is a State subject. So, what is the via-media mechanism that the hon. Finance Minister is going to find that the State and the Government work together in selling all these assets? What is that redressal system for the common man?

Suppose I work for Nirav Modi and he runs away. Now how do I turn to say that my salary of six months has not come. What is the system for that? They are really the people who are suffering and they are looking for help. So it is really critical that today the poor people who are suffering need help because they are completely lost.

I will give you another example which is not about fugitive but it is of my own constituency where Mr. Goyal and me come from. It is about DSK. I must have heard about it. Millions of old people put their money into the scheme for good homes. Now that man has gone bankrupt and he is in jail. Now all the people are suffering because they do not know whom to turn to. It was an incomplete project. All their savings of 40 years were put into this project. What would happen to those people? How do we give them their rights which they are asking for? That is the solution this country is looking for.

I think even what Mr. Premachandran said is so true. Do we really need one more Bill? Why do we not strengthen our external affairs? How many people have we managed to bring back? Deportation is an option. His extradition is one option. So, why are we wasting our energy on bringing one more Bill? If it is flawless, we are very happy and we would support it. It is better if it is flawless. The reply which the Government has given to me on 18th December, 2015 – which is a little surprising – says that the economic offence cases are reducing in this country. What is even more surprising in the second part of the reply is that the Reserve Bank of India has informed that they do not have any specific information on economic offences. However, RBI collates information on fraud cases of Rs.1 lakh and above reported to the banks. If the RBI is going to take this approach, how is it going to work?

We talk about Rs.100 crore. Rupees one hundred crore is such a big amount. Today, if you go to any small cooperative bank where a poor farmer goes, you do not

even pay Rs.2000 to him. He is under such duress. Why are we not doing it? It is not because he wants to not pay back the money. It is because he does not get Minimum Support Price. Then what does the Government do? It is the story of the Government of Maharashtra. They cut electricity. If you cut electricity of a poor farmer who is under distress and who barely has Rs.5000, what is he going to do? Are you going to cut the electricity of Nirav Modi's house? So, it is illogical. You look at the magnitude. Rupees hundred crore is such a big amount for our country. So, why is it kept as Rs.100 crore? Could the hon. Finance Minister explain it?

Then demonetization happened. They talked about bringing back black money. How much black money really came in because of demonetization? Do we have the numbers? The Government says that they are still counting. What was the outcome of doing demonetization? Mr. Dubey even talked about Swiss Bank. He also talked about hundred other things. I am glad that they are bringing them to the table. But how much money has come back? I would like to quote the hon. Prime Minister. He had come to my constituency and made a speech that he will put Rs.15 lakh in everybody's account. I am also waiting for Rs.15 lakh for the last four and a half years. Then the leader of their Party said that it was a *chunavi jumla*. So are you really committed or not?

These are very serious issues. We are not talking about politics. This is about our country's economy. Is this what we are going to leave to our next generation? Let us check the numbers of our social sector. Do we have enough money to make sure anaemia is eradicated? Do we have enough money to make sure there is no malnourished child in this country? Should that not be aspiration of India? Is this not aspirational India today working hard and trying to change the world? It is because we want to be a G-8 country. We do not want to be a Third World country. But with this kind of intervention, how will we achieve that? So, what are we going to do to improve the situation? Just a legislation is not going to solve the problem or bringing that person back will not solve the problem. I think we really need to be committed to having a fair and a transparent system. Please believe me that nobody is going to object to it.

The GST was unanimously passed. Why was it passed? We had differences. We thought it was brought

in a hurry but everybody voted with the Government because it was in the interest of my nation. That is why, every Indian thought it is right.

So, I urge the hon. Finance Minister to please re-think. Do we really need this Bill? Is it flawless? Is it really going to change the future of our children? We need to know this. All these properties that you are going to bring, are you going to get committedly all the amount for that? Is it really justice? A human being, whichever one, is always innocent till he is proved guilty. So let us not take away the rights of any human being.

We do not need another Chaggaan Bhujbal who was again put in court. That is why fear comes in. Shri Bhujbal was put under the PMLA for two and a half years, even when MOCCA and TADA was in force in India which was for six months or five months, but under PMLA for an economic offence which was not even proved. So, there are exceptional cases. We really need to put our minds. There are so many intelligent minds amongst us to have a fair, just system. We have a Judiciary in our country. Let us put systems in place which are fair and just and protect every civil right of every Indian today which the Constitution has given us.

Thank you.

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Hon. Dy. Speaker Sir, it is said that so and so persons have escaped from the country after looting thousands of crores of rupees and what should we do thereafter. I have become confused by listening to both the sides. It is pertinent to note that in whose regime the money has been looted, NPAs worth rupees 5 lakh crores were accumulated. Those people who are responsible for such loot are showing their concern for the poor people.

16.37 hrs

[SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV *in the Chair*]

What about those who have taken gold and silver jewellery? If you shut down the shop of Nirav Modi, then what about the customers who come in his shop? I just can't understand that what we are talking about. Whether there is no NPA in banks; whether the bank has no willful defaulters; whether siphoning of bank's money did not happen; whether the assets of the banks have not

been taken away from the country; whether 'Benami' forgery has not taken place? If it has happened then this bill is worthless. This bill considers Sh. Piyush Goel and Sh. Arun Jaitley nothing at all, whether that is a problem or not? I am unable to understand the lawyers who are speaking here one after another are advocating in whose favour? They are saying that this Bill should not be brought but if not this bill, then what? How to seize the property of the fugitives? How to address the concerns raised by the Supreme Court, What about those persons who fled away one by one. It is worth to understand if you say section 2A be replaced by section 3A, or this particular type of legislation should be brought at its place; but do you want to say there is no problem. Pardon me madam. Dr. Kirit Somaiya was the only person who came out to support in case of D.S. Kulkarni. At that time all these persons were sitting quite. Where the representatives of Pune district had gone when Dr. Kirit Somaiya went to meet the Hon. Finance Minister twelve thousand five hundred senior citizens? At that time whether they were not concerned about the old age people, then they were not feeling their miseries. The statement came only once when the whole family of D.S. Kulkarni was put to jail for 06 months. Both High Court and Supreme Court had ordered for that. Thereafter, a statement came when the Chairperson and an officer of Bank of Maharashtra were caught.

Today in this way the people are fleeing. What were these people doing when the fugitive took away lakhs of crores of rupees with them. Their money squandering was going on, and now the Modi Government is saying that they will bring back each of such fugitive and recover each penny from them.

Now, they are showing themselves as concerned. They are asking as to why this bill is being presented? We are the disciplines of Sh. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. Sh. Deen Dayal once said that:

"Do not listen to those who advise not to walk along the path, quoting the concerned difficulties; we have to make our own way, the way we shall choose to tread would be the right path."

We will bring this fugitive (offenders) Bill and not only this, we will bring back each of the fugitive who fled away from India. You have just mentioned only the name of one Dy. Chief Minister. Under the regime of Hon.

Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi, 06 Chief Ministers were sent to jail. Whether they have been sent to jail by Kirit Somaiya, Piyush Goyal or Ravi Shankar Prasad? They been sent to jail at the orders of the Court. I fail to understand that a corrupt person's name is mentioned and favoured in the supreme institution like Parliament. They approached four times to High Court and Supreme Court. The court put them in jail for two and half years. Now, finger has been raised against the officers, agencies and Supreme Court in Parliament. Yes, we have fought against corruption. People like D.S. Kulkarni are bound to go to jail. Hon. Piyush Goyal ji, Modi Government just yesterday introduced Anti Ponzi Scheme Bill to secure the money of sr. citizens depositors. I welcome the Bill and thanks to them for the same.

Hon. Speaker Sir, What is this bill all about? So many instances have come before us where culprit migrated from the jurisdiction of Indian Courts during the pendency of such proceedings after commencement of penal action. If we introduce a new bill in respect to such people who flee in this way, then you may point out the loopholes and shortcomings in the legislation. The Government of India will definitely accept this. But, what are they discussing about? The bill is illegal, bill will not stand in the court, how it will be applicable, no other country other than Pakistan will implement this, what are the concerns? How will you seize the property, even if you seize the property, how will you sell it, how will the money be used which we get from selling the property and if you distribute it to others, what will happen to the labourers who work in that particular company? I don't understand. Members are saying in the House that the bill is illegal. But, on the other side, questions us about why this was limited to 100 crores rupees? Why are you not taking any action against those who committed fraud of below 100 crores? You say that this bill is useless, it is against law and it cannot be implemented and at the same time, you say to implement this bill also on those who commit fraudulence below 100 crores like in the cases of theft of electricity etc. The Minister of Finance will look into it. We are going to take revenge. One has asked. *[English]* is it prosecution or persecution? It is prosecution and persecution also. *[Translation]* We are going to take revenge from the people who have fraudulently robbed the country and we will not rest until

doing so. They did the fraudulence of 10 thousand crore, 12 thousand crore and 25 thousand crores of rupees. If this money was in the bank, this could have been used to build houses for the poor people or to give it to the farmers. If we had this money, this could have been used for the effective implementation of Gram Sadak Yojana or "Ayushman Bharat" scheme.

I was listening to the speech of a spokesperson from a big opposition party. I listened to his entire speech but I couldn't understand what he was talking about. There is a problem, he was saying that this bill is illegal. These people go to Supreme Court and defend these kind of people. I know this and the whole nation know this, what can be done if they defended them in the August House.

Hon. Speaker, I would like to give three or four examples. We are not a fraud. This concern was also shown in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha during the time of demonetization and GST. The opposition party had said that now, the GDP would be three or four percent and it will increase unemployment. All these speeches were made here. Now, what is the growth of GDP? The World Bank has declared that India has become the 6th largest economy in the world. It was further mentioned in the report that when the country celebrate its 75th Anniversary of Independence, *[English]* In 2022, India will be the fifth largest economy of the world and in 2027, India will be the third largest economy of the world. *[Translation]* When India celebrates its 100th year of Independence in 2047, *[English]* India will be the first largest economy of the world. *[Translation]* You were talking about demonetisation and GST. Today, the GST has been executed. All the states are implementing this. Above 95,000 crores of rupees has come as revenue, after some months, this will cross over one lakh crores of rupees. *[English]* If there is a will, there is a way. *[Translation]* We have the will, Hon. Prime Minister has the courage. We are bringing the law, if there are some flaws, Supreme Court will give suggestions and the Minister will consider that what will happen if we don't take any step out of fear?

I remember, that in 1998, the Bharatiya Janata Party came to the power for the first time. In 1999, I was in the House. There was a big scam of Unit 64, US-64 of the Unit Trust of India. Before that, BJP Government was not

there. Who is responsible for the scam of US-64 of the Unit Trust of India? They fraudulently robbed the bank for 10 years from 2004 to 2014. Like this, they did robbed Union Trust of India from 1989 to 1998. During that time, the Unit Scheme-64 was of 10 rupees and its market value was 14 rupees and the valuation was 5.75. You were also in this House during that time. *[English]* If there is a will, there is a way. *[Translation]* UTI collapsed.

Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has courageously taken the decision that we will not let the UTI collapse. Government of India has made a scheme. Shri Shanta Kumar was there at that time. Government made the scheme, gave money to Union Trust of India. Decision was taken to give the base value of ten rupees to all the unit holders. The money which was invested by them was returned to them after six-seven years. The Government during that time has made the Union Trust of India unviable but we brought them back on the feet. The Banks were robbed from 2004 to 2014, and we are proud that Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Modi's Government is taking steps to make the banks efficient. I would like to give one or two examples.

I would like to bring two incidents to your notice, *[English]* why such type of act is needed? *[Translation]* One information came to me which was sent by a whistleblower, *[English]* I passed it on to the Ministry. *[Translation]* It is the NPA of 11,000 crores of rupees. What they did was that they opened a subsidiary in Thailand and transferred all the business of the company to that subsidiary. The promoter which is here, they also have shared holding there. They have transferred the assets to the two companies in Italy which was also opened by them and they opened parallel companies. Today, the turnover of 8,000 crores of rupees of this company has gone down to 1,500 crores of rupees and not a single penny is going back to the banks like Gammon India, there are many examples like this.

I would like to request the Hon. Minister that some experts have bring one matter to my notice that along with this, one more bill has to be introduced. A subsidiary company is established there and the assets are transferred, whether the Ministry has taken any step against this. You will have to pay more attention on this.

To conclude, I just want to say that this Government has courage. Government has taken the steps and

brought FRDI bill. This Government is respecting the public sentiments. We will collect the money from those who have fled from the country. Senior citizen also have deposits and they are starting to get scared, so, the Government is also considering this. This Government has brought a bill against the Ponzi scheme.

I would like to say to the Hon. Minister that he has taken an effective step. Keep going, bring these people back and use the collected money for the service of people.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I rise to deal with the legislation preceded by the ordinance under the nomenclature 'Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill'. [Translation] Hon'ble Kiritji was giving an excellent speech. He is an old colleague of mine. I was listening to him very carefully. We were very hopeful of the Modi Government that black money will be brought back into the country and will be distributed among the poor and common man of the country. Every person will get 15 lakh rupees, I am not saying this. This is the statement given by the Government and by the Prime Minister himself. He has said these words to the people of India and he was committed towards it. But, what did we get after 4 years? Even if 15 paise or 25 paise were given I would have been given to understand that some action has been taken but nothing happened. Mere speech was there and no one got anything. Since we are doubtful of your every action, it doesn't mean that we oppose you. Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill has been introduced in the House. Principally we are not opposing the Bill. We are not against its intent. We are only providing suggestions and giving advise to improve the Bill as we think that due to these shortcomings we will not be able to make the bill stringent enough. There will be shortcomings in the legislation and it will not be strong enough. Economic offenders legislation was proposed in the year of 2017-18. Then why, the need to bring an ordinance arise after one year now? Why such a haste? [English] Why are you going in a haste? [Translation] Background is that there is some trigger and that trigger is the fleeing of Neerav Modi and Mehul Chowksi. You won't acknowledge this. You have to accept the facts. If you don't accept the facts, than it is a different matter.

But, this is the trigger as you have noticed that the people of the country are agitated. From Vijay Mallya to Lalit Modi, Neerav Modi and Mehul Chowksi, everyone is fleeing the country one by one under whose regime it is happening? It happened under your governance. Can you deny it? Please speak in plain words. It could have been a chronic error, I don't deny this fact but the manner in which these people are fleeing from the country one by one, why they are doing so? Kirit Somaiya ji, now you are also leaving the House... (Interruptions) The manner in which offenders escaped from the country one by one it agitated the common man. This ordinance and Fugitive Offenders bill has been brought to pacify them. I can say this with conviction. [English] It is a deflective strategy to hoodwink the common people in order to display the greed and gumption of the present Government that they are strict enough to enforce some sorts of stringent measures in order to restrict the escape of those fraudulent billionaire people of our country.

This was the trigger; and the escape of Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksi from this country had compelled them to do something in order mollify the grievance of the common people. [Translation] I don't want to speak more. I know that the time is short. I only want to convey this to Mr. Goyal. There is a saying in Bangla which means 'To try to rectify a problem after the damage is done ... (Interruptions) [English] In English, it means that ' you are just going to close the stable door after the horse has bolted.' [Translation] There is a bird in my village whom we called 'Koyal'. I kept that bird in a cage. One day that bird flew from that cage. So, when that bird flew away only than minister Goyal get alert. So, there is no use after the bird flew away. So, the Government awoke after the offenders escaped from the country. Now this Government want to take legal action and want to show that they have brought a stringent law to nab all these offenders.

Just now, Kirit Somaiya ji was telling that now we are the sixth largest economy in the world. Now we have become the sixth largest economy in the world. I also feel proud. It is a fact that as per the World Bank we have become the sixth largest economy. We are taking the place of France- the sixth largest economy. It is a good thing. I feel proud of this. But, our population is 19 times more in comparison to the France. Today, the Government spend only 1.02 percent on our health. What

is per capita employment in our country? Our per-capita employment is the least in the whole South East Asia. Our export is decreasing, trade deficit is increasing and Foreign Direct Investment is also decreasing. I would like to ask Mr. Goyal about the rise in NPA in four years i.e. from 2014 to 2018 and how much recovery they were able to recover? Please give details in this regard. Don't try to evade your shortcomings taking recourse of the actions of your predecessors. Therefore, I would like to point out two-three things are very objectionable such as article 21 and article 14, Right to equality, Right to Life and Right to Access to Judiciary etc are very fundamental things.

17.00 hrs

This Bill needs to be improved. I am not saying this as a Parliamentarian. The legal luminaries of India are saying that this bill needs to be improved. A threshold has been fixed in this. There is an arbitrary threshold for economic offence i.e. 100 crore rupees. Question will definitely arise as there is no dearth of any stringent law in our country. We are continuously making laws but we are still not able to restrict them. We can restrict the fundamental rights of a person but we can't extinguish the fundamental rights of the person. *[English]* You cannot extinguish the fundamental rights of a citizen, you can restrict the fundamental rights. Here lies the lacuna. *[Translation]* You are saying in the Bill that no one can approach the court. Constitutionally there are deficiencies in it. If you won't make the bill stringent it will create problems later on.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude. You have taken much time.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Goyal Saheb is bearing huge responsibilities on his shoulders and we are trying to help him out.

HON. CHAIRMAN: You are a scholar. Write a letter to him.

Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav ji.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Make the bill more stringent and remove the shortcomings therein. Thank you.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Honourable Chairperson, Fugitive Economic Offenders

Bill, 2018 has been introduced in the House. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. Now a days banks are being duped on large scale. Banks are being duped with impurity. This is the biggest crime. The properties were confiscated, demonetisation took place but after demonetisation it seems that industrialists were forgiven whereas the poor were punished. It is clearly evident that on the one hand we say that Ganga should be cleaned but on the other hand Nirav Modi leaves the country after duping the bank of crores of rupees and there is no 'Chowkidar' to prevent him. Nothing happens to those who leaves the country in such manner. We are making law to get them back, but there was already a law that can prevent them to leave the country. It is said that nothing was done in the country during the last 70 years. But it might have been that if aero-planes had not been manufactured during the last 70 years, Nirav Modi, Malya, Jatin Mehta and Chowkry would not have left the country. On the one side, farmers are committing suicides. Farmers take loans and keep on praying to the banks to get relief but in vain. There are forced to be imprisoned because they are helpless and cannot leave the country. Farmers toil at their fields in the country and grow food grains and feed us. They are poor, they are labourers. Many restrictions are imposed on them but Nirav Modi escapes from the country. He says that the Government can do nothing if he does not return to India. 500 industrialists have escaped from the country during the last four and half years. Who will account for them. Not bank but the country has been robbed. The property of country has been robbed. Instead of taking hold of big offenders small offenders are being punished. You have put a cap of rupees 100 crore. Someone may commit a fraud of rupees 99 crore, 99 lacs, 99 thousand, 999 and leave one rupee in the account and this one may get escaped from the clutches of law. What type of law is this? A law can not keep itself blind towards any misdeeds by limiting its jurisdiction. Now general election is at the door. The ruling party is trying to show that they also are doing something. Today the corruption is rampant. Good days didn't come, people did not get rupees 15 lacs. It was said that black money will be brought back from Swiss Bank. Now, they are saying that the money of the country which was in Swiss Bank is not black money but white money. Now, 50 percent of the money has become white money. Now there is no talk about Swiss Bank. You

should know that you people are not coming in power in 2019.

Presently, inflation is increasing, unemployment is increasing and the country is moving towards destruction. Our property is being robbed. Many people are committing economic frauds on large scale. This Government has failed to bring back the fugitives during the last four years. The Government of the country has provided shelter to such people. This legislation is being enacted, this is a very good thing. Rather more stringent legislation should be enacted. Goyal Saheb has brought this legislation, he should have brought more stringent legislation. I repeat that today our farmers are compelled to commit suicides whereas such fugitives who have robbed our country are free to fly to London, Singapore etc. Police round the houses of farmers. They are being compelled to commit suicides as they are not able to pay back the debt. I would like to end my speech with a request to the Government that fugitives like nirav Modei, Lalit Modi may be brought back to the country at earliest.

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Hon'ble Chairperson, I rise to support this Bill. Today is 19th July. This Bill has been brought for those who have escaped from the country after looting the money of the poor people of the country deposited in banks to run their industries. They are big industrialists/traders, debtors of the banks and are fugitives. Our minister Shri Goyalji is trying to get the bill passed on 19th July. I do remember the days before our independence. This very day i.e. today is also the birth anniversary of Martyr Mangal Pandey. I pay my homage to him in the House. Today, on the day of passage of this bill, to pay homage to him becomes of great importance because he had also felt the same pain for the country what Shri Narendra Bhai Modi and the finance minister are feeling now. Martyr Mangal Pandey had also thought of the way as to how the nation be made prosperous and strong. A worthy son from Balia Shri Bharat Singh ji is also present in the House. Today as the legislation is being passed on the same subject we remember him also. It is a fact that the Government which was in power after independence; the corruption in that Government was on peak. It is a fact that there were so many problems but who prevented you from solving them? ("Mana Andhera Bahut Hi Ghana Tha, Lekin Deepak Jalana Kahan Mana Tha") Article 21 is related to Right to Life and life depends on so many

schemes launched through banks. Presently, in the leadership of the prime minister and the minister of finance so many schemes are being run through bank and through these schemes people are enjoying the right to life. If the prime minister is providing houses to the people, whether in this way the duty to ensure the right to life to the people is not being fulfilled through banks? Whether the same is not being done by providing LPG Gas connection under Ujjwala scheme through banks. Whether it is the not support for Right to Life if capital and employment are being provided to the poor and the deprived through 'Mudra Bank'? 153 schemes like Jan-dhan Khata, Atal Pension are being run in which there is great contribution of banks.

Many schemes are being run for backward and deprived people of the country which has been reflected in this the bill. Notwithstanding, why anybody is objecting that Article 21 is being abusive in it while it is not so. There are so many things in this bill which I do not want to repeat.

There is also a matter in it that the people who will apply for a loan of Rs. 50 crore, their passports also will be duly checked. The ambit of their scrutiny will include the names of countries they have gone the circumstances under which they have gone and the manner in which they have taken the loan, lest he become fugitive in future after obtaining loan. We inherited NPA of rupees 10 lakh crores. Our Government has brought this bill in the House today to check it. Therefore, a provision to set up an authority to see the matters related to the borrowers of Rs. 50 crore to 100 crore has been made there under. Through it, within 90 days, it will be ensured that how to dispose of properties of such fugitives in the country in the perspective of their liabilities.

Our Government has brought this bill to heal the wounds of the people who hardly manage to save some money. Chairperson Sir, you hail from the village and I also hail from the village. Most of the persons from villages suppose the bank as a scammed place. They anyhow manage to save money and deposit it in the bank with the faith that there money is safe there. But due to these economic fugitive, is their money safe? If people need money together, then banks will show their helplessness by saying that they are not able to give their deposited money because such fugitives have gone out

of this country with the money deposited by them. The whole country knows about those who were behind it. To prevent this, this stringent law was required. When this bill takes the form of law it will prove to be milestone. In the coming times, such fugitive can be ethically identified within the country or abroad. This bill will rein in such people. The banks can do something for villages, industries, creation of employment opportunities and for welfare of poor farmers, women and labourers only after they receive their outstanding amount for which our Government is working.

*SHRI BHAGWANT MANN (Sangrur): I thank you Hon. Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the "Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018".

Sir, as per the Bill, if an economic offender runs away with the money of the bank after the passing of this bill, the offender will be prosecuted as per the provisions of this bill. However, what action will be taken against those fugitives who have already misappropriated thousands of crores of the banks? We have a long list of such fugitives like Nirav Modi, Vijay Mallya and Lalit Modi. People have lost faith in the banks. Banks are no longer safe for depositing money. Day in and day out, new Nirav Modis, Vijaya Mallyas and Choksis are on the prowl to misappropriate the hard – earned money of common people lying in the banks. Banks conveniently wash their hands off the whole affair. The common man is the sufferer due to this loot and plunder by the fugitive economic offenders.

Sir, the hapless poor farmer is neck-deep in debt. He has to marry off his daughter, cultivate the land, build or renovate his dilapidated house. Therefore, he needs a loan from the bank. But, the vicious cycle of compound interest on the loan amount goes on increasing. When the farmer fails to pay the exorbitant interest, he is declared an offender and his photograph is pasted in the bank in the public domain. Thus, the poor, hapless farmer is defamed in public. Several farmers have committed suicide due to the social ignominy that follows such an action by the banks. But, these farmers have self respect.

However, scams worth 80,000 crores, 50,000 crores have burnt a big hole in the state exchequer. The economic offenders merrily flee the country after

indulging in such gargantuan scams. Where is the law of the land? Who is responsible for this loot and plunder? The poor people find themselves at the receiving end. Hon. Prime Minister has claimed that Rs.15 lakhs will be transferred into the account of every poor and needy.

Sir, instead of getting the promised amount, the poor people had to part with a few thousand rupees lying in their homes due to the flawed policy of demonetization. Who were the people who were short-changed and cheated by the banks? They were the poor, the workers, the Dalits, the under-privileged who faced the music.

Sir, the NPAs of banks have risen by leaps and bounds and have crossed the 10,000 crore mark. Innocent people are being persecuted wrongly whereas the economic criminals are having a field day. Moreover, chit-fund companies have also indulged in massive scams. The Pearl Group gobbled up crores of rupees of the common man. People were swindled and became bankrupt when their money was gone. The Government claims that the owner of the Pearl Group has been put behind bars. However, what about the money bungled by him? The Government did not have the guts to sell all his property and get back the money swindled by him from the common man. People want their hard- earned money back. When will this happen?

Sir, freedom-fighters like Bhagat Singh were genuinely concerned about the quality of people who will be ruling this country after the White British occupiers leave. This was a bonafide and genuine concern, as the incidents since India's independence have proven their fears right. In 200 years, the British occupiers could not swindle the amount that has been looted in scams in the last 65-70 years by our own 'Black Britishers' since independence.

Sir, the hard-earned money of our common people is being stashed illegally in foreign banks. Our present day rulers want our educated unemployed to 'fry pakoras' and earn their livelihood! What a cruel joke! It is so convenient to indulge in scams and flee the country with thousands of crores of rupees. This is a matter of shame for this country. Tall claims had been made that the Black Money lying in the foreign banks would be brought back to India in 100 days. These were hollow claims. In the last 4 years, more scams have taken place and thousands of crores of rupees more have been stashed in

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi

the Swiss banks. This is our hard-earned money. It is the tax-payer's money.

Sir, the poor people are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. The common man is leading a miserable life. He does not have the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter his children have no educational facilities. The exorbitant fees of the private schools is beyond his reach. The education provided by Government schools leaves much to be desired.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to think about the welfare of the poor, the Dalits, the farmers, the small traders. This bill should become an act and be implemented strictly. Fugitive economic offenders must be incarcerated and prosecuted. Laws have always been there. We fail to implement them properly.

I urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister and the Central Government to implement the law in letter and spirit. Fugitive economic offenders must be brought to the book to set a precedence. Only then will the faith of people be resorted in the banks and the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Hon'ble Chairperson, the Government has brought the 'The Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018' as Bill. I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this bill. I welcome this step. The Government has brought such a law whereby in future the people who will plunder the money of the working class of this country and will take refuge in the foreign countries will be severely punished and effective measure will be taken in this regard.

Hon'ble Minister has mentioned that this law will be enforced against the fugitive of more than 100 crore rupees. I would like to request Hon'ble Minister that this law should be enforced against every person who becomes fugitive of every one rupee of this country. Law should be equally enforced against every one. When Article 14 of the Constitution enunciates on 'Right to Equality' then why are we doing inequality here. As per this Bill, we will not bring the fugitive of 99 Crore Rupees under ambit of this bill and this will be enforced against the fugitive of more than 100 Crore Rupees. Hon'ble Minister may please make a statement in this regard.

Hon'ble Chairperson, Government also enunciates through this Bill that an Officer of the Director level can order for Search and Seizure after enquiry. Presently there are numerous agencies available in the Country viz. NIA, CBI or Enforcement Directorate etc.

17.20 hrs

[HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Are we going to make an Agency in the Country which will overpower Government itself in future? It has not been made clear in this Bill that with which countries we have treaty and the countries from which we can bring such Offenders back to our country? I would request that Hon'ble Minister may please inform the country that which are the countries with whom we have bilateral treaty so that such fugitives can be brought back to our country. Under this law, we are to some extent making such provision that when the case will go to the Court, in that case our Courts will make a request to the Courts of those countries to send the fugitives back to our country. In the coming future there will be more of such cases. Three cases have been witnessed during the regime of NDA. Whether it be Lalit Modi, Nirav Modi, Vijay Malaya or any other person who has become fugitive of thousands of Crores rupees of this country, the Courts have not started any process to get them deported or have not taken any legal action against them. There is a big flaw in this law that it is of prospective nature. This law will be enforced against the future offenders. Whenever any law is introduced, a deadline is fixed regarding enforcement of the law on the offenders. If the intentions of the Government are noble to bring this law in the House, then I would request Hon'ble Minister to make this law enforceable from the date when Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji had taken oath and action should be taken against every single person who has become fugitive by taking money of this country.

Sir, this Bill aims to infringement of Article 21 also which ensures Right to Justice. The Government must ponder over this. Most important is that Government claims that any fugitive fleeing the country with money his property will be seized and money will be returned to the people by selling his property within six months. Hon'ble Minister is also aware that there are many such companies whose property has been attached by SEBI. Before me, Shri Bhagwant Mann had also mentioned this

and from my Constituency also many people have approached me that a Group named PACL has taken crores of rupees but even a single rupee has not been returned so far. Can you assure the people from this House that the persons who have not been able to return the money for the last five years their property should be sold and justice be dispensed to the people. This bill will pave a way for law, but this is the responsibility of the House and Government to take stringent actions under this law. I support this Bill. But, Hon'ble Minister must assure this country that if any one becomes fugitive by taking money of this country then Government will take stringent action against that person.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the subject of 'Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018'.

Sir, almost all the banks in the country are going bankrupt. Some economic offenders take loan from means and take benefit of the flexibility. It is a welcome step that Hon'ble Minister has brought a Bill regarding the people viz. Vijay Malya, Jatin Mehta, Sanjay Bhandari or the people who become fugitive by taking away money of the country. We want to give some suggestion also. In this Bill the offenders of more than 100 Crore rupees are being covered which needs amendment. Whether it be one crore, 100 crore and 1000 crore rupees the law must be enforced on all. Secondly, the law regarding property should be clear. If the property is more than the due loan, what will be the disposal of such amount.

Similarly, if by selling the property the amount recovered is not adequate enough what will be the provision of the due loan. I think that this law will benefit the banks and their bad loans will get recovered. Simultaneously, any debtor before becoming fugitive will definitely think on the action being taken against his family and relatives.

Finally, I conclude by supporting this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, I just want to tell the Government that there is no question on your intention, your intention is genuine but what should be the way of working. When elections are contested after incurring expenditure of

Rs. 15 thousand crore to one lakh crore and the capitalists and industrialists will bear this expenditure in the election then will they allow law to be enforced. Who enforces the law, who is running the country today. The Government is run by capitalists and industrialists. He has named Nirav Modi or other people. Vijay Mallaya won the Rajya Sabha election by spending hundred two hundred crore rupees to which MLA and MP or political person or political party did he give money, why are these questions not raised? Why the discussion is not held on the issue to whom big industrialists have given money? The money in Swiss bank has doubled, but that money was not brought back, it is money of the Nation. You were just saying, I am surprised that CBI had said three months ago that so and so leader in the country should be charge sheeted but we could not do so. Honourable minister, why don't you bring law on the lines of law on ceiling, why don't you bring laws on wealth to the effect that nobody will have right to possess the property more than 20 crore, 25 crore or 50 crores. If you bring such law then you will not need to bring this law. You should bring laws on the lines of laws which you have brought for the farmers.

My second question is that you have given power to Director, he certainly is not Ramkrishna Paramhans and Vivekanand. Will it not affect a person working with his own discretion? If you make a law, there should be transparency in it. Aren't these other directors, isn't these director in CBI? I just want to say that I am in favour of the law but what about the intention?

Apart from this I want to state that Babas, Mathhs, Capitalists have property in our countries why but the discussion is not held on politicians and political parties having no money but all of a sudden become owner of one lakh crore rupees, let alone bringing back the money from abroad. The nation is proud of Narendra Modi ji but the question before us is serious, that a person who was supported by the entire nation could not bringing even a single rupee from the Swiss bank where it has doubled. What can be expected from him in future.

Apart from this you said that we have become the 5th largest economy in the world but you haven't mentioned that an Indian economist has said that nothing has been done in the education and health sector for the last four years. You are well aware who this economist is

nothing has been done in respect of farmers and in the health sector. On one hand you are appreciating your government on GDP, the common people of the country are being affected adversely on the other hand.

Apart from this I request you that the common people of the country are being sent to jails and the capitalists, industrialists and mafias are imposing things on us.

In the end I would say that firstly you should have genuine intention and secondly the working system should be transparent.

SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA (Sitamarhi): Hon. Deputy Seaker Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important bill. I express my gratitude to the Prime Minister Narendra Modi led government for introducing the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill 2018, in the House. Only a person having 56 inch chest in brave enough to introduce this bill. The economic reforms or rules like demonetisation, GST, Fugitive Economic Offender bill which have been brought by the present government under the leadership of hon. Narendra Modi can be brought only by a brave person having 56 inch chest. This is proof enough to exhibit that Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of the country is the only leader, who can actually introduce such bill. Any fugitive who has looted bank or any financial institution or the country, whether he is in the country or abroad, will be nabbed from and entire money will be recovered from him and will be spent for the poors, farmers and the country.

Sir, I want to state that the persons like Vijay Malya or Nirav Modi. Lalit Modi or Bhandari, have escaped from the country after looting thousands of crores of rupees for 65 years due to inadequancies in the current financial legislation. The bill introduced today for economic reforms will actually help in nabbing the fugitives and will bring prosperity in the country. So I, on behalf of my Rashtriya Lok Samta Party support this bill whole heartedly. I express my gratitude to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for introducing such bill for economic reforms.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon.

Deputy Speaker, there has been meaningful discussion on this bill today. 19 Hon. Members of Parliament have participated in the discussion. Hon. members have whole heartedly supported this bill in their own ways. Some hon. members have not openly supported this bill. But it is a good thing that nobody has opposed it. Firstly, I would thank all the members that they are all concerned that strict actions should be taken in this regard. Under this law, all the fugitives should be brought back to the country, their property be seized and action be taken against them especially in the financial matter like loans from bank or fraudulence so that the money can be recovered from them. They should be punished, this is the common interest expressed by all the hon. MPs today. So this Bill is very important. All desire trivial action should be taken against culprits and naturally some strict laws are also required for this purpose. We have noticed in so many years that there is law but the time taken in fulfilling due process or in taking action against culprits is a matter of concern. All of us desire that the strict and stringent actions should be taken speedily. I would like to tell the House that for the first time there was international consensus in United Nations Convention against consensus on this *i.e.* then is common consensus in the world that people who run away, or become fugitive or are being prosecuted in one country and take refuge in another country, there should be some strict steps taken against them and the illegal wealth should be recovered from them and returned back to the country. The UNCAC has given some important suggestion in article 54. In 2011 India accepted UNCAC. I think the first question which arises is that why was no such law introduced between 2011 to 2014?...*(Interruptions)*

Even, action was not initiated under it. If some action had been initiated then perhaps it would have come into our cognizance. If any action had been taken under UNCAC, then we would have pushed it further to expedite it. Hon'ble Finance Minister has given information in the Budget 2017-18 that the Government will take necessary steps after conducting an indepth study in this regard and if need be a new legislation will be introduced. It was under this only that this law was brought in the last Session. Unfortunately due to several reasons the last Session was not allowed to be run smoothly. This Bill could not be passed due to almost

complete wash out of the second part of the Budget session.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: That Session got washed out because of you.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Kharge ji, you only know better what your intention was. Government of India, Bhartiya Janata Party, NDA desires that House should function smoothly and in an organized way. I think that behavior from your side and Hon'ble Members from your side whereby Hon'ble Speaker was humiliated has never been meted out in any House in the history of India ...*(Interruptions)* The Government was very serious that there should be action on this, that's why, despite the House was not allowed to run and it was not passed as an Act, our Government has brought this as an Ordinance.

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He should not blame the Opposition. *[Translation]* They did not allow the House to function. They used to bring their partners here and House used to adjourn in two minutes. Today there has been discussion for hours together but House did not get adjourned...*(Interruptions)* They all joined to get the Session of House washed out...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I understand that the introduction of this Ordinance was mandatory so that this process does not get interrupted. The message should be conveyed that the Government is attacking the black money. In the series of measures one such measure has been taken that in case offenders have become fugitive, law should be made to get their property seized. That's why we get it passed as an Ordinance and today it has been replaced with a Bill which is presented to the House. It has been said that there is dissimilarity in the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' and the Bill. Hon'ble Kalyan ji, who is a senior advocate has said in a very humble way that this Bill is badly drafted. I would like to apprise him that the limit of this 100 crore rupees which is mentioned in the Objects and Reasons, the same limit has been mentioned in the Section 2(1) M of the Bill. If you read Section 2(1) M with Section 2(1) F then Section 2(1) M will become very clear. If it is desired by House and you, I can read the same for your convenience. Many Senior MPs have made a mention of this. Section 2(1) M says that *[English]* 'Scheduled offence' means an offence

specified in the Schedule where the total value involved in such an offence or offences is Rs.100 crore or more. ...*(Interruptions)* *[Translation]* Several Hon'ble MPs have raised point in this regard. I think that they have not such elementary knowledge that presently these cases are subjudiced in the Courts under different laws. Action is being taken on them in the Court and obviously action will reach its finality. The big offenders who have huge property with them should be tackled first and Special Courts, Tribunals etc should not be clogged.

If every case is transferred to them, then again the justice will get delayed. It is also a matter of discussion that 'Delayed justice means justice denied'. We thought that the people who are big offenders, commit offences of more than 100 crore rupees, initially they should be brought under the ambit of this law. Strict action should be taken against them and their property should be confiscated. This will act as a deterrence. No one will become fugitive and those who have become fugitive will also return to the country considering that his property is being confiscated and he will face the consequences of the law. Throor ji, Choutala ji and many other Hon'ble Members have raised the issue of this 100 crore rupee cap. But the clear intention of the Government is that initially the big offenders should first be caught and quick action should be taken against them. Courts should not be flooded with so many cases under this new scheme that due to non distinction between small and big offender and big offenders get escaped and we may not confiscate their property. In order to get that fast tracked these cases have been brought under this law. The action under the other cases is going on under the existing law. This will be done again. If action is taken on the new cases, no one will escape and action will be taken on everybody.

Some Hon. Members and perhaps Shri Kalyan ji has raised the matter that there is no protection in search and seizure. In this, anybody can conduct the search and seizure...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I didn't say that ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I understand that this is very unfortunate. People doesn't read properly. It would have been good if they had read it properly and understood the law...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Kalyan ji has said that the law of search and seizure is draconian. The law provisions that were in the Money Laundering Act of 2002, the same has been included in this law. There is no difference. It was said that in other laws there is provision for witnesses. So, I would like inform the House that this provision has been also provided in the Section 9(E) of search and seizure. The provision of two or more witnesses has been given in the Section-9(E). Shri Kalyan ji should not think that this law is draconian. May be he is concerned about some friend that the draconian search and seizure will be exercised on him...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANARJEE: You have freed your friends right?...*(Interruptions)* You freed your friend from Ahmedabad...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: It is written in the Section-9(E) that:-

[English]

“Before making the search under clause (a) or clause (d), the authority shall call upon two or more persons to attend and witness the search and the search shall be made in the presence of such persons;”

[Translation]

I think this is a well thought law. This law is valid in every respect. This law has been brought constitutionally and after a lot consideration.

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab and some other members have said that you will seize the property but it is not made clear that how will you dispose it afterwards. Unfortunately, maybe the law was not studied in thorough manner. It is clearly said in Section 15(3) how the disposal will be done after confiscation or attachment. Administrator will be appointed for this who will manage the property under the direction of the court ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Sir, he is misleading. I have spoken in respect of Section 7 and not Section 9. If you are really honest, give answer in respect to Section 7. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: It is clearly shown in Section-15(3) that:

[English]

“The Administrator shall also take such measures, as the Central Government may direct, to dispose of the property which is vested in the Central Government under section 12:”

[Translation]

Under Section-12, there is a provision to dispose the property which has been confiscated. First thing is that, the central Government may tell this to the administrator, so that he can dispose it of the property. There is a safeguard for this also.

[English]

“Provided that the Central Government or the Administrator shall not dispose of any property for a period of ninety days from the date of the order under sub-section (2) of section 12.”

[Translation]

It says that its declaration may be made by a special court order. To focus on the big cases, a special court will be appointed. When any property is confiscated, it is done under the Central Government. It will be of two types, one is proceeds-of-crime, whether the property is in India or abroad and whether the property is in the name of the fugitive offender or his benami property.

[English]

“Any other property or benami property in India or abroad owned by the fugitive economic offender.”

[Translation] The provision for seizing both i.e. benami and self owned properties is there in it. They are given the duration of six weeks so that if he comes back and he submits himself to the process of law then we think the due process of law can be followed and could be appealed in High Court also. I don't think that any of the members from opposition and ruling party would want any individual to run away from the country, commit crime, commit economic offence and run away with the money *[English]* He also submit himself to the process of law *[Translation]* and the present law is such that until the

person is presented before the court, no legal proceedings can be initiated against him. It gets stalled and delayed. I think the House would want this delay to be prevented. *[English]* If he comes with clean hands, *[Translation]* then Supriya Tai's worry is that some innocent people may not get punished *[English]* he is innocent until proven guilty. If he is innocent, why did he run away in the first place? He should submit himself to the law. *[Translation]* We all believe in the legal system of India. If we mention any case then I think it would count as contempt of court and in a way questions are being raised on court. How can we point fingers on the process of court. I believe that "disentitlement is draconian". Shri Tharur has also mentioned this. I believe the court will take fast track action in merits. *[English]* If the person's hands are clean, he should come and submit himself to the court, *[Translation]* then seizing would not be required.

Shri Tharoor has also stated that there is another issue as well in which there is a provision in CRPC that there may be attachment in it too. This is quite natural and it is indeed the case. *[English]* Courts are clogged with thousands and lakhs of cases. *[Translation]* If the property is situated in different states then separate prosecution for each has to be done. Separate cases for the attachments are to be proceeded in the country. This law is being introduced to fast track this cumbersome process.

Shri Tharoor had also made another comment. But I believe that he is quite busy nowadays and his accent is somewhat foreign accent which I am finding difficult to understand. If it was Indian accent then we would have understood. But we are and will remain hindi speaking. But he believes that the Government can change the Schedule of Offences at its own will. Perhaps he is not aware that of the Government wants to change the schedule then *[English]* we have to lay the change before both the Houses of Parliament. *[Translation]* If any hon. member raises objection on it, then it will be discussed. I think if he goes through clause so, he will understand it.

Some hon. members said that you have introduced this bill now, but what about the previous offenders? Criminal law is always prospective. I agree with you. Government is well used with way as to how to attack the offenders and bring them to the ambit of law, with the

Prospective law. I think you will understand this if you read clause 3.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, if the House approves, then I can read it. Especially, Shri Kalyan Banerjee also mentioned it. He is a renowned advocate. *[English]* "The provisions of this Act shall apply to any individual who is or becomes a fugitive economic offender..." *[Translation]* Let me read it again, perhaps he will understand. *[English]* Section 3 says, "The provisions of this Act shall apply to any individual who is or becomes, a fugitive economic offender on or after the date of coming into force of this Act."

[Translation]

If anyone is a fugitive and resides outside the country, then *[English]* he is already a fugitive. He is running away from Indian law. *[Translation]* It also gets covered in this law under section 3. ...*(Interruptions)* I think it would be good if law is re-read.

Hon. Kalyan ji has told in this regard and my dear friend Satpathi ji has also raised this issue that how the order of Indian Court can be executed in a foreign country? There is a simple answer to this question. All of us know that Government of India and Foreign Governments do treaties in between them. This Government changed treaties with different countries and brought the provision of Automatic Exchange of Information. ...*(Interruptions)*

The things they tried to hide we have tried our best to get all the data...*(Interruptions)* Today India has treaties with 39 countries. We look forward to do such treaties with more and more countries. With the help of this, we can take actions...*(Interruptions)*

Kalyan ji told that there is a contradiction between section 4 and 12. I consider that there is no contradiction. It is an application for declaration. This declaration is decided by the court. Supriya ji, there will be no denial of human rights. We all keep faith in courts and tribunal. If offender misuses the law then strict action should be taken against him. This is the intention of the House as well as of the Government. *[English]* I request the hon. Members of the House to support the Bill and pass it.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Premachandran, you have already taken your time. Please be brief. We have only ten minutes left.

[English]

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that the hon. Minister made some observations regarding some Members who have spoken on the Bill.

He said that promulgation of the Ordinance was necessitated because the House was not in order during the last Session. He also said that the biggest office of the House, the Hon. Speaker, had been humiliated by the Opposition. It is unfortunate on the part of the hon. Minister to have said this. He should not have used the Office of the Speaker like this. The Opposition never humiliated Madam Speaker or the Office of the Speaker. Never! ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Come to the point.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: In the last Session, the House was disrupted not because of the Opposition. Everybody knows that very well. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You come to the point.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I categorically stated during the course of discussion that we fully support the spirit of the Bill and we absolutely support the point that stringent action has to be taken. But the main point lies in Clause 14 of the Bill and the hon. Minister has not referred to it. The right of access to justice is a fundamental right. We expressed our apprehension during the course of discussion that that principle is being violated. The Minister has satisfactorily answered all other questions. I fully agree that prospective effect is there. He has answered all questions including on seizure.

We expressed our apprehension on the legal validity of the Bill. Hon. Member Kirit Somaiya asked why the hon. Members of the House are discussing the legality of the Bill. I would say that this is the right and proper forum to discuss the legal validity of the Bill and legislative competence. Whether the Bill will survive legal scrutiny or not has to be considered by this forum and not by any other forum. We are making this law when all these persons have fled the country and are sheltering in safe havens. Whether this law will survive the legal scrutiny, is a pertinent question which we have raised. The July 2016 judgment of the Supreme Court is there. Whether this will pass judicial scrutiny, that question has not been answered.

The hon. Minister made an observation regarding Mr. Shashi Tharoor's accent. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not a fair observation to make by Minister Piyush Goyalji.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Shri N.K. Premachandran is a very seasoned politician. He has to speak on the Resolution only. He cannot make another speech about all other issues. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: If the hon. Minister is making an observation, definitely I also have the right to defend the Members from our side....*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you moving the Resolution?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I am moving the Resolution....*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up the Bill for consideration and also the Resolution by Shri N.K. Premachandran. Since it is five minutes to 1800 hours, if the hon. Members agree, the House can be extended till the time the Bill is passed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We agree.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018 (No. 1 of 2018) promulgated by the President on 21st April, 2018."

The motion was negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian Courts, to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India and for matters connected thereto or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Definitions

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran to move Amendment Nos. 12 to 19 to Clause 2.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): I am moving Amendments No. 12 to 19 to Clause 2. I beg to move:

Page 2, line 14,-

for "individual"

substitute "person". (12)

Page 2, *after* line 18 *insert*,-

"(iii) committed a scheduled offence or offences involving an amount of rupees fifty crores or more." (13)

Page 2, line 25,-

after "Undivided Family"

insert "or an individual who is incharge of the management and affairs of the property of the family". (14)

Page 2, line 26,-

after "company"

insert "or Chairman or CEO or Managing Director or an individual who is in the top most position of the management or affairs of the company". (15)

Page 2, line 27,-

after "trust"

insert "or an individual who is the head or top most in the management and affairs of the trust". (16)

Page 2, line 28,-

after "partnership".

insert "or an individual who is the head or top most in the management and affairs of the partnership firm". (17)

Page 2, line 29,-

after "liability partnership".

insert "or an individual who is the head or top most in the management and affairs of the partnership". (18)

Page 2, line 31,-

after "or not".

insert "or an individual who is the head or top most in the affairs and management of such body". (19)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments No. 12 to 19 to Clause 2 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Application of Ordinance

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran to move Amendment No. 20 to Clause 3.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I am not moving Amendment No. 20 to Clause 3.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 Application for declaration of fugitive economic offender and procedure therefor

Amendments made:

Page 3, line 14,-

for "sub-section (2)"

substitute "sub-section (1)" (2)

Page 3, line 20,-

for "or benami property".

Substitute "or benami properties". (3)

(Shri Piyush Goyal)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury to move Amendment No. 21 to Clause 4.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I am moving Amendment No. 21 to Clause 4. I beg to move:

Page 3, line 9,-

after "this section"

insert "on a request from Reserve Bank of India, any scheduled Bank, the Securities and Exchange Board or India or otherwise". (21)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 21 to Clause 4 moved by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran to move Amendment Nos. 22 to 25 to Clause 4.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I am not moving Amendment Nos. 22 to 25 to Clause 4.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 Attachment of Property

Amendment made:

Page 3, line 35,-

for "or is a property".

substitute "or is a property or benami property". (4)

(Shri Piyush Goyal)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran to move Amendment No. 26 to Clause 5.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I am not moving Amendment Nos. 26 to Clause 5.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9 Search of persons

Amendments moved:

Page 5, line 36,-

for "sub-section".

substitute "clause". (5)

Page 6, line 3,-

for "clause (e)".

substitute "clause (d)". (6)

(Shri Piyush Goyal)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

18.00 hrs

Clause 10 Notice

Amendment made:

Page 6, line 27,-

for "Act, 2016;".

substitute "Act, 2016; or". (7)

(Shri Piyush Goyal)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 and 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13 Supplementary Application

Amendment made:

Page 7, line 40,-

for "owned by the",

substitute "or benami property owned by the individual in India or abroad, who is a". (8)

(Shri Piyush Goyal)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 and 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16 Rules of evidence

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendments No.27 and 28?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I am not moving them. HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 16 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20 Power of Central Government to amend schedule

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 29?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I am moving the amendment. I beg to move:

Page 9, lines 10 and 11,-

for, “or as the case may be, omit from the First Schedule any offences specified therein”.

substitute “the First Schedule any offence with prospective effect”. (29)

I would like to make a brief submission. This clause is giving discretionary right to the Government to exclude any offence from the Schedule. It is all right to add any offence but my amendment is to ensure that any offence is not omitted since this is giving discretionary power to the Government. It is for Parliament and Legislature to decide which offence should come under the purview of this Act, not for the Executive. So, my amendment is not to omit any offence from the Schedule.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 29 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 20 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 and 22 were added to the Bill.

Clause 23 Power to make rules

Amendment made:

Page 9, *after* line 24, *insert*,-

“(ca) the procedure for conducting search and seizure under section 8;”. (9)

(Shri Piyush Goyal)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clause 25 Power to remove difficulties

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 30?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9, line 45,-

for “five years”.

substitute “two years”. (30)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 30 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 25 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 10 to the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 10 to the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 26 Repeal and saving

Amendment made:

Page 9, *after* line 48, *insert*—

26. (1) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018, is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act.”. (10)

(Shri Piyush Goyal)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That new clause 26 be added to the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

New clause 26 was added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short title, extent and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, *for* lines 6 to 10,-

substitute “(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 21st Day of April, 2018.”. (1)

(Shri Piyush Goyal)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Friday, the 20th July, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

18.06 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 20, 2018/Ashadha 29, 1940 (Saka).

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